

7-22-1899

Carlsbad Current, 07-22-1899

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THE CURRENT.

WM. H. MULLANE
Official Paper of Eddy County.

Published every Saturday at Carlsbad, N. M., and entered as 2nd class mail matter.

SATURDAY JULY 22, 1899.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
WEEKLY—By mail per annum..... \$2.00.
By mail per six months..... \$1.00.

The newspaper men who were sent to the Philippines representing the Chicago Record, N. Y. Sun, Associated Press and other news gatherers protested against the press censorship exercised by the army and the administration. The press censorship has been more rigid than Weyler's in Cuba. The real news has been held only that which the administration wishes told has come before the people. The facts are there is a war in the Philippines for the large portion of the people want liberty. The administration is treating the people of Porto Rico like slaves or dogs and they have protested against the carpet baggers who are sent there to rule them. The whole affair is a miserable farce for it has only placed this great nation in the position of ruling others the very cause given why Spain should be whipped.

The removal of the shops and headquarters of the railway from this point to Roswell is simply the culmination of conditions having their inception in the settlement of old P. I. & I. troubles. When Mr. Hagerman was by the other people who were interested in the settlement given to understand that he was not wanted as a part owner in the P. I. & I. Co. he took the Roswell end as his pay for what his interest amounted to in the whole; then it was settled that the shops and general headquarters should be moved, for the president of a railway, with power to move shops and headquarters would not be very apt to lose the opportunity when every acre of his land contiguous to the new location is benefited. The only way this town could possibly have held the headquarters and shops would have been by the other owners of the P. I. & I. to have taken the Roswell end. Instead of the lower canal or to have made Mr. Hagerman a present of what now constitutes the P. I. & I. Co.

The question of stock running loose in town is sure to become a vital question some day and the CURRENT wishes to go on record in favor of loose stock. The utter impossibility of keeping stock out of town should be admitted, for the residents in the northern part of town have been unable to keep cattle out of their yards nights all spring and summer. Cattle and horses have roamed over the town much the same as on the prairie outside. Unless range cattle can be excluded the town cow should also be allowed to run loose for the owner of the town cow pays town taxes. People should make strong fences and close gates at night. Then the fine grass along the ditches need not go to waste. Then the town people can have the satisfaction of getting even with range stock. Horses in droves have been loose nearly every night this season and great big range bulls have made life insecure for children, still if a town cow is found loose she is at once impounded. Range stock should be subject to the same law as town stock. The poundmaster has tried his best to take up the range stock but it is too wild and manages to get away, generally. Let us have free range in town or make the penalty strong enough to enforce the ordinance.

Some people seem to think that the reason the shops, round house, main division and headquarters of the P. V. & N. E. Ry. have been moved to Roswell is because of convenience, being nearer the center of the line. This is all bosh and not a word of truth in it. Nearly all railroads have main shops, headquarters, etc., at one end of the line. Omaha is headquarters for the U. P., while Chicago is headquarters for the Northwestern, C. M. & St. P. and many others. The shops of the T. & P. are at Marshall. No effort is ever made to put shops or headquarters in the center of a line. Such talk is wind or lies. The reason Roswell gets the shops is because Messrs. Tansil and Tracy, representing the majority of the capital of the P. I. & I. Co., forced Mr. Hagerman to take the Northern canal for his interest. Then Mr. Hagerman, to get back and place his interests all at one point, moved the railway shops, headquarters, etc., to Roswell.

"Tell the truth and shame the devil" is a motto absolutely foreign to the instinct of some bright young newspaper men. In the future the CURRENT will make it a point to call down all misstatements regarding the town or county made by its esteemed contemporary the Argus.

We have read a great deal about "American interests in Samoa," but the fact is that in all Samoa there are only eighteen Americans. Would it not be simpler to say that to have a

coaling station there is the main object of our meddling with Samoan affairs?—Southern Messenger.

AWFULNESS OF PRISON LIFE.

The Realization That the Brand of "Convict" Never Can Be Removed.

"The first aspect of prison life that strikes one who enters within the doors is its cutoffness from the world outside," writes Mrs. Brington Booth in the February Ladies' Home Journal. "The man who has friends who still care for him may receive a stated number of visits a year, when for a few minutes he talks with wife or mother or friend in the guardroom, and he is allowed to write one letter a month and to receive letters twice a week. To him there is, therefore, still this little bridge between his cell and the world from which he has been banished. To many, however, there does not exist this link—no friends have they to call on them, and the deliverer of letters passes their cells every week for years without stopping to hand a message through the bars to them. Stern discipline, loneliness, long hours of work, a narrow little cell with just room enough for a bed and a stool with a thick barred door through which the light falls, flanked by shadows as a constant reminder of confinement—these, in part make up prison life. The felon of wealth and the poor prisoner from the slums may march next each other in the lockstep and occupy adjacent cells on the gallery for all intents and purposes they are alike now. The striped dress, close-cropped hair, the utter stripping off of all comforts have a leveling influence.

"The awfulness of prison life lies in the memories of the past; the dismal contrast between home and prison cell; the longing for loved ones whose hearts are aching away out of reach; the knowledge that the wretched companionship of misery must be theirs in the weary round of prison toil from morning till night, for long years ahead, which seem interminable. Above and beyond all this prisoners have the bitter realization of the brand that has fallen upon them never to be removed—convicts—that they are degraded before the public, and will be looked upon forever as accursed."

Rev. Fred Bennett, rector of St. John's Episcopal church of Albuquerque, is to have, in the future, charge of mission work in the vicinity of San Marcial, and will be succeeded at Albuquerque by Rev. Robert Benson, now of Gallup, says the San Marcial Bee. Rev. Bennett is now enjoying a vacation, and will not reach San Marcial much before August 1. He is a high churchman and will probably have to initiate some of the Episcopalians here into the customs and forms of church etiquette from his standpoint.

Rev. Bennett was for some years, during 92 and 93, in charge of Grace church here. But speaking of his high church yocivities he is not in it with Father Matthews the present priest in charge, of Rev. Bennett's old congregation, nearly all of whom are just the opposite of high church in their views. High church ministers are in the majority now and it may be Rev. Bennett is more so than previously.

Increased Taxation.

The territorial rate of taxation has raised 1.6 mills on the dollar making it now slightly below one half of the taxes for 1899. That is to say, all the country and court and nearly all the school expenses for the year are to be paid out of the taxes raised in the country. We notice also that the general school levy has been reduced by territorial authorities from 2 1/2 mills for last year to 1 1/2 for this. Cutting the levy is a hard blow to the school interests of the county not only of this county but of the greater part of New Mexico. With only nominal assistance from the territory for the schools it is not fair, it is not patriotic and it is not good sense to reduce the limit of taxation allowed for school purposes and increase the amount given to the territory for territorial institutions to blow in. If the conditions are as bad as they now seem to be a cyclone of condemnation and execration will surely strike the legislators or others responsible.—Atlas Index.

Constancy.

There ain't nothin' happens that ain't for the best, and that's the main reason I ain't depressed. And when everything looks like it's gone wrong, And there ain't no time to the grand sweet song.

I can recollect now one year when I had a fine Jersey cow, and I had her best. Her eyes was velvet, and her hair was silk, And I reckon she give two bushels of milk. She cost me more'n a hundred, by gum, And the way as I worshipped that cow was genuine, And I always p'inted to her with pride, Till one March mornin' she up and died.

For while I thought that the sun had set At seven o'clock, and my eyes was wet With a barrel of tears, but it cheered me a bit To see that I got to thinkin' or it.

I traded her kids that very same day To a man for a couple of hundred or hay, And I traded the hay, by a lucky chance, To a chap for a load of strawberry plants.

I set them plants out there in the lot Where the cow used to be—"A hallored spook," The peachcreek said—and it beat the land. The way that they grewed on that sacred land.

I tended the patch pretty much as how I tender nuss and coddle the cow, And I sold my crop of strawberries for A-plenty to buy me two cows like her.—New York Sun.

TOTAL MONEY STOCKS.

Proportion of Gold and Silver in the World.

RATIO ABOUT SIXTEEN TO ONE.

Annual Production Averages About the Same Ratio—Principle Upon Which the Coinage Law Controls the Relative Value of the Metals, Coin and Market Values.

