

8-7-1908

Carlsbad Current and New Mexico Sun, 08-07-1908

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The Carlsbad Current

AND NEW MEXICO SUN

SIXTEENTH YEAR

CARLSBAD NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY AUG. 7, 1908.

NUMBER 38

LARRAZOLO IN CARLSBAD

Court House is Packed on Very Short Notice—Shows up Machine Rottenness.

HONORED IN LONE STAR STATE

Congratulated on Effort to Purify Politics in New Mexico.

Considering the meagre notice and short time given to advertise the visit of Hon. O. A. Larrazolo, the crowd that turned out to hear him Thursday night of last week completely filled the court house, among which were many ladies, as well as republicans; men who voted for him two years ago, and who have declared that they will do so again. The meeting was opened by D. G. Grantham, chairman of the precinct committee, who made a very able address along democratic lines and then introduced Capt. Bajac, who gave a brief resume of the past of the distinguished guest, telling of how Mr. Larrazolo had been elected district clerk for two terms, also district attorney for west Texas, which includes El Paso, how he served the people of Texas faithfully and well for a number of years and come before the people here without a flaw on his name. He said that a man who was held in such high esteem by the people of Texas was certainly to be prized by us of New Mexico. He then presented our next delegate, Mr. Larrazolo first thanked the audience, especially the ladies for their presence in such large numbers, after which he discussed the political issues relating the tariff and other subjects of national import. His explanation of the tariff was so clear that even a child might understand. He showed how the placing of import duties on plows enable the manufacture to add many dollars to the actual cost and exhibited a letter from a U. S. consul in Canada which told the price of plows of U. S. manufacture, sold in Canada about sixty-five per cent of the price to the U. S. farmer, because in Canada the goods came into competition with English manufactured goods there being no duty on goods shipped into Canada. He opened people's eyes, however when he commenced to show up the rottenness of the republican machine in New Mexico, telling how the election boards of Colfax county copied the names from the registration lists in alphabetical order and then stuffed the ballot boxes with tickets, again in one precinct no democrat was allowed to vote and how democrats were assaulted and driven away from the polls; how he has striven to get this testimony before congress and how the republican committee of congress to which the matter was referred asked that he and Mr. Andrews agree upon a late for the hearing of the testimony; that he was always

ready, but Andrews could never get time. Although congress has the power to compel Andrews to appear at any date, no attempt is made to try the case, for the republican congressman know that Andrews could not hold his seat a single day, were the case to be tried and the evidence of his theft published to the country. Though the speech consumed over two hours the people were much interested and nearly all remained to the end. The speaker then addressed the native people for about ten minutes in Spanish, and by those who were present, that are familiar with that language it was said to be a masterpiece of choice language. Though suffering from a cold which had settled in his throat and unable to speak very loud, he was easily understood for his diction is remarkable, each word being pronounced absolutely perfect, making it easily understood. After the speech many came to grasp the hand of their guest and congratulate him on his effort to purify politics in New Mexico.

He had spoke in the open at Lakewood, finishing at five in the evening and was driven in a surry down to Carlsbad, arriving here at 7:30. Mr. Burdette and wife accompanied him. When he arrived he was serenaded by the Fireman's Cornet Band which also played several pieces in the court room while he was eating and preparing to speak. After the speaking he went to the sleeper to obtain

Ovation to LARRAZOLO

Next Delegate to Congress Royally Welcomed by Citizens of Roswell.

GAVE A SPLENDID TALK

Democratic Candidate Gives Ringing Exposition of Principles of Democracy to Audience that Overflowed the Court House Saturday night.

Monday's Roswell Record.

Upon his appearance before the great throng of citizens that assembled at the court house Saturday night to hear him speak, Hon. O. A. Larrazolo, democratic candidate for delegate to congress, was given an ovation. The burst of applause was both general and hearty, and was plainly an expression of admiration and devotion to the man and to the principles which he represents.

The court room was much too small for such a meeting. Many had to go away, unable even to enter the hall upstairs. The fact that a majority of the voters had already heard Mr. Larrazolo speak and that there were three shows in town, did not reduce the audience. In fact, his former speeches recommended him as a orator superior to any other in this section of the southwest and nearly half of the audience was composed of ladies.

statehood with Arizona, it would be forthcoming, otherwise statehood could not be granted for fifteen years. The latter end of the promise he believed the republicans intended to keep. The Roosevelt, idea, he said was borne out by the republican convention at Chicago, where every evidence pointed to the fact that the republicans do not want any more western senators in Washington than are now there, the statehood plank finally being forced into the republican platform under protest for local effect.

Upon being introduced to the audience Mr. Larrazolo was roundly applauded, and when this expression of enthusiasm had subsided, the speaker, in his frank and pleasing manner proceeded to give a complete and comprehensive view of the issues that present themselves to the voters of New Mexico in the coming fall election. He discusses both national and territorial affairs, making himself understood by all classes, using languages that permits of no misunderstanding.

On national affairs, Mr. Larrazolo referred to the necessity of publicity of campaign funds and showed up the republican party's attitude on this question. He also showed the corruption of the republican party and fixed beyond a doubt their connection with the trusts and combines of the money power.

In territorial affairs he did not attack the republican party as a whole, but did lambast the machine and some of the leaders that constitute the recognized ring rule that has so long surrounded the territorial pie counter and had its hands in the territorial purse. These men, in general he painted in their true light as men dangerous to the good of the territory and dangerous to the national common wealth itself. The only recourse in the hands of the people is through the ballot box, and the speaker appealed to the voters of both parties to right these conditions and purify the ballot box by turning down the men who have so long misrepresented the people.

Mr. Larrazolo speaks in high terms of the present Delegate, W. H. Andrews, admitting much good that he has accomplished for the territory; but he showed that in one term that Hon. H. B. Ferguson, Democrat represented New Mexico in congress he secured for the territory than have all the republican delegates since. He also referred to statehood and the false promises of the republicans, proving that the only real hope of statehood for New Mexico is the election of a democratic administration.

Mr. Larrazolo's speech was full of interest, free from the abuse of the opposition so common in campaign speeches, and was a courteous criticism and analysis of the policies and practices of the party in power and a promise of better thing with the election of a new administration. It was well received and should do much good in the cause of democracy.

OUR New sanitary soda fountain is doing the business. It pleases everybody, give it a chance to please.

THE STAR PHARMACY
THE QUALITY STORE

The continuous campaigning and hard travel experienced by Mr. Larrazolo have worked him down to illness. He had to take to his bed at the Grand Central Sunday and was confined to his room today. He was forced to cancel his engagements to speak at Elkins, Kenna and Portales today, but hopes to leave tomorrow morning on his regular tour. He has spoken three times a day, sometimes four times a day, for several weeks and the constant work, together with the inconveniences of travel, and a bad cold, were the causes of his temporary illness.

Mr. Larrazolo addressed a large meeting of Spanish-speaking citizens in their native tongue at the meeting house in southwest Roswell Sunday night. He spoke along the same lines as he did at the court house.

SCATTERING HIS SHOT.

Edward Kennedy, the Railroad Promoter, Builds a New Road Every Day.

Artistic Advocate.

Every day another town in the Texas Panhandle reports that Mr. Edward Kennedy has been there to arrange for the construction of the Altus, Roswell & El Paso Railroad. The last place to report is Lubbock, and if this report is true, Roswell is evidently not in it. Permanent machine shops are located at each of the towns it would seem. Following is an item taken from Monday's Dallas News.

Lubbock, Tex., July 27—The citizens of Lubbock, Texas have signed a contract with Edward Kennedy, president of the Altus, Roswell and El Paso Railroad Company for this road to be built to Lubbock. Considerable work has been done in Oklahoma on this road and fifty teams are to be put to work at Lubbock within the next sixty days. Lubbock is to be made a division point, roundhouse and machine shops are to be established here and the general offices for Texas are to be here for at least twenty years.

M. C. OVERTON.

\$5.00 Reward.

For the return of a bay mare branded C. R. on left hip, also a light colored young burro, not branded. The two were last heard of at the cement plant going south July 1.

34-2t. W. E. PLUM,
Dayton, New Mexico.

Your horse gets the best care at City Stables.

KRESO DIP
(STANDARDIZED)
For All Live Stock
EASY AND SAFE TO USE.
KILLS LICE, TICKS, FLEAS, MITES. CURES MANGE, SCAB, RINGWORM, SCRATCHES, ETC. DESTROYS DISEASE GERMS AND DRIVES AWAY FLIES.
NON-IRRITATING. EFFECTIVE. INEXPENSIVE.
THE IDEAL DIP
FOR SALE BY
The Eddy Drug Co.
ASK FOR FREE BOOKLET.

some needed rest, having to meet a date at Lake Arthur the next morning.

Catholic Services

are held regularly every Sunday at both of the Catholic churches of Carlsbad. High mass and sermon in English at 10 a. m. every Sunday. Instruction in Christian doctrine at 3 p. m. Benediction after instruction.

Mass at 7:30 a. m. every morning during week days.

Mass at 9 a. m. at the church of San Jose, for the Spanish speaking natives or others, on Sundays.

For Sale:—Four room house, one year old. Very cheap if sold in the next few days. Good locality and large lot.

Knoblauch Land Co.

G. A. Richardson presided over the assembly, and made an opening talk while Mr. Larrazolo was being refreshed from his journey, having reached Roswell at six o'clock. Mr. Richardson spoke of both national and territorial affairs, referring to statehood and the false promises of the republican party, showing beyond the doubt of a thinking man that the only hope for statehood than can be reasonably entertained is thru the election of a democratic delegate, a democratic congress and a democratic president. He showed that the republicans do not intend to give New Mexico statehood, and cited the only positive promise on statehood that ever came from a republican president, being that of Theodore Roosevelt when he said that if New Mexico would accept double

The Carlsbad Current and New Mexico Sun.

Carlsbad, N. M., Friday Aug. 7, 1908

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Wm. H. Mullane, Pres.

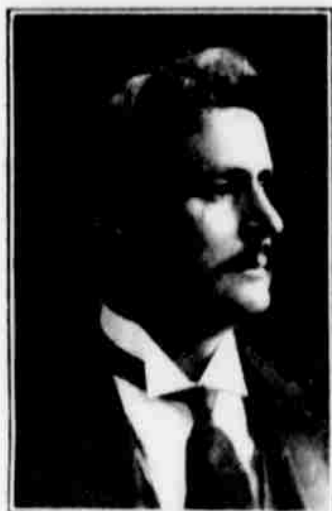
SEVEN EDITIONS IN 30 DAY PERIOD

The Official Paper of Eddy County.

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



For President.
WILLIAM J. BRYAN
For Vice President,
JOHN W. KERN, of Indiana
For Delegate to Congress



O. A. LARRAZOLO.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR SHERIFF
M. C. STEWART.
FOR PROBATE CLERK
A. R. QUINN.
FOR TREASURER
W. H. MERCHANT.
FOR ASSESSOR
JOHN W. PRICE.
FOR PROMOTE JUDGE
G. W. LARREMORE.
FOR REPT. PUBLIC SCHOOLS
A. A. KAISER.
FOR SURVEYOR
JOE M. CUNNINGHAM.
For Commissioner District No. 2
JOE H. GRAHAM.
For Commissioner District No. 3,
C. W. BEEMAN.

As will be noticed by the ordinance on another page the town board of trustees have granted another franchise for a railroad; this time to J. L. Bell, who claims to have sufficient capital to build a line from some point in Oklahoma to El Paso. The trustees do not care who builds the road and will continue to give franchises until some company finally takes advantage of the finest opportunity in the United States to construct a line from Kansas City to El Paso. The map shows the most sensible and the surveys show the most feasible route. This can be no other than the line from El Paso to the point of the Gaudalupe, thence to Carlsbad and on the east to Lub-buck, thence to some point in Oklahoma. All railroad promoters have for years held that this line must some day be built, for it can be constructed for less than half of

that of any other proposed route, besides being the shortest and easiest grades. It also traverses the country just midway between the T. & P. and the Ft. Worth & Denver which will accommodate the largest number of patrons. The country is already settled, so the road will not wait for business as the T. & P. was compelled to do, but instead its trains will be crowded from the start. The first organization to take advantage of this exceptional line, as from Altus Oklahoma, to Roswell cannot interfere much with the line as proposed. Such a line is not in accord with the nature of the country and would be a losing proposition, that no sensible capitalist would venture to invest in.

The race question still worries some of our republican friends in connection with the delegate to congress. How supremely and densely inconsistent these good people must be. Just to think, the republicans have not only kept a tricky, grafting boodling native in office as governor for ten years, but they elected Pedro Perea, a very honest though awful ugly looking native as delegate to congress in 1900 and he made a better delegate than Andrews. Antonio Joseph who represented the territory for five years was better respected in congress than either Catren or Andrews. Nearly every republican county in the territory has native people in office. The sheriffs, probate clerks, treasurers, and assessors are all, so called Mexicans. Those esthetic, nasty nice individuals, who do not like the native people, have no moral right to live in New Mexico. This territory was settled by people of Spanish and Mexican origin and their descendants were here for hundreds of years before the influx of the so-called Americans, who represent the Irish, Dutch, German, French and almost everything except English, which happens to be their language now. We are any and everything but English and have no right to find fault with those who happen to be of Spanish and Mexican extraction. However, all are Americans and if this idea of wasting energy and talents on discussing matters of no importance and acknowledge only the standards of intelligence, honesty and righteousness as a guide, all will live and prosper and do well in the great common wealth of New Mexico.

"Bull" and statehood seems to be the war cry of the republicans. Well "Bull" has been at it four years now, and the republicans have had an overwhelming majority in both branches of congress, and there has not been a single instant when they have not had it in their power to grant New Mexico statehood. The records will show that the democrats in congress have regularly voted for the statehood bills and the republican majority had just as regularly defeated them. Will the voters be fooled again. — Roswell Record.

