

9-18-1908

## Carlsbad Current and New Mexico Sun, 09-18-1908

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# The Carlsbad Current

## AND NEW MEXICO SUN

SIXTEENTH YEAR

CARLSBAD NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY SEPT. 18, 1908.

NUMBER 44

### THE DISTRICT COURT

**Grand Jury Returned Eighteen True Bills - W. E. Washington Indicted on Three Counts.**

### CLAY MCGONAGILL ON TRIAL

**Man Who Passed Worthless Check Gets a Year in Pen.**

Last Friday afternoon the grand jury returned eighteen true bills as follows: W. E. Washington subornation of perjury, carrying deadly weapon and insulting and assaulting while armed with a deadly weapon.

Henry Burkham perjury. Cle Brooks subornation of perjury.

Tom Vest carrying deadly weapon.

Guy Parker horse stealing.

Milton Kornegay, assault.

A no bill was returned in the case of Richard Judkins, who was bound over from the Justice of Peace court.

C. L. LeRoy, who was apprehended at Colorado Springs, for passing a worthless check pleaded guilty and was sentenced to the pen for one year and to pay costs, but if all costs are paid the pen sentence is suspended if LeRoy stays out of this territory.

The case of Guy Parker was set for Monday.

Washington, Brooks and Vest were arraigned in open court Saturday and plead not guilty.

The Grove's Lumber Company was granted a judgment against Fred Weaver for \$242.30 for lumber used in construction of a house in La Huerta.

The petit jury composed of the following was sworn in:

S. L. Posey, L. S. Crawford, Dennis Duncan, J. C. Richards, J. N. Livingston, S. W. Romer, Dean Sampson, W. W. O'Neil, D. A. Runyon, A. J. Parker, J. D. McBryde, J. H. Means, F. E. Bryant, S. W. Batton, B. F. Hill, J. F. Espey, Chas. Gibson, Joe Andrews, J. F. Bowman, M. L. Dannelley, O. E. Nickey, Louia Pipkin, V. E. Fatherge, and Chas. Westerfield.

The case of McArthur against Jack Waters of Monument was settled by defendant paying half the bill.

Julian Smith was appointed receiver of all partnership property in the case of R. H. Judkins against W. W. Dunlap. G. E. Benson has been agreed on to adjust the accounts.

Tuesday, the grand jury returned the following true bills: Juan Lujan assault.

Jno D. naway unlawfully altering check.

Thomas C. Donner, theft.

Jas A. Bolt, vagrancy.

Jack Marrin was arraigned in open court.

J. B. Marrin unlawfully carrying deadly weapon.

Gunter McKeen, arson.

W. C. Reid and Grantham & Dye entered their appearance as counsel for W. E. Washington.

Henry Robb obtained a judgment for about \$220.00 against J. E. Hooten for principal interest and costs on a promissory

note. The case was tried before a jury.

The grand jury returned three more true bills Tuesday as follows: C. C. Brooks subornation of perjury, J. F. Rarey cruelty to animals and W. E. Washington, subornation of perjury, the last being to correct former indictments.

The grand jury then made the following report:

The jury in the case of Geo. Krauss against J. B. Heck returned finding on a debt against property near Artesia that the court compel Heck to cancel the amount of \$1,100 on notes given by Krauss to Heck, that being amount of the mortgage on the land when sold.

Yesterday morning the famous Clay McGonagill case was called and the defendant appeared accompanied by his attorneys Messrs Bujac & Brice and on being formally arraigned plead not guilty and the prosecuting attorney L. O. Eullen was assisted by J. H. Burney of Ft. Worth, the Texas Cattle Raisers Association attorney.

The following jury was selected after both sides used all their challenge finally securing the jury from the regular panel.

J. M. Livingston, Chas. Westerfield, Geo. Batton, J. D. McBryde, J. R. Means, M. L. Dannelley, Joe Andrews, Louia Pipkin, Chas. Gibson, J. F. Bowman, S. L. Posey, Dennis Duncas.

J. L. Taylor was the first witness and testified to having saw two horses at Seely, Texas, that were owned by his son Steve and were sold by the defendant to Mr. Koy, and had been stolen from the range, his son never having sold the horses.

Mr. Graham was the next witness and stated that he lost some horses at the time alleged in the indictment of McGonagill and that the horses were sold at Seely, Texas, by McGonagill.

Steve Taylor's testimony corroborated that of his father.

The defense of McGonagill was that he bought thirty-eight head of horses at Midland early in September, 1904 and took them to his ranch where he held them about a month and then with enough other horses to make two car loads he drove to Colorado, Texas, and shipped from there to Seely, Texas, where he sold them. He claimed to have bought the horses from a man named Williams in Midland, whom he has not seen since.

Several witnesses were placed on the stand and testified that Clay McGonagill had a good reputation. This case has excited considerable interest on account of McGonagill, who is the champion roper of the world and a first class rider and broncho buster. The case has been postponed from term to term for three years. The general opinion is that the jury will disagree.

LATER: The jury returned with a verdict of not guilty.

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

### Gas Doings.

Mr. C. F. Mathews, of the Dayton Gas & Oil Company was in town Wednesday to confer with the town board concerning the franchise for piping natural gas into Carlsbad. Mr. Mathews says the principal difficulty met in furnishing gas in this valley at present is the question of population. For instance said Mr. Mathews: "Kansas City has a population of 100,000 and the total of all the towns in this valley is not over 18,000. The cost of pipe in Kansas City is forty cents per foot, while the same pipe costs eighty-five in the Pecos Valley. Then the cost of laying here is greater on account of more rocky strips of land. When it is considered that it requires an investment of \$300,000 to install a gas plant to fur-

### Two First Bales.

The first bale of cotton raised in Midland county was marketed August 31. It was raised by J. D. Robinson. It brought a trifle over ten cents, a premium of \$126 and the seed was sold for \$10, making a total for the bale of \$136.

The first Howard county bale was raised by J. T. Scorgin and brought a premium of \$110. Seminole Sentinel.

### More Farm Notes.

J. C. Keith has been a daily visitor to Carlsbad with a load of cantaloupes from his ten acre field. Mr. Keith is receiving good returns from his tract.

The Government has placed enough money at the disposal of the Carlsbad project to install new concrete gates at McMillan, and place the spillway on the west side in proper shape. Some

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nish the valley from Roswell to Carlsbad and then only have customers for about five per cent of the product the problem assumes an aspect very different to what the casual observer would contemplate. The well is undoubtedly a permanent one for the pressure is not only holding well, but is increasing." The company has set up a drilling outfit seven miles southwest of Dayton on the land the oil well struck last winter is located, which well was lost by a premature shot of nitro glycerin. This well was only 500 feet deep, so the company does not anticipate much trouble in striking oil at this location because the first well showed oil in paying quantities.

The well at night presents a wonderful sight; the well is capped and arranged so that a two inch pipe can be made to carry the gas either out to the side of the well or up over the top of the derrick. At the top a "T" joint has been fixed. The burning gas makes a flame 25 or 30 feet long and probably ten feet in diameter. When the gas is turned on and burning it makes a deafening roar much like an engine "letting off steam," and can be heard for many miles; the light from the well may be seen at both Dayton and Lakewood.

of this money has been available since the latter part of July, but the water in the river has remained so high that it was not considered safe to begin any work at that time. All danger of floods is not over by any means, but W. W. Reed, District Engineer, thinks it is time to begin work on the gates at least.

Welch McGuire who has had charge of the concrete construction in the past, has returned to take charge of this work, arriving here last Saturday. The spillgates at Avalon have been repaired and improved the past two weeks, and will now stand the wear and tear of high water, without any danger. The work of repairing the spillway and building up the dam on the west side of McMillan may not be begun until later, as every team in the country seems to be busy at the present time, and without any hope of letting up until the planting season is over.

Notice has been sent out by the Reclamation Service that the irrigating season will close November 1st, but that an irrigation will be given during the winter as may be found necessary.

A number of cotton growers are preparing cotton to compete for the Andrew's prize at the Irrigation Congress.

Bryan will be elected, and some of the keener observers among the Republicans are willing to concede it. One of these is James J. Hill, the railway magnate, who predicts a landslide for Bryan. Mr. Hill believes that the Bryan policies have secured such a hold on the

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BUJAC & BRICE,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

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farmers of the country and particularly in the West, that the defeat of Taft is inevitable. This is a Democratic year. - Roswell Record.

Preserving kettles, tin cans glass jars, etc. Tracy-Roberts Hardware Co.

### Hoppity Hop.

Are you just barely getting around by the aid of crutches or a cane? Unless you have lost a limb or have a deformity of your trouble is rheumatism, lumbago, sprain, stiff joints, or anything of like nature use Ballard's Snow Liniment and in no time you can throw away your crutches and be as well as anyone. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00. Sold by Eddy Drug Co.

Binder twine. Tracy-Roberts Hardware Co.

### See A. J. Crawford.

For two phaetons, one double buggy, harness, saddle, ensilage cutter, and fanning mill.



# The Carlsbad Current and New Mexico Sun.

Carlsbad, N. M. Friday Sept. 18, 1908

Carlsbad Current established November 15, 1892. New Mexico Sun established May 12, 1905. The two papers consolidated October 11, 1907.

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

SUBSCRIPTION \$1.50 per annum

The Official Paper of Eddy County.

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

For President.  
**WILLIAM J. BRYAN**

For Vice President,  
**JOHN W. KERN, of Indiana**

For Delegate to Congress  
**O. A. LARRAZOLO.**

For Council 12th District  
**Wm. D. McBEE**

For Representative 19th Dist.  
**CHAS. R. BRICE**

## Democratic County Ticket.

FOR SHERIFF

**M. C. STEWART.**

FOR PROBATE CLERK.

**A. R. O'QUINN.**

FOR TREASURER

**W. H. MERCHANT.**

FOR ASSESSOR.

**JOHN W. PRICE.**

FOR PROBATE JUDGE.

**G. W. LARREMORE.**

FOR SUPT. 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.**

The report of the grand jury printed in this issue shows that a most sensible body of men composed that body this term. The report is very conspicuous in that it is void of the rant and knocking against Carlsbad that characterized the two last grand juries. While the morals of this town are no better or worse than those of any other town of the Pecos Valley, there never was a time that they required censure from a grand jury, for the town government is fully competent to regulate its own affairs.

### Statehood History.

The republican campaign in New Mexico this year is being conducted upon the argument that in order to secure admission into the Union the reelection of "Bull" Andrews is necessary. The answer to this is that the republican party has never been in favor of statehood for New Mexico; that it has had ample opportunity to pass such a measure; that Mr. Andrews has represented New Mexico for nearly four years, during all of which time a republican administration has been in power and that statehood is apparently as far distant in the future as it ever was. Furthermore, that the statehood plank adopted by the last republican convention was inserted merely in the hope of saving this territory for the republican ticket. In support of these latter contentions the history of the statehood planks in the different national platforms is interesting and the following article is reproduced from the last issue of the Santa Fe Eagle:

Since 1892 the democratic party has made four declarations in its national conventions and republican party has made three promises concerning statehood for

the territories. The declarations made by the democratic party were as follows:

Chicago, July 1896: "We favor the admission of the territories of New Mexico, Oklahoma and Arizona into the Union as states, and we favor the early admission of all the territories having the necessary population and resources to entitle them to statehood; and while they remain territories, we hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona fide residents of the territory or district in which the duties are to be performed. "The democratic party believes in home rule and that all public lands of the United States should be appropriated to the establishment of free homes for American citizens."