The facts referred to by Senator Chandler in a recent letter that the aggregate stocks of gold and silver show a proportion of about 15 1/2 pounds of the latter to one of the former, while the ratio of annual production is about 16 to 1, are highly significant. Gold and silver have been the world's two great money metals for the last 3,000 or 4,000 years, and that the total stocks in the former of money should be so nearly equal at an average ratio of about 15 1/2 is, to say the least, remarkable. It is equally so at this stage of the discussion that the annual product should be so close to the ratio of 16, which is so stoutly demanded by the friends of silver restoration in this country. But while these coincidences are worthy of careful consideration and have a somewhat important bearing upon the question of what ratio we should adopt we must not fall into the error of using them as basic arguments in favor of either ratio. If we do, in order to be consistent, we will have to advocate a new coinage ratio whenever the ratio of production changes. This is constantly varying. It is now about 16 pounds of silver to one pound of gold. A very few years ago it was 19 of silver to one of gold, and with the passing of the years it ranged through various proportions until at the flood tide of California and Australia gold production it was only four or five of silver to one of gold. But the French coinage ratio of 15 1/2 was maintained right along, and the market value of the bullion substantially agreed with the coinage rate.

The principle upon which the coinage law controls the relative value is this. Under free coinage, no matter what the relative production may be, the coins will circulate together at par until the whole of one or the other is taken out of the circulation and applied to some other use. This will only be when such other "use" gives to the metal a higher valuation than that fixed upon it by the coinage law. The wider the departure in the coinage ratio from the relative production the greater would be the probability of one or the other being so withdrawn from money use and otherwise employed. If, for example, we were to adopt the ratio of 100 to 1 and throw open the mine to silver at the present ratio of production, no silver would be coined. At the ratio of 100 to 1 it would only be worth about 20 cents an ounce in gold, and it is worth three times that price for use in the arts. On the other hand, if we should provide for the coinage of the two metals at the ratio of 1 to 1, 10 gold would be coined. That ratio would only give gold a valuation of \$1.29 an ounce in silver, at which rate it would all be taken into the arts, even if it could not be coined in other countries.

Republican Political Heroes.

Alas and alas, the hopes of Kansas Republicans are all blasted. General Fred Funston don't want to be governor. The grand old party can't elect anybody else, and therefore there is weeping and wailing among the faithful. General Funston is a sensible man, and he would rather be a hero than a politician. He is grand in the heroic line, but he might make a very poor governor. Dewey won't run for president. Schley is not a Republican, and Funston refuses to be used as a cat's paw to pull political chestnuts. The Republicans will have to rely for a political hero on Alger, who can run on his beef record, or on Sampson, who fights with his jawbone instead of his sword, or on Shafter, who won a great battle while lying in a hammock over in another township. But even these do not exhaust the assortment of Republican heroes. Otis is left, the man who runs the censor department and suppresses the dispatches of Nebraska mothers to their soldier sons and sets cunning traps to catch Aguinaldo. He has not yet suppressed the Nebraska women nor has he caught Aguinaldo, but when he catches the mothers to be convicted of high treason and brings Aggie back with him in an iron cage he will be a hero not to be sneezed at, and might win a victory in some township where all the voters are for sale.—Nonconformist.

The Appreciation of Gold.

The demonetization of silver would naturally cause a fall of prices operated as a limitation of the money supply. Prior to that time both silver and gold had been freely coined in Europe and America. Suddenly the mints were closed to silver, and nothing but gold was coined. So much gold was being used in the arts that certainly not more than one-half, and probably not more than one-third, of the annual product of the mines was left for monetary use. Thus the supply of money was limited, while the supply of other things continued to increase. Therefore the only conclusively gold standard countries had been Great Britain and Portugal, with about 50,000,000 of people. When the mints of Germany, the United States and the Latin union were closed to silver, nearly 200,000,000 more people began to put forth a demand exclusively for gold that had previously been divided between gold and silver. The result was a sharp rise in the value of gold—that is, its purchasing power increased. It took more of other things to buy a given amount of gold. In short, prices fell and producers began to suffer.

Mare For Sale.

I have in my pasture a gray mare branded T.V. on left thigh which will be sold for pastorage Monday July 31st. CHAS. SWANSON.

J. A. LAW.

Painter and Paper Hanger.

Headquarters at

Get My Prices.

Eddy Lodge No. 21, K. of P.

Meets every Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock. All visitors are welcome. JOHN ROBERTSON, C. O.

K. H. A. S.

MASSONIC—Eddy Lodge No. 21, K. of P. Meets in regular communication at 7:30 p. m., 2nd Saturday of each month. Visiting brethren invited to attend. A. I. ROBERTSON, W. M.

A. N. FRATT, Secy.

I. O. O. F. Eddy Lodge No. 21 meets every Friday evening in Masonic hall. Visiting brethren in good standing cordially welcome. G. W. McBRIDE, N. O.

C. H. WRIGHT, Secy.

Eddy Camp—Woodmen of the World. Meets in the City Hall the second and fourth Tuesday nights of each month. JOHN L. REEL, C. C.

HERT ROBERTSON, Clk.

FREEMAN & CAMERON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

EDDY, - - - NEW MEXICO

JOHN FRANKLIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

EDDY, - - - NEW MEX

W. H. CHERCH & MOERHAU, Physicians and Surgeons.

Office Rooms, Hotel Windsor, Saratoga P. V. & N. E. Ry.

C. H. WRIGHT, M. D. Physician and Surgeon.

Office and Residence, Rooms 24 and 25 Windsor Hotel. Calls answered promptly day or night. Office hours 1 to 4 p. m.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS and THE CURRENT.

At a Very Low Price.

The Semi-Weekly News (Galveston or Dallas) is published Tuesdays and Fridays. Each issue consists of eight pages. There are special departments for the farmers, the ladies and the boys and girls, besides a world of general news matter, illustrated articles, etc. We offer The Semi-Weekly News and the CURRENT for 12 months for the low clubbing price of \$2.50 cash. This gives you three papers a week or 126 papers a year for a ridiculously low price. Hand in your subscription at once.

Receiver's Sale.

Pursuant to an order made by Hon. Frank W. Parker, judge of the district court of the third judicial district of the territory of New Mexico in the absence of the Hon. Charles A. Leland judge of the said judicial district I will sell for cash to the highest bidder at public auction in front of the court house at Carlsbad, (formerly Eddy) New Mexico, on Monday, the 21st day of August, 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m., the remaining assets of the First National Bank of Eddy, New Mexico, schedule of assets to be furnished by applying to the receiver.

L. W. ROGERS, Receiver of the First National Bank, of Eddy, N. M.

Freeman & Cameron, Attorneys for Receiver. First pub. (Mon July 15-99).

Notice of Foreclosure Sale.

Whereas, on the first day of March, A. D. 1895, C. E. Conway made, executed and delivered unto The First National Bank of Eddy, New Mexico, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the United States of America in relation to national banks, and doing business at Eddy, in the territory of New Mexico, his mortgage deed conveying the lands and property therein hereinafter described, situated in Eddy county, New Mexico, as security for the payment of one promissory note for the sum of three thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars, with interest at the rate of twelve (12) per cent, said promissory note being payable on demand, which said mortgage was filed for record on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1895, and recorded in book volume 3 of mortgages at page 357, etc., of the records of said Eddy county.

And, whereas, the said mortgage contained a condition that should default be made in the payment of the principal of said note or any interest due thereon when demanded it should then and thereupon be lawful for the said The First National Bank of Eddy, New Mexico, its successors and assigns, to enter into and upon said real estate and sell and dispose of the same at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the court house of the county of Eddy in said territory, or on the premises, first giving notice of the time, place and place of sale and the property to be sold by advertising in some newspaper published in the county addressed for four insertions therein, (1) a weekly, and twenty-one days, if a daily, with power of adjournment of said sale as often as it might be proper, by verbal notice given or written notice posted at the place advertised for such sale, at which said sale The First National Bank might purchase if its should be the highest and best bid.

And, whereas, demand has been made upon said C. E. Conway for the payment of the principal of said note and the interest due thereon, which demand has not been complied with by said C. E. Conway, and there is now due and unpaid upon said note the sum of thirty-seven hundred and eighty dollars, together with interest thereon at twelve per cent per annum from the 11th day of August, A. D. 1898.

Now, therefore, the said Isaac W. Rogers is now the duly appointed, qualified and acting receiver of The First National Bank of Eddy, New Mexico, and as such receiver holds in trust for the benefit of the creditors of said bank all of the property and assets of the said bank, including the note and mortgage aforesaid.

Now, therefore, the said Isaac W. Rogers as such receiver hereby gives notice that on Monday, the 21st day of July, A. D. 1899, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the south front door of the court house of Eddy county, in the town of Eddy, territory of New Mexico, he will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, of the lands conveyed by said mortgage for the satisfaction of the aforesaid indebtedness and the costs of foreclosure, in accordance with and pursuant to the terms of the said mortgage, the following property, to-wit:

Lots 20 and 21 in block 12 of the original townsite, and lots 1 and 2 of block 27, and lot 2 of block 28 of the 1st addition to the town of Eddy (now Carlsbad) Eddy county, territory of New Mexico.

L. W. ROGERS, Receiver 1st Nat'l Bank of Eddy, N. M. First publication July 2, 1899.

NOTICE.