Gayle Talbot, last week retired from the editorial tripod of the Artesia Advocate, after the third attempt to hold down the weighty problem of furnishing brain food for the keen intellects of his town, besides getting his paper into the mails and incidentally making ends meet. He is again succeeded by James Diogenes Whelan the philosopher of Pecos Valley journalism, who conducted the Advocate for over a year previous to last January. Now if Mr. Whelan, can succeed in performing the financial feat as well as he can the

editorial there will be no question as to the future prosperity of the Advocate.

The unfenced flower gardens, orchards and lawns of Roswell, are the admiration of all who visit that town. Horses and cattle are not allowed to get loose in Roswell and if damage is done the stock owner is made to pay double; horse men are not allowed to drive stock over the flowers and shrubbery, because many examples have been made of such as have no regard for the rights of others. As unfenced lawn or flower garden in Carlsbad is, by many apparently a public driveway, where loose stock may be driven and horses ridden over with impunity. A few prosecutions with heavy fines would have a very salutary effect in putting a stop to such vandalism.

Artesia has formed a Democratic Club with Geo P. Cleveland, president, G. R. Brainard, vice-president, James D. Whelan, secretary and Rev. J. C. Gage, treasurer; and these with Jas. W. Foster constitute the executive committee of the club. The club is a live and aggressive organization, having entertained Mr. Larrazolo, while in Artesia. Carlsbad in former campaigns, even back in the early days, had democratic clubs that did untold good for the cause of democracy and it would seem that if ever the necessity existed, it does now when victory for the party may depend on the democrats of Carlsbad.

Every two years the republicans of New Mexico get up another statehood scheme. They have been doing so for forty years now, and if the veterans are silly enough to believe them will continue for the next forty years. New Mexico will never get statehood if the republican party can prevent it. They need the territory as a dumping ground for broken down politicians who are too rotten to be used any longer in the states, but to whom the party is under obligations. — Roswell Record.

A republican paper said a short time ago that the democrat papers were supporting Andrews. There is not a democratic newspaper in the territory that wants to see Andrews or any other republican elected delegate to congress. While the Albuquerque Sun is advocating the nomination of Andrews it is not a democratic paper. Its politics are a mixture of Hearstism, Socialism, and Populism, and it is just as good as the time-honored gentlemen that it wants to see go to congress. — Tucumcari Sun.

Andrew boomers are not explaining the success of Smith, democrat of Arizona, in getting more public building money from a republican congress than did the republican delegate from New Mexico. That is another story. — Tucumcari Sun.

Queen Items

There has been a general rain in the mountains lasting for over two weeks. All surface tanks are full of water and Dark Canon was higher than has been known for several years, having washed out Mr. Thayers flume, and drowned several head of horses that were caught in the Canon.

Mr. J. F. Plowman, who has been quite ill, at his home in Dog Canon for the past month is improving now.

J. R. Plowman, Forest Ranger,

er, who has been off duty for the past fifteen days will resume duty Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Shattuck gave a dance and pound supper at their home last Friday night, which was attended and enjoyed by most all the families round about.

The little son of Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Cochrand, who has been so ill for the past few months, is reported to be improving some now. Little Oscar is the same child who was lost in the mountains two days and nights, some three years ago.

Dock Reed will start to his Journagan goat camp tomorrow, having been staying at his Dark Canon ranch for the past three week.

Flem Tulk, who has been working on the Altman ranch in Crow Flat is home for a few days. Flem got in on time to take in the dance Friday night.

Bro. Woods from Carlsbad will preach at Mr. Thayer's tomorrow (Sunday) at two p. m.

All the cow men of the mountains will meet at Queen the 6th of this month to allot Mr. Aubrey Gist a permanent goat range on the reserve.

Democratic Councilmanic Convention August 25

By the authority vested in me as Chairman of the Councilmanic Democratic Central Committee, I hereby call a Democratic Councilmanic Convention to convene at Portales on the 25th day of August, 1908, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating one Democratic candidate for the Twelfth Councilmanic District of the territory of New Mexico, to represent said district in the Thirty-Eight Legislature of said Territory.

The counties of Eddy, Chaves and Roosevelt will be allowed a representation to said Convention based upon the general election of 1906, for O. A. Larrazolo for Delegate to Congress, as follows, to-wit: One delegate for each 100 votes or fraction thereof; also one delegate for each voting precinct created by the County Commissioners of the respective counties since said election in 1906. This representation will be the same at said Convention unless the Central Committee fixes a different representation.

The Councilmanic Central Committee is hereby called to convene at Portales at 10 o'clock, a. m., on the 25th day of August, 1908, for the purpose of making such changes or ratifying this representation as they may elect.

Respectfully submitted,

A. J. Welter, Chairman,
By Emmett Patton, Secretary.

For Sale:—The Stickney, the best and most durable gasoline engine in the world at the Ohnemus Shops. Come and see for yourself.

G. A. Beckett, who went out to Geyser Spring last week returned Monday bringing Mrs. Beckett and the children, who visited at the ranch for three weeks. Mrs. Beckett is much improved in health.

The Womans Home Mission Society will give an ice cream and cake supper and social party on the court house lawn next Thursday evening.

REPUBLICAN HARMONY IN NEW MEXICO.

There is harmony in the Republican ranks of New Mexico, and good feeling only prevails. The following is a good

example from the Las Vegas Optic, Republican:

Max and Bill.

Der Landt of Sunshine b'longs to us,
On dat account no one dares fuss,
For if he do ve raise a muss —
Meinself—and Pill.

Of course, dere's H. O. Bursum too.
He pulls mit us and helps us too;
Without him, much ve couldn't do,
Could me—and Pill.

Zwei year ago Pill made der race,
I help him, too, in many ways—
Und Larry, almost get der place,
From me—and Pill.

Dis year again ve're on der chob,
To get der corn from off der cob;
Ve don't care rats about der mob,
Meinself—and Pill.

Depe's Spliss from up in San Miguel,
He dinks he gif us both a chill;
But ve fix him, you bet ve vill,
Meinself—and Pill.

Chudge Man, day sar, iss in cahoots
To gif to Pill und me der boots;
But I upon my horn still toots,
Und so—does Pill.

Pill gets pensions for der "vets,"
Und I of weeklies make some pets;
Between us two ve take der bets,
Do me—and Pill.

He takes a trip to fix his fence,
Und I write things dot aint got sence
Ve don't know ve're jokes immense,
Meinself, und Pill.

I send some words from off my pen
Around to weekly papers, then
I copy them myself again;
It pleases—Pill.

Der Albuquerque Sun, iss hot
To have der Pill rake in der pot;
I copy all that paper's rot
And yell—for Pill.

Der Chournal iss our pugaboo,
Und der Optic varries us a few;
If it don't stop, ve cuss it too,
Vill me—and Pill.

Der peoples of New Mexico
Love Pill und me—excuse me though;
Love Me und Pill; it should be so,
It's ME—and pill.

DR. HOMER F. PARR.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office in Hull & Brice building. Residence on
Halegueno St., 2nd Door North of School house
CARLSBAD NEW MEXICO

E. F. BUJAC. C. E. BRICE BUJAC & BRICE.

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

Office in the Canell Building.

DR. H. SHIVE

Formerly of Chicago.

RELIABLE VETERINARY SURGEON.

Permanently located in Carlsbad.

Treats all diseases of the horse, cow, dog, etc.
Guarantees work to give satisfaction or money
refunded. Residence Phone 105. Office Phone 92

DR. H. W. SELLERS

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

Office: Deerp Building

Office Phone Residence Phone 96

DR. A. G. HOADLEY,

OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

AND SURGEON

Rooms 2 and 10, Schütz Hotel, Carlsbad, N.M.

GRANTHAM & DYE

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

CARLSBAD, NEW MEXICO.

Office Canyon St. East of Court House.

SECURITY ABSTRACT CO. in office.

Notice to Contractors.

Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received by the Board of Education of the Town of Carlsbad for the building of a high school building in said town on lots to be designated by the said Board of Education. Plans and specifications for the said building which are in charge of the clerk of the Board of Education may be examined by contractors during office hours at the First National Bank of Carlsbad. Bids will be closed at midnight on the 7th day of September, 1908. The right is hereby reserved to reject any and all bids. All bids to be accompanied with certified check for \$500.00. At Carlsbad this 7th day of August, 1908.

By order of the Board of Education,
NORMAN F. MARRALL,
Clerk of the Board of Education of the Town of Carlsbad.

\$100 Reward.

For arrest of and conviction of any person stealing my horses or cattle.
A. C. HEARD

Boots AND Shoes

Made to Order and Repaired on short notice. All work guaranteed by

F. L. BRIGGS

CARLSBAD, NEW MEXICO.

Next Door South of Current Office.

TRICKY ACTS OF THE BLUEJAY

"NOISIEST CREATURE KNOWN TO ORNITHOLOGY" — ALBINO BIRDS OSTRACISED.

DOINGS OF THE RO. IN FAMILY

Nestlings Launched, Father Helping Two Strongest, Mother Three Weaklings in Their Effort to Make Flight a Success.

BY EDWARD B. CLARK.
(Associate Member, American Ornithological Union.)

(Copyright, Joseph H. Bowles.)

When it comes to a question of intelligence, the Corvidae family, to which belong the crow and the bluejay, must be accorded the first rank. These birds have practically an exhaustless vocabulary and their characters are as many-sided as that of Reynard, the fox, which is saying much.

The bird lover who would get anything like an adequate knowledge of the bluejay should live in the middle west. For some reason or other known to his jayship alone, the eastern bird is of rather a retiring disposition, keeping away from man and his haunts, or, if approaching them doing so stealthily and with much the air of a thief. The jay is a thief and his manner in the east fits his calling. All through the middle western country the bluejay is a bird of the doorstep. He is sunny and bold and apparently is unaware of the fact that his brilliant plumage makes him an easy mark for boys' target rifles and slingshots.

It is the very commonness of the bluejay in the cities and villages of the Mississippi valley which is his greatest protection. Familiarity with the bird breeds contempt in the small boy, and, with the English sparrow, it is left severely alone. The bluejay nests in the trees in the dooryard, steals things from the household and carries on war with the family cat.

It is hard to determine just how much damage the bluejay does by pilfering the eggs and murdering the young of the song birds. The difficulty in determining the damage arises from the fact that the jay is bad in strokes. You must watch him for a month and never detect him in a single depredation but turn your back and there is no certainty but that the next moment he may be dining from the new laid eggs of the robin or tossing the young of the chipping sparrow from their hair-lined nest to their deaths on the ground below.

From the standpoint of amusement there is more fun in watching a bluejay than in the observation of a score of his sweeter voiced comrades of the field. A German living in a suburb of Chicago made some soap for home consumption. He patted it nicely into cakes and placed them on a board in the yard to harden. The suburb—It is called Highland Park—is about as full of bluejays as it can be and still leave room for other bird families. When the German put his soap out all the bluejays of the neighborhood descended upon it. They ate soap for 24 hours.

The wonder is they did not die, but the diet did not seem to interfere with their digestion in the least.

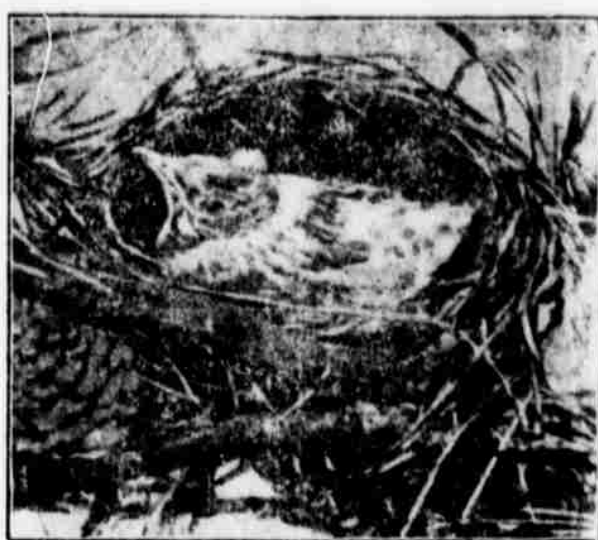
When the owner of the soap found the thieving jays at their work he reported what was left of the cakes.



Bluejay.

added some more material and again put the soap out to harden. This time he placed the board which held the cakes upon two barrels and mounted guard at some little distance to keep the jays away. They returned to their feast in a few minutes, and the angered soap maker, who was only a few yards distant, threw a cobble stone at them. The jays fled, but the heavy stone, striking one end of the board, turned it over and pitched all the soap cakes into a box of soft cement.

The foreigner doesn't take kindly to the ways of the American bluejay.



Young Robin "the Last to Leave."

As has been said, bluejays are thick in the suburbs of Highland Park. An Englishman living in the place had some gooseberry bushes which bore berries of extraordinary size and sweetness. The owner of the fruit declared that the bluejays are his treasures, and securing his shotgun he destroyed several of the birds. The law in Illinois protects the bluejay, but there is a section of the statute which gives the right to kill birds which are preying on the crops. Friends of the bluejays said that the birds wouldn't eat gooseberries, and there was a prosecution started against the Englishman for killing them. The case was decided finally in his favor, and while scientists and bird lovers may hold otherwise the bluejay now appears in a "prejudiced case" as being a gooseberry gourmand.

The bluejay is perhaps the noisiest creature known to ornithology, though if danger is threatened he can maintain a graveyard silence. I was watching a pair of bluejays who were building a nest in a stunted pine tree. The two birds left the home site and disappeared behind a close board fence. In a moment I heard a racket. Every note known to the jay's jargon came rapidly from behind the fence. The noise continued for several minutes, and then, going to a point to the left of its source, I peeped over the fence. The two birds were on an ash pile in the alley, and between them lay an extremely dirty paper collar. There was little question in my mind but that they were disputing over the advisability of using the collar for nesting material. They scolded back and forth for some time, but Mrs. Jay finally ended the matter by seizing the collar and taking it to the nest, where, after much difficulty, one end of it was woven into the structure, while the other end was left to flap with each passing breeze, making the home in the pine tree a conspicuous object to every passer.