Kansas City, July 1900: "We denounce the failure of the republican party to carry out its pledges to grant statehood to the territories of Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma, and we promise the people of those territories immediate statehood and home rule, during their conditions as territories; and we favor home rule and a territorial form of government for Alaska and Porto Rico."

St. Louis, July 1904: "We favor the admission of the territory of Oklahoma and the Indian Territory. We also favor the immediate admission of Arizona and New Mexico as separate states and a territorial government for Alaska and Porto Rico. We hold the officials appointed to administer the government of any territory, as well as with the district of Alaska, should be bona fide residents, at the time of their appointment, of the territory or district of Alaska, should be bona fide residents, at the time of their appointment, of the territory or district in which their duties are to be performed."

Denver, July, 1908: "The national democratic party has, for the last sixteen years labored for the admission of New Mexico and Arizona as separate states of the federal union and recognizing that each possesses every qualification to successfully maintain separate state governments we favor the immediate admission of these territories as separate states."

Eight years ago the democrats of the territory of New Mexico, recognizing the futility of any further attempt to secure statehood through the republican party, adopted the following plank in their platform:

"We heartily favor the admission of New Mexico into the sisterhood of states, but we believe useless the recommendation submitted in the republican platform concerning the appointment of a committee of fifteen citizens, seven of whom are to be democrats, because the history of the democratic party in congress has demonstrated that its representatives have always favored statehood for the territory, while the representatives of the republican party have always opposed it; and in support of this assertion we cite the fact that a democratic delegate, the Hon. Antonio Joseph, on three different occasions, introduced and passed through a democratic house of representatives, a statehood bill for New Mexico, which, in each instance, was defeated in a republican senate."

For sixteen years the democratic party has favored the ad-

mission of the territory of New Mexico. Indeed as long ago as March 13; 1888, when John G. Carlisle was speaker of the house of representatives of the United States, a bill entitled "A bill to enable the people of Dakota, Montana, Washington and New Mexico to form constitutions and state governments and to be admitted into the union on a equal footing with the original states, was reported favorably by Chairman Springer, of the committee on territories. This favorable report called forth from the republican minority the most scurrilous report that has ever been made by any committee of any congress of the United States concerning any portion of the people of the United States. The minority report was signed by all of the republican members of the committee. The members were: I. S. Struble, Chas. S. Baker, Wm. Warner, Geo. W. E. Dorsey and G. G. Symes. Mr. Symes based his opposition to the admission of the territory on the ground that the people of the territory had not, at that time, asked for admission, though the report quotes a memorial adopted by the legislative assembly of the territory in 1874 asking for admission to the union.

This report was ably seconded by the Beveridge report, made by the republican chairman of the committee on territories in the senate. These reports, one by a committee of the house and the other by a committee of the senate, show the attitude of the republicans in congress toward New Mexico.

The republicans have placed themselves on record in favor of the admission of New Mexico in national convention as follows:

St. Louis, 1896: "We favor the admission of the remaining territories at the earliest practicable date, having due regard to the interest of the people of the territories and of the United States. All the federal officers appointed for these territories should be selected from bona fide residents thereof and the right of self government should be accorded as far as possible"

Philadelphia, 1900: "We favor home rule for and the early admission to statehood of the territories of New Mexico, Arizona, and Oklahoma."

Four years later the republican platform was silent on the question of statehood.

Chicago, 1908: We favor the immediate admission of the territories of New Mexico and Arizona as separate states in the union."

This plank was adopted after the sub-committee had decided to say nothing concerning the statehood question and after the associated press had sent out the following under date of Chicago, June 17: "Hon. Tom Catron, the veteran New Mexico leader, takes a mighty gloomy view of the outlook tonight. He declared that the republican convention seemed to be busily fixing matters so as to make a democratic victory easy in New Mexico next fall."

Under the same date the associated press sent the following: "The outlook for a plank in the Republican national platform advocating the immediate admission of New Mexico and Arizona as separate states is not very bright tonight, and unless there is a distinct turn in the sentiment in the resolutions committee upon the matter, no such resolution will go in."

The following dispatch was sent from Chicago on June 18: "At 2:30 this morning the full committee on resolutions finally completed its work on the platform. "The plank calling for the admission of the territories of Arizona and New Mexico to statehood, which was stricken out by the sub-committee on resolutions, was restored by the full committee."

This was done at the earnest solicitation of the New Mexico and Arizona delegations and of Judge Rodey, of Porto Rico, the committee being assured that party success in New Mexico this fall depended on such action.

## Notice of Delinquent Sale.

Notice is herewith given that Whereas, on the 21st day of October, 1907, the Board of Directors of Pecos Water Users' Association by virtue of the power vested in them by the articles of incorporation of said Association and the by-laws, ordered an assessment against the shareholders of said Association, and declared the same to be a lien on the lands to which the shares of the capital stock of the Association of the said shareholders are appurtenant of twelve cents per share, and also ordered the levy of an assessment against the owners of each acre of land held in trust by the Association, and admitted under the Carlsbad Project, and declared the same to be a lien on such land held in trust of twelve cents per acre, one half of which assessment against the shareholders and the owners of land held in trust to be payable on the first Monday in December, 1907, and the other half on the first Monday in June, 1908, and Whereas, the shareholders and owners of land held in trust mentioned in the list below printed have failed and neglected to pay the amounts so levied against them respectively, and Whereas, it appears that all proper things prescribed by said Articles of Incorporation and the by-laws of said Association for the making, ordering and levying of said assessments to fix the lien thereon, on the land to which said shares are appurtenant and on the land held in trust by the Association, have been done, Now, therefore, by virtue of the premises and of the power conferred on me by the by-laws of said Association, I will offer for sale at public auction to the best bidder for the least portion thereof, for a sum sufficient to pay said assessment and the cost of this advertisement and of said sales, the lands in said list described, owned by said persons therein named for the amount noted against them respectively. Said list is as follows:

Name of Delinquent	No. of Shares or acres of land	DESCRIPTION	Amount Assessed	Cost	TOTAL
Benson Mrs. Bessie E.	50	nw nw, ne nw, nw ne 8-23-28	9.96	35.10	31.16
Benson G. E.	1.60	ne-7-23-28	19.20	67.19	87.39
Benson Mrs. Sarah L.	1.50	nw, 7-23-28	19.08	66.19	85.27
Beverley Mrs. Clara H.	5	Lot 1, blk 5, La Huerta	30	62	92
Bolles, R. J.	6.24	2-23-27	37.41	31.38	78.79
		ne, ne, nw, ne-20-22-27	4.50	17	21.50
		3.02 sw, nw, w 1-2 ne, ne, ne-20-29-28	36.21	27.37	63.58
		80 nw sw, sw sw-23-23-28	9.60	34	43.60
		65 sw nw, ne nw-11-23-27	7.80	27	34.80
Bryant F. E.	2	" 5, 7, blk 108 North Carlsbad	24	61	85
Donahison M. D.	5.78	21-22-27	9.60	44	53.60
Fox W. J.	12	Lots 6, 8, blk 18 La Huerta metes & bounds North Carlsbad	14	65	79
Freeman A. A.	1	ne ne-15-24-28	48	62	110
Hagan C. T.	64	ne, ne, el-2 sw ne, w 1-2, se sw-2-27	7.8	27	34.8
Harjo H. Herman	80	sw nw nw, w 1-2 ne nw, n 1-2 se sw-13-24-28	6.24	23	29.24
Hong L. N.		sw se, se se-12-24-28	4.80	17	21.60
Hughes Samuel	60	el-2 ne ne, el-2 se ne, ne ne, ne nw ne-25-24-27	4.80	17	21.60
Keith Herbert V.	60	ne se, se se-12-27	4.80	17	21.60
Keith J. C.	1.50	sw ne, se ne, ne nw ne, ne sw-13-27	14.39	51	65.39
Nymeyer John	1.20	nw se, sw se, se se-20-23-28	7.20	25	32.20
Nymeyer Mrs. Kate	25	blks 24, 25, 26, 27, Florence	1.50	66	67.50
Pinkerton W. W.	62	nw nw; sw nw-23-22-27	3.12	12	15.12
Powers G. W.	64	ne se, ne ne-12-23-26	7.8	27	34.8
Pecos Irrigation Co.	52	el-2 we nw, se-12-27	6.24	23	29.24
	155	ne, el-2 and sw se, el-2 nw se, sw, sw nw-13-22-27	15.60	60	75.60
	82	se sw, se, 23-22-27	9.84	35	44.84
		ne nw, ne sw, sw ne-22-22-27	10.56	37	47.56
	30	se nw, nw, se se-26-22-27	3.60	12	15.60
	30	ne se-27-27	3.60	12	15.60
	21	se ne-23-27	2.40	8	10.40
	45	el-2 se-23-27	7.40	18	25.40
	17	nw nw, sw sw-1-23-27	5.24	23	28.24
	17	sw se, se sw, nw nw, nw sw, sw sw-3-23-27	14.04	50	64.04
	19	w 1-2 sw-5-23-28	7.20	27	34.20
	65	sw se, se se-13-28	7.80	27	34.80
	36	ne se, se-23-28	4.32	15	19.32
	1	ne ne, ne ne, sw ne, se ne-10-23-28	17.40	61	78.40
	1.50	ne nw, nw nw, sw nw, se nw-11-23-28	14.40	50	64.40
	1.07	se sw, sw se, sw se, sw se, ne sw, ne sw-14-23-28	23.64	82	105.64
	1.62	ne ne, nw ne, ne nw, nw nw, ne se, se sw-15-24-28	19.14	68	87.14
	32	se nw, nw sw-17-24	3.84	14	17.84
	1.15	nw ne, se se, ne se, nw nw-18-24-28	13.80	49	62.80
	1.17	10-22-25-28	8.60	31	39.60
	2.71	sw ne, ne ne, el-2 sw se-23-28	32.04	114	146.04
	1.70	sw, el-2 se 24-23-18	26.4	73	99.4
	4.81	23-28-28	57.72	203	260.72
	65	se sw, sw se-20-23-28	7.80	27	34.80
	25	sw se, se-27-23-28	3.60	12	15.60
	1	ne se, n 1-2 nw se, ne ne-28-23-28	8.76	31	39.76
	1.80	ne se, w 1-2 ne se, ne el-2 ne-33-23-28	21.60	76	97.60
	3.35	sw nw-14-23-28	4.20	15	19.20
	3.42	sw ne, el-2 sw, ne nw-33-23-28	11.04	156	167.04
	2.45	sw, el-2 nw, nw nw-30-23-28	29.16	103	132.16
	55	nw ne, sw ne-2-24-28	6.60	24	30.60
	65	sw se, ne sw-3-24-28	7.80	27	34.80
	25	sw nw-5-24-28	3.00	11	14.00
	96	se se-6-24-28	4.32	15	19.32
	1	nw se 7-24-28	1.80	67	68.80
	1.29	sw sw, nw nw, se nw, w 1-2 ne nw, n 1-2 nw ne, sw ne, w 1-2 nw se, 10-24-28	15.48	55	70.48
	60	nw se, nw se-13-24-28	7.20	27	34.20
	1.20	se ne, ne se, nw se-10-23-27	11.40	50	61.40
	80	n 1-2 ne sw, Lot 1, w 1-2 nw sw-30-23-28	4.80	17	21.80
	38	Lot 1, 30-21-27	4.56	16	20.56
	1.58	se 1-2 ne, n 1-2 sw, w 1-2 se, se sw-2-21-26	19.68	67	86.68
	106	Lot 6, 6-22-27	4.44	16	20.44
	2.61	31-21-27	31.32	116	147.32
	6	nw sw, sw sw-32-21-27	1.80	67	68.80
	18	Lots 9, 11, blk 1, Lots 1, 3, 5, 7, blk 2 La Huerta	2.16	68	69.16
	50	" 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, blk 3 La Huerta	6.00	21	27.00
	20	" 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, blk 4 La Huerta	2.40	68	69.40
	25	" 11, blk 19, lot 1, blk 12, lot 1, 6, 8, blk 26, La Huerta	3.00	11	14.00
	15	Lots 3, 5, 7, blk 8, La Huerta	1.80	67	68.80
	1.08	ne sw, sw sw, se sw, 4-24-28	12.96	46	58.96
	1.13	sw-26-22-27	13.56	48	61.56
	35	nw sw-34-21-27	4.20	15	19.20
	73	Lots 2, 3, 5-23-27	7.20	26	33.20
	1.30	S 1-2 nw, sw ne-8-23-28	14.40	50	64.40
	2.60	ne, w 1-2 se, 17-23-28	24.00	84	108.00
	1.60	n 1-2 sw-15-23-28	9.60	34	43.60
	1.60	ne-23-21-28	19.20	67	86.20
	77	n 1-2 ne-24-23-28	9.24	34	43.24
	1	s 1-2 ne-1-23-27	9.60	34	43.60
	2.30	ne ne, nw ne, sw ne, se ne, se-12-23-27	27.60	97	124.60
	40	nw nw-29-21-28	4.80	17	21.80
	12	Lot 2-4-22-27	2.64	69	71.64