We control between 300 and 400 resident lots in Eddy and we hereby give notice that on July 1st next we will increase the price on same from 50 to 100 per cent. The time to buy is NOW.

McLENATHEN & TRACY, Real Estate Agents.

J. F. MATHESON.

Grain-Commission Warehouse. And General Forwarding.

Hay, Grain, Seed, Feed, Blacksmith Coal.

You will find the man you are looking for at

THE CENTRAL SALOON,

because they deal in first-class goods and everybody knows it.

Kemp & Woerner, Proprietors.

U. S. MEAT MARKET.

Fresh Meats, Sausage, Game, Etc., Always on Hand.

Free Delivery in any Part of City.

LOWENBRUCK & STONE, Props.

W. A. KERR.

General Merchandise.

.....Fancy Groceries & Specialty.

+SANTA FE ROUTE+

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and Kansas City

No Transfers from El Paso or Fort Worth.

Ask for Time Cards and Maps of Your Nearest Agent, or write

F. B. HOUGHTON, D. F. and P. A., El Paso, Texas.

J. W. BLAIR, Gen'l. Pass. Agent, Topeka, Kansas.

HOTEL SCHLITZ.

EDDY, N. M.

C. W. HUTCHINS, Manager.

G. F. A. Robertson.

BLACKSMITH and Wagon maker.

Feed and Livery Corral in connection. Accommodation and satisfaction, guaranteed.

All kinds of new work Specialty. Farming implements of all kinds repaired, on short notice.

HORSE SHOEING GUARANTEED AT ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

Canon St. Op. Current Office.

Postmasters Appointed.

Washington, July 19.—Special Agent L. H. Blanton of the supervising architect's office has been sent to Beaumont with instructions to investigate and report upon the eligibility of several sites submitted by the citizens for a postoffice building.

Fourth-class Indian Territory postmasters appointed yesterday: CHM, Chickasaw nation, Wm. P. Moore; Ringo, Cherokee nation, Wm. T. Parlin.

Original pensions granted Texas yesterday: Otis Farrington, Decatur, \$6; Wm. Boerner, San Antonio, \$8.

The postoffice at Pocket, Wharton county, Texas, will be discontinued after July 31. Mail will be sent to East Spring.

A postoffice has been established at Rome, Day county, Oklahoma, with Morgan L. Smith as postmaster.

Patents were issued to-day as follows: Texas—Emil Braun, Moulton, poison distributor; James B. Christie, Corrigan, churn; Hilary Eldridge and S. Blum, Galveston, acetylene gas generator; Wm. E. Lott, Mineola, latch; Anthony Percel, Seguin, automatic alarm for steam boilers; George P. Stewart Palestine, locking device for car couplings.

Indian Territory—Samuel Goodbaudy, spring scale.

Oklahoma—George O. Heidler, Oklahoma, cymbal campaign torch.

Philpot-Griffin Fight.

London, Ky., July 19.—Yesterday's news from Clay county confirms the report of the Philpot-Griffin fight, and while reducing somewhat the number of fatalities, gives details which emphasize the horrible conditions. Three men, all of the Griffin faction, were killed in the fight, three were fatally wounded and two were seriously hurt. Messengers from Manchester report the situation more threatening than ever, because of the spread of the feud to the families not heretofore directly concerned. The Chadwells and Barnetts are said to be joining the Griffins and Morriszes, while the Philpots, in themselves the strongest faction, are gathering their followers from neighborhood districts in expectation that their antagonists, who were worsted in the battle, will seek an early opportunity for revenge.

A number of inquiries have been received here from Frankfort, and the state officials have been informed by their correspondent of the state of affairs. Early action by Gov. Bradley is expected.

Detailed reports of the fight, brought here by a messenger from Manchester, are to the effect that early in the morning the Philpots, with Ed Fisher, who is a nephew of G. V. Philpot, started to the woods on a logging expedition. They were met by Deputy Sheriff Wash Thacker, who served a warrant on Robert Philpot. He was taking Philpot's bond when Aaron Morris and the Griffins, who seemingly had been following the Philpots, came on horseback from a byroad. Robert Philpot was signing the bond when Morris, taking deliberate aim, shot him in the back while he was in a stooping position. Philpot fell to the ground, clutching the pen and paper. Peter Philpot, who stood on a wagon near by, sent a bullet into Morris' head, tearing off the top of it, but Morris did not fall from his saddle until two other shots had passed through his body. The firing then became general and did not cease until every man was prostrated, dead or wounded, except Peter Philpot, who was not hurt.

A little negro boy fell out of a tree and broke his arm at Grapevine, Tarrant county.

No Attention Paid.

Washington, July 19.—It was stated at the war department yesterday that no attention whatever would be paid to the "round robin" of the Manila correspondents. The protest was not sent to Gen. Otis, and it is said will not be, and Gen. Otis will not be called upon for an explanation. In addition to this it was intimated that very encouraging news had been received from the Philippines and that the situation was much better than had been generally believed.

Report Unfounded.

Vancouver, B. C., July 19.—Special dispatches sent out from Victoria, B. C., about the drowning of eleven people at Windy Arm recently, were unfounded. Mrs. Clunnie, Miss Staxton of San Diego, Cal., and Mr. and Mrs. Mills of Chicago, who were reported as having been lost with the party, are alive and well. Inspector Woods of the Northwest mounted police, reports that they passed Tagish house last month, en route from Atlin.

Defaulter Confesses.

Chicago, Ill., July 19.—William A. S. Graham, ex-school agent, clerk and secretary of the board of education, is a self-confessed defaulter in the sum of \$34,500. Positive proof of the shortage was discovered yesterday, together with a letter left by Mr. Graham authorizing the conveyance of his property for the purpose of liquidating his shortage.

Wash Garrett, colored, was given the death penalty for wife murder by a Dallas county jury.

Injunction Granted.

Fort Scott, Kan., July 19.—Judge Williams in the federal court yesterday, after listening to arguments for many hours, granted injunctions against President Wright of the fourteenth district, United Mine Workers of America, against the executive board in the southeast Kansas strike, and against every union miner. The right of speech and inducement was reserved for the defendant, who fought the injunction hard.

One of the coal companies sought by motion to have the United Mine Workers' union declared an illegal organization, but the court refused to do this. The defendant and all other persons who may combine, confederate or conspire with them are severally and collectively enjoined from interfering with, hindering, boycotting, obstructing the business of the coal companies, or from entering on the premises or congregating near their property, or from threatening, intimidating, boycotting or molesting any employee of the companies.

The strikers, by their attorneys, made an appeal to have the executive board exempted from the injunction, but the court said it was one above all others to be enjoined. President Wright and Joseph Boston of Duquoin, Ill., members of the national committee, stated after the decision that the injunction would in no way affect the strike; that it was becoming effective more and more each day.

Fighting at Sufata.

Apa, Samoa, July 11, via Auckland, N. Z., July 19.—In the fighting which occurred at Sufata in the Sautoro district, July 4, one Malletoan chief was mortally wounded and two Mataafa chiefs and one Sautole were killed and three others wounded. The Tuaranga and the German cruiser Cormorant arrested three chiefs and brought them to Apia for trial before the supreme court.

The joint commissioners left for Washington July 18. Chief Justice Chambers left for San Francisco on the steamer Moana on July 14. Not desiring to return, he has sent his resignation to President McKinley, who does not wish his resignation. The question constitutes a vacancy in the chief justiceship and is being discussed by the commissioners. Dr. Solf claims that he will preside over the supreme court if Chambers leaves the island. If there is no vacancy, then either Mair or Hunter may be designated to fill the chief justiceship.

The commissioners are much blamed for not ordering the restitution of loot taken by rebels. Mataafa partisans among the rebels are raising funds to fight the kingship question through lawyers and are confident of obtaining a rehearing. Mataafa, however, accepts the abolition of the kingship and will be present at a meeting with the commissioners on Savaii Island. His supporters request the dismissal of Chief Justice Chambers and defy the order of the supreme court.

The international commissioners are at Lufilufi, meeting Mataafa and Atua chiefs.

Battle With Train Robbers.

Springer, N. M., July 19.—The latest and most authentic account of the fight between officers and train robbers at Cimarron shows that only one man, Sheriff Farr, was killed. His body was taken to Walsenburg yesterday. Deputy Marshal Love was critically wounded, a steel bullet striking a pocketknife in his pocket and driving it through his leg near his hip, inflicting a ghastly wound.

Arrived With Gold Dust.

Seattle, Wash., July 19.—The North American Trading and Transportation company steamer Roonoke arrived here late on Monday night from St. Michaels, Alaska, with between 500 and 600 passengers and \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000 worth of gold dust. The lowest estimate is \$1,750,000 and the highest \$3,000,000. This latter estimate is of Purser Newcomb, in whose custody a large part of the treasure was. He included in his figures the amounts in possession of individual passengers.