The jay has a pertinacity that in some cases might be commendable. After the pine tree nest was completed and the eggs were laid, the mother bird began sitting. There should have been young in the nest at the end of two weeks, but no young came. The bird sat steadily, with the exception of the time spent in seeking food, for 30 days before she gave up hope of offspring. After they had deserted the nest I examined the eggs. Each had a little dried-up kernel inside that rolled about like a pea.

Albino birds are not of great rarity. Perhaps it were better to say that birds partly albino are not rare. A pure white crow was recently in the possession of Animal Keeper De Vry of the Lincoln Park zoo, Chicago. Rolfen Deane, a fellow of the American Ornithologists union, has a mounted crow specimen that is as white as the petals of a syringa blossom.

There came under my personal observation a crow which had a large white patch in the center of its otherwise black back. I saw this bird on different occasions during two years. Save once it was always alone, and at the time marking the exception its company was a flock of its fellows, who were chasing it to drive it away from the neighborhood of their retreat. It is impossible to determine absolutely what the reason for the crow's persecution was, but of course everything points to the circumstance of its white back as the real cause.

The bobolink (*idolichonyx oryzivorus*) has been painted part white by nature, but I once found a bobolink that was pure white, barring two black streaks on his breast. It has been supposed that "freak" birds have some difficulty in procuring mates, but this white bobolink had a wife and an interesting family of young. It may have been nothing but accident, but the mated pair built their nest in a meadow where there were no other bobolinks, although the fields directly across the road were filled with their brothers and sisters. It certainly looked like bobolink ostracism.

As has been said, bluejays are thick in the suburbs of Highland Park. An Englishman living in the place had some gooseberry bushes which bore berries of extraordinary size and sweetness. The owner of the fruit declared that the bluejays are his treasures, and securing his shotgun he destroyed several of the birds. The law in Illinois protects the bluejay, but there is a section of the statute which gives the right to kill birds which are preying on the crops. Friends of the bluejays said that the birds wouldn't eat gooseberries, and there was a prosecution started against the Englishman for killing them. The case was decided finally in his favor, and while scientists and bird lovers may hold otherwise the bluejay now appears in a "prejudiced case" as being a gooseberry gourmand.

The weanling of the brood is almost always the last to leave the nest. The parents lead forth the lusty young, but do not forget the needs of the little one left behind. They divide their duty between the occupant of the nest and its brothers and sisters, who are trying their wings for the first time. I watched the departures of five young robins from their home on the top of a porch pillar recently. Two of the young robins were much larger and apparently stronger than their nest mates. The little home was filled to overflowing, and the two sturdy birds were perching on the edge of the nest for a day before they ventured forth.



Albino Crow.

Then the father robin coaxed them out. They followed him to a lawn directly across the street, and there he fed them and gave them lessons in flying.

The difference between the male and female adult robin is marked enough to make confusion of the sex in the observer's eye impossible. The father and mother of that brood divided their duties. Mr. Robin stayed with the two young which left the nest first, while Mrs. Robin attended to the nestlings left behind. These three stayed in the nest for two days after the departure of their stronger brothers. During that time the father did not visit the nest nor did the mother make any attempt to feed the young which were in the father's care. When the three little ones finally gained strength enough to leave the home they flew to the same lawn to which the others had gone. I watched the family closely for a week and the division of duty was maintained by the parent birds. The father fed the two lustrous youngsters while the mother looked after the three weaklings.

The father had much the easier task, but the mother made no complaint. Was there not something manlike in the way in which that male robin portioned out the work, and something womanlike in the patience with which the female robin accepted the dictum of her lord and master?

A New Rheumatism Cure.

Here's another sure cure for rheumatism. "See these," a man said, drawing three round sticks of some black substance from a pocket. "That's electric light carbon. Carried 'em six months now and never had a touch of rheumatism. Used to have it all the time before I carried the carbon. It beats a truckee all hollow."



CLOSE TO THE LIMIT.

ALWAYS.

Talking about mean men, said the man in the mackintosh, "old Howl-gus can give pointers to all of 'em. When he found out that his children were taking jumps of sugar out of the box in the pantry and feeding them to the next-door neighbor's pony, how do you suppose he stopped it?"

"Whipped the children?" hazarded the man with his feet on the table.

"Worse than that."

"Soaked the lump of sugar in kerosene?" suggested the man with the bulbous nose.

"Worse than that."

"Sprinkled red pepper on them?" ventured the man with the frazzled eyebrows.

"Worse than that. Some of you could guess it in a year. He went to a stonecutter's shop and had two or three dozen chunks of marble made into cubes. He took the sugar lumps out of the box in the pantry, put these marble cubes in their place, and—"

"Oh, come off!"

"Try that on some other crowd!"

"Gentlemen, it's a fact, and I can back anybody that doubts it."

After which the session broke up in a row. —Chicago Tribune.

Noise.

Noise, at first cultivated in this land by the Indians, has reached its climax in the college yell. It is used at political conventions, at christenings and at women's clubs. No instrument was necessary for the man who first invented noise. His work flows after him.

Noise is used by clowns, which have the first call for it. They split it up into as many sounds as possible and divide it among all.

Noise varies in its volume and intensity, from whispering and immature sawmill to a later crying in the night. —Life.

USED TO IT.



His Neighbor: And does my neighbor annoy you?
He: Oh, dear no. I am a fortune in a second!

Trouble Over Red.

Patience: How are the Hungarians getting on?
Patience: Oh, they've had trouble of plenty.

Not already?
Yes, you see, Hungarians have red-haired strongmen, and the other day Mrs. Hunsford overheard him say he was very partial to red. —Franklin's Standard.

Juvenile Critics.

"Mr. but day is a loud, noisy widow," exclaimed the old woman, as he passed into the hall he was about to get to.

"Well, I should say?" responded his short chime. "It is so loud, it looks more like a noisy ground." —Chicago Daily News.

Harmony Club, Too.

Back—It is strange how the attendance at the Girls' Harmony club keeps up these warm nights. No one member misses a meeting.

Myrtle: They are always into a meeting. The absent list always knocked unmercifully. —Chicago Daily News.

Indirect Energy.

You say that you were discharged from your former place for being too industrious?

Yes, ma'am.

That's very strange. What did you do?

I went down in the cellar one day and dusted the old wine bottles. —Royal Magazine.

The Trouble.

I thought you and your wife were living very happily.

"Oh, my wife and I are happy all right. She says she can get along with me, but ever since we've been married the trouble's been that she can't get along with my salary." —Detroit Free Press.

When Xanthus dies to this world, it has been only human. We must be ready to die or change. To think it is the human.

It is hard to change something, it is hard to change what is hard to change. It is hard to change what is hard to change. It is hard to change what is hard to change.

And even if it is hard to change, it is hard to change what is hard to change. It is hard to change what is hard to change. It is hard to change what is hard to change.

Oh, it is hard to change what is hard to change. It is hard to change what is hard to change. It is hard to change what is hard to change. It is hard to change what is hard to change.

GAVE HER A BITTER TASTE.



Timmy Giger: My sister's sweet heart kicked me dog yesterday, but I got even with him, you bet.
Johnny Baker: How?
Timmy Giger: I mixed quinine with his face cream. Won't she taste it? —Royal Magazine.

Bringing It to a Climax.

"I know what a climax is, you know," suddenly said the maiden as the haberdashier's wife called at her. "I know too what you are calling here, madam, which is quinine in your face cream. And I know what you mean to do. You want me to taste it, don't you?"

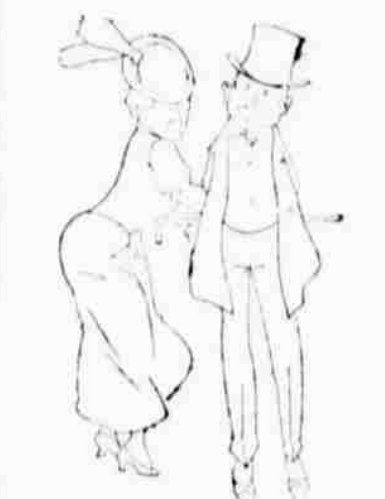
"I don't," replied the young man. "I should like you to taste it." —Royal Magazine.

The Modest to Wear It.

Here he is, the advertisement for the new hat. You see, this is a new hat, and it is the only hat that is new. It is the only hat that is new. It is the only hat that is new.

Yes, but this is a new hat, and it is the only hat that is new. It is the only hat that is new. It is the only hat that is new.

WISE AND OTHERWISE.



Mr. I think it strange that your friend Tootle never married.
Mr. Oh, you don't know Tootle. He was such a fool as he looked. —Chicago Journal.

Quick Work.

Morgan: There is a consistency in my mind to get acquainted with you, you know.

James: I never noticed it. Morgan: He is, though. I hadn't known him for over an hour before I borrowed a shilling of him, and in the next hour we got so well acquainted that he refused to lend me another one. —Royal Magazine.

The Difference.

"Does she shrink from the water?" No, but her bathing suit does. —Detroit Free Press.

PLATFORM.

Following is the preamble and platform adopted by the Democratic convention:

Preamble.

We, the representatives of Democracy of the United States, in national convention assembled, reaffirm our belief in and pledge our loyalty to the principles of the party. We rejoice at the increasing signs of an awakening throughout the country. The various investigations have traced great political corruption to the representatives of predatory wealth and laid bare the unscrupulous methods by which they have debauched election and preyed upon a defenseless public through the subservient officials whom they have raised to place and power.

The conscience of the nation is now aroused to free the government from the grip of those who have made it a business asset of the favor-seeking corporations; it must become again a people's government and be administered in all its departments according to the Jeffersonian maxim, "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none."

"Shall the people rule?" is the overshadowing issue which manifests itself in all the questions now under discussion.

Labor and Injunctions.

The courts of justice are the bulwark of our liberties, and we yield to none in our purpose to maintain their dignity. Our party has given the bench a long line of distinguished judges, who have added to the respect and confidence in which this department must be jealously maintained. We resent the attempt of the Republican party to raise false issues respecting the judiciary. It is an unjust reflection upon a great body of our citizens to assume that they lack respect of the courts.

It is the function of the courts to interpret the laws which the people create, and if the laws appear to work economic, social or political injustice it is our duty to change them. The only basis upon which the integrity of our courts can stand is that of unswerving justice and protection of life, personal liberty and property. If judicial processes may be abused we should guard against these abuses.

Experience has proven the necessity of a modification of the present law relating to injunctions, and we reiterate the pledge of our national platforms of 1896 and 1904 in favor of the measure which passed the United States senate in 1896, but which a Republican congress has ever since refused to enact, relating to contempt in Federal courts and providing for trial by jury in cases of indirect contempt.

Questions of judicial practices have arisen, especially in connection with industrial disputes. We deem that the parties to all judicial proceedings should be treated with rigid impartiality, and that injunctions should not be issued in any cases in which the injunctions would not issue in non-industrial disputes were involved.

The expanding organization of industry makes it essential that there should be no abridgment of the rights of wage-earners and producers to organize for the protection of wages and the improvement of labor conditions to the end that such labor organizations and their members should not be regarded as illegal combinations in restraint of trade.

We favor the eight-hour day on all government work.

We pledge the Democratic party to the enactment of a law by congress, as far as the Federal jurisdiction extends, or a general employers' liability act covering injury to body or loss of life of employees.

We pledge the Democratic party to the enactment of a law creating a department of labor, represented separately in the president's cabinet, which department should include the subject of mines and mining.

Tariff.

We welcome the belated promise of tariff reform now offered by the Republican party in tardy recognition of the righteousness of the Democratic position on this question; but these people cannot safely entrust the execution of this important work to a party which is so deeply obligated to the highly protected interests as is the Republican party. We call attention to the significant fact that the promised relief was postponed until after the coming election, an election to succeed in which the Republicans must have that same support from the beneficiaries of the high protective tariff, as it has always heretofore received from them; and to the further fact that during years of uninterrupted power no such action whatever has been taken by the Republican congress to correct the admittedly existing tariff injustices.

We favor immediate revision of the tariff by the reduction of import duties. Articles entering into competition with trust-controlled products should be placed on the free list, and material reductions should be made in the tariff upon the necessities of life, especially upon articles competing with such American manufactures as are sold abroad more cheaply than at home, and graduate reductions should be made in such other schedules as may be necessary to restore the tariff to a revenue basis.

Existing duties have given to the manufacturers of paper a shelter behind which they have organized combinations to raise the price of pulp and paper, thus imposing a tax upon the spread of knowledge.

We demand the immediate repeal of the tariff on pulp, print paper, lum-

ber, timber and logs, and that these articles be placed upon the free list.

Officeholders.

Coincident with the enormous increase in expenditures have come an addition to the number of officeholders. During the past year 23,734 were added, costing \$16,156,000, and in the past six years of the Republican administration the total number of new offices created, aside from any commissions, has been 99,319, entailing an additional expenditure of nearly \$70,000,000, as against only 10,279 new offices created under the Cleveland

and McKinley administrations, which involved an expenditure of only \$5,000,000. We denounce this great and growing increase in the number of office holders as not only unnecessary and wasteful, but as clearly indicating a deliberate purpose on the part of the administration to keep the Republican party in power at public expense, thus increasing the number of its retainers and dependents. Such procedure we declare to be no less dangerous and corrupt than the open purchase of votes at the polls.

Railroads.

We assert the right of congress to exercise complete control over interstate commerce and the right of each state to exercise just as complete a control over commerce within its borders.