Said sale will commence at 10 o'clock A. M., on Monday the 21st day of September, 1908, at the front door of the court house of Eddy County, New Mexico, and there continue during the hours of 10 A. M., and to 4 P. M., of each day from day to day, until all said property or so much of the several pieces thereof shall be sold for sums sufficient to pay said annual assessments and the costs aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 26th day of August, 1908.

S. T. BITTING,

Treasurer Pecos Water Users' Association.

## The Bank of the Creation

The only safe bank in the world. Never returns a check unpaid. Burglar proof. Will pay the largest dividends of any bank. Never refused to pay depositors. Never affected by money panic. Always solvent. The oldest banking institution in the world. The only safe bank to deposit in. All deposits guaranteed by the creator of all things and the U. S. Government. If you are interested, see

## The Holloway Land Co.

In the Mullane Building, east of First National Bank, CARLSBAD, NEW MEXICO.

NO. 5487

JOHN R. JOYCE, President. A. C. HEARD, Vice President. G. M. COOKE, Cashier. W. A. CRAIG, Asst. Cashier.

**The First National Bank**  
Carlsbad, New Mexico  
Capital and Surplus, \$125,000.

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

List your land with the OLD RELIABLE

**FARMERS LAND LEAGUE**

We are bringing hundreds of prospective buyers to the valley.

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



## STRANGE ROW BOAT OF INDIA



From stereograph, copyright, by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

On the rivers of India the clumsy-looking craft above seen are common sights. The vessel is considerably different from the American row boat; the prow of the craft is open and the oars are long, overlapping each other, and are lashed to upright posts fastened to the sides of the boat.

## BEARS FEAR MAN.

SOME GOOD STORIES UPSET BY CHARLES SHELDON.

New York Millionaire Hunter Says Bears Are Not So Big as Generally Supposed, But Skin Can Be Stretched.

Spokane, Wash.—Charles Sheldon of New York, millionaire, clubman, author, mighty hunter and a Yale man of 1890, has just returned from a hunting expedition in the interest of science. He has camped at the base and above the timber line on Mount McKinley, the highest peak in the United States, for the last 12 months.

DIVORCE COURT ON RIVERSIDE.

Judge Parts Wisconsin Pair at Trial Held in Open Air.

Appleton, Wis.—A half rotted stump of what once was a giant of the forest served as the witness stand, while all outdoors, with a river view to the fore and a gentle, sloping hillside to the rear, was the courtroom when Judge John Goodland, who for 12 years has presided over higher judicial matters in the Tenth Wisconsin judicial circuit, granted a divorce decree to Mrs. Ada Ebeling from William Ebeling.

Late in the afternoon Mrs. Ebeling, accompanied by her attorneys, made a flying trip in an automobile from Green Bay to Appleton, with a view to securing a divorce. Judge Goodland was at his summer home at Telulah Springs, on the Fox river, a few miles east of Appleton.

Undaunted by this condition, they sped to the jurist's home. The attorneys hastily presented their case and convinced the judge that the defendant was willing that the action go by default, and without the formality of going to the courthouse Judge Goodland called a session of court on the river bank. Mrs. Ebeling was asked a few stereotyped but necessary questions and the decree separating her from the man whose wife she became only three months previously was issued.

BIRTH; LAND VALUE RISES \$1,000.

Each Baby Born in New York Adds Big Sum to Real Estate Worth.

New York.—The tax department has sent its annual report to the mayor. The total assessment of real and personal property in this city is \$7,158,190,400. The assessed value of ordinary real estate, exclusive of special franchises, is \$6,141,500,119, and the increase in the assessed value of ordinary real estate is \$437,490,467.

The increase in the assessed value of ordinary real estate exceeded the aggregate assessed value of real estate of the five states of Florida, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Oregon and Wyoming, which have an area more than eight times as great as the whole state of New York.

The assessed value of real estate in the city of New York, it is asserted, not only increases rapidly in the aggregate, but at the same time increases per capita, and on the average the increase in the value of New York land amounts to \$1,000 and in taxable real estate to \$1,500 for every baby born in the city.

Mr. Sheldon offered his services to the biological survey of the agricultural department five years ago, and since that time has given all the specimens of animals and birds he secured to the government. He says that the 12 months he has spent in the wilderness near McKinley have been a most pleasant year. It gave him opportunity to study nature, which is his hobby.

He asks nothing for his work, and does not even take a set of moose horns or a pelt of any of the many big animals he has killed. He said, among other things, in the course of a chat the other day:

"I have killed about 40 or 50 grizzlies, and never have I seen one of

them that did not try to get away. I never had any thrilling escapes, nor did a bear ever charge me. Bears are afraid of men and I have never seen any other kind. That might not sound like a good story, but the fact is I have longed to meet a bear that would have put up a fight. Then, again, I have never killed a bear that measured over 6½ feet. I have heard of bears being larger than that, but I have never seen them. I can take a bear skin and make it 12 feet long, but that would not only be stretching the skin, but the truth, and I prefer the truth when it comes to my work. Yes, my work, or sport, as it may be called.

"I spent a pleasant winter in the Tanana, and I am bringing back hundreds of specimens of mammals from the little wood mouse to the moose. I have not any big heads. They are what we call mature heads. In fact, all that I brought down were mature specimens. Nothing will be known as to whether I found any specimens until the department at Washington examines and compares them.

"I got between ten and fifteen grizzlies. The largest was 6½ feet long. We only measure the bear from the tip of the nose to the base of the tail. And all the measurements are made when the animal after being killed is laid out on the level ground. It is very easy to get a ten or twelve-foot pelt out of a six-foot bear, for few skins stretch so easily as a bear's hide. I could have made some of mine large, but preferred to be accurate.

"The moose and other mammals killed or trapped were mature specimens. I could have killed many animals during the winter, but preferred to select only what I thought either big or fairly good specimens. I got many mountain sheep, but these, too, were the same as killed in other parts of Alaska. In fact, I saw no new specimens of any kind of animals or birds."

When Mr. Sheldon went into the McKinley district last July he chartered a steamer to carry his supplies up the Kantishna, and he then used pack horses to the head of the Toklat, where he established headquarters. He had "Kid" Cartons, a noted guide of the Tanana, running between Fairbanks and his cabin all winter, carrying in supplies and taking out pelts and specimens of game. During December and January Mr. Sheldon made his way up the slopes of McKinley to see what altitude sheep and other game roamed in midwinter. He lived above timber line for some time.

## DESIGNED NEW AMERICAN FLAG



Copyright by Walton Sawett.

A. C. Wrenn, the man who designed the new American flag which contains 48 stars. The additional star is added for the new state of Oklahoma which was admitted to the union on July 4 last.

## Pension Office Saves Big Sum.

Commissioner Warner Reports, Showing Results Since He Took Post.

Washington.—An increase of 371,089 pensions issued, with a saving of \$1,343,666 out of the reduced appropriations for the maintenance of the bureau during 1905-8, covering Pension Commissioner Warner's administration, as against the period of 1901-4, is announced in a compilation of figures given out at the interior department. The figures are taken from Commissioner Warner's report, which will be issued shortly. The statement follows:

"From 1901 to 1904, inclusive, there were issued 516,251 certificates of pension. From 1905 to 1908, inclusive, there were issued, not including 202,

577 increases under the act of April 19, 1908, made by directions to pension agents, 887,340. This makes an increase of 371,089.

"From 1901 to 1904, inclusive, there was paid as pensions \$554,888,977, and from 1905 to 1908, inclusive, \$571,391,648, an increase of \$16,502,671.

"The operating expenses of the bureau from 1901 to 1904, inclusive, were \$15,281,748, and from 1905 to 1908, inclusive, \$13,077,162, a decrease of \$2,204,586.

"While the appropriations for the maintenance of the bureau have been reduced each year since 1904, there have been saved and covered into the treasury as unexpended of such appropriations since that year \$1,343,666."



## GATHERED SMILES

HE WAS CURIOUS.

"So you wish for the hand of my daughter, do you?" asked the great lawyer of the young man who had sought an interview.

"Yes, Mr. Smith," said the young man in question, "Gertie loves me and I am making a good income."

The lawyer mused for a second or so, rubbing his chin thoughtfully, then he looked up:

"Gertie approves of you, you say, Mr. Spilka, and no doubt you are fully aware that what Gertie determines upon it is of no use for me to raise objection to?"

Spilka modestly admitted that he did possess the imputed knowledge.

"Then," said papa, going on with the conversation, "it is an open secret that Mrs. Smith favours your suit, and you know that when Mrs. Smith insists, it matters not one jot whether I raise objection or not?"

Young Spilka owned that the case had been stated exactly.

"Then," said Smith, and for the first time a shade of interest crept into his voice, "why in the name of common sense did you call to ask my consent?"

"Why, to tell the truth, Mr. Smith," said Spilka, frankly, "I was curious to know how you would conduct the defense, so to speak."

"Young man," said Smith, solemnly, "take the girl and welcome; there's a great career before you if you will but leave the banking business and take up reporting for the Mally Daily."

A RELIEF.



Jessie—I suppose you are enjoying your vacation?

Jack—Yes. It is something of a relief to have a real excuse for not doing something.

Not Indemnifiable.

The unhappy man was now seeking to recover, under the Employer's Liability Act.

"My boss," he testified, "raised my wages, and I got married. No, I swear, I shouldn't have got married if he hadn't raised my wages."

But the court held, after hearing all the evidence, that the plaintiff had been guilty of contributory negligence, and the suit was dismissed.—Pack.

When the Wind Blows Right.

Stranger—How far is it to the stock yards?