Treaty Signed.

Washington, July 19.—Special Plenipotentiary Kason for the United States and Secretary and Charge d'Affaires for Great Britain yesterday signed at the state department the reciprocity treaty made under the terms of section 4 of the Dingley tariff act with British Guiana. The treaty governing Jamaica and Bermuda were went over, but the formal execution is expected to take place within a day or two.

On application of the Santa Fe Gov. Barnes appointed Elmer N. Stocum, D. L. Huber and W. F. Schreckengast to appraise school lands to be taken by the road in an extension to be built immediately from Blackwell to Tonkawa, O. T.

The Texarkana, Shreveport and Natchez railroad reached the forty-fourth mile with rail and had to suspend tracking to give time to the graders and bridge builders to prepare more road course.

Correspondents Protest.

Manila, July 11, via Hongkong, July 18.—The constantly increasing strictness of censorship of press dispatches from Manila which has prevented the cabling to the United States of anything that did not reflect official views of important events and conditions, resulted in a united effort on the part of correspondents here to secure an abatement of the rigor of the censorship. The initiative in this direction was taken a month ago, and resulted in the framing of a statement which was presented on Sunday, July 9, to Maj. Gen. Otis, commanding the military forces of the United States in the Philippine islands, with a request for permission to telegraph it to the United States. The correspondents also asked that they be allowed to cable to their respective papers all facts and the different phases of events as they transpired here. The correspondents had two long interviews with Gen. Otis, in the course of which they complained that the evident purpose of the censorship was not to keep information from the enemy, but to keep from the public a knowledge of the real condition of affairs here. It was also asserted by the correspondents that newspapers printed in Manila, which reach the enemy quickly, are permitted to publish statements similar to those which correspondents are forbidden to cable. It was made clear to Gen. Otis that the objection was to the system, and not to the censor.

Gen. Otis finally promised greater liberality, agreeing to pass all matter that he might consider not detrimental to the interests of the United States. Gen. Otis appointed Capt. Green as his staff censor.

The statement of the correspondents is as follows:

The undersigned, being all staff correspondents of American newspapers stationed in Manila, unite in the following statement:

"We believe that, owing to official dispatches from Manila made public in Washington, that the people of the United States have not received a correct impression of the situation in the Philippines, but that these dispatches have presented an ultra-optimistic view that is not shared by the general officers in the field.

"We believe that such dispatches incorrectly represent the existing conditions among the Philippines in respect to dissension and demoralization resulting from the American campaign and to the brigand character of their army.

"We believe the dispatches err in the declaration that the situation is well in hand, and the assumption that the insurrection can be speedily ended without a greatly increased force.

"We think the tenacity of the Filipino purpose has been underestimated, and that the statements are unfounded that the volunteers are willing to engage in further service.

"The censorship has compelled us to participate in this misrepresentation by excluding or altering incontrovertible statements of facts on the plea, as Gen. Otis stated, that they would alarm the people at home, or would have the people of the United States by the ears."

Specifications: Prohibition of hostile reports; suppression of full reports of field operations in the event of failures; numbers of hostilities in the field; systematic minimization of naval operations and suppression of complete reports of the situation.

Signed by John T. McCutcheon, Harry Armstrong, Chicago Record; Oscar Davis, P. McDonnell, New York Sun; Robert M. Collins, John P. Dunne, L. Jones, The Associated Press; John F. Bass, New York Herald; Will Dinwiddie, Ed S. Keene, Scripps association; Richard Little, Chicago Tribune.

Protocols Received.

Washington, July 18.—Secretary Hay has received all the protocols of the proceedings of the Hague conference. Included among the papers is the draft of the arbitration and mediation treaty, which is regarded as the most important achievement of the conference. The document, like all of the proceedings, is in French, the diplomatic language used on such occasions, and translations are now being made at the state department.

Alaskan News.

Washington, July 18.—Ex-Secretary Foster left Washington yesterday afternoon for his summer home on Lake Ontario. He decided not to await the arrival in Washington of Senator Fairbanks, his colleague on the joint high Canadian commission, but consulted freely with Secretary Hay on the subject of the Alaskan boundary and the prospects of a reassembling of the commission. There has been no ascertainable change in the situation from a diplomatic standpoint.

Cotton Growers' Meet.

Atlanta, Ga., July 18.—Authorities at the state department of agriculture yesterday announced that it has been decided to hold the cotton growers' convention, which has been talked of for some time at New Orleans, about the last of September. The date will be decided on at the next meeting of the Georgia Agricultural society, in August. The convention has been called for a better understanding among the planters and a proper handling of the crop, especially as regards the export trade.

Strike Not Settled.

New York, July 18.—The street car strike caused considerable disorder in Brooklyn yesterday. The striking employees are even more determined than they were Sunday and the management of the rapid transit lines is obdurate and unflinching.

Cars were run on most of the lines governed by the Traction company from early morning until 7, but after sundown there was a considerable falling off in the service and by 9 o'clock not a car was moving on any of the lines affected.

The roads comprising the Nassau system were not effectively crippled. None of the strikers returned to work and most of them were busy during the day influencing union and non-union men on the other lines to quit work. In this respect the strikers were partially successful, but they made no inroads on the running of the Putnam avenue cars. This line is practically intact, not more than half a dozen of its employees being affiliated with the strikers.

The Coney Island Railway company reaped a rich harvest on all its lines during the day. The Franklin avenue, Smith and Jay street, Hamilton avenue and DeKalb lines were running on full time and carried a great number of passengers throughout the day and night. Of all the lines in the traction system, Flatbush avenue and a newly opened Brighton Beach route were the most seriously affected lines during the day. The regular schedule on the Flatbush and Brighton Beach roads calls for ninety-four cars, but only six of these were successfully worked.

On the Nostrand avenue line, which runs from the Twenty-third street ferry landing in Williamsburg to Flatbush avenue and Bergen Beach seventy-five cars are daily sent out. Yesterday only eight were manipulated and most of these did not cover the entire route. Thompsons avenue was very much neglected, only two cars passing over the entire line during the day.

President Roosevelt during the afternoon addressed a stormy meeting of strikers and told them they could come back to work at 6 o'clock, but he assured them that the company would not concede any of their demands and expressed the belief that the strikers had no grievances to back up their actions. It looked for a time as if the meeting would break up in serious disorder, but the street railway president was not harmed.

Early in the afternoon small-sized boulders and stumps of trees were thrown upon the Flatbush avenue tracks in front of the Midwood club, but all these obstructions were removed in time to allow the limited number of cars to make their scheduled trips. Considerable difficulty was experienced on the Nostrand avenue and crossroads, but no serious mishap occurred. All the cars were manned by two or more policemen and the presence of the officers on board prevented, in a great measure, any outbreak on the part of the strikers and their sympathizers.

An Editor Shot.

New Orleans, La., July 18.—Joseph P. Mulvey was shot last night by W. D. Roberts. They were editors of rival sensational weeklies, and had been denouncing and threatening each other for some time. They met on the street and Roberts drew his revolver and fired three shots. Both are under indictment in the federal court for sending immoral literature through the mails. Roberts was conducting his paper for R. L. Patterson, its former owner, who was killed in the recent tragedy in the Klondike.

Spinning Company Changes Hand.

New Bedford, Mass., July 18.—At a meeting held by the Howland and Roth Bennett Spinning companies the necessary arrangements for the transfer of the respective properties to the New England Cotton Yarns company was voted. The properties are capitalized at more than \$2,000,000. The stockholders will receive \$400,000 for their holdings. A similar transfer has been authorized by the Newmarket mills at Taunton.

Mexican Ship Arrives.

New Orleans, La., July 18.—The Mexican schooner Yucatan, one of the vessels of the navy of the sister republic, arrived in port yesterday and tied up at the head of Hospital street. The Yucatan is in command of Manuel Trujillo, and carries eleven officers and 115 men. Gen. Ortiz Manasterio, brigadier and second chief of the Mexican navy, preceded the ship here. The Yucatan is on a cruise and expects to remain here a month.

Officers Assigned.

Washington, July 18.—Officers recently appointed to the new volunteer regiments have been assigned as follows: Major Clyde D. V. Hunt, twenty-seventh infantry, Camp Meade; Capt. William H. Gillenwater, thirty-first infantry, Fort Thomas; First Lieutenant Walter P. Corbett, thirtieth infantry, Fort Sheridan; First Lieutenant Wilson H. Strong, thirty-third infantry, Fort Sam Houston; Capt. Guy V. Henry, twenty-sixth infantry, Flatbush barracks.

The Goings Case.