We demand such enlargement of the powers of the interstate commerce commission as may be necessary to enable it to protect persons and places from indiscriminate and extortion, and to compel the railroads to perform their duties as common carriers.

We favor the efficient supervision and state regulation of railroads engaged in interstate commerce. To this end we recommend the physical valuation of the railroads by the interstate commerce commission, such valuation to take into consideration the original cost of construction and all elements of value that will render the valuation made fair and just.

We favor such legislation as will prohibit the railroads from engaging in business which brings them into competition with their shippers with legislation which will assure such reduction in transportation rates as conditions will permit, care being taken to avoid that reduction that would compel a reduction of wages, prevent adequate service or do injustice to legitimate investments.

We heartily approve the laws prohibiting the pass and rebate, and we favor any further necessary legislation to restrain, correct and prevent such abuses.

The Rights of States.

Believing, with Jefferson, in "the support of the state governments in all their rights as the most competent administration for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwark against anti-Republican tendencies," and in "the preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad, we are opposed to the centralization implied in the suggestions now frequently made, that the powers of the general government should be extended by executive and legislative action and by judicial construction. There is no twilight zone between the nation and the state in which the exploiting interests can take refuge from both and it is as necessary that the Federal government shall exercise the powers delegated to it as it is that the state governments shall use the authority reserved to them, but we insist that the Federal remedies for the regulation of interstate commerce and for the prevention of private monopoly shall be added to, and not substituted for state remedies.

Economy of Administration.

The Republican congress, in the session just ended, has made appropriations amounting to \$1,008,000, exceeding the total expenditures of the last fiscal year by \$90,000,000, and leaving a deficit of more than \$60,000,000 for the fiscal year. We denounce the needless waste of the people's money, which has resulted in this appalling increase, as a shameful violation of all prudent conditions of government, as no less than a crime against the millions of workingmen and women from whose earnings the great proportion of these colossal sums must be extorted, through excessive tariff exactions and other indirect methods. It is not surprising that in the face of this shocking record the Republican platform contains no reference to economical administration or promise thereof in the future. We demand that a stop be put to this frightful extravagance and insist upon the strictest economy in every department consistent with frugal and efficient administration.

Waterways.

Water furnishes the cheapest means of transportation, and the national government having the control of navigable waters, should improve them to their fullest capacity. We earnestly favor the immediate adoption of a liberal and comprehensive plan for improving every water course in the Union, which is justified by the by the needs of commerce, and to secure that end we favor, when practicable, the connection of the great lakes with the navigable rivers and with the gulf, through the Mississippi, and the navigable rivers with each other, and the rivers, bays and sounds of our coasts with each other by artificial canals, with a view to perfecting a system of inland waterways, to be navigated by vessels of standard draught.

We favor the co-ordination of the various services of the government

connected with waterways in one service for the purpose of aiding in their completion of such a system of inland waterways, and we favor the creation of a fund ample for continuous work, which shall be conducted under the direction of a commission of experts to be authorized by law.

Trusts.

As to the trusts a private monopoly is indefensible, and intolerable, and we favor the vigorous enforcement of the criminal law against guilty trust magnates and officials, and demand the enactment of such additional legislation as may be necessary to make it impossible for a private monopoly to exist in the United States. Among the additional remedies we specify three: First, a law preventing a duplication of directors among competing corporations; second, a license system, which will, without abridging the right of each state to create corporations, or its right to regulate as it will foreign corporations doing business within its limits making it necessary for a manufacturing or trading corporation engaged in interstate commerce to take out a Federal license before it shall be permitted to control as much

as 25 per cent of the product in which it deals, the license to protect the public from watered stocks and to prohibit the control by such corporation of more than 50 per cent, a law compelling such licensed corporations to sell to all purchasers in all parts of the country on the same terms, after making due allowance for cost of transportation.

Other Matters Favored.

The platform further pledges the party to the enactment of a law to regulate the rates and services of telegraph and telephone companies doing an interstate business to the protection of all American citizens in all parts of the world lawfully entitled to such protection; demands full and regular territorial form of government for Alaska and Porto Rico; favors the application of the United States land and homestead laws to Hawaii; favors Federal aid for building post roads; favors application of a plan of strict reciprocity with other nations in the matter of foreign patents, and treatment of inventors; favors a generous pension policy, advocates the establishment of a national bureau of public health on lines not interfering with state health boards; favors further extension of agricultural education and experiment stations and bids a welcome to Oklahoma.

Arizona and New Mexico.

The national Democratic party has for the last sixteen years labored for admission of Arizona and New Mexico as separate states of the Federal Union, and recognizing that such possess every qualification to successfully maintain separate state governments, we favor the immediate admission of these territories as separate states.

Arbitrary Power of Speaker.

The house of representatives was designed by the fathers of the constitution to be the popular branch of our government responsive to the public will.

The house of representatives, as controlled in recent years by the Republican party, has ceased to be a deliberative and legislative body, responsive of the will of a majority of its members, but has come under the absolute domination of the speaker, who has entire control of its deliberations and powers of legislation.

Denver, July 13.—Following are additional platform planks.

Popular Election of Senators.

We favor the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people and regard this reform as the gateway to other national reforms.

Income Tax.

We favor an income tax as part of our revenue system and we urge the submission of a constitutional amendment specifically authorizing congress to levy and collect a tax upon individual and corporate incomes to the end that wealth may bear its proportionate share of the burdens of the Federal government.

Merchant Marine.

We believe in the up-building of the American and merchant marine without new or additional burdens upon the people, and without bounties from the public treasury.

Panama Canal.

We believe the Panama canal will prove of great value to our country, and favor its speedy completion.

Conclusion.

The Democratic party stands for Democracy. The Republican party has drawn to itself all that is aristocratic and plutocratic. The Democratic party is the champion of civil rights, and opportunities to all; the Republican party is the party of privilege and private monopoly. The Democratic party listens to the voice of the whole people and gauges progress by the prosperity and advancement of the average man; the Republican party is subservient to the comparatively few, who are the beneficiaries of governmental favoritism. We invite the co-operation of all regardless of previous political affiliation or past differences who desire to preserve a government of the people by the people, and for the people, and who favor such an administration of the government as will insure, as far as human wisdom can, that each citizen shall draw from society a reward

commensurate with his contribution to the welfare of society.

Brooks Chosen Chairman.

As soon as the Texas delegation arrived it went to the New Albany hotel, its headquarters, and held a caucus.

The caucus elected James I. Storey of Lockhart chairman and J. C. McNeains of Dallas secretary, and agreed to submit the following nominations to the convention.

Credentials Committee—Judge Sam R. Scott of Waco.

Permanent Organization—A. W. Houston of San Antonio.

Rules and Order of Business—C. A. Nugent of Montgomery county.

Platform and Resolutions—Judge M. M. Brooks of Dallas.

To Notify Nominee for Presidency—Judge Rice Macey of Sherman.

To Notify Nominee for Vice Presidency—Col. A. J. Baker of San Angelo.

For National Committeeman from Texas—R. M. Johnston of Houston.

In expressing his thanks for the nomination given him Judge Brooks referred in feeling terms to Senator Bailey. Th. Gainesville man, he said, was the one to fight here the battle for pure Democracy.

"Not only is he an ornament to Texas," continued Judge Brooks, "but he is an ornament to the world, for the great God can look at him and say well done, for he is the noblest work of God, an honest man. He is the peer of any man. His intellectual endowments have fitted him for any position. Therefore, to have his place has its pathetic side and adds an onus to the work that I must do. I realize my utter inability to measure up to him, but what I lack in ability I will make up in fealty to his cause."

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

We, the democrats of New Mexico in delegate convention assembled at Roswell, again renew our pledge of allegiance to those fundamental principles of democracy as originally enunciated by our first great leader Thomas Jefferson, chief among which is contained in the maxim, "Equal rights to all, special privileges to none." We believe this maxim, rightly applied, is capable of solving all the great questions which are now agitating the minds of the American people—the reform of the tariff, the suppression of the trusts, the regulation of the railroads and the attitude of our government towards imperialism.

We recognize that the democracy of the United States has today many tried and trusted leaders, signs of whom would worthily fill the office of chief magistrate of this great nation, but we cannot fail to recognize the further fact that there is one democratic leader, who, above all others, has identified himself with all the reforms now demanded by our party and who has endeavored himself to every endeavor in democratic principles and whose very name of itself constitutes a platform upon which the democracy of this nation could well stand in the coming campaign—in other words we believe the nomination of William Jennings Bryan by the democratic convention at Denver is demanded by every consideration of a political principle and party policy.

Therefore, be it resolved, that the delegates to be selected by this convention to represent the democracy of New Mexico at the Democratic National Convention to be held at Denver on July 15th, 1908, be and they hereby are instructed to vote for William Jennings Bryan as the candidate of our party for the Presidency of the United States, as long as his name is before the convention.

Public office is a public trust and no man is worthy of any office, either elective or appointive, who does not appreciate the obligation he is under, not alone to his party, but to the whole people, whom he serves, to faithfully and impartially discharge all his official duties, and we condemn the Republican party of this territory for its disregard of this principle, for its maladministration, corruption and ring rule, expect for that brief period of time, which one chief executive of the territory was endeavoring to adhere to carry out some of the principles of government we advocate and endorse and whose efforts resulted in his removal from office by a Republican president.

We call the attention of the executive and judicial departments, and of the people of this territory, generally to the many open, shameful and defiant frauds and violations of our election laws that have disgraced our public elections in this territory in the past, and notably at the last general election. It was conclusively proved by legal and competent evidence and was not denied, that in the coal camps of Colfax county the polls were established by the order of the commissioners of the said county on the private lands of the respective companies owning and operating coal mines; that the managers of said companies arbitrarily refused to allow any democrats to be present at the polls in said coal camps on election day; that in some of said coal camps, democratic challengers were subjected to indignities and forcibly ejected from said camps by deputy sheriffs acting under instructions from the managers of said companies; that the ballot boxes were stuffed and the registration and poll books were padded and hundreds of foreigners were compelled to vote the Republican ticket under threats of discharge. We call attention to the fact that these arbitrary acts have been

continuously practiced in Colfax county for the past eight years until they have ripened into an established system.

The undisputed record of the County Valencia in election matters for the past quarter of a century has been a stigma and a reproach upon the fair name of New Mexico. It is a proven and established fact and it is not even required that the voters should go to the polls in that county, but the officers of the election board cast the ballots for all the absentees, while in some instances the registration lists are copied into the poll books in strict alphabetical order. At the last election in this county and in Torrance county Republican ballots were substituted in place of democratic ballots actually cast, and in one precinct, in the latter county the judges of election openly refused to permit any democratic ballots to be cast.

The foregoing instances are but a few of the many open and defiant violations of our election laws and it is humiliating to be compelled to acknowledge that with the single exception of Mr. Frank W. Clancy, District Attorney of the Second Judicial District, no action has ever been taken by any republican official, National or Territorial, to stop these abuses or to punish the offenders.

We demand, and if entrusted with the power, we pledge ourselves to a strict enforcement of the election laws by the courts and the prosecuting officers.

We are heartily in favor of the nomination of all party candidates by a direct vote of the people at primary elections held for that purpose under the sanction of the law and hereby pledge our representatives in the next legislature to work and vote for such a law.

We believe that all county officers should be paid fixed salaries, instead of fees or commissions, for all services required of them by the government.

We condemn the policy of the Federal government in prohibiting the free grazing of livestock in the forest reserves of the territory, as unwarranted and arbitrary; such policy tends to injure and destroy the interests of many small livestock raisers and may create a monopoly of that industry by the very few wealthy owners of sheep and cattle. The conservation of our timber in such reserves and the wise regulation of its use in order to prevent its waste and destruction, is a commendable economic measure, but the free use of the lands in such reserves for the grazing of live stock under suitable regulations does not in any manner interfere with the proper care and protection of the timber growing therein and we pledge the best effort of our candidate for delegate to congress to secure the removal of pasture charges.

We recognize that, under an act of congress, the Inter-State Commerce commission has complete jurisdiction to regulate rates to be charged by common carriers doing business in New Mexico. We charge that in numerous instances such rates are not only excessive and exorbitant, but gross injustice is done through discriminations. We therefore favor the creation of a commission by legislative enactment whose duty it shall be to investigate the facilities furnished, rates and discriminations, and where injustice is being done by any citizen or community present such grievances to the Inter-State Commerce Commission for adjustment. The commission so to be created should be composed of persons identified with the principal commercial and industrial interests of the territory and funds should be provided so that every citizen or locality may obtain just treatment from common carriers at public expense.

We favor and demand the admission of New Mexico into the Union as a State. For about twelve years the President and both houses of congress of the United States have been dominated by the Republican party and during all that time the people of New Mexico have been begging and praying for statehood. All our appeals have been in vain. We therefore charge that all deliberations of the National Republican party in favor of statehood for New Mexico are not sincere, but made for the purpose of influencing territorial elections, and we regretfully express it as our profound conviction that New Mexico will never obtain statehood except at the hands of a National Democratic administration.

Baby Morphine Fiends.

are made by all soothing syrups and baby medicines that contain opium and narcotics. McGee's Baby Elixir contains no injurious or narcotic drugs of any kind. A sure and safe cure for disordered stomachs, bowels and fretfulness—splendid for teething infants. Sold by the Eddy Drug Co.

Faithful Rural Mail Carrier.

With the unique record of not having missed a day from his route, except the holidays granted by the government, Howard M. Weaver of Wynneboro, Pa., rural mail carrier No. 3, has completed his third year in the service. Weaver was among the original force of carriers, who began their duties Feb. 1, 1905, and is the only one who remains. During the quarter ending Dec. 30 last Mr. Weaver handled 17,848 pieces of mail, or three times as many as in his first quarter. Mr. Weaver enjoys his daily ride through the March district and has made many firm friends there. There is rarely a party or a dinner in that section that he does not attend, and there is frequently waiting for him on cold days a cup of hot coffee.