Native—Right here. Can't you tell by your nose?

Stranger—No; been smelling just like this ever since I came in sight of the town.—Chicago Tribune.

GENEROUS MAN.



Boy (who expected sixpence for carrying luggage, and has received a penny)—Ere, kuv'ner, ain't yer made a mistake?

Jones—No! That's all right. I never give less.

Merely a Delusion.

"It hurts, doesn't it?" asked the surgeon, probing away.

"No!" answered the patient, through his set teeth. "I only think it does!"—Chicago Tribune.

The Handy Man.

While we are much in favor of each man his merits giving, The chap who's handy round the house Can seldom make a living. He may be good at driving cattle And washing up the dishes, But when it comes to getting rich, He takes it out in wishes.

CHEAPER.



To summer in a swell resort Is more or less a treat, But it is rather costly sport— Your money has winged feet. And so the fellow who is wise Will buy some drug-store fan And for his breezy compromise On the electric fan.

—Chicago Daily News.

Giving the Boy a Start.

"I wish," said Mrs. Struckoyle, in great perplexity, "I could think of some good name for the baby."

"Suppose," suggested her husband, "we call him after a distant relative of mine, who is a preacher. I think I've never spoken of him, but—"

"Is he a good preacher?"

"Oh, yes; he's orthodox, and—"

"That suits me exactly!" exclaimed Mrs. Struckoyle. "We'll call him Orthodox."—Chicago Tribune.

A Mutual Service.

"You always start the phonograph when that young man calls."

"Yes," answered Miss Cayenne. "He thinks it is a polite attention on my part and it protects me from his tiresome efforts at conversation."—Washington Star.

FINE FINANCE.



"He said you were extravagant."

"Yes—he expects me to live on nothing—and save half."—Chicago Journal.

Back Numbers.

"Pop!"

"Yes, my son."

"Are all the hairs of our heads numbered?"

"Yes, my son."

"Well, pop," continued the boy, contemplating his father's bald head, "what are the numbers of those you've got left?"—Yonkers Statesman.

The Professional Smile.

"I suppose you must often smile in spite of personal cares that oppress you?"

"Yes," answered Mr. Stormington Barnes, "but only on the stage. I am thankful not to be under the constant strain of a political candidate."—Washington Star.

No Need to Steal.

Stella—Jack stole a kiss from me last night.

Mabel—Poor fellow!

Stella—Why do you say that?

Mabel—Had he been wealthy there would have been no occasion for him to steal it.—Chicago Daily News.

Up-to-Date.

"You have made this Cupid with a revolver," said the editor to his artist.

"Isn't it customary to arm the god of lovers with a bow and arrows?"

"Yes, sir," replied the artist; "but art must keep up with the times."





## WOMAN'S SPHERE

### IN THE LACE HATS

STYLE THAT IS NOT BECOMING TO ALL.

Pictureque Style of Millinery Must Be Regarded with Something of Caution—Pompoms of Various Character Now Worn.

Unless the pictureque lace hat built on the well known Charlotte Corday model is becoming from every point of view it should not be attempt-



Lace Hat Trimmed with Pompons.

ed as a fashion of millinery. The style is trying to any but the pictureque type and the size of the hat gives it a topheavy look when sur-

### EASILY MADE AT HOME.

Dainties for Which Little Expenditure Is Required.

No end of attractive collars, girdles, belts and bodices are seen in the shops, and almost all are extremely dainty. These little things cost no end of money if bought ready-made, but they may be copied by the clever woman for half the cost.

Of course, some of the little collars, bows, jabots, etc., are moderate in price, but one needs many of them in order to look dainty and fresh. Moreover, the prettiest of these accessories are often surprisingly expensive, thanks to the real lace and handwork bestowed upon them.

The popularity of wide frills around the throat increases steadily, though this fashion is not generally becoming. Parisians go with throats swathed high in fluffy frills and ruffles, a concession to the directorate modes of the day, and the most exclusive shops echo this Parisian note by displaying much of the frilled neckwear. For the woman to whom it is becoming it is most piquant and charming, but length and slenderness of throat are absolutely essential to successful wearing of such neck ornaments.

High close collars of finely tucked net or lingerie or of lace are cut down in front and run up to exaggerated height behind the ears and at the back. The top of such a collar is finished with a rather wide plaited or shirred frill, which stands out around the chin and droops more or less over the collar.

Sometimes a corresponding but wider frill finishes the bottom of the collar as well, the plaiting falling downward over the blouse. Sometimes a narrow eravat is the bottom finish, and this may be a narrow tie of silk or fine lawn or mull, embroidered on the ends and tying in a dainty little bow under the chin. The display of accessories intended for ornamenting of the bodice is unusually large and varied this season, and the ingenious woman should be able to freshen almost any old frock—not too hopelessly out of date—with the aid of some one of these girdles made of flowered ribbon and silk.

### SCENTED BUDS FOR THE BATH.

Real Luxury That is Now Within the Reach of All.

A perfumed bath is the top notch of luxury, and it is more refreshing than plain soap and water. The woman who sighs after a scented bath is now delighted in the little perfumed buds that are sold for this purpose.

They first came out in very tiny form for finger bowls and were used instead of natural petals, as they gave a much sweeter perfume.

Now some of the druggists have these buds in larger forms in boxes

mounting a small head. The fact that it is the style best suited for wearing with the prevailing mode of dress but adds to its popularity, and inflicts a sad blow on the woman who would be fashionable and picturesque if she could, but knows she dare not attempt anything so striking.

This mushroom style of hat requires a soft and rather full arrangement of the hair, especially at the back of the neck, where it is necessary to fill out the space under the brim where it droops from a crown extending unusually far in the back. Some of these charming and dainty summer hats are made with a brim much narrower in front than anywhere else, and one that widens very decidedly at the sides and back until the edge of the lace, net or batiste brim falls almost to the shoulders. There is something so distinctly dainty and feminine in this drooping frill that it appeals at once to all women.

Where such an arrangement does not prove becoming then the droop must be sacrificed and a more even brim selected.

Lace or net is usually employed in the construction of this summery millinery. An allover lace makes a charming hat with the brim fashioned of a straight ruffle neatly hemmed; or scalloped edging, such as is shown in the illustration, may be used for the brim and an allover lace to match made in to a wide crown.

For late summer hats soft pompons in light colors will be worn, a cluster of three being placed at the left of the front and plaited folds of net or ribbon draped loosely around the crown. When selecting the pompons a smarter character is given to the hat if they are varied in shade or color. Two light ones and a dark one make a good combination, or the three may be of entirely different but harmonizing colors.

holding 25, either of different scents or all of the same odor.

Two of them dropped into a bathtub full of water will give a delightful perfume, and no woman can fail to feel more refreshed after a day of heat and fatigue if she goes to the expense of having such a bath.

The buds are in the form of wafers, and they are heavily scented, so that when they dissolve in the water it is as though a bottle of extract had been poured in.

By the way, a box of these would make a charming Christmas gift for a fastidious friend. A woman may not want to use extract on her handkerchief or her skin, but she is a Spartan indeed who would refuse the sweetness of a perfumed bath.

### CHIC COAT OF PONGEE.



Pongee has been a prime favorite all season and especially in this so regarding summer coats. The above illustration portrays a good-looking model in this material with inlaid brown velvet collar and cuffs, and stitched pocket flaps on each side.

For Those with Pale Lips. Pale lips are a sign that their owner does not get enough fresh air. Deep breathing of fresh air will bring the color to the lips and make them red. Do not bite the lips to make them red, for this will only bring the color to them temporarily, and in the long run it makes them coarse and colorless.



## LIVE STOCK

LEAN-TO TANK SHELTER.

It Will Prove Desirable Protection Both for Summer and Winter.

Where stock are provided with drinking water in a tank in the barnyard some form of protection is advisable, not only from dirt and straw but also from extreme hot or cold



The Lean-To Tank Shelter.

weather. If the tank adjoins a larger building the shelter can be constructed with greater economy and the protection afforded will be more secure.

The shelter shown in the accompanying sketch was made of second grade hemlock with 2x4's for the framework. The doors may be made to swing either in or out.

### DIP THE LAMBS.

Unless You Do You Cannot Be Free from Ticks.

Shepherds are universally complaining of the wide prevalence of ticks. No flocks are free from the pest except those that are dipped each year. I have been able to keep practically clear of them by dipping the lambs each spring after ewes have been shorn, writes a correspondent of Farm and Home.

As soon as this shearing is completed the ticks go to the lambs on account of the better protection offered them by the long lamb wool. One dipping may do, but it is best to be sure about it by dipping the lambs the second time about 12 days after the first.

I have always used a strong tobacco dip, although I have no doubt that some of the commercial dips are all right. I get tobacco stems of cigar manufacturers. I fill a 200-pound fertilizer sack as full of them as I can, and then put sack and all into a kettle of water and boil thoroughly.

While this liquor is still milkwarm I dip the lambs into it and hold them under it for one minute, all but the head. By squeezing the liquor in and out of the wool thoroughly, and allowing it to drain back into the kettle, 50 gallons will suffice for 50 lambs.

To do the work quickly requires two men, one to hold the fore legs and head and the other the hind legs. By all means do not let this dipping go over until fall, for you will then have fattened the ticks, but never the lambs.

### CHANGING WORK.

Farmers Would Find It to Their Interests to Help Each Other Out.

The silo filling season is here. Now is the time when every neighborhood should thoroughly appreciate the spirit of co-operation. The time was when we used to change work plowing, planting, haying, harvesting and threshing. With the advent of improved machinery farmers have become more independent of each other and have not looked to their neighbors for help. There is no time when the spirit of friendly co-operation is more to be desired than during the silo filling season. It does not take a large force of men, but it is much better if those in the immediate neighborhood should work together. It frequently happens that more teams are needed than one farm affords and it is cheaper at this season of the year to change work than to hire.

I sometimes think, writes a farmer correspondent, that we are becoming too independent. It would be better if we would look to our friends and neighbors for more help. I feel sure that the social life of the community would be improved by such a practice.

In these hot days the shade in the wood pasture is very excellent for the hogs.

### WHY NOT MORE SHEEP?

A Query Which Every Farmer Should Thoughtfully Consider.

Probably the main reason more farmers do not keep sheep is because they do not understand them. You ask them why, and one will say sheep will not pay on high-priced land; another will say cattle and hogs will make more profit; another, they require too much fencing, and still another will aver that they are too much bother. Are all these objections well grounded? Ask the man who has been raising sheep for the last five years. He will tell you that sheep will yield as good if not better profit than any other class of live stock, considering the expense one is put to in getting started and for care.

Sheep bring in profits from two sources—namely, lambs and wool. Not only are they valuable in that way, but there is no other class of live stock that will return such a large amount of fertility to the soil. They have fitly been termed "the golden hoof that enriches the soil." As to the high-priced land proposition, if they did not pay it is not probable they would be kept continuously on some of the highest-priced farms in England, says Good-sall's Farmer. Of course it is hard to make a farmer in the corn belt, with land at \$100 or more per acre, believe this, for he has grown up to the idea of raising corn and feeding cattle.