Antlers, I. T., July 18.—The execution of William Goings has brought the Choctaw officials and the United States into a clash, the result of which will be watched by the reading public with interest. The day before the execution the friends of Goings, through their attorneys, forwarded to Judge John R. Thomas, at Tulsa, I. T., the following application for a writ of habeas corpus:

"Hon. J. R. Thomas, United States Judge, Tulsa, I. T.: William Goings, under sentence of Choctaw court to be shot for homicide Thursday at Aikheh, petitions you for habeas corpus on the ground Judge Clay is absent, and, under decision in Cherokee cases, Choctaw nation has no authority to execute sentences in murder cases. Telegraph writ to Thomas Watson, sheriff, at Antlers, to have body before you on certain day; will send it to Aikheh Wednesday.

"WILLIAM GOINGS, Petitioner.

"By attorneys."

The same day the following writ was received at Antlers by wire from Judge Thomas, addressed to Watson, sheriff:

Tulsa, I. T., July 12, 1899.—Thomas Watson, sheriff, Antlers, I. T.: You are commanded to have the body of William Goings detained in your custody, as it is said, together with the day and cause of his being taken, before me at the courthouse in South McAlester on the 23d day of July, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and then and there state in writing the cause of his imprisonment and producing your answer for so doing; and herein you are not to fail, under the heavy penalty pronounced by law against those who disobey this writ, and to submit to and receive all those things which then and there are adjudged in this behalf. Given under my hand this 12th day of July, 1899.

"JOHN R. THOMAS, Judge of United States court in Indian Territory."

The writ was immediately delivered to United States Deputy Marshal Clay, who proceeded at once to serve it. He went to Aikheh and delivered it to the Choctaw sheriff, who ignored the same, and Goings was executed on schedule time.

Yesterday morning Deputy Marshal Clay swore out a complaint for murder against Sheriff Watson, the Choctaw judge and district attorney, and twenty-five deputies. The writs were delivered to Deputy Marshal Bert Brown, who immediately went to serve them.

These cases will be tried before United States Commissioner B. F. Hackett of this place. There are quite a number of legal points involved in these cases, and when they are finally adjudicated it will settle forever the legal relation existing between the Choctaw nation and the United States as regards criminal matters.

The Curtis bill, Atoka agreement and Choctaw law will play a part in the final decision.

Warmly Welcomed.

San Francisco, Cal., July 15.—Not since the departure of the regiment of California volunteers for the Philippines have the streets of San Francisco presented such a scene of animation as they did yesterday, nor have steam whistles, cannon and bells created such a rumpus. The cause of this most enthusiastic demonstration was the landing of the Oregon volunteers and the California signal corps, preparatory to going into camp at the Presidio and the final mustering out.

Warrants Issued.

Antlers, I. T., July 18.—Deputy Marshal Bert Brown and posse left Antlers for Aikheh with warrants for the arrest of twenty-five persons, officials and others, for contempt, the officers refusing to grant a stay of execution on a writ of habeas corpus issued by Judge Thomas on Wednesday.

The warrants are for sheriff of Wolf county, the district attorney of the third Choctaw district, the judge, clerk and a number of deputy sheriffs.

Journalists to Be Invited.

New York, July 18.—The newspaper men of the country at large will be given an opportunity to participate in New York's reception to Admiral Dewey. The press committee met yesterday at the city hall and decided to send every daily newspaper in the United States and to every prominent weekly and magazine a circular letter inviting the editors and other representatives to come to New York next October and partake of the city's hospitality.

Liberality Rewarded.

Springfield, Mo., July 18.—According to a letter received by Chief of Police Bishop, Robert M. Cooper is heir to \$200,000 in Cripple Creek mining property and Texas real estate left by Capt. Crego, a frontiersman, who died recently in Cripple Creek. Cooper formerly edited a paper here and was at one time prominent in Missouri politics. He became penniless, and has for years lived in St. Louis. Years ago in Texas Cooper shot and killed a man.

First Bale at New Orleans.

New Orleans, La., July 15.—First bale of the new cotton crop was received here yesterday by Messrs. H. & B. Beer, to whom it was consigned by order of Gov. Sayers of Texas, this firm having generously offered the bale at a high premium and have it disposed of for the benefit of the poor as flood sufferers.

The bale, which was raised in Patricio county, Texas, was consigned to the cotton exchange.

The new bale has been placed temporarily in charge of the cotton exchange. The board of trade and the committees from these three influential organizations will solicit subscriptions for the purchase of the bale and see that it is redonated, so that it can be shipped to other markets throughout the country.

The proceeds of all sales will be sent directly to Gov. Sayers.

To Be Tried in Mexico.

Washington, July 15.—Mrs. Rich is to be surrendered to the Mexican authorities, to be tried for the murder of her husband. For days past letters and telegrams have been coming to the president and Secretary Hay, some almost hysterical in the strength of their protests against the extradition of the woman. It has been represented that she is insane; that there are impending physical obstacles; that she is innocent of the crime charged against her, and finally, it would be an act of barbarity to place an American woman at the mercy of Mexican law and officialism. All of these considerations have been weighed, and it has been decided that unless Mrs. Rich is surrendered, the can be no hope of securing the surrender to our officers of the many Mexican border thieves and criminals who plunder on our side of the line and retreat into Mexico; so the precedent will be established.

Dewey at Port Said.

Washington, July 15.—Secretary Long has received the following cable message from Admiral Dewey:

Port Said, July 14.—Secretary of navy, Washington: Olympia in voluntary quarantine. As soon as coaled proceed Trieste for pratique and recuperation of officers and men.

DEWEY.

Inasmuch as he is silent on the subject, it is assumed that no change has occurred in the health of Admiral Dewey and his men since their departure from Hong Kong, when all were reported well.

It is said at the navy department that the admiral's reference to "pratique" means simply that he is going to Trieste to get a clean bill of health that will enable him to continue his voyage through the Mediterranean without delays from the health authorities at the various ports.

El Reno's Founder Dead.

El Reno, Ok., July 15.—Major A. F. Foreman, founder of El Reno and one of the pioneers of Oklahoma and Indian Territories, died here. In 1861 he enlisted at Lawrence, Kan., as a captain and was afterward made major. He was engaged in many fights and wounded a number of times. In 1864 he was commander of Fort Gibson, I. T., and gained quite a reputation as an Indian fighter. At the opening of Oklahoma proper in 1889 he secured the land upon which El Reno was built.

A copy of the first folio of Shakespeare was sold at London for £1700—a record price. The highest previous price was £715.

Prisoner at St. Michaels.

Seattle, Wash., July 15.—J. J. Home Bird of New Orleans is now a prisoner in the military barracks at St. Michaels, Alaska, charged with the murder of J. H. Herning and R. J. Patterson. Charles Sheffer and a woman named Noma Strong are held under \$5000 bond as witnesses. The entire party came from New Orleans. They were wintering at a coal mine about 125 miles this side of Anvik. They quarreled over the supplies and it is claimed Bird shot and killed Herning and Patterson.

Celebrated Fall of Seattle.

New Orleans, La., July 15.—The French colony celebrated the 14th of July in elaborate style with a festival for the benefit of the school where French is taught free. An official call was made upon the French consul by the presidents of the various French societies, money was distributed to the poor and the officials then adjourned to the fair grounds, where an attractive programme was carried out. The music was all by French composers.

Undoubted Right in Finnish.

Washington, July 15.—It is said at the department of justice that if the Choctaw Indian authorities refused to execute a writ of habeas corpus regularly issued by a judge of the federal court in the case of the Indian, Walla onka, who was executed in the Indian Territory Thursday, the judge has the undoubted right to punish the offenders for contempt of court.

Carlsbad Current.

Vol. 11, MULLANE, Publisher.

CARLSBAD, N. M., July 18, 1917.

TEXANETTES.

John's second oil mill is being built on the dirt roads of Jack county.

John James' residence on Bentley hill, a suburb of Temple, valued at \$1300, burned.

In the forty-fourth district court at Dallas Judge Morgan granted seven divorces a few days ago.

The residence of M. G. Montgomery of Gainesville, valued at \$1800, together with the barn, was burned.

Mayor Lebrecht of Denton has vetoed the pigeon ordinance recently passed by the city council at Denton.

The store of Eugene Wallace of Gay Hill, Washington county, was entered by burglars, who secured about \$1200 in cash.

Forster's gin, about eight miles east of Bartlett, was burned several nights ago. Loss about \$5000. Insured for \$2500.

Ed T. True, expert for the railroad commission, has returned from Brooklyn, N. Y., where he spent a brief vacation.

At a special meeting of the Calvert Compress company, Col. J. L. Roemer was re-elected manager for the ensuing year.

Mr. C. Fisher, while lying in bed at Austin, was shot with a target rifle, the ball lodging in the neck and causing a serious wound.

It is said on the authority of ex-Mayor Connor of Dallas that the Texas Trunk railway is to be extended from Kemp to Rockland without delay.

The funeral of General Trainmaster Albert P. Condit, which occurred at Fort Worth, was probably the largest ever witnessed in that city, 200 vehicles being in the procession.