Mary and Matrimony.

By Cecilia A. Loizeaux.

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I KNOW just how you feel, Dick, but I don't see how it can be helped. When I became engaged to you we agreed that it would have to be a long engagement. "It's been three years now, Mary, and I call that a long time. And you seem to have no idea of ending the wait at all. You—you aren't forgetting to care, are you, Mary?"

Mary's lip trembled as she looked at him.

"I care as much—more—than ever," she said. "You don't understand. You see, I have been papa's housekeeper since I was fifteen, and I simply can't leave him alone."

"He is perfectly willing, Mary. Sometimes I think he is anxious for you to marry. He doesn't want to feel as if he were in the way of your happiness."

"That's just it!" cried Mary. "Dear old dad! He'd sacrifice his own interests for me any day. I won't have it."

"Mary, how old is your father?"

"Fifty."

"And healthy?"

"Perfectly. We're all proud of our health."

"He's likely to live out his three-score and ten then."

"I hope so, and if you mean that you wish he would die, Dick, I'm sorry."

"Easy, Mary, easy. Personally I'm very fond of your father. That's one reason why I am so anxious to get into his immediate family. But, let's see, unless some unforeseen accident occurs I shall be obliged to wait for you at least twenty-five years."

He held up a warning hand as Mary started to speak. "Don't you see that we're no nearer the goal than we were three years ago? Don't wait to find a solution of the problem, dear. Marry me now and we'll solve it together."

Mary rose impatiently.

"What's the use of talking that way? You know I can't. I've thought and thought, but there doesn't seem to be any other way out. Father daily refuses to live with us—says it's better not—and I can't leave him. That's why I sent for you. I've made up my mind that it isn't fair to keep you waiting, so I am going to break our engagement."

She looked at him bravely, though her eyes swam with tears and her chin quivered.

Dick stared a moment and then began to laugh, which, under the circumstances, was the worst thing he could have done. Mary's eyes began to blaze, and the tears disappeared.

"It's a joke, is it?" she blazed.

"Well, it's time it was broken. Here is your ring. I'm sorry for your wasted time, and, since you are so anxious to be married, I hope you will find some one who will have you right away."

She slipped from the room, and not until he heard the door of her room slam did Dick recover from his amazement. Then he laughed again and, putting the ring in his pocket, left the house.

"Poor little Mary!" he mused. "Well, I see that I'll have to get her father to help."

Mary, watching him stride up the street whistling "Mary, Mary, Long Before the Fashions Came," sank into her big chair and wept.

"He wanted it broken! He wanted it broken!" she wailed.

Once admitted to the inner office Dick took the leather chair which Mary's father indicated with his foot, accepted a cigar and lit it.

"Is this a business call or just a visit?"

"Both. I've been up to see Mary."

"Strange. Anything doing? Will Mary marry?"

"She says she won't. In fact, she has just given me back my ring. I say she must, and I want you to help me."

"Of course I can't force my daughter to marry you if she does not want to," grinned Mr. Arnold.

"Yes, you can—if you go about it right. You see—"

And he briefly outlined his talk with Mary. Mr. Arnold smoked fiercely while the young man talked, and then they went over a detailed plan together.

When the young man finally left, the elder shook his head heartily.

"I'll do my best, Dick. Mary's a good daughter, but she'll make just as good a wife, and I'll divide."

That evening Mary came to the dinner table red-eyed and white-faced. Little by little her father drew the story from her. When she had finished he said: "I'm glad of it, Mary. I never would have asked you to give him up, but I am thankful that you can see for yourself." He did not say what she could see. "And now that it's all over I don't mind telling you that there are as good fish in the sea as have been caught so far. Now, Dick—well, he's so slow! And then—But that's over now, so cheer up, daughter, and 'all in love with some one else.'"

"Oh, I can't ever do that!" wept Mary. "I shall take care of you all my life."

"Tut! Tut! Just put your mind to it and you can do it. I am anxious to see you marry and be happily settled. Mary. Of course I didn't say so, because I could see that you didn't really care for Dick. If you had cared you'd have married him two years ago. But now that he's gone—"

Mary gasped and stooped for her napkin, sitting up again with a red face. Not care for Dick! Perhaps Dick thought that too.

"And, aside from that," went on her father, "I have been engaged to Marian Howard for a year, and I know how you will feel about keeping me waiting too long. Of course I should not think of marrying again while you are with me."

Mary thought she must faint. The room went round and round, and then she heard a voice, which must have been her own, stifly congratulating her father, heard him say something the words of which she could not distinguish, and then she was up in her own room.

"Oh," she moaned, "what shall I do? No one wants me. Papa is going to marry again, and even he thinks I do not care for Dick. I must have acted terribly for papa to think that. And why didn't he tell me that he wanted to marry? I'd have been glad of it, for then I could have married Dick and would not have needed to worry about papa at all. Oh, it is cruel! And now it is too late. No wonder Dick stopped caring if I acted like that—like they seem to think I have." She sobbed miserably.

"I like Marian Howard. I have always wished I could have her with me. I'd like to live with them, but they don't want me either. Papa has said time and again that such combinations are always unhappy, and so I must go away somewhere."

She sobbed herself to sleep that night after hours of wretched reflection and almost desperate thinking. She did not go down to breakfast, but when she heard her father leave the house she went downtown and drew all of the money which she had in the bank. Then she bought a ticket for New York.

At noon her father, seeing how wretched she looked at dinner, felt like a brute and came very near to spoiling the whole thing. But she slipped away too quickly to give him time to commit himself, and when he was sure she was in her room he called Dick cautiously up over the phone.

"I guess you'd better come over. I've made a beastly mess of the thing," he said. Then he called up to Mary that he had to go back to the office and told her not to sit up for him and cleared out, feeling like a coward.

This was the chance for which Mary was waiting. Hurriedly she finished packing her suit case, wrote an agonized note to her father, and, after dressing herself in the long coat and dark veil which fleeing heroines always wore in the plays she had seen, she let herself quietly out at the front door and reached the car. A young man jumped off the outgoing car, looked at her sharply and then swung up the steps of the incoming car after her, but she did not notice.

"Was this what her father had meant in his telephone message?" thought the young man. Well, he had made a mess of it.

It was raining by this time—a dreary little drizzle—and when Mary alighted at the union station she would have fallen on the slippery steps had not some one seized the suit case and caught her arm firmly. When she had regained her balance the man did not let go, but slid his grasp down to the cold, wet hand.

"Let me go! What do you mean?" she gasped, and then she knew. She began to cry.

"Mary, Mary, so contrary, come on home again," said Dick gently. "We didn't mean to go so far as this, dear, in our little plot."

"We—our plot? What do you mean? Did you and father fix all this up for a trick? And—"

To Dick's great surprise and relief she began to laugh. He had expected tears, anger, even rage. And then he began to feel foolish.

"I guess I got just what I deserve. I was blind as a bat," she said. "When you want me to marry you, Dick, if you can forgive me enough to want me at all? Dick, you didn't think that I had really stopped caring, did you?"

Mary's father was in the drawing room when they got home and came out into the hall to meet them. "We've been out walking," said Dick blandly.

"Yes, I see," said Mr. Arnold, ignoring the suit case and Mary's unusual apparel. "Fine night, isn't it?"

Lacked Something.

"You Germans have no sense of humor," said an American.

"Try me and see," said the German.

"Well," said the American, "you know America is the home of very large things—the highest mountains, the greatest waterfalls—"

"Oh, yes, yes, yes," said the German.

"And our trees," continued the American, "are so tall that in order to see to the top of them one man looks as far up as he can, and another man begins where the first man leaves off and looks up to the top."

"But that was no joke; that was a fact."

ROAD WORK POINTERS

How to Make and Maintain Model Earth Highways.

USE OF LOG DRAG ADVISED.

Beware of Water and Narrow Tires. Says Federal Bureau of Public Roads—Best Implements to Use How and When to Plow.

While American road builders are capable of constructing good roads as those of any country of the old world they have not been as loyally supported as the men of those countries in maintaining the highways after completion, and the deplorable state of many hundred thousand miles of road is thus accounted for, says a bulletin from the United States office of public roads. County and township officials may at the outset stand the expense of having a road built, but they strenuously object when asked to provide funds to rebuild the road that has been allowed to go to ruin.

It is important that farmers learn of the benefits to be derived from good



ROAD GRADER AT WORK.

earth roads, that county boards be impressed with the need of a proper maintenance of the same and that road builders and overseers learn how best to care for the roads in their charge.

The persistent and powerful enemies of earth roads are water and narrow tires, and the constant effort of the men in charge of the roads should be to guard against their destructive effects and remedy all damage as quickly as possible. The simple implements which have been found to be of greatest assistance in this work are the plow, the drag scraper, the wheel scraper, the road grader and the split log drag.

With a sandy soil and a subsoil of clay or gravel, deep plowing, so as to raise and mix the clay with the surface soil and sand, will prove beneficial. The combination forms a sand-clay road at a trifling expense. On the other hand, if the road be entirely of sand a mistake will be made if it is plowed unless clay can be added. Such plowing would merely deepen the sand and at the same time break up the small amount of hard surface material which may have formed. If the subsoil is clay and the surface scant in sand or gravel, plowing should not be resorted to, as it would result in a clay surface rather than one of sand or gravel. A road man must know not only what to do and what not to plow, but how and when to plow. If the road is of the kind which, according to the above instructions, should be plowed over its whole width, the best method is to run the first furrow in the middle of the road and work out to the sides, thus forming a crown. Results from such plowing are greatest in the spring or early summer.

In ditches a plow can be used to good advantage, but should be followed by a scraper or grader. To make wide, deep ditches nothing better than the ordinary drag scraper has yet been devised. For hauls under a hundred feet or in making fills it is especially serviceable. It is a mistake, however, to attempt to handle long haul material with this scraper, as the wheel scraper is better adapted to such work. For hauls of more than 800 feet a wagon should be used.

The machine most generally used in road work is the grader or road machine. This machine is especially useful in smoothing and crowning the road and in opening ditches. A clay subsoil under a thin coating of soil should not be disturbed with a grader. It is also a mistake to use a grader indiscriminately and to pull material from ditches upon a sand-clay road. Not infrequently turf, soil and silt from ditch bottoms are piled in the middle of the road in a ridge, making mudholes a certainty. It is important in using a grader to avoid building up the road too much at one time. A road gradually built up by frequent use of the grader will last better than if completed at one operation.

The foreman frequently thinks his road must be high in the first instance. He piles up material from ten inches to a foot in depth only to learn with the arrival of the first rain that he has furnished the material for as many inches of mud. All material should be brought up in thin layers, each layer well packed and firmly packed by roller or traffic before the next is added. A common mistake is

to crown too high with the road machine on a narrow road.

The split log drag should be used to fill in ruts and smooth the road when not too badly washed. The drag possesses great merit and is so simple in construction and operation that every farmer should have one.

Bathing a Prince.

George IV, while prince and residing in his Brighton palace kept in his bedroom a portrait of Mrs. Gunn, an old bathing woman who used to dip him into the sea when he was the little Prince of Wales. A picture book much prized by children showed the old lady bathing the little fellow. Beneath the picture was this stanza:

To Brighton came he,
Came George the Third's son,
To be dipped in the sea
By the famed Martha Gunn.

A companion portrait to Martha Gunn's was that of Thomas Smoaker, who had charge of the horse which drew the bathing machines into and out of the sea. One day the little royal highness, having learned to swim, swam out farther than Thomas judged to be safe. He called to him to come back, but the self-willed boy struck out with more vigor. Thomas went after the prince, overtook him, seized him by an ear and drew him to shore.

"Do you think," he replied to the boy's angry words, "I'm-a-going to get myself hanged for letting the king's heir drown himself just to please a youngster like you?"

Only a Dodge.

An insurance expert was relating in Chicago some oddities of insurance.

"And then," said the expert, "there was that case of the general storeman in Ohio. This man's store burned down, and because his stock was so heavy, the company disputed his claim. I remember one item in his stock list—17,500 mourning handkerchiefs. When I came to this item I thumped it with my pencil and said to the storekeeper severely:

"Look here, this is unreasonable. Why should you have had 17,500 mourning handkerchiefs in stock? What possibility was there that death would create in a single small shop like yours a demand for 17,500 mourning handkerchiefs?"

The storekeeper smiled at me in a condescending way and replied:

"I didn't keep those handkerchiefs for men who grieved for the death of relatives or friends, but for men who went into mourning for the grease on their hats."—Boston Globe.

Misfires of Young Idea.

Air usually has no weight, but when placed in a barometer it is found to weigh about fifteen pounds a square inch.

If a small hole were bored in the top of a barometer tube, the mercury would shoot up in a column thirty feet high.

A right angle is 90 degrees F.

Hydrogen is colorless, odorless and insolvent.

A cuckoo is a thing that turns from a butterfly into a moth.

Horsepower is the distance a horse can carry one pound of water in an hour.

The earth revolves on its own axis 365 times in twenty-four hours. This rapid motion through space causes its sides to perspire, forming dew.—University Correspondent.

MUTILATING STREET TREES.

Park Expert's View on Protecting Them From Electric Light Wires.

C. M. Loring, for long years known as the father of the Minneapolis park system, in writing of the fight for the protection and preservation of street trees in Minneapolis describes a plan that can be adopted by any town. He says:

"There is now a very good understanding between the public service companies and the park board. For a long time there was a great deal of friction owing to the acts of vandalism of companies. In this as in other cities whenever the trees interfered with their wires they would mutilate them in the most outrageous manner, even going so far as to cut down trees that were ten and fifteen inches in diameter. But all of this is changed. The park board had every man arrested who trimmed a tree without a permit, and the court inflicted a good big fine and a promise of imprisonment if the culprit came a second time.