While the profits from sheep raising are not always constant and will at times cease to be a profit, says the Farmers' Voice, the same is true with other classes of live stock. At present the prices of sheep and lambs on our markets are not as good as they were a few months ago, but the man who is in the business to stay will undoubtedly see better conditions in the not far distant future. High prices for feed are somewhat of a handicap to feeders of all kinds of live stock, and this may be one of the years when the profits are not so big. But it is the man who keeps as it who makes the money. Good management will count for as much if not more with the flock as with the herd of cattle or drove of hogs. The flocks that do not pay are the neglected ones—the ones kept by men who do not understand sheep. With the least trouble of any farm stock, the sheep with its two-fold source of income will build up the depleted farm and make the productive one grow bigger crops.

### COWS EATING STRONG WEEDS.

When Pasture Gets Short They Are Apt to Eat Weeds That Taint Milk.

Much trouble is experienced in some localities in the summer from cows eating strong weeds. When the grass is flush they eat the grass. It is only when the dry time of summer approaches that the cows turn to the weeds.

On pastures that are partly worn-out, the grass in the summer time becomes very dry from the fact that the soil is thin and the roots of the grass do not reach down to soil moisture. But the weeds have long roots and they reach far down into the moist soil and keep themselves supplied with moisture.

So the cows can find in the leaves and stems of the weeds more succulence than in the blades of grass. The eating of the weeds gives the milk a weedy flavor, and this is appreciated by the creameryman or the cheesemaker. It is impossible to make good butter or cheese out of such milk.

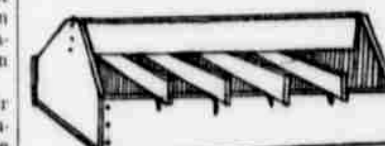
So, war should be made on the weeds or on the drought, declares the Farmers' Review. The weeds can be mown and partially kept down in that way. To make war on the drought, improve the pasture by plowing and fertilizing portions at a time. The richer the pasture, the better will it sustain itself against the drought.

Ordinarily shallow plowing is preferable to deep plowing, but as an anti-drought measure, deep plowing is good. The deeper the plowing the nearer will the bottom of the furrow be to soil water, and the easier it will be for the grass roots to get a constant supply of moisture for the grass. So long as the grass can get a supply of moisture it will keep green.

### HAND FEED TROUGHS.

One Which Will Help in the Care of the Sheep.

The accompanying illustration from "Wallace's Farmer" gives the reader an idea of how a portable feed rack



The Portable Feed Trough.

for sheep and hogs may be constructed. The main advantage of this trough is that it prevents hogs from crowding one another while eating. And anyone who has ever fed swine will appreciate the value of this feature.

### ANCIENT "FOOT FERRY."

Means of Communication Between Virginia and Maryland Shores.

Richmond, Va.—The "foot-ferry" is one of the ancient institutions that survive in the old and honorable town of Alexandria, Va. In all that long stretch of majestic river from the capital of the United States to great Chesapeake bay, there is neither bridge nor modern ferry between the Virginia and Maryland shores. Though the counties that border the Potomac on either side are populous and prosperous, communication between the



"Foot Ferry" Still in Use.

two sides of the river seems difficult to men not to the manor born, yet the conditions are accepted as natural and regular by natives.

Between Alexandria and the Maryland shore the Potomac is a mile wide. The Maryland lands are thickly settled. Because of circuitous roads the dwellers there must drive ten miles to Washington, whereas in a straight line the distance is but five. That country has yet to be traversed by a trolley line. Many of the people on the east side of the river cross to Alexandria and take steamboat or trolley to Washington. The means of communication between Alexandria, a city of 15,000 inhabitants, and the opposite shore, is a "foot-ferry"—or more accurately a hand ferry—for the ferry is a small boat rowed by a veteran river man. The boat is rigged with a sail and when the wind favors, which is not often, the ferryman rests on his oars. A trip is made every hour. When the accompanying picture was taken the sail was in use.

The ferryman is W. H. Wheatley. He has spent his life on the river and has been conducting the ferry for many years. He piles from a slip between two of the principal wharves in Alexandria and a decaying quay called "Fox's Ferry" on the other side. Fox's Ferry was a bustling place before the age of steam, a man named Fox operating an endless chain ferry across the river at that point.

### GOODRICH NOW SENIOR OFFICER.

Rear Admiral Heads Active List with Retirement of Evans.

Washington.—Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, commandant of the New York navy yard, who becomes the senior officer of the active list of the United States navy with the retirement of Admiral Evans, first saw service at the age of 17 while taking part in running down confederate commerce destroyers on the old fighting



ship, the Macedonian. His career has been a notable one, including service in two wars, directing the destruction of Cuban cables, the organization of the coast signal service, the direction for a time of the Naval War college and command of the Pacific squadron when it afforded signal assistance to the sufferers in the San Francisco earthquake. Admiral Goodrich was born in Philadelphia in 1847 and graduated from the Naval Academy in 1864.

Ah, Me!

"But how could you tell, darling, that I had never proposed to any other girl?"

"Because you were not married," she murmured rapturously and admiringly.—Judge.



## 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 injunctions would not issue in no industrial disputes were involved.

The expanding organization of industry makes it essential that there should be no abridgement 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 inequities.

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 discrimination 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 \$40,000,000 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 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 coast 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 each 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 favorites. 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 L. Storey of Lockhart chairman and J. C. McNealus 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 Maxey 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."

### \$5.00 Reward.

For the return of small bay mare, Brand C. R. left thigh 6 yr. old.

M. E. PLUMB,  
Dayton, N. M.

40-2

### Hughes Nominated.

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept., 15.—Governor Hughes was re-nominated for governor on the first ballot this afternoon by the Republican state convention.

### Baptist Church.

Preaching on Sunday by the pastor at 11 A. M. Sunday School 10 o'clock; Young People's Meeting 7.30 P. M.

## Carlsbad Furniture Co. UNDERTAKERS

R. M. THORNE

LICENSED EMBALMER

Telephone 70

### For Sale.

Eighteen acres good cotton, and sweet potatoes which will make 3000 lbs. A bargain for some one. Enquire at Current office.

Saddles from \$3.00 to \$85.00. Tracy-Roberts Hardware Co. Your horse gets the best care at City Stables.

Go to the City Livery Stable to get your horse fed.

## ADMIRAL DEWEY

Is a Fine Stallion, Owners of Ambitious Mares Should visit him at the

VINEYARD STOCK FARM

## CHEAPER LUMBER

Owing to the recently reduced freight rates and a slight fall in the price of lumber we are able to announce a reduction in the price of lumber of from \$2.50 to \$6 a thousand. The grade is just as good as ever, the price is less. We are now able to compete with yards on the T. & P. and ask the opportunity to figure with those from the Monument locality who have been hauling from these points.

The Groves Lumber Co.

## The Bank Saloon,

Drop in when in town

and we will convince you

We Keep

NOTHING BUT THE

BEST

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

AT REASONABLE RATES

Simpson & Co. Proprietors.

'Phone 14

## WHAT A WAGNER MOTOR WILL DO.

You give a Wagner Electric Motor a kilowatt hour of electricity. The Motor will—Saw 300 feet of timber. Clean 5,000 knives. Clean seventy-five pairs of shoes. Clip five horses. Run a sieve two hours. Iron thirty silk hats. Grind 120 pounds of coffee. Knead eight sacks of flour. Fill and cork 250 dozen pint bottles. Pump an ordinary church organ for one service. Pump 100 gallons water twenty-five feet. Run buffing wheel twenty hours. Run an electric piano ten hours. Lift three and a half tons seventy-five feet in four minutes. Run a small ventilating fan twenty hours. Run a large ventilating fan ten hours. Run a sewing machine twenty hours. Carry your dinner upstairs every day for one week. Carry you thirty times from basement to attic eighty feet. Carry you three miles in an electric brougham. Make you happy. A CHILD CAN HANDLE WAGNER MOTORS.

THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMPANY



## DEMOCRACY

### PARTY OF LIBERTY AND EQUAL RIGHTS.

Platform of Principles As Adopted  
At the Territorial Convention  
At Roswell, June 10th.

Endorses Great Champion of the People's Rights, William J. Bryan—Scathing Denouncement of Election Frauds and Proofs Cited—Nominations by Direct Vote Approved—Demands Single Statehood—Position of the Party on Other Important Questions Stated in Straightforward Way.

#### "EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL."

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.

#### WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

We recognize that the Democracy of the United States has today many tried and trusted leaders, any one 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 indicated firm and unswerving adherence to Democratic principles and whose very name at once constitutes a platform from 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 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 24, 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.

#### REPUBLICAN MISRULE.

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 of 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, even for that brief period of time during which one chief executive of the territory was endeavoring to adhere to and carry out some of the principles of government we advocate and endorse, and which efforts resulted in his removal from office by a Republican president.

#### ELECTION FRAUDS.

We call the attention of the executive and of the 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; that in some of said coal camps Democratic check-books were subjected to indignities and forcibly ejected from said mines 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 undoubted record of the county of 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 that it is not even required that the voters should go to the polls in that county, but that 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. Chaney, 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 prosecuting officers.

#### PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

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.

#### SALARY SYSTEM.

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.

#### FOREST RESERVES.

We condemn the policy of the federal government in prohibiting the free grazing of live stock in the forest reserves of the territory, as unwarranted and arbitrary; such policy tends to injure and destroy the interests of many small live stock 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 the 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 pasturage charges.

#### RAILROAD COMMISSION.

We recognize that under an act of congress the interstate 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 in justice is done through discrimination. We therefore favor the creation of a commission by legislative enactment whose duty it shall be to investigate the facilities furnished, rates and discrimination and where injustice is being done any citizen or community present such grievances to the interstate 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.

#### STATEHOOD.

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 declarations of the national Republican party in favor of statehood for New Mexico are not sincere, but made for the purpose of increasing 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.

#### To Be Happy

You must have good health. You can't have good health if your liver is not doing its duty slow but sure poisoning is going on all the time under such circumstances. Ballard's Horehound makes a perfectly healthy liver keeps the stomach and bowels right and act as a tonic for the entire system. Sold by Eddy Drug Co.

#### A Burglar in Town

His name is "bad cough". He doesn't care for gold or silver but he will steal your health away. If he appears in your house arrest him at once with Ballard's Horehound Syrup, it may mean consumption if you don't. A cure for all coughs, colds and chest troubles. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Eddy Drug Co.

## DEATH STRICK- EN FOLSOM.

Present at Scenes of Sorrow Following Flood Tragedy O. B. Earickson, of Gross-Kelly Company, Almost Eye-Witness of Horror.

### WASHOUT HELD UP HIS TRAIN

Was Forced to Return After Night on Road to Trinidad.

Las Vegas Optic, Aug. 29.

Ollie B. Earickson, of the Gross-Kelly Company of this city, was what might be termed an eye-witness of the Folsom flood horror.

Though Mr. Earickson was not actually present at Folsom when the water swept over the little city and brought death to eighteen, he had left there but a few hours before and was back there the day following the washout. He saw the awful effects of the flood and witnessed the scenes of sorrow and bereavement.

Mr. Earickson says there were eighteen who met death in the flood. The town is built along the banks of an arroyo which is known as Dry Cimarron, and it was the rush of the water through this usually waterless creek-bed that wrought the damage.

Four or five hundred wagon-loads of heavy stone was piled in the street in front of a business house, Mr. Earickson says, and when the waters receded there was not so much as a scrap of gravel that remained. All had been swept away.

The people who met death in the flood: Says Mr. Earickson, were among the most valued residents of the little city. Out of a population of perhaps 300, about 12 per cent were drowned.