The comptroller has received the tax roll of Live Oak county. The total assessed valuation for the year 1916 was \$1,673,419, which is an increase of \$57,054 over the previous year.

The Confederate monument to be erected by John B. Hood Camp of Confederate Veterans at the entrance to the state capitol grounds is to be of granite and finished within twenty months.

The board of Corsicana school trustees have awarded to a local firm of contractors a contract to erect a two-story brick and stone addition to the high school building, the contract price being \$2000.

The attorney general is busy preparing to vigorously prosecute the suits against the Southern Pacific for refusing to allow Railroad Commission Expert Underhill to examine the records in the office at Houston.

While a lot of young negroes were playing with a pistol in the country near Texarkana, one of them, named Archie Grim, aged 16 years, was shot and instantly killed. The weapon was old and looked like it was not loaded.

The young men of Calvert organized a military company under the name of Calvert light guards. The following officers were elected: L. S. Casimir, captain; Angus McAlpine, first lieutenant; Louis Cohen, second lieutenant.

At Waters, on the Austin and Northwestern railroad, Dr. P. B. Bradford, a prominent physician of that neighborhood, became suddenly insane, and after inflicting a painful wound with a knife on his father-in-law, County Commissioner Garland Calvin, committed suicide by cutting his throat.

A little daughter of Mr. Alston, a farmer living a few miles from Bonham, happened to a serious accident. The little girl was in the field chopping cotton, when she struck her ankle with the hoe, which came nearly cutting her foot off.

The building committee of the Jewish Synagogue association at Corsicana awarded a contract to local contractors for the erection of their synagogue on Fifteenth street, the cost of the same to be \$3000. The building is to be completed by Sept. 15.

It is understood the International and Great Northern Railroad company will in the near future be used for back taxes on their lands which were exempt from taxation for a period of twenty-five years in 1874. The taxes would be large.

Hon. G. B. Fiebert of Decatur has received an invitation from the Old Settlers association of Cooke county to deliver an address at their reunion, which takes place on the 10th of next month at Galveston. Mr. Fiebert has accepted the invitation.

The building boom in Paris seems to be unabated and the demand for laborers, especially for brick layers, is unprecedented. There are now five brick business houses under construction, and plans are about ready for one or two more.

STATE AFFAIRS

Some Recent Matters Worthy of Being Noted.

Penitentiary Board.

Huntsville, Tex., July 19.—The penitentiary board was in session here Monday and yesterday transacting considerable business. The contractors in the overflowed district who applied were given permission to turn in their men, who will immediately be placed elsewhere, there being a demand for every one of the 423 men to be turned in. The board received propositions to contract for every man turned in, but are holding off so far as possible to supply old patrons who have expressed a desire to have their forces back Jan. 1 next year.

One party representing the syndicate proposing to start the New Birmingham furnaces offered to take 200 men. This matter was taken under advisement. The board finally determined that losses were heavy from the overflow, but that the financial condition is such that there will be no need of a special appropriation to take care of the system.

A resolution was passed authorizing the payment of the amount of fire losses by assistant superintendent and employees in February last. The woman's farm, heretofore under the supervision of the assistant superintendent, has been placed under supervision of Inspector Cavin. The board left yesterday.

Superintendent Rice stated that by to-day all forces in the overflowed districts will be provided with more comfortable quarters, he and the inspectors now being engaged on that work.

Dr. Blunt Returns.

Austin, Tex., July 19.—State Health Officer W. P. Blunt returned home yesterday from the inundated district near the mouth of the Brazos river, where he has been for the past ten days investigating the sanitary condition of the region and actively engaged in furnishing the refugees with food supplies. He states that the water of the great flood has receded but little in Brazoria county.

"I spent the whole time that I was away on a boat directing the distribution of food supplies among the needy," said Dr. Blunt. "I made daily trips from Velasco to points above in the flooded district for a distance of over thirty miles and gave relief to not less than 1500 people. When I left them they had sufficient supplies to last them fifteen days. I don't know what will become of them unless they are fed by the hand of charity or able to go to work.

"The devastation of the country is complete. There has been no exaggeration in any of the published reports. It is almost impossible to exaggerate the awful havoc that has been wrought by the flood. In figuring up the losses there are some items of importance that have been lost sight of. One of these is that the loss of livestock is fully 50 per cent.

"All fences have been swept away and plantation boundaries and field lines are obliterated. It is going to take a great amount of work and a long time to get the country back to the condition it was when the flood swept down upon the unsuspecting planters and laborers.

"I saw many houses which were partly submerged, in which were living domestic animals such as horses and cows, with the water-bound families.

"My investigations led me to conclude that there is not going to be a great amount of sickness in the wake of this overflow as is generally thought. The country is swept clean of an accumulation of filth, and it will take but a short time to dry out after the water subsides."

Medical Association Convenes.

Temple, Tex., July 19.—The Bell County Medical association met here yesterday in an interesting session. The feature of the meeting was a paper read by Dr. R. R. White upon appendicitis, and both Drs. White and Scott urged for operations in all instances. The idea was ably fought by able talent on the other side of the question. The president of the association, Dr. Law of Belton, characterized general operating for appendicitis as a "warped surgical tragedy."

The doctors took a well-deserved bath in the natatorium and enjoyed a banquet at night.

Found in a Boat.

Christville, Tex., July 19.—A rumor came in yesterday morning stating that the body of Robertson, who was drowned last Thursday in the Red river, had been found in the drift, some two miles below the locality of the drowning. The boat upon which he jumped when fired on by the posse has a bullet hole in it. The body will be inquested.

Dr. Blunt Reports.

Austin, Tex., July 19.—The governor received the following letter from State Health Officer Blunt, under date of Galveston:

"Arrived at Galveston to-day. I have delivered supplies from Columbia to Velasco sufficient to last these people fifteen days."

The governor received a letter from a seed and grain house at Dallas offering fifty bushels of black-eyed seed peas at \$3.30 per bushel. The offer was declined.

The following telegram from E. A. Coyce of Hammond was received:

"Supplies from Galveston and car from Wichita will be sufficient for our present needs. Will advise you when more is necessary."

The governor yesterday afternoon received the following letter from a gentleman in the flooded district who has been quite prominent in the distribution of supplies:

"I wish to withdraw my request for more help for flood sufferers. I am credibly informed that it is almost impossible to get a negro to do any work since we began supplying them, and again there are people coming in who own their own farms and who have cattle, horses and credit, demanding supplies because their crop is destroyed—which is true—but at the same time they are in comparatively easy circumstances, and I do not think it right to impose on the generosity of the Texas people. I will not receive any more food or money for distribution."

Contributions were liberal yesterday, although nearly all were small amounts.

To Members of Press Association.

Clisco, Tex., July 18.—To Members of the Association: On account of the short time in which to arrange after my election to office at the recent Dallas meeting it was impossible to secure an excursion to Portland, Ore., to the national convention; besides, the expense would have debarr'd many worthy members.

However I have well under way a pleasant little trip to Boulder, Col., for about Aug. 5, during the meeting of the Texas-Colorado Chautauque. Mr. Gilson of the Denver road informs me that he will take pleasure in hauling our party over his excellent route if I will let him know about how many to prepare for which is the object of this note. Only members of the association and some one or two of their immediate family will be recommended for transportation, and as little baggage as possible. Kindly advise me at once if you are sure to go, and who will accompany you.

I have some unanswered correspondence on my desk from members relative to dues, etc., all of which will be answered as soon as I check up the books with past Secretary Neal.

FRANK VERNON, Sec. T. P. A.

Big Times Expected.

Mexia, Tex., July 18.—From the number of wagons going out yesterday loaded with household goods, one would think the town was moving its site. The cause of it all is the reunion of Joe Johnson camp, Confederate veterans, that will open to-morrow, and lots of people have already gone into camp. Indications are that there will be a large crowd on the grounds for opening day, and that it will be the most successful reunion yet held.

A terrific explosion of gas occurred in the Toyokuni coal mines at Kyushu.

A french squadron, consisting of twenty ships arrived at Barcelona, recently.

News from the Oil Field.

Corsicana, Tex., July 18.—On the Stone place, seven miles northeast of the city and in the same section where the McKie salt water geyser is located, T. C. Strubbing at a depth of 975 feet has struck a big volume of salt water, which flows from the mouth of the well in a stream as thick as a man's arm. Accompanying the water there is also some oil.

Tom Wood yesterday commenced drilling his No. 5 on the Baum place, five miles north of the city, near Chambers creek. The four wells already drilled by Wood on this property are all big gasers and he expects nothing else in this well. "But that is good enough for me," he said, "and later on I will let you know what I propose to do with the gas."

Drilling in the wildest well on the Milligan place near Richland has reached a depth close to the "pay level" and a report of results is expected in a few days. The well is in territory heretofore untapped and the talent are anxiously waiting for the verdict.