"Now if a tree interferes with the wire a permit is applied for, which is referred to the committee on street trees, and if the tree can be trimmed without injuring it the permit is granted; if not, the company takes some other means of overcoming the difficulty. Usually this is by stringing a cable instead of a number of single wires. Our judges have learned that there is more value in a shade tree than what it would be worth for cord wood, so now after a battle of several years' duration our trees are pretty well protected. A park policeman who was detailed to look after them arrested over 200 for hitching horses to trees before the drivers began to realize that the ordinance would be enforced and that a second offense meant a large fine. Our city is one of the best planted in the country, and we are all proud of our beautiful forest land staples."

CENTRALIZING TRADE.

Mail Order Growth a National Menace Reaching Far.

Population Follows Cash to the Big Cities and the Towns Decay—Pertinent Facts Pointed Out by a Student of This Serious Problem.

The centralization of trade in the great cities of the country resulting from the growth of the mail order business is a national menace of far-reaching proportions, says a writer in Maxwell's Tallyman.

Population follows trade. If the business is done in the country town and village of supplying the needs of the countryside for merchandise and manufactured articles of all kinds, the people who carry on the trade, the merchant and his helpers will live in the town or village.

If, on the other hand, the trade is done by mail, cutting out the country merchant, the latter is finally driven out of business, his store ceases to exist, his village home is abandoned, and if he should continue in the trade he and his assistants must move to the city and become employees for some great centralized mail trade institution, fitting like cogs into one great wheel, with which they must day after day revolve.

The country merchant, with his self-reliance, his sturdy individuality, his broad acquaintance, his knowledge of local affairs and needs, his support for local institutions, his civic usefulness, his neighborly offices, his public services and his co-operation in movements for local improvement, has been uprooted and driven away. There is no one to take his place. The trade that gave him his vocation has gone, and with it has gone the prosperity of the town or village which was his home.

The mail trade has destroyed him. The village life and the citizenship developed by it constitute the only hope of perpetuity for the free institutions of this country. The most grave and serious dangers that now menace its future result from the overgrowth of our great cities and the consequent degeneration of the average citizenship of the nation.

In the place of the "plain people" whose country environment has made them stable, steady headed, self-reliant and independent in action, thought and character we have the volatile city multitude, a floating population, anchored to nothing, either mentally or physically, and blown about by every breeze of popular prejudice or passion—ready for any rash experiment, social or political.

The adjacent village or the nearby town which furnishes for the farmer the social side to his life that the isolation of the farm denies to him is a potent factor in the development of the fully rounded out, broad and patriotic character that makes the American farmer the bulwark of the nation's stability. Not the farmer alone, but the whole life and environment of the community of which he is a part, the country merchant, the editor of the home paper, the preacher, the village schoolmaster, the country doctor and all the men of many vocations who form the village community, bound together by ties of close neighborly affection and friendly intercourse as well as the feeling of mutual regard born of mutual interdependence in their lives, create a social circle welded together by closer personal bonds than are possible among dwellers in cities. The whole circle of citizenship in the country village or town has the same elements of quiet faith in the final triumph of the good and a loyal devotion to country and the principles for which our nation stands as Lincoln declared them on the battlefield of Gettysburg.

The well stocked general store of the country town, which the mail trade would destroy, is a great educational influence in itself, with its variety of goods gathered from many places and supplying many varied needs. The mental interest is awakened and stimulated by the opportunity it gives to see with one's own eyes the thing that will best supply a need and discuss its merits and cost with the merchant or his salesman. The social side of human nature is developed by the personal contact involved in such intercourse, and the trip to town or village to make the purchase is oftentimes one of the most agreeable breaks in the monotony of farm life for the farmer and his family. They meet there a whole circle of friends, whose neighborly greetings give an added cheerfulness to the homely happenings of the day. But all this out of the farmer's life and you take from it something that has a human and social value that cannot be measured by money any more than family affection can be so measured.

Schools, churches, libraries, social intercourse and entertainments and all that is educational and social in the rural life cluster around the village. It is the social center of the countryside, and it is the trade that comes to it that supports the village or the town.

How England Has Held Down India

By ST. NIHAL SING

(Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

While the educated people of India appear to be content with carrying on wordy warfare over political questions and arraigning the British administrators of Hindostan for inaugurating a reign of terrorism in the country, impending famine is hanging over the heads of the country's 300,000,000 inhabitants. Crops have failed in many sections, and already half-famished Hindoos are face to face with the specter of starvation.

During the latter portion of the British administration of India, famine has followed famine with direful frequency. Within the last 25 years 19,000,000 Hindoos have died of sheer starvation. Grinding poverty is so omnipresent in the country that many millions of East-Indians are perpetually in a half-starved condition. The scarcity of food becomes more pinching and accentuated when times are harder. Then the poor Hindoos, instead of starving inch by inch, are quickly blotted out.

The impoverishment of the masses defies portrayal. It is much uglier, much more poignant and painful than that which is to be found in the ghettos and poor quarters of American cities. It is estimated that an average East-Indian requires at least a dollar to a dollar and a half a month merely to exist, but since his income is computed by recognized British authorities to be only 50 cents a month, it will be seen that he lives considerably below the poverty line. During the last two years the government has expended out of the revenues collected from the East-Indian tax payers over \$130,000,000 in trying to keep the impoverished millions of Hindostan alive. One out of every 16 of the 300,000,000 inhabitants has been in receipt of actual charity relief. This was the case in practically normal years. Now that the scarcity is assuming vaster dimensions and appears to be developing into a colossal famine, a greater proportion of the people will have to be saved at the expense of the public.

The abnormal poverty has augmented the death rate. Figures collected from official records show that mortality has increased from 25 per 1,000 to 35 per 1,000 within the past ten years. Chronic starvation has led to the propagation of cholera and plague to such a fearful extent that during the last decade 5,000,000 East-Indians have perished from the latter.

In such desperate straits the masses of India find themselves today. The very existence of the farmer, the artisan, the workman, the laborer by day or month, the petty business man and the clerk, is in serious jeopardy through famine and plague.

That India should be sunk in the mire of fearful and agonizing poverty is no cause for wonder. For two centuries or more India has been in the position of a pig, whose throat has been slit and the animal hung up by the heels to permit the blood to drain from its body. Hindostan has been bled—bled profusely, unmercifully, continuously by a conscienceless and mercenary alien government. The knife thrusts have been directed toward the most vital parts of the

body politic. The arteries of industry, manufacture and agriculture have been slashed and the life-blood of the country drained away to enrich the occidental island which controls affairs in India.

The aim of the English in India has been to crush the native East-Indians, grind their substance into powder, and then employ it as a fertilizer to enrich the British soil. England has built her empire in the orient at the expense of the East-Indian tax payer, and East Indian men and money have helped even to extend Britain's dominion in Africa, Malta, Crete, etc.

It was a company of British commercialists who founded the British rule in India. To students of history it is patent how the British monopolists, under the aegis of British East-India Company, used notorious and unscrupulous methods to plunder Hindostan. When the British crown took the reins of India in her hands in 1858, the policy of governing India remained unchanged. As in the days of the East-India Company, it continued to be the exploitation of Hindostan for the benefit of the English. It still continues to be the same.

As a direct result of this policy, every means, fair and foul, overt and covert, has been utilized to hold down India and to tighten the British bonds on the unfortunate and famishing people. The lucrative government appointments have been reserved for Englishmen. Each year the British government in addition to paying princely salaries to its own men and women in India, transships \$100,000,000 to England. Seventy-five thousand British soldiers are year after year nurtured and equipped at the expense of the East-Indian tax payer, nominally to protect India from Russian aggression, but virtually to extend and preserve the solidarity of the British empire in the orient, Africa and elsewhere.

As an essential feature of this policy of repression, England has ceaselessly endeavored, and with great success, to keep fanning the flames of religious and racial animosities among the people. Divide and rule has been the motto of the British official in India, and he has done everything in his power to keep the enmities of East-Indian populations from fusing into one mass of people with a community of interest and with patriotic, nationalist ideals and ambitions. Its means of playing the Hindoos against the Mohammedans, the Sikhs against the Hindoos, by pitting the military races of India and leaguering them against the non-military East-Indians, 150,000 Britishers have despoiled 300,000,000 natives.

The same policy is responsible for emasculating the people in general and the martial races of India in particular.

A spurious system of education, re-tailed from schools and universities built and engineered by British officials, with East-Indian money, has also been used to weaken the people. The young men on graduation from college have found that their physique has been ruined. Physical culture has been conspicuous in the educational system by its woeful absence. The instruction has been of a nature that has invested the young men and women with a contempt for agricultural and trade work, and has engendered within their hearts a hatred for men and women of seers and castes other than their own. Nothing has been taught in the schools and colleges that would tend toward uniting the people and evolving an East-Indian nation. The history of India has not been given so that it would stimulate the pride of the people and invest them with the desire to emulate those who have gone before them and to keep abreast of the march of civilization. In the school text books emphasis has been laid on the achievements of foreigners; on what aliens did for India; and much has been made of the degradation in general, and especially of the defeat at arms

of native East-Indians—when combating the aggression of the greedy Britishers.

The universities were established in India with a purely economic motive. "The nation of shopkeepers" started the educational system with a view to prepare East-Indian young men to fill the lower ranks in government service. The native agency being as efficient and much cheaper than the British, was given preference. Moreover, the occidentals, unacquainted with the language, customs, religions and modes of life of the natives, and with a very poor capacity for adjusting themselves to the climate and other conditions prevailing in India, and for learning languages, could not carry on the plunder of the country without the assistance of the natives.

That altruistic motives were not responsible for the establishment of schools and colleges in India by the British government is evident for many reasons. The first and foremost is the sad insufficiency of school houses and teachers in India. Four-fifths of the East-Indian villages are without a school. After a century and a half of British administration more than 99 per cent. of East-Indian women and 90 per cent. of Hindoo men are utterly illiterate. To show the contrast, it may be mentioned that in less than one-fourth of the time the little kingdom of the mikado has been able to educate its masses almost to the extent of those living in wide-awake occidental countries. Another and a very powerful proof of the sordid motives with which the educational policy was framed and engineered in India is that the British authorities have done practically nothing to train the natives in the use of up-to-date farm and manufacturing machinery and methods. The East-Indian agriculturist and artisan have been allowed to play with their industries in their old-fashioned ways.

While the education has been of a nature which has utterly failed to modernize the people and render them capable of employing the new methods of tilling land and making articles of merchandise, the law has been as made and administered that the people have been reduced to the state of hewers of wood and drawers of water, and their industries have withered and died. The policy of England has been to force India to remain a producer of raw materials, for the benefit of British laborers and manufacturers.

England's repression of India is unrivaled in the history of the world. As a direct result of the bad administration of Hindostan the people are sunk in poverty, superstition and ignorance; beset with plagues and famines; weak in mind and body. From the standpoint of unity, the teeming millions of India are the worst situated in the world.

But the most astounding feature of British exploitation is that the people have been kept under a state of hypnosis for such a long time that only a small percentage of them are alive to the seriousness of the situation. That the educated community is increasingly awakening to a full realization of the white man's purpose and work in India, and this awakening is developing into a revolutionary attitude toward the Britisher.

Famines and plagues are wielding their combined influence in breaking the crust of fatalism native to the East-Indian. The wolf of hunger and the fell epidemics are slowly but steadily making the ignorant millions pause and consider that something is positively wrong in the "system." They have not yet come into a realization that their country has been woefully bled and that the resources of the land have been misappropriated by foreigners. Their awakening is yet in its infant stage. It is hazy and undefined and as yet a mere speck on the horizon. But it is fast developing, and as the educated East-Indians have commenced an aggressive campaign for the uplift of the masses, it is destined to assume greater proportions day by day. Where it is to end, no one can prophesy.

ROUND THE CAPITAL

Information and Gossip Picked Up Here and There in Washington.

Marriage to Dissolve Quartet of Belles



WASHINGTON—With the marriage next fall of Miss Evelyn Walsh, daughter of the Colorado millionaire, to Edward McLean, son of John R. McLean of Cincinnati and Washington, a quartet of the most famous belles of Washington has been known will be dissolved. This quartet includes in addition to Miss Walsh, Marjorie Townsend, whose engagement to the Duke d'Albe of Spain is anticipated; Miss Katherine Eldins, who, in spite of the noncommittal attitude of her parents, is expected to wed the Duke of Atenza; and Miss Isabel May, whom society long ago took for granted to be the future of Count von Hatzfeldt, counselor and first secretary of the German embassy.

This quartet of girls have made Washington hum in the past two seasons.

Evelyn Walsh is very young, but she has had probably a wider social experience than any one of the quartet. Backed by her father's millions, she has been able to give any sort of entertainment her heart desired and no figure has been too steep for her to pay when her fancy yearned for anything from a new touring car to a fancy dress ball.

Katherine Eldins has never said

that she would not wed the duke, and overloads who has watched developments in the romance confidently believe the royal suit, carried her promise to become his bride. Every preparation was made to formally announce the engagement, but it backed out ahead of time, and then the family of Miss Eldins sealed their lips. Had the announcement, which will probably come very early in the fall, well not be a surprise?

Miss Marjorie Townsend, who will hold sway as Washington's greatest beauty, is spending the summer at the Harbor with her mother, where she will entertain the Duke d'Albe some time this summer. The young Spanish nobleman has been in the family of the young American beauty for several years, and his coming to America this year is regarded as proof of his personal devotion toward Miss Townsend.

With Miss Isabel May and the Count von Hatzfeldt it looks as if the family of Miss May more than anything else is responsible for the delay in an announcement. Miss May was formerly associated in her social career with the Countess Clavell, adopted daughter of the famous Russian ambassador, and is almost too busy to be taking a moment to think of matrimony. Miss May is said to be immensely wealthy and she has enjoyed undisturbed calmness.