The flood was not caused by a cloudburst, but was the result of a terribly heavy rain of three hours, duration, a wide expanse of country draining into the arroyo which ran through Folsom.

A telephone message from a point much higher up the creek-bed gave warning which enabled Mrs. Rooke to warn and save the lives of so many by means of the telephone. Mr. Earickson fully confirms the story of Mrs. Rooke's heroism.

He says there was almost none of the main business district swept away, but that water flowed into the cellars and destroyed large stocks of goods. There also was great loss to live stock and half a mile of railroad grade was washed out.

Mr. Earickson left Folsom on the train at 9 o'clock the evening of the disaster, which came at 11.30. He was bound for Trinidad, but the train could not get through and the next day he, in company with the other passengers, was taken back to Folsom where, by walking a considerable distance he was enabled to board another train and get out of the flood-smitten district.

The remains of Mrs. S. J. Rooke, the heroine of the disaster, who gave her life while endeavoring to warn the people, are reported to have been found 40 miles down the river. The body of one of the Wheeler children and that of the infant of Mrs. Guerin have not, and probably never will be recovered.

# Finlay-Pratt Hardware Co. Farming Implements Royal Hay Presses Hay Stackers and All Kinds of FARMING TOOLS Finlay-Pratt Hardware Co.

## WANTED

YOUR PROPERTY TO SELL OR RENT.

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

### KNOBLAUCH LAND COMPANY.

A general funeral over all the bodies was held at Folsom yesterday and the bodies will be shipped to different points for interment.

To the death list known Friday are added the names of Mrs. Mary Cox and her 18-year old daughter, Demotrio Guerin; foreman of the C. & S. coal chutes, his 17-year old wife and an unknown man. So far as is known the death roll is eighteen.

The town hall of Folsom yesterday was turned into a morgue and at intervals during the day, parties bearing the bodies of victims of the flood, reached the village with the mutilated remains. Nearly every body had been stripped by the branches of trees and jagged rocks. The bodies of women victims were further disfigured by being literally scalped, their hair catching in the trees.

Late Saturday the body of D. B. Wenger was found many miles from Folsom.

The residents are sorely in need of aid.

Miss Mae Wenger and her 10-year old brother, D. B. Wenger, jr., the only surviving members of the family, were taken to Trinidad and are being cared for at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Wright, lifelong friends of the family. The bereaved brother and sister are fairly stunned by the awfulness of their loss and the sympathy of the community goes out to them at this time.

Reports are beginning to reach here of enormous flood losses on Johnson mesa, especially on the west end which is the richest agricultural section in this part of the southwest. An idea of the force of the flood which swept that vicinity may be gathered from the statement of ranchers who say that several inches of soil has been carried away from cultivated fields. The entire crop is lost and Attorney Atford, of Raton, reached

ed there yesterday with the report that small canyons several miles from the fields are literally filled with the tubers.

Residents of Raton are engaged in hauling the potatoes away. Those that were not carried away are left exposed to the rays of the sun which soon renders them unfit for use.

### EXPERT OIL MAN ARRIVES FROM BEAUMONT.

T. J. Vorhies, of Beaumont, Tex., arrived in Roswell last night and will go to Dayton today to assist in the work of developing the newly discovered gas and oil field. He is a lifetime worker in this business and comes directly from active work in that line. He is an old acquaintance of Will Lawrence, one of the owners of the Dayton Company, and it was Mr. Lawrence who secured his services. Mr. Lawrence and J. E. Platt, who have been here several days, will accompany Mr. Vorhies to Dayton on the local freight this afternoon.—Monday's Roswell Record.

Binder twine. Tracy-Roberts Hardware Co.

Saddles from \$3.00 to \$85.00. Tracy-Roberts Hardware 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.



# JOHN HENRY

## ON TITLED FOREIGNERS



BY GEO. V. HOBART, ("HUGH M'HUGH.")

Dear Bunch: Your letter from Venice is at hand, and we are glad, indeed, to hear from you.

I hope you won't fall in the canal while in Venice. No doubt your early education on the Erie will be of great help to you—get up!

I notice from your letter that you've been hobnobbing with nobility over there—careless Bunch!

We got 'em over here, Bunch, by the groin, so you haven't anything on us.

I went in to the Waldorf to meet Uncle Peter one evening last week, and I found him entertaining a German nobleman—the Count Cheese von Cheese.

The count is traveling in this country incognito.

If it were my country he couldn't travel in a cage.

I'm wise to those guys with the Gorgonzola title all wrapped up in tie



"Entertaining a German Nobleman."

sue paper and only eight dollars in their jeans.

Count Cheese von Cheese was introduced to me by Uncle Peter as plain Herr Hungstater, and then uncle whispered me next to the real truth about the incognito gag.

Uncle Peter certainly does make both ends meet in the lemon industry.

He is the original onion collector, and he spends his waking moments falling for dead ones.

I was on to Count Cheese von Cheese the moment he opened his talk trap.

That miff is over here to pick out an heiress and fall in love with her because he needs the money.

Every steamer brings them over, Bunch, some incognito, some in dress suits, and some in hoc signo vinces, but all of them able to pick out a lady with a bank account at 50 paces.

It's getting so now, Bunch, that an open-face, stem-winding American has to kick four dukes, eight earls, seven counts, and a couple of princes off the front steps every time he goes to call on his sweetheart—if she has money.

When I go down into Wall street, Bunch, I find rich men with tears streaming down their faces while they are calling up on the telephone to see if their daughter, Gladys, is still safe at home, where they left her before they came down to business.

Walk through a peachy palace of the rich on Fifth avenue, and what will you find?

Answer: You will find a proud mother bowed with a great grief, and holding on to a rope which is tied to her daughter's ankle to prevent the latter from running out on the front piazza and throwing kisses at the titled foreigners.

You will find these cheap skates everywhere, Bunch, rushing hither and thither, and sniffing the air for the odor of burning money.

Why should it be thus, Bunch?

We have laws in this country to protect the birds and the trees, the squirrels and all animals except those that can be reached by an automobile, but why don't we have a law to protect the heiresses?

Why are these titled slobs permitted to borrow car fare, and come over here and give this fair land a fit of indignation?

Why are they permitted to set their proud and large feet on the soil for which our forefathers fought and bled for their country, and for which some of us are still fighting and bleeding the country?

Why?

Why do these fat heads come over here with a silver cigarette case and a society directory and make every rich man in the country fasten a burglar alarm to his cheek book?

Find out, Bunch.

A few days ago one of these mutts with an Edam title jumped off an ocean liner, and immediately the price of padlocks rose to the highest point ever known on the stock exchange.

All over the country rich men with romantic daughters rushed to and fro and then rushed back again.

They were up against a crisis.

If you could get near enough to the long-distance telephone, Bunch, you could hear one rich old American guy shrieking the battlecry to another captain of industry out in Indianapolis: "To arms! The foe! The foe! He comes with nothing but his full-dress suit and a blank marriage license! To arms! To arms!"

The telephone wires are also sizzling with excitement.

Dispatches which would make you blood curdle with anguish and sorrow for the rich are flying all over the country.

Something like this:

"Boston, Today. At 10:30 this morning Rudolph Oscar Grabittall, the millionaire stone-breaker, read the startling news that a foreign count had just landed in New York. His suffering was pathetic. His daughter, Gasolene Panatella, who will inherit \$19,000,000, mostly in bonds, stocks and newspaper talk, was in the dental parlor five blocks away from home when the blow fell. Calling his household about him, Mr. Grabittall rushed into the dental parlor, bent the dentist down with his bill, dragged Gasolene Panatella home and locked her up in the rear cupboard of the spare room on the second floor of his mansion. Her teeth suffered somewhat, but, thank heaven, her money will remain in this country. The community breathes easier, but all the incoming trains are being watched."

Are you wise, Bunch, to what the panhandling nobility of Europe are doing in our dear United States?



"Read the Startling News."

lene Panatella home and locked her up in the rear cupboard of the spare room on the second floor of his mansion. Her teeth suffered somewhat, but, thank heaven, her money will remain in this country. The community breathes easier, but all the incoming trains are being watched."

Are you wise, Bunch, to what the panhandling nobility of Europe are doing in our dear United States?

They are putting all our millionaires on the Fritz, that's what they're doing.

It will soon come to pass that the heiresses will have to be locked up in the safe deposit vaults with papa's bank book.

Here is an item from one of our most prominent newspapers. Read it, Bunch, and then rush out and take a running kick at the first nobleman you see:

"Long Island City, Nov.—Pincham Shortface, the millionaire who made a fortune by inventing a way to open claims by steam, has determined that no foreign count will marry his daughter, Sudsetta. She will inherit about \$193,000,000, about \$18 of which is loose enough to spend. The unhappy father is building a spite fence around his mansion, which will be about 22 feet high, and all the unmarried millionaires without daughters, to speak of, will contribute champagne bottles to put on top of the fence. If the count gets Sudsetta he is more of a sparrow than her father thinks he is."

It's pitiful, Bunch; that's what it is, pitiful!

All over the country rich men are dropping their beloved daughters in



"The Heiress Will Have to Be Locked Up."

the cyclone cellars and hiding mamma's stocking with the money in it out in the hay loft.

I am glad, Bunch, that I am not a rich man with a daughter who is eating her heart out for a moth-covered title and a castle on the Rhinewine.

You can bet, Bunch, that no daughter of mine can ever marry a tall gent with a nose like a quarter past six and a knowledge of the English language which doesn't get beyond I. O. U.

Talk to the nobility you have been hobnobbing with, Bunch, and see if you can reform them.

Yours in hope, JOHN.

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### Telegraph Poles from Michigan.

The greater portion of the telegraph and telephone poles of this country come from the northern peninsula of Michigan. There are many yards in that portion of the state where these poles are carried in stock in great quantities and various sizes. The larger firms in the business handle from 100,000 up to as high as 200,000 poles annually, equivalent to from 800 to 1,000 carloads. The railroad ties, fence posts and cedar posts produced with the poles amounting to twice as much more. A yard which will accommodate all the standard sizes of poles and posts must provide a pile frontage of not less than 1,500 feet, with depth varying from fifty to one hundred and fifty feet.

### Tobacco Habit Spreading.

Oystermen digging themselves off Long Island several days ago picked up three oysters which had grown to an old black friar pipe, probably dropped aboard from some passing ship.

The pipe, which was in fairly good condition, had been blackened by heavy smoking, and was heavily encrusted inside. The oysters clinging to the bottom of the bowl, and one had fastened itself to the side near the top.

The pipe was taken to the aquarium and put in a glass jar. When salt water was poured in the oysters began to open and clean their shells. New York Tribune.

## Damage of Sun's Rays to Ships

"Did you ever wonder if there was system in the way vessels are tacked when they are placed at the docks for the winter?" asked A. A. Schantz as he stood at his office window, looking out at the winter fleet which shut off the view of the river. "You will notice," he continued, "that some of the boats face one way and some the other, from which you would naturally infer that there wasn't any method about it, but if you had a picture of the same boats laid up last year you would invariably discover that then they were turned the other way."

"The vessels are reversed from year to year for the reason that, lying at the docks, one side is much more exposed to the weather than the other, not so much the wind and rain as the sunlight collected from the water."

"A boat wintered always in one position will require new bulwarks and decking on the water side in just half the time required to rot the timbers on the unexposed side. When you

consider that the jacking and bulwarks of a ship must be entirely renewed once every seven or eight years the scheme of reversing the vessel really works a great saving."—Detroit Free Press.