Railroad Commission Order.

Austin, Tex., July 18.—The state railroad commission has issued the following:

It is hereby ordered that the following ruling be adopted as an "exception" to western classification to govern in the transportation, by railroads, between points in Texas, of shipments of the articles named: Vermicelli, noodles, spaghetti and Italian paste, in quantities less than carload third class. This order shall take effect Aug. 4, 1917.

An Erroneous Report.

Austin, Tex., July 17.—The following card was given out by the governor:

The impression has gone abroad that a large portion of Texas has been inundated. This is erroneous. The damage from the flood caused by excessive rainfall has been confined to the valley of the Brazos river, which is a very small part of this great state. The crops in other portions of the state are in excellent condition and have been benefited by the recent rains. They promise a most abundant harvest.

JOSEPH D. SAYERS, Governor.

The governor received a large number of cash contributions from charitable people outside of the state of Texas. Most of them were in small amounts, but in the aggregate they make a considerable sum. He received the following telegram from the Simmons Hardware company of St. Louis:

"We appreciate the spirit of Texas in not calling for outside aid, but we desire to contribute to the relief of the sufferers. Draw on us for \$1000."

The governor received the following telegram, signed by a number of prominent citizens of Hammond, Robertson county:

"At a mass meeting of the sufferers of this section held Saturday, we appeal to you for assistance, and represent that there is great suffering and destitution; that we need food, clothes, seed, money, anything to relieve the distressed in this section. There are at least 7000 acres in crops destroyed, 800 head of stock lost and 1000 sufferers in need that must be fed to keep from starving, and your prompt action is requested."

The governor received the following telegram from J. M. Steele, Millican, Brazos county:

"One thousand people here have no provisions. Can't you do something?"

In response to the governor's answer the above appeal, Mayor C. A. Adams of Bryan wired the governor that the situation at Millican has been relieved.

Little Girls Poisoned.

Athens, Tex., July 17.—Two little girls, one 8 and the other 10 years old, the children of Mrs. John Moore, a widow lady who lives on the Parmlee ranch, in the Mallard Prairie community, in this county, died suddenly. The ranch on which Mrs. Moore lives is under the control of Mr. J. W. Jenkins, a prominent farmer of that county, and is about five miles from the place where the Humphries tragedy occurred on May 23.

It is understood here that Mrs. Moore and her children were sick, and sent for medicine, and it is thought that the fatal dose was prepared for the mother, but she did not take any of it, and gave it to the two little girls, resulting in almost instantaneous death.

The children having died under such suspicious circumstances, an autopsy was held by Dr. John K. Webster and other physicians of Malakoff, and the poison was found in their stomachs, which were preserved and are undergoing further analytical examination. Drs. Hodge and Larkin having gone from here to assist in the investigation.

Allen Jenkins, son of J. W. Jenkins, was arrested by Sheriff Richardson and Ranger Olds on an affidavit charging him with being a party to the murder of the two little girls. Jenkins is 23 or 24 years old, and is now in the Athens jail.

James Wall, an orphan of 12 years, was thrown from a load of hay near Brady, McCulloch county, and his neck broken.

Killed Instantly.

El Paso, Tex., July 17.—Harry Barr was shot and almost instantly killed at 6 o'clock yesterday evening in a restaurant which is attached to a dance hall. Maxwell Smith gave himself up to a policeman and said he did the shooting. He is now in jail. Two shots were fired and one of them passed through Barr's heart. Smith, when seen in his cell, said that Barr had been following him all day, "tattling trouble, and came into the restaurant with his hand on his six-shooter, which he endeavored to draw."

Irish Potato Shipment.

Gainesville, Tex., July 17.—Eleven cars of Irish potatoes have been shipped from Gainesville this season. This is the largest shipment of potatoes ever made from here by two cars, and another car or two will likely be shipped, as that vegetable is still plentiful. Other vegetables have been and are being shipped out in large quantities.

Pleased Oil Producers.

Corsicana, Tex., July 17.—The refusal of the railroad commission to withdraw the present rates on crude petroleum and apply the rates on refined petroleum to the crude article is pleasing to oil producers here. They claim that had the decision been otherwise it would have given a black eye to any movement looking to the establishment of outside refineries and would compel all producers to depend on one market for the sale of their oil.

EVENTS OF EVERYWHERE.

Hon. W. B. Hill was elected chancellor of the University of Georgetown.

The United American Glue company, capital \$35,000,000, has been organized.

Secretary of War Alger says he will not resign and the attacks on him are cruel.

Polish residents of Chicago, at a meeting denounced the Anglo-Saxon alliance.

A largely attended meeting in the interest of factories was held at Fort Smith, Ark.

The prospects are there will be an unusually large sugar cane acreage in Cuba this year.

The steamer Portia struck on Big Fish shoal, near Halifax, and sunk. An Assyrian lad was drowned.

Frank Tippey, a Bohemian farmer, near Stanton, Neb., killed his wife with a hammer and then suicided.

The Distillery Company of America, with an authorized capital of \$125,000,000, was incorporated at Trenton, N. J.

Brig. Gen. Asa B. Carr, paymaster general of the army, has been retired. He was succeeded by Gen. Alfred E. Hates.

The war department has let the contract for repairing and refitting the transport Thomas to the Cramps company, Philadelphia, at a cost of \$339,500.

A 3-year-old son of Harvey Black of O'Keene, O. T., drank the liquid off a plate of fly poison and died in great agony from the effects in spite of the efforts of physicians.

The postmaster at Carlsbad, N. M., received authority from the postoffice department at Washington to finally drop the name of Eddy and substitute Carlsbad in its place.

The customs receipts at the port of Havana for June were \$1,012,899. The total receipts for six months of 1917 are, to be exact, \$5,146,830. The monthly average for six months is \$857,805.

It is announced that the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company of Pittsburgh will build works at Manchester, Eng., and employ 5000 men. George Westinghouse will direct the enterprise.

The Scott paper mill, located at Sixth street and Glenwood avenue, Philadelphia, was totally destroyed by fire. Loss \$100,000, fully covered by insurance. About 2000 persons are thrown out of employment.

Martial law has been declared throughout the department of Belgrade, including that city, owing to discoveries made during the course of the recent inquiry into the attempt upon the life of former King Milan.

Manchester, Clay county, Kentucky, famous by reason of the Baker-White feud, is to have telephone connection with the outside world. Articles of incorporation have been filed for the London, Livingstone and Manchester Telephone company, with a capital stock of \$10,000.

The navy department dispatched to Admiral Dewey the medal awarded to him by act of congress to commemorate the battle of Manila bay. The admiral's medal is identical with those sent to each man in the fleet, with the exception of his own name engraved upon the edge.

Bishop Morrison, in an address before the Masons at the First Methodist church, Atlanta, Ga., said that in his opinion many of the deaths of to-day are caused from eating adulterated foods; that lies are put up in packages, sent out in barrels and hung up on hooks.

There is much comment at Boston upon the letter which Former Gov. George S. Boutwell wrote to the Clann-Gael association, which was to have been read at a recent meeting of the society, but which was delayed in the mails. The letter has come to light and it severely criticizes what Boutwell terms the "un-American and un-Republican policy" of President McKinley.

The palace at Havana has been completely renovated.

The secretary of war has appointed Majors William L. Marshall, William H. Bixby and Captain Edward Burr of the corps of engineers a board to examine and report upon the proposed bridge to be built at St. Louis across the Mississippi river.

The order of the war department permits the immediate family of a regular or volunteer soldier who is absent abroad, to purchase at cost prices fuel and subsistence stores which are for the immediate use of the family of the soldier.

Since the discovery of rich placer gold deposits in the Jariklo mountains, fifty miles north of El Paso on July 4, the rush of prospectors to that region has been phenomenal. Claims have been staked out in all directions, and many good strikes reported.

The United States government has declined the proposal of the government of Austria-Hungary to arbitrate the claims for damages arising from the death of Austrian-Hungarian subjects during the rioting at Hazelton, Pa., in September, 1917.

Too Much Salary.

An advertisement in a newspaper calling for "a first-class bookkeeper at \$3 a week" drew forth the following answer, the only one attracted by the munificent salary:

"I am a young man, 27 years of age, having had a business experience of twenty-three years, being connected with the United States embassy at Madagascar, and feel confident if you will give me a trial I can prove my worth to you. I am not only an expert bookkeeper, proficient stenographer and typewriter, excellent operator and erudite college graduate, but have several other accomplishments which might make me desirable. I am an experienced snow shoveler, a first-class peanut roaster, have some knowledge of removing superfluous hair and clipping puppy dogs' ears, have a medal for reciting 'Curfew Shall Not Ring To-Night,' am a skilled chirographer and practical farmer. Can also cook, take care of horses, grease trousers, open oysters and repair umbrellas. Being possessed of great physical beauty, I would not only be useful, but would be ornamental as well, lending to the sacred precincts of your office that delightful artistic charm that a Satsuma vase or stuffed billy goat would. As to salary, I would feel I was robbing the widow and wiping the sponge cake from the orphan if I was to take advantage of your munificence by accepting the too fabulous sum of \$3 per week, and I would be entirely willing to give you my services for less, and by accepting \$1.27 per week would give you an opportunity of not only increasing your dona on to the church, pay your butcher and keep up your life insurance, but also to found a home for indigent fly-paper salesmen and endow a free bed in the cat home."