With the threatened dissolution of this famous quartet of society beauties, Washington will have to look to other quarters for its interest before the next season is over.

Jackson Located Treasury with a Cane



THE work of removing the old and unsatisfactory building and replacing it with new granite blocks to surround the old and sturdy the story told how the site in the building was selected.

Tradition has it that Andrew Jackson, who was then president of the United States, appointed a commission to select suitable ground for the erection of a United States Treasury building and that after the commission had after making many suggestions a final, better to keep a secret as to which would be the best, the president himself selected the site.

It is said that one morning in 1823 while President Jackson was out walking, he met the chairman of the commission.

Big Force to Take Next Federal Census



DIRECTOR SMITH is preparing plans for taking the twentieth census, although considerable work has been done in the meantime. He is arranging all the details and there will be no delay in beginning work when authority is given.

It will require 20,000 men to take the twentieth census. The apportionment bill will be \$1,000,000.

The census of 1900 was taken by 10,000 men, and the census of 1910 was taken by 15,000 men. The census of 1920 will be taken by 20,000 men.

A census of the Philippines will be taken in 1903, and it is believed that the Philippine government would be glad to have the census of the Philippines taken by the United States.

Girl Refuses to Contest Will for Fortune



HILL, apparent under the new \$1,000,000 limit in fact by her father's will to \$500,000, refusing to contest that document and content determined to continue her labors as for nine years before, as a \$100 a year government clerk, the attitude assumed by Miss Anna S. Cammack, daughter of the late Washington millionaire, John Cammack, is perhaps without parallel in the history of the local courts or departments.

Seated in her modest apartment, Miss Cammack, formerly Mrs. Anna Cammack Hardesty, until marital troubles overtook her and the courts granted her a divorce and restored her maiden name discussed in a most unassuming and unassuming manner the possibility of her fortune.

I would not contest my father's will, and I am not at all interested in the money, but I am interested in the fact that I am a government clerk, and which reverts to the family of my father.

It is said that she left to my step mother and step father, the residue of the estate, valued at from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000.

I am not concerned by work at the court, and I am not at all interested in the money, but I am interested in the fact that I am a government clerk, and which reverts to the family of my father.

The late John Cammack was a real estate broker and a magnate of the home and abroad. His death occurred June 15 last. When his will was read it was found that he had left practically all of his fortune to his wife Elizabeth Cammack and a minor son, John Edmund Cammack. Miss Anna Cammack is the only other direct heir. Mr. Cammack married about three years after the death of his first wife, 26 years ago.

EASY TO PICK OUT UMBRELLA

Englishman's Was One That No American Would Carry.

An Englishman who had left a New York hotel for a western trip wrote back asking the manager to look up an umbrella he had forgotten and to keep it for him. The letter contained no description of the umbrella, which was one of several dozen that had been left by departing guests. However, out of the miscellaneous collection on hand the manager picked out one umbrella, tagged it with the Englishman's name, and laid it away for safe keeping. Upon the return of the traveler that umbrella was given him. It proved to be the right one.

"How on earth could you tell it was his?" asked a Dr. Watsonish-kind of clerk with as much awe as if he were addressing Sherlock Holmes himself. "There was no possible way of identifying it."

"Yes, there was," said the manager. "It was the heaviest, clumsiest, ugliest

umbrella in the bunch. An Englishman always carries that kind. All the rest of those umbrellas were flimsy affairs, such as most Americans use, but which no Britisher would walk across the street with. Knowing the national taste, it was impossible to make a mistake."

DEPRIVED OF FAVORITE DISH.

New York East Siders Are Wrought Up to Madness.

Now that the real warm weather is here, there is likely to be an ice cream sandwich famine on the East side, says a New York letter. An ice cream sandwich means as much to the East side as that other favorite dish—the sausage. And anyone who remembers the strike of the sausage makers last year will recall how the entire Ghetto, rose up and demanded its favorite dish. The "hot dogs" only escaped the

meat tickets when the sausage makers turned them loose on the excited populace. "Now is the time for a general strike," pleaded the walking delegate of the ice cream sandwich makers' union. "An ice cream sandwich famine at this time will be worse than the sausage famine." The state board of arbitration, however, has taken a hand in the controversy, and the East side will be allowed to eat its sandwiches pending arbitration.

New Sunday Measure for Italy.

Italy's latest law decrees a weekly day of rest. The measure directs that all industrial and commercial concerns throughout the kingdom must grant their employees a weekly rest of not less than 24 consecutive hours. The general sense of the law is that Sunday shall be the rest day, but it is provided that the period of freedom from work may be given in a day other than on Sunday in certain cases. No attempt is made to apply the new law to transportation services, either rail or water, to places of amusement, or to any of the public utilities.

LOCAL NEWS.

WHY THEY COME, WHERE THEY GO AND WHAT THEY DO.

L. T. Cochran, of the Guadalupe, was in town yesterday.

Mr. McNeely, salesman, of the E. Hendricks Co., is still very ill with fever.

The Knoblauch Land Company since opening for business in Carlsbad has sent out more advertising matter than all other agencies combined and is still at the good work.

Mrs. George Miller, widow of the master mechanic of early days here departed with her daughter for Venita, Oklahoma, Tuesday, having sold her residence here to Dr. A. R. Smith.

W. A. Craig, the genial assistant cashier of the First National Bank, departed Monday morning for Chicago, there to meet Miss Snow Valentine, to whom he was joined in matrimony last Wednesday.

Marvin Livingston has purchased the Cross Bar B cattle from W. P. Mudgett, range delivery, the entire stock in that brand being transferred to the purchaser. The cattle range around Red Lake, twenty miles east of Carlsbad.

Paul Ains last week purchased all the Powers tanks on the top of the Guadalupe mountains. The tanks were formerly owned by W. H. Powers, but were transferred to E. P. Bujac when he purchased the Power and Bass cattle last month.

Bill Work, the taxidermist, was in town Wednesday and said to tell the people that he was the most accomplished taxidermist in the United States and can prove it by any of his numerous customers, all of whom are the most satisfied people on earth.

M. B. Huling, the popular and well known stockman, is reported to have been very ill from the effects of a spider bite received about two weeks ago at his home in Mineral Wells. It is said that for a time his life was considered in danger. At last accounts, however, he was reported out of danger.

Fifty-four thousand dollars is some money, but this is the amount that the Benson Pool received for cattle shipped during the past few weeks. The Benson Pool consists of the Benson brothers, V. H. Lusk and son, Geo. M. Pendleton, G. M. Williams, F. L. Fuoss and a few other smaller stock owners.

While here last Friday Robert Kellahin, special adjuster for the St Paul Insurance Co., adjusted the loss on the George Lucas residence, allowing \$800 for repairing the house and \$110 damage and loss to furniture. The loss on the building was arrived at by obtaining bids for repair of same, that of Lucius Anderson being accepted at the amount named.

Harry Hamilton, the genial postmaster of Artesia, accompanied by D. L. Newkirk the chief pusher of the red hot republican paper of that town made this office a pleasant call Wednesday. They were down to represent the water town at the republican convention, held the same evening. They were shown over the irrigation works and some of the country adjoining by local republicans.

Quite a large camping party left Tuesday to spend a month in McKittrick Canon, Texas. The party consists of Mrs. Green Ussery and Dudley, Macy, Sue, Catherine and Lorine; Mrs. G. D. Lucas and children, Mrs. Clabe Merchant and children, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Gray. The party will be joined at the mountains by Mrs. Hall and several others. A fat calf will be barbecued and disposed of after which the party will slaughter a big fat T H heifer yearling. When this is gone the outfit will have free access to the whole D stock to pick a fat calf. From all accounts there will be very little starving done on the visit.

Last week a telegram was received by Chief Engineer W. M. Reid, of the Carlsbad and Hondo Projects, to commence work as soon as practicable on the McMillan Reservoir. This work consists of building an embankment to protect the spillway, rip rap same; build concrete head gates similar to those at Avalon and construct a wall to prevent the water from escaping through a big hole on the east side of the lake. The improvements and repairs will necessitate an expenditure of about \$15,000.

The Souvenir Fob Co., at Albuquerque, manufacture the only watch fob authorized by the 16th National Irrigation Congress. The fob is made of copper or oxidized silver and is sold for 50 cents.

Tuesday night about 8 o'clock a little bunch of Republicans met in the court house and called itself the Republican county convention of Eddy County. There were as many as a dozen in attendance and the meeting was called to order by M. S. Groves the county chairman, who also presided over the weighty deliberations, while Bob Richards the county secretary of the meeting. The following slate for delegates was then read and on motion unanimously elected to represent Eddy County in the territorial councilmanic and legislative conventions, all of which will be held in Santa Fe: M. S. Groves, Harry Hamilton, T. J. Sanford, D. L. Newkirk, W. T. Reed, Jno. T. Bolton.

Sunday night, was what might be termed a rainy night, for rain fell steadily nearly all night and the government gauge in Carlsbad, Monday morning showed that an inch and a quarter of water fell. The rain seems to have been less here than in other parts of the county. From every direction come reports of large quantities of rain. All old timers agree that the range is in better condition than for years.

J. J. Russell, of the firm of Farrell & Russell, owners of the famous Geyser Spring ranch, who has been here for some time on business, will leave for his home in Plano, Texas, tomorrow, having missed his train this morning.

Frank Ohnemus, who recently sold his shop at Lakewood, has accepted a position with his brother at the Ohnemus Shops. Frank is known as one of the best horse shoers in the Pecos Valley.

A. C. Jacobs, of the Oriental Cement works eleven miles north of town, was in Tuesday. He is the manager for the business and is shipping considerable cement to California at present.

A much needed crossing is being put in between the First National Bank and the Carlsbad Furniture Co. Rarey is doing the work, which is of rock and concrete.

C. W. Merchant Jr. was in town Monday, going to Roswell Tuesday on a visit to friends. He returned Wednesday and left for his ranch on Cottonwood west of Geyser Spring.

Cornie Lowenbruck, left on the Monday morning train for El Paso, where he will be employed in a meat market. Ambrose takes Cornie's place in the U. S. Market.

Five members of the S. D. Clark family, residing on the old St. John Murche place a mile east of Otis, are down with typhoid, only one being able to be up.

W. W. Dunlap, who was stated to be a tenant on the Blue Spring ranch, is also ranch manager and half owner in the stock, tools, and other chattels of the ranch.

J. Y. Canon, of Van Horn, came in from the D ranch with Mr. Burnett, Wednesday.

Killed by Horse Pitching.

The body of Thomas Green was discovered at about 2 p. m. Sunday, by Chas. J. James, who found Mr. Green's horse running loose with a saddle on in the James pasture, at ten, the same morning. The body was lying about 100 feet to the left of the gate and within a few feet of the fence that encloses the James pasture, which fence also encloses the Green homestead. It appears that Mr. Green had dismounted and opened and closed the gate, and after mounting, his horse commenced to pitch, throwing him off and injuring his head so badly that he died. Dick Thorne the undertaker was notified and in company with Nib Jones drove out to the place and brought the body in. The remains were worm eaten and considerably decomposed, but the undertaker used strong disinfectants and succeeded in almost entirely eliminating the odor, embalming the same night.

While at the place where the body lay, Mr. Jones measured the tracks made by the horse and found that he jumped sixteen feet, that the distance between the marks where his hind feet left the ground to where they struck again. He made about six of these immense leaps before he unseated his rider. Mr. Green left town Thursday afternoon so the accident must have occurred that evening, it being about eight and a half miles to the gate, in a north easterly direction from town. A coroners inquest was held Monday morning Judge N. Cunningham presiding as coroner, which, after examining several witnesses returned a verdict to the effect that deceased met his death by being thrown from a horse. A letter addressed to Mr. Thos. Green was in the post office, from J. B. Newhouse, at Honey Grove, Texas, who was immediately wired and an answer was received at once, saying to notify Prof. Chas. Green, Quanah Tex. Prof. Green, who is principal of the Quanah school is a son of the deceased and at once wired to ship the body to Honey Grove, Texas, which was done by Mr. Thorne Tuesday. Mr. Green came here over a year ago and filed on a homestead east of Lone Tree draw and has since been engaged in working at odd jobs and teaming.

He was a man of probably sixty years, very industrious, temperate and intelligent, though uneducated. It was reported that he was the original Tom Green, from which the county of Tom Green, Texas, derived its name. No further word has been received from his relatives but no doubt some of his family will be here shortly to look after his effects.

The United States Reclamation Service obtained an order from the District Court on July 25th restraining the Penasco Reservoir and Development Co., Geo. W. Temple and David J. McCann from interfering with the flow of the Penasco and Walnut creeks.

It appears that this company had constructed dams on these streams and prepare to take as much water for use on lands west of Dayton as they possibly could out of these streams, ignoring the prior rights of the United States to the water for the use of the Carlsbad Project. The United States intended to restrain these people from using water that rightfully belonged

to the Carlsbad Project. Before the case came to a hearing a small flood on the Penasco took out the works that had been already constructed, and the Government obtained an order restraining the defendants from rebuilding the old works. The Government is anxious to prevent the water supply of the Carlsbad Project from being interfered with.

Active at 87.

This would be unusual news if men and women would keep themselves free from rheumatism and all aches and pains as well as keeping their muscles and joints limber with Ballard's Snow Liniment. Sold by Eddy Drug Co.

KEEBLER CASE TO COME UP SEPTEMBER FIRST.

The status of the case of Kenneth Keebler has been somewhat a mystery since the day the news first came that he was wanted in Chihuahua, Mexico on a charge of obtaining money fraudulently, and there have been various reports of the case afloat. From one of Keebler's attorneys a Record reporter today got a clear account of the matter, with his side of the case, of course.