### New Holiday in Buenos Ayres.

In Buenos Ayres they have a new holiday—Animal day—which was celebrated on April 29. The Herald, of that city, in describing the celebration, says: "The carnivorous grounds of the Zoo presented an animated appearance, and were crowded with thousands of people who had assembled in response to the efforts of the Society for the Protection of Animals to arrange that this day be celebrated annually." Dr. Francisco Aceorta, president of the republic, delivered an address and 10,000 commemorative medals were distributed among the children. One of the features of the celebration was the liberation of 500 pigeons.

## MAN FORCED ON TOUR OF GLOBE

VICTIM OF THE "SHANGHAI" RETURNS TO AMERICA AFTER NINE YEARS.

### INVITED TO EAT BY STRANGER

Latter Dopes Coffee and Charles Walker Wakes Up on Lumber Bark—Tells of Remarkable Experiences Abroad.

Cheney, Wash.—After an absence of nine years during which he has traveled all over the world, Charles Walker has returned to Cheney and will resume his former trade, that of a painter. His adventures on land and sea suggest those one reads of in story books. He left home for Spokane May 21, 1889, and was not heard of for a long time.

In the Falls City, Walker was robbed and loaded on a freight car. Reaching Tacoma, he was shipwrecked aboard a deep sea sailing ship which started him on his globe-trotting career. He outlines his experience in the following words:

"I met a man in a dark street near the depot at Spokane, who talked to me for a while, then it seems he struck me on the side of the head with something he drew from his coat pocket. I must have lost consciousness for some time, for when I awoke I was in a box car in the rail yard at Tacoma. On leaving the car, I was accosted by a stranger, who, like myself, seemed to be looking for work."

"He finally invited me to eat with him, and being hungry and without money, I accepted the invitation. We went into a restaurant, and while eating I noticed that the coffee had a peculiar taste and remarked about it to my companion, who assured me that it was all right. I do not remember anything from that time until I awoke on board the Nova Scotia bark Stillwater, loaded with lumber and three days out at sea."

"I was informed that I had signed for the voyage to South Africa, and on entering an emphatic denial I was shown my own signature to the ship's articles. It then occurred to me that



He Struck Him on the Head.

I had been shanghaied. I was ordered to work, but refused to do so, and was not allowed to have anything to eat until I changed my mind."

After a voyage of 225 days, we reached port at East London, South Africa.

"After working at my trade a short time I enlisted in the English army for a term of one year, and was assigned to the intelligence department. At the end of the period mentioned I was promoted to the rank of sergeant in the Fifth regiment of the Royal Field Artillery."

"After my term of enlistment had expired I went back to Africa, where I joined a railway surveying party and went the full length of the proposed railway from Cape Town to Calais, Egypt. Then on returning I shipped to Australia and later traveled over a considerable part of China and Japan."

"Shortly after returning to America I spent six fireman on the White Star steamship Persie, and went to England and the next 18 months I spent traveling over Europe. On April 18, 1897, I left Hamburg, Germany, for Old Mexico, and worked my way across the ocean on a sailing vessel and in due time landed at Santa Rosalia, on the Gulf of California."

"I went to the western coast and engaged in mining, working for the Columbia Mining company. Finally, on May 6 of the present year I landed in the United States after an absence of nine years lacking 13 days."

## YOUNG WOMAN CRAWLS OVER DESERT FOR HELP

TRAVELS THROUGH BURNING SAND ON HANDS AND KNEES TO SAVE HELPLESS MAN.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Harold Brady, an assistant superintendent of the Skidoo mine, near San Bernardino, and Miss Lottie Blake, postmistress at Skidoo, recently had the most harrowing desert experience of the year, and both came near losing their lives. That they did not is owing chiefly to the heroism of Miss Blake, who crawled many miles over the burning desert sands after their automobile had broken down and reached a civilized camp, whence a searching party was sent out after the unfortunates nine days afterward.

Brady and Miss Blake spent five days in crossing the desert between



She Crawled for Miles on Her Hands and Knees.

San Bernardino and Skidoo. This stretch of sand is ordinarily traversable in an hour in five hours, but one accident after another occurred. Finally the auto was entirely disabled and, after futile efforts to mend it, Brady gave up. The girl worked with him for some time, then as he became delirious, she realized that if he was to be saved at all, she must trust to her own exertions.

She started to go to the railroad station at Wild Rose, forty miles out of town, her strength failed her and she was compelled to crawl on her hands and knees the remainder of the distance. She finally reached the town, barely alive, told her story, and a searching party was at once dispatched to find her. He was found lying unconscious beside his auto.

They had practically nothing to eat or drink for four days.

### RECEIVES OWN FUNERAL BILL.

Mistake in Names Causes Wife Needless Alarm.

Philadelphia.—That Andrew Keiser of Seventh and Diamond streets, a member of the staff of the office of the registrar of vital statistics, is not on the list of "dead ones" is not due to any fault of Undertaker Henry Schneider.

Some time ago the wife of Mr. Keiser received a bill for funeral expenses incurred in the supposed burial of her husband. Not knowing the meaning of the bill, Mrs. Keiser rushed upstairs to her husband's room, where he was peacefully sleeping, and, awaking him, handed him the bill, demanding to know the meaning.

Keiser looked at the letter in amazement and proceeded to set in touch with the man who had charge of his funeral.

He called Mr. Schneider to find out the cause of the mistake, and after a great effort, he finally recovered the undertaking that he still is alive and happy, notwithstanding the latter's attempt to put him on the list of the deceased of the other world.

After investigating, Mr. Schneider found that he had buried a man in Mr. Keiser's neighborhood who bore the name of Kayser, and thus what almost became the official loss of a worthy citizen was averted, to the satisfaction of all concerned.

### Cards Cut from Deerhide.

A remarkable collection of nearly 600 packs of playing cards of all ages and all nations has been presented to the company of makers of playing cards. The collection includes English cards illustrating proverbs, heraldic mottoes, and things of typical interest. The Indian are the most interesting in the collection. Cut from what is presumably deerhide, the 40 skin cards used by the Sioux Indian for the Mexican game of "Monte" are weirdly attractive. The pack contains four suits: butterflies, fish, sticks, and annular ornaments. For the game of "Gungfa," the Hindu made use of 120 circular cards, which are hand-painted and lacquered.

### Guessing Her Weight.

"For me to get weighed on a public weighing machine is as good as a vaudeville performance for the onlookers," said the thin woman. "The minute I mount the scales and drop in my penny other people draw near and make bets with each other on my weight. Very few are good guessers. Most of them underestimate my weight. They are more disappointed over their lack of judgment than those who credited me with a few pounds too many."

"Gee!" says one man. "I didn't think she was that hefty!"

"You can't always tell about these thin-looking folks," says another. "Sometimes they're pretty solid. I thought she'd pull the scales down a little further than that."

"To a person of shrinking disposition such comments are decidedly embarrassing; therefore I seldom try to ascertain my weight in public."

### Whale's Immense Frame.

The bone frame of the average whale weighs about 45 tons.



For the benefit of the present day historian it might be added that this odd combination of litterateur and lawyer is 58 years old, a graduate of Princeton and Cornell and the author of two very charming semi-personal volumes called "Meditations of an Autograph Collector" and "Liversons of a Book Lover."



## LOCAL NEWS.

Tom Crockett, the Dayton horse man was in town Monday, to sell horses.

W. T. Reed editor of the Argus was laid up Wednesday for repairs, having over worked Tuesday.

W. J. Barfield left Thursday morning for Ft. Worth, after a visit of several weeks with J. D. Cantrell, his old partner.

B. V. Bogy returned Wednesday from a trip to Jack county Texas where he visited for a month with his parents and best girl.

C. E. James departed Tuesday for a visit with friends in Midland, Texas, from where he will go to Hot Springs, Arkansas for health purposes.

George Lucas, who has been at Knowles for two weeks moving buildings a half mile south has about completed the job of moving the town.

R. H. Haynes, prosecuting attorney of Austin county, Texas, and William Koy, both of Seal, Texas, came in Monday as witnesses in the McGonagill case.

Mr. Johnson, the stone mason, returned Monday from the D ranch fifty miles southwest in Texas, having constructed a very fine rock residence for Mr. Barnett.

Contractor Toifelmire will complete the Harry Schwerdt residence on Canal street this week. This is one of the neatest and most unique residence in town.

W. G. McArthur and wife of Monument, returned last Friday morning from their eastern trip. While absent they visited relatives in Detroit and several Canada cities.

John Cantrell's friends have been close herding him of late since Mrs. Cantrell has been gone to Amarillo to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Besing. He is liable however, to make a "get away" at any time, being very uneasy.

Mr. Jacobs, of the Oriental Cement Co., of Oriental between Carlsbad and Lakewood was in town last Friday and says the company is finding ready sale for its product in California where it brings more than double as much as the California cement.

Dr. Whicher departed Wednesday morning for Washington, D. C., having been appointed by Gov. Curry as a representative to the International Tuberculosis Congress to convene next week. He will visit his old home in Chautauqua, county New York, while absent expecting to be gone about a month.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Carlsbad Racing Association held Saturday afternoon the following officers were selected for the coming year: W. G. Woerner, president; W. G. Brown, secretary; I. S. Osborne, W. U. Dannelley, Sam B. Smith, C. N. Jones, W. G. Brown, J. J. Draper and W. G. Woerner, directors.

Word has been received by friends of Miss Myrtle Kelton, who has been spending the summer with her parents in Dallas, and whose early return to Carlsbad has been prevented by the illness of her sister, that she will return next Friday, the 25th inst, and resume teaching. Miss Kelton will give instruction in piano music, violin, mandolin and guitar.

The following were in from the Plains this week: J. L. Taylor and sons, Will and Steve, J. H. Graham and son Joe, Geo. and Chas Dublin, Jack Waters and family, D. A. and W. G. McArthur, Geo. and Ed. Gage, Mr. Pinson and son Carlton, Bill Weir and son Bert, Jack and Buck Marrin, Clay McGonagill, Beekham from the J. A. L. range, T. P. Bingham, J. M. Cook and daughter, Oscar Thompson and son and Mr. Posey.

Word was received here by Mr. R. Ohnemus, this morning of the death at Alexandria Indiana, of Mr. Frank Johnson on last Friday Sept 11th. Frank came to Carlsbad on Sept 11th, 1907 just one year from the day he died and during his residence here made many friends, he being a very courteous fellow and all who knew him join the current in extending their heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved relatives.

Two bales of cotton were ginned at Loving last Saturday, one from the Donelson farm east of the Pecos the old Hagerman farm and one from Edgar Knowles at Crofton Hill. It seems that the Knowles cotton was ginned first, but the Donelson cotton reached town first. Both are claiming the first bale and the \$100 prize, but both will go to Albuquerque to compete for the big prize.

Messrs Patterson and Atwood of the El Paso Carlsbad Development & Townsite Co., were in town Wednesday leaving by hack and mule team for the point of the Guadalupe. They state that there is no doubt that the railway connecting El Paso and Carlsbad with eastern points will be built shortly.

The Hagerman farm and ditch four miles east of Loving east of the Pecos was sold this week by McLenathen & Tracy to the Malaga Land & Improvement Company, of Malaga. The purchase price is said to be about \$45,000.

D. B. Sutherland and Tom King will start with the Pecos Valley Exhibit car for Albuquerque next Wednesday. The car will stop at Roswell to take on the Santa Fe railway exhibit at that place.