Mr. Keebler was first arrested on two warrants, one issued by Justice A. J. Welter and the other by U. S. Commissioner A. J. Nisbet, and accusing him, in effect, of obtaining money on worthless paper. At first an application for a writ of habeas corpus was made, but this was dismissed without prejudice, and the defendant was released on bond. Last week both of these cases were dismissed to give place to a charge of obtaining money by false devices, under which a warrant had been issued by U. S. Commissioner Bunker, of Las Vegas, upon authority of the officials at Washington. This is now the only case against Keebler, and he has given \$1,000 bond for his appearance on September 1st before U. S. Commissioner A. J. Nisbet, of Roswell to answer the charge. It is then that the case will have a preliminary hearing and the finding of Commissioner Nisbet must be approved at Washington before Keebler can be taken to Mexico for trial. Commissioner Nisbet has the power of dismissing the case if he finds the evidence insufficient to warrant a further prosecution.

The transaction over which the trouble arose contains no intent of guilt, according to the recital given of it by Keebler's attorney. The lawyer states that Keebler went to Mexico with another prospective investor, that they bargained for the purchase of a store, and that while the invoice was being taken Keebler received a telegram calling him to Roswell. When he started to leave the owners of the store asked for a payment on the store to guarantee the trade. This he could not give in cash and he gave a draft on a Kansas City commission house for only a part of the price, with the understanding that it would not be sent in until the trade was closed. When he left Chihuahua, the attorney relates the owners of the store wired for information as to the worth of the draft and when they found that the draft would not be paid, wired for Keebler's arrest.

Mr. Keebler it is said, planned to have the payment of the draft arranged for if it were held until the deal was closed or until he could return to Roswell. As

to taking anything from the store and thus obtaining anything through the deal, he took nothing, it is stated by his lawyer, but small articles as cigars, such supplies as he might consume himself, etc., which could be nothing more than a personal account with the store. Other bills made in Chihuahua have all been paid, it is stated, as far as they have been presented.

Mr. Keebler has retained Gatewood & Graves, Bujac & Birce and Reid & Hervey as his legal representatives. Of these lawyers, one stated today that he had no fears of beating the case, should it ever come to trial, but they don't want to run the chance of their client getting into a Mexican court, where an American is said to have no show for a fair trial.—Roswell Record.

The Laziest Man in the World

would not be contented to be kept in the house and doing nothing by rheumatism. Neither are you, who are always busy and active. Then don't neglect the first twinges of an ache or pain that you might think it just a "crick." Rub well with Ballard's Snow Liniment and no matter what the trouble is, it will disappear at once. Sold at Eddy Drug Co.

Tresspass Case.

A very interesting tresspass case was tried Wednesday before Justice of the Peace N. Cunningham, Farrell and Russell being the complaining witnesses and W. J. Jeffery the defendant. Jeffery was located on a homestead some six or eight months ago by Surveyor J. W. Lewis, on land that was claimed as deeded and a portion of the Geyser Spring ranch, a portion being in cultivation. Attorney W. C. Reed, of Roswell, represented the defendant and Bujac & Birce the complainants. After hearing the testimony, the court held for the defendant insufficient evidence of survey having been introduced by complainant to define the limits of the deeded lands of the ranch.

Baby Girl Drowned

Last Saturday morning the little fourteen month daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Butcher, of Oklahoma, was drowned in the irrigation ditch that runs between the house and barn at Geyser Spring ranch, the home of J. E. Farrell. Mr. and Mrs. Butcher and family of three children were visiting the Farrells, Mrs. Butcher being a sister of Mrs. Farrell, having been at the ranch about two weeks. Saturday morning Mrs. Farrell left the house going to the orchard and the little one slipped out unnoticed by any one. When the mother missed her baby she took it that the child had followed her aunt to the orchard, for the little one had just learned to walk good. When Mrs. Farrell returned it led to inquiry and when it was found that she had not accompanied her aunt a search was made and the little body found a couple of hundred yards below the house, where it had been carried by the water of the irrigation ditch, having lodged out on the grass. The remains were interred Sunday at the Black river cemetery near the Henry Harrison ranch.

The parents lost a little son a year or more ago, he having put a pine stick in the stove while his mother's attention was occupied in an adjoining room, pulling the fire out, setting his dress afire, inhaling flames, from the effects of which he died.

HOT! OF COURSE HOT

—IT IS—

Now let us help you to be **COMFORTABLE**.
That is partly what we are here for
HOW ABOUT A

QUICK MEAL GASOLINE STOVE?

We have the Junior Style, single and double burner at prices ranging from \$2.50 to \$5.00 each; these can be used with an oven and make cooking in hot weather almost a pleasure. We also have the

QUICK MEAL RANGES,

Elegant stoves, some as high \$35.00 each. None can equal them for style, comfort, economy and satisfaction. Let us sell you one you will never regret it.

Take a look at our line of **ICE CREAM FREEZERS, ICE BOXES REFRIGERATORS, HAMOCKS, BASE BALL GOODS and FISHIN TACKLE**. All first class and at prices that are correct.

TRACY-ROBERTS HDW. CO.

CRYSTAL ICE.

With June comes the long hot summer days, but the discomfort will not be so great if you use **CRYSTAL ICE**, "Its made from Distilled water".

If you happen not to know ask your neighbors, they will tell you we are the dependable **ICE, FEED, FUEL and BOTTLING MEN**.

Our service is the best and we are at all times ready to serve you.

MATHESON & LITTLE.

The **ICE, FEED, FUEL & BOTTLING MEN**.

OFFICE PHONE 12 RESIDENCE PHONE 23
A 2 Doz. case of our Jersey Cream Soda will make you glad

U.S. Market.

Corn fed **BEEF**
AND MUTTON

PORK, SAUSAGE,

AND ALL BY-PRODUCTS.

FISH and OYSTERS in Season

PHONE NO. 11
JOHN LOWENBRUCK, Prop.

CARLSBAD

and other points on

PECOS VALLEY LINES

Best reached by direct connection with the A.T. & S.F. Ry
B E S U R E

your ticket reads via Santa Fe all the way. Full information regarding rates, etc, cheerfully furnished

D. L. MEYERS,

Traffic Manager, Pecos Valley Lines,
Amarillo, Texas.

All the latest books of fiction, romance and adventure at the **Eddy Drug Co.**

Presbyterian Church.

Sunday School - - - 10 a. m.
Divine Service - - - 11 a. m.
Christian Endeavor - 7 p. m.
Evening Service 7:30 p. m.

See A. J. Crawford.

For two phaetons, one double buggy, harness, saddle, ensilage cutter, hay rake and fanning mill and finest horse in town.

Notice of Bond Sale

School District No. 10 of Eddy County, New Mexico, has caused \$1,300 of bonds for the purpose of completing the School House in said school District. These bonds are in denominations of \$100, run 30 years from July 1, 1906, at 8 percent annual interest, the school district reserving the right to redeem at any time after 10 years. These bonds are now offered for sale by me. Address at Carlsbad, N. M. W. H. MERCHANT
Treasurer of Eddy Co., N. M.

B. A. NYMEYER

CIVIL ENGINEER
and
EX-COUNTY SURVEYOR

Twenty-one years experience in survey of Eddy and adjoining counties in Texas and New Mexico.

Carlsbad Dairy

Pure Jersey Milk
and Cream Delivered to all parts of the city.

J. O. Wersell, Prop'r

Bring your Harness or Saddles and have them fixed up at Finlay-Pratt Hardware Company. All kinds of leather work.

FOR SALE:—Three Prairie State incubators, 2 stockmen saddles, 1 Studbeaker light spring wagon, furniture, irrigation and carpenter tools. Frank R. Michaels, Carlsbad, New Mexico, Box 137.

Feed yard a specialty at the City Stables.

PECOS WATER USERS' ASSOCIATION

Notice of Estimate of Cost for the Year Ending November 30, 1908.

Be it known and remembered that at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of Pecos Water Users' Association held in the office of the Association in Carlsbad, New Mexico, July 21, 1908, the Board made the estimate of the expenses for the ensuing year and hereby publishes the same as required by the By-laws of said association. Article 8, Section 1, 5, 8.

1. The estimated cost of labor and material
2. The estimated cost of salaries of officers and wages of regular employees \$700.00
3. Other costs anticipated printing advertising and other incidentals 307.50
4. The total estimated expense 1007.50
5. The number of shares owned and number of acres of land held in trust by the Association against which the cost is to be assessed 20,150
6. The assessment per share and acre of land held in trust on account of items 1, 2, and 3 .05
7. Assessment per share and acre of land held in trust for charges levied by the Secretary of the Interior \$3.85
8. Total assessment per share or acre of land held in trust \$3.90

Said estimate being made by the following resolution duly and legally passed:

"Whereas, it is estimated by the Board of Directors of Pecos Water Users' Association that the amount necessary for the payment of salaries and wages of employees for the year ending November 30, 1908, is \$700.00, and for other costs anticipated for printing, advertising, and other incidental expenses \$307.50, total 1007.50, and

Whereas the Secretary of the Interior has by public notice dated December 17, 1907 ordered levied a charge of \$3.10 for construction and 75 cents for maintenance against each share of stock and acre of land held in trust for the year 1908,

Therefore, be it resolved that an assessment of five cents per share be levied against each share of the capital stock of Pecos Water Users' Association and a like sum of five cents against each acre of land held in trust by said association to meet the necessary expenses of said association for the year ending November 30, 1908, and that an assessment of \$3.85 be levied against each share of the capital stock of said association and a like sum of \$3.85 be levied against each acre of land held in trust by said association to meet the charges levied by the Secretary of the Interior for the year 1908."

All members of Pecos Water Users' Association take notice: That as provided by the By-laws of said association article 8, section 4, any and all objections to said estimate by members of said association, or owners of land held in trust by said association, will be heard and considered by said board at its regular meeting in August, which will be held in the office of said association in Carlsbad Eddy County, New Mexico, August 17, A. D. 1908. Complaints and objections to said estimate will not be considered after said date.

In witness whereof we, the president and secretary of said Pecos Water Users' Association, have hereto signed our name on this the 28th day of July, A. D. 1908,

PECOS WATER USER'S ASSOCIATION,
Attest By C. W. FREEMAN
President.

A. M. HOVE,
Secretary.
(Seal) 37-2

FOR SALE:—Single top buggy. Good as new. See R. B. Armstrong at National Bank of Carlsbad.

Call at our store and see the wonderful **Fireless Cooker**. Very simple in construction, but marvellous in its results. Tracy-Roberts Hdw Co.

EDDY COUNTY.

Apportionment to Schools July 10, 1908.

Carlsbad	\$1835.48
District No. 1	228.56
" " 3	127.23
" " 4	82.47
" " 5	188.50
" " 6	143.79
" " 7	318.09
" " 8	544.28
" " 10	183.79
" " 11	263.90
" " 12	419.41
" " 13	31.19
" " 14	506.59
" " 15	190.86
" " 16	1201.66
" " 17	89.53
" " 18	405.26
" " 19	77.85
	\$6838.44

Signed
County Supt. of Schools.

The Modesty of Women

Naturally makes them shrink from the indelicate questions, the obnoxious examinations, and unpleasant local treatments, which some physicians consider essential in the treatment of diseases of women. Yet, if help can be had, it is better to submit to this ordeal than let the disease grow and spread. The trouble is that so often the woman undergoes all the annoyance and shame for nothing. Thousands of women who have been cured by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription write in appreciation of the cure which dispensed with the examinations and local treatments. There is no other medicine so sure and safe for delicate women as "Favorite Prescription." It cures debilitating drains, irregularity and female weakness. It always helps. It almost always cures. It is strictly non-alcoholic, non-secret, all its ingredients being printed on its bottle-wrapper, contains no deleterious or habit-forming drugs, and every native medicinal root entering into its composition has the full endorsement of those most eminent in the several schools of medical practice. Some of these numerous and strongest of professional endorsements of its ingredients, will be found in a pamphlet wrapped around the bottle, also in a booklet mailed free on request by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y. These professional endorsements should have far more weight than any amount of the ordinary lay, or non-professional testimonials.

The most intelligent women now-a-days trust on knowing what they take as medicine instead of opening their mouths like a lot of young birds and gulping down whatever is offered them. "Favorite Prescription" is of known composition. It makes weak women strong and sick women well.

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Send to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., 21 one-cent stamps for paper-covered, or 31 stamps for cloth-bound.

If sick consult the Doctor, free of charge by letter. All such communications are held sacredly confidential.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets invigorate and regulate stomach, liver and bowels.

Quick Meal Gasoline Stoves

A child or an untrained hired girl can use it safely. Fuel only costs 4 or 6 cents a day. No kindling, ashes, soot dirt or HEAT. Cheaper than wood at \$3.00 a cord. We sell them.

TRACY-ROBERTS HDW. CO.

Wagon yard facilities at City Stables.

Harness and Saddles made and repaired at Finlay-Pratt Hardware Company.

Valued Same as Gold.

B. G. Stewart, a merchant of Cedar View, Mississippi, says: "I tell my customers when they buy a box of Dr. King's New Life Pills they get the worth of that much gold in weight, if afflicted with constipation, malaria, or biliousness." Sold under guarantee at the Eddy Drug store, 22c.

Attention Stockmen.

Any one interested in pasture lands will do well to see me, I have plenty of range, good water. Will sell or lease pasture or run stock on shares.

Geo. M. Roberts, Carlsbad, New Mexico, Post Office Box 199.

What have you to trade for East Texas farms?
Holloway Land Co.

A Dollar Saved Is a Dollar Earned

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

The Old Reliable

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

CLEANED, REPAIRED OR MADE TO FIT

JACOB J. SMITH.

Carlsbad Furniture Co. UNDERTAKERS

R. M. THORNE

LICENSED EMBALMER

Telephone 70