Miss Lizzie DeLong, of Los Angeles, California, accompanied her aunt, Mrs. J. B. Cherbino from Arizona where Mrs. Cherbino visited her daughter Mrs. Rice at Prescott.

Mrs. James Mullane returned from Midland, Wednesday night accompanied by her sister Mrs. G. O. Chance, whom she has been visiting at that place.

Robert Ezell left this morning for the A. & M. college, College Station near Bryan, Texas, where he will take up his studies in the future.

John Dunaway came in Monday from the ranch and says that grass is looking better than he has seen it for ten years.

John W. Ramsey, formerly a barber of Midland came in last night and was shaking hands with old friends.

A. E. Seigner came down from Amarillo, Tuesday to spend a few days with his family.

Rev. C. C. Hill will preach at the Christian church Sunday.

## Farm Notes.

Mr. Ewers brought in various things from his garden for the exhibit through the summer. This week he brought in some very fine onions.

Wm. E. Ball brought in a fine sample of alfalfa seed and of wheat grown on his place near Loving. Both samples are of very fine quality.

Mrs. A. N. Hove contributed fifteen varieties of garden stuff to the exhibit. Nearly all of it is grown in a small garden that she has attended to herself.

C. O. Merrifield brought in four ripe pomegranates for the exhibit on Monday. At his place in Carlsbad he has several pomegranates that are now in bearing.

Fred Anderwotr is having a fine lot of grapes from his vineyard. He has brought several lots to Carlsbad the last two weeks.

Edward Scoggin, the Otis bee-man, furnishes a fine line of honey in cans, glass jars, and in the comb. Mr. Scoggin's honey will convince the skeptical that the Carlsbad Project is a good place for bees.

Kaffir corn, sorghum and other crops are being gathered this week for the exhibit. The Carlsbad Project can show very fine kaffir corn.

Dr. Edward O. Jordan who spent some time here investigating in alkali troubles last fall is very anxious to have notice of any cases that may occur this year. Anyone knowing of any cases will kindly report to Drs. F. E. Doepp and Morris Friedman, or to A. M. Hove. The results of Dr. Jordan's investigation last year were valuable, and it needs but a little further investigation to be able to decide what the trouble is and how it may be overcome.

Miss N. K. Alkire has bought a hundred acres of land adjoining Pinkerton's place at Otis, and will have at least twenty-five acres of alfalfa planted in the next three weeks. This tract of land has not been under cultivation for many years.

Rev. E. Me Queen Gray, Committee on Foreign Representation to the irrigation Congress, has just received notice that Louis V. Abad has been officially appointed from Cuba.

Dr. Ignacio da Costa Duarte from Portugal, Dr. Wm. Saunders, C. M. G.; L. L. D., F. R. S. C., Director of Experimental Farms from Canada.

At Malaga nearly every farmer is increasing his acreage of alfalfa. Up to the last year very little alfalfa was grown at Malaga, but next season Malaga will be able to produce more alfalfa than it needs at home.

Albert Johnson of Black River has contributed various things to the exhibit to go to Albuquerque, from time to time. This week he brought in a box of apples of four different varieties. These apples are as fine as may be grown anywhere.

Mr. Hawkinson, who bought the old Demorest place finished grubbing out all the dead trees, and has the whole forty plowed. He is now at work building a new house. He expects to plant all his land in oats by the middle of October.

W. L. Austin has been busy the past weeks planting alfalfa for Julia Bolt, and he is now at work planting forty acres for Cecil Thompson, a half mile west from Otis.

Every available team and man is at work these days plowing and planting alfalfa, winter oats, or putting to alfalfa. Never in the history of the Project has there been so much general work going on in the country as at the present time. Land that has laid idle for many years is being put back into crops, and land that has never been cleared is being grubbed and planted in alfalfa or oats. This is especially true around Loving where much land has been sold the past three weeks.

Preserving kettles, tin cans, glass jars, etc. Tracy-Roberts Hardware Co.

Preserving kettles, tin cans, glass jars, etc. Tracy-Roberts Hardware Co.

## NOTED ROAD EXPERT

D. Ward King's Connection With Move For Better Highways.

BEGAN CAMPAIGNING IN 1902

Split Log Drag Work Started in 1896  
Rise of the Device to Fame Marked by Several Opposite Accidents  
How Railroads Took It Up.

[Copyright, 1906, by D. Ward King]  
In closing this series of articles I am requested to write a brief history of my connection with the movement for better roads. The "road problem" began to engage my attention very soon after I came to Missouri, which was in 1879.

The split log drag work, which started in 1896, received a certain amount of notice from the public in 1898 or 1899, but nothing was done by me publicly until December, 1901, when I

addressed the state meeting of the Missouri Good Roads Association at Chillicothe.

My campaigning commenced in April or May, 1902, under the direction of our state board of agriculture, and I have worked with it more or less ever since. In the fall of 1902, when the board opened its regular series of institutes, I addressed them, and in the next few years I visited Indiana, Ohio, Michigan and Nebraska, traveling for months in the employ of the various states.

In spite of the fact that I live within thirty miles of Iowa and Kansas, I

was for years balked in my efforts to start the road drag movement there because of the lack of a central institute authority in those states, a weakness which has since been remedied.

Now, Wallace's Farmer of Des Moines, Ia., had given considerable space to the King drag, so I wrote to its editor, asking advice. My letter to him was brought to the notice of General Manager Ashton of the Chicago and Northwestern, leading to the special train campaign over the Northwestern Iowa lines in the spring of 1905. The Burlington carried on a similar campaign the same fall, and in the following winter we had the pleasure of seeing a road drag law passed by the Iowa legislature.

The rise of the road drag to fame has been marked by a number of unfortunate accidents, each of which has had an influence on the outcome. In fact, as I stated in a previous article, the inception of the King drag system was itself largely accidental. And the success of my letter to Mr. Wallace was another instance, being due to the accidental coming together of Messrs. Wallace and Ashton in a Des Moines bank, they never having met before. At the bank the conversation drifted to corn, and Mr. Ashton went to Mr. Wallace's office to see some fine samples. By chance my letter lay open on the desk as they passed, and Mr. Wallace remarked, "There, Mr. Ashton, is a matter in which you and all railroad men ought to take an active interest." Mr. Ashton gave heed and began an investigation which ended in my engagement to make the tour of his road in April.

Another such occurrence which connects later on with the one just related had its beginning when the brother of our rural free delivery carrier visited him in 1902. This brother accompanied our carrier over the rural mail route and saw what the King drag was doing. He returned to his farm home near Sac City, Ia., built a drag and made a road which became the talk of the vicinity. The township authorities decided to experiment with the new method, built drags, hired men and teams, made a close record of expenses and noted results.

It happens that Sac City is a Chicago and Northwestern town, and when Mr. Ashton visited there to investigate he was shown the roads and the records. The showing satisfied him, and he at once wired me to visit his office at the first opportunity. Is it not clear that the writing of this telegraphic message began on the day that the visitor from Sac City journeyed over our rural route?

Not long after this railroad work in Iowa the Alton in Illinois and Missouri and the Santa Fe in Kansas adopted the same general plan of campaign, and all three of these states have since fallen into line by enacting road drag laws.

These campaigns by the railroads and the publication by the Saturday Evening Post of an article bearing on the

subject gave the movement great publicity, and the move has traveled around the world. Papers in Canada, Australia, and England have been urging the use of the drag. Paris has been heard from. Just now I was shown a letter stating the Missouri Road Drag Bulletin has been translated into Spanish. I have reason to believe the King drag is in use in every state of the Union, and I have the names of more than fifty Canadians who are dragging the roads.

Moreover, the people are showing an appreciation of the drag and a desire to know more about it by demanding my presence at Chautauquas and good road meetings so constantly that I have little time for other business. My Chautauqua dates for 1906 are in request already, indicating the growing interest of the public.

Last but not least, the United States office of public roads at Washington has recognized the importance of the split log drag, and Director Page has asked me to write a bulletin for the government. This bulletin will go more into detail than anything I have heretofore written and will contain new pictures as well as a cut of an implement to be used supplementary to the drag. This implement, although in use on my road for years, I have not before introduced to public notice.

FOR SALE—New Moline wagon, 31-4 in, never set up, an extra strong wagon in every way can be bought at a bargain. See at once Holloway Land Co.

## Grand Jury Report.

Carlsbad, New Mex., Sept., 15th, 1908.  
To the Hon. Wm. H. Pope, Judge.

Sir:—We, the Grand Jury, for the regular September, 1908, term of the District Court of Eddy County, beg leave to report as follows:

We have carefully investigated all matters coming before us and have found true bills in all cases where the evidence so warranted, and no bills where the evidence was deemed insufficient.

We have made a careful investigation into violations of the compulsory school law and find that a number of parents are negligent in complying with the terms of this wholesome statute, but we further find that by reason of school directors and clerks of the different school boards to comply with the instructions contained in said law, to-wit: that a synopsis of the same printed in both English and Spanish be published in some newspaper or be posted in three public places in each district, that it is impossible for this body to take any official action touching said violations.

We recommend that the school officers whose duty it is to see that said law is published or posted be required to have the same done.

From testimony before our body we are morally certain that numerous young boys have been purchasing tobacco, but have not been able to obtain testimony definite enough to warrant indictments of parties so unlawfully selling tobacco to boys, and we therefore recommend that officers be cautioned to use due diligence in enforcing the law prohibiting the sale of tobacco to young boys.

We further report that we have made a thorough investigation relative to the maintenance of houses of prostitution and find that said houses in the town of Carlsbad are operating under a valid and legal ordinance passed by the town council of the said town since the adjournment of the March, 1908, term of this court.

The books and offices of the various county officers, and the court house and jail, were examined by committees. The books in the offices of the Probate Clerk were found to be neat and orderly, the Assessor's books were reported to be in good shape. The Treasurer's books were found to be neatly kept, and all collection up to the first of the month entered and balanced and we were informed that the Territorial Traveling Auditor had examined the financial records of the Treasurer on January 28, 1908, and pronounced same correct. An examination of the Sheriff's office it was found that money collected for licenses had been turned over to the Treasurer, the Sheriff holding the proper receipts therefor. The jail was examined and found to be in a sanitary condition, but the plaster over the windows in the upper story was found to be cracking and falling off, the roof leaky, and the corner floor of the upper story being the bad proper, which floor was supposed to be constructed so as to be flushed with water, was found to be leaky, making it impossible for the floor to be so cleaned, and we recommend that necessary repairs be made, covering the above mentioned defects.

We further report that a great number of the school boys of this community are in the habit of loitering and playing games in the pool halls in the town of Carlsbad. We are advised by the District Attorney that this territory has no statute making it an offence for the proprietors of such pool halls to permit such school-children to frequent them.

We regard such practice, however, as highly demoralizing and detrimental to the youths of this community, and we therefore recommend that this matter be properly cared for by ordinance, or otherwise, of the council of said town of Carlsbad.

We desire to return our thanks to the court for courtesies received and also the District Attorney, who has at all times been ready and willing to give his assistance and advice, thus expediting our investigations, and to the Sheriff and his bailiffs for the prompt and efficient service rendered our body.

Respectfully submitted,  
H. M. Gage, Foreman.

FOR RENT—Furnished room. Apply first door north Palace Hotel.

## Wanted

A gentle driving horse. See C. R. Brice.