Practical Predetermination.

"And so," he said, "you believe in Predetermination?"
"Yes," she replied, "it seems to me that any one who believes in the Bible at all must believe in that doctrine."
"You think every one has an appointed time to die?"
"Of course."
"And that no one is in any danger of dying until his or her time comes?"
"Yes, I believe all that implicitly."
"Then why did you scream, jump back from in front of that cable car and faint this morning?" he demanded, with the triumphant look that men assume when they succeed in breaking down people's cherished beliefs.
She opened her lips, as if to reply, but hesitated.
"Come," he urged, "my question is a fair one. You can't answer it, can you?"
"Yes," she said, looking him steadily in the eyes, "I can. I jumped back and fainted because I knew you were there to catch me in your arms."
Then, at last, he had the courage to tell her of his almost overpowering love.

Has Waited Many Years.

Prof. Benjamin Ide Wheeler of Cornell, who has been elected president of the University of California is a distinguished philologist and Greek scholar, for some time director of the American school at Athens, and has written several books on the subject of his special study. The only work, however, in which he has appealed to the general public—a work which has awakened considerable popular interest—is the history of Alexander the Great, now running in the Century. One critic of this scholarly work goes so far as to say that the great soldier has waited over 2000 years to be accorded his due as man and empire builder.

Eden Without Eve.

"Where, asked the female suffrago orator, 'would man be to-day were it not for woman?'
She paused a moment and looked around the hall. "I repeat," she said, 'where would man be to-day were it not for woman?'
"He'd be in the garden of Eden, eating strawberries," answered a voice from the gallery.

Governor of Two States.

Preston B. Leslie of Butte, Mont., enjoys the distinction of having served as governor of two states. His first term began in Kentucky in 1870, and in 1886 he was appointed governor of Montana. Though 86 years old, he is still a lawyer with a large practice.

Some men flatter themselves that their wives improve mentally after marriage, due to their influence.

A lot feels a sense of womanhood with her first parol.

Perfect System Cleanse.

Keep clean inside as well as outside and you'll be happy and healthy. Cleanse with Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cleans the blood, builds up the system, and drives out all impurities. It's the perfect system cleanser.

For Housekeepers.

See that your linen is washed clean. Use Faultless Starch. It cleans, whitens, and gives a lasting shine to all linens. It's the perfect starch for all purposes. It's the perfect starch for all purposes.

"Fussing" seems to be the chief delight of some people.

For Lung and chest diseases, Fies's Cure is the best medicine we have used. Mrs. J. L. Northcott, Windsor, Ont., Canada. If you want to keep cool, keep busy; it is the best way.

Are You Using Allen's Foot-Powder?

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Burning, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Powder, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. At all Drugists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen R. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

People can be independent with a plithoric pocket-book.

"Uneasy Lies the Head That Wears a Crown."

But such are not the only uneasy heads. Overworked, harassed, anxious people of all ages and both sexes are uneasy with aches, pains, impure blood, disordered stomachs, deranged kidneys and liver. For all such, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the effective and faithful cure. It infuses fresh life through purified blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
NEVER DISAPPOINTS

Reminded to Mr. R. S. There was a man who, after inheriting a fortune, thought it would be profitable to get away by himself and ruminate.

So he went into the woods, and he took his money and many books with him, and he ruminated and he studied, and in time he learned all his books by heart, and the philosophy of life was revealed to him.

Now, when his beard was long and white and his back was bent, he took the wealth that he had carried into the woods with him and returned to the haunts of men to do good with it. But it came to pass that a sharp Aleck got the philosopher's money away from him, and the people hooted when he applied to them for redress.

What shall I profit a man to know the philosophy of life, and not be up to snuff?

Great Mariner Artist. "Did you know that Maud Gillingham was engaged to a great mariner artist?" "No. How did she ever happen to get acquainted with a painter?" "He isn't a painter. He's a champion diver and bridge jumper."

Our troubles weary everybody except ourselves—that is to say, the recital of the same.

The attention of the readers of this paper is called to the advertisement of Mr. Chas. F. Scrivener of Austin, Texas, which appears in this issue. There is no subject in which the people of this section of the state are more deeply interested in than that of the sale of Public Free School Land. The present legislature which has just adjourned has passed an act placing upon the market 3,000,000 acres additional of the public domain of the state as school land. This act will take effect 90 days from the date of the adjournment of the legislature. In addition to this the forfeiture of former sales will now soon occur, so that at an early day there will be a great deal of school land on the market for sale. The information which Mr. Scrivener offers will prove valuable to every reader of this paper who feels an interest in school land matters, and who wishes to secure some of our public free school land. Mr. Scrivener is well qualified to render valuable assistance through his book to those who would otherwise be kept in ignorance of the means by which they can secure land. If you want to buy or lease any public land take advantage of this opportunity to inform yourself about it, as the state has made no provision for advertising the Public School Land and bringing it to the notice of those who are ignorant of the land and who want cheap homes.

Some people are guilty of working their conscience.

Are You Ever Depressed?

And is it not due to nervous exhaustion? Things always look so much brighter when we are in good health. How can you have courage when suffering with headache, nervous prostration and great physical weakness?

Would you not like to be rid of this depression of spirits? How? By removing the cause. By taking

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

It gives activity to all parts that carry away useless and poisonous materials from your body. It removes the cause of your suffering, because it removes all impurities from your blood. Send for our book on Nervousness.

To keep in good health you must have perfect action of the bowels. Ayer's Pills cure constipation and biliousness.

Write to our Doctors. "Perhaps you would like to benefit some distant physician about your condition. Then write to any of the physicians in your case. You will receive a prompt reply, without cost. Address, Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass."

KILL THEM

These pestiferous destroyers, the household flies. Dutcher's Fly Killer not only kills the present fly, but prevents reproduction. A sheet will kill a quart.

Ask your Druggist or Grocer. PRICE, DUTCHER'S FLY KILLER, 25 CENTS PER BOX.

PISO'S CURE FOR

CONSUMPTION. CURE FOR ALL TUBERCULAR AFFECTIONS. CURE FOR ALL TUBERCULAR AFFECTIONS. CURE FOR ALL TUBERCULAR AFFECTIONS.

Quite Upsets Them. Rear Admiral Kenny, the new paymaster general of the navy, has created almost a panic in his office at Washington by issuing a stringent order against the reading of newspapers during business hours, writing private letters or engaging in conversation except relating to business. As these are favorite methods of killing time with some of the older clerks, the order quite upsets them.

J. BULL, LAND THIEF.

ALWAYS ON ALERT FOR WHAT IS NOT HIS.

How Oregon Was Saved from His Capacious Paw—The Story of a Ride Across the Continent, by Fred Myron Colby.

There is a story of a ride, back in the middle of the century, that should be more familiar to our boys and girls. It was a far more important ride than Paul Revere's. The hero of Longfellow's famous poem rode eighteen miles, one summer night, to arouse a few sleeping patriots, and so saved the gunpowder at Concord. The ride of Marcus Whitman was over snow-capped mountains and along dark ravines, traveled only by savage beasts and savage men. It was a plunge through icy rivers, and across trackless prairies, a ride of four thousand miles across a continent, in the dead of winter, to save a mighty territory to the Union. There are few events in American history more striking than this, or more deserving of remembrance. It is a story that a patriotic people ought never to forget. The country now constituting the great states of Oregon and Washington was embraced in the territory ceded to the United States by the Louisiana purchase, in 1803; but our government had a prior claim upon the country—the right of discovery. In 1792, during the first administration of Washington, Capt. Robert Gray, who had already carried the American flag around the globe, discovered the mouth of the Columbia river. He sailed several miles up the great stream, and landed and took possession in the name of the United States. In 1805, under Jefferson's administration, this vast territory was explored by Capt. Lewis and Clark, whose reports were popular reading for our grandfathers; but the extent and value of this distant possession was very slightly understood, and no attempt at colonization was made, save the establishment of the fur-trading station of Astoria in 1811. Strangely enough, England, too, claimed this same territory by virtue of rights ceded to it by Russia and also by the Vancouver survey of 1792. The Hudson's Bay Company established a number of trading posts, and filled the country with adventurous fur-traders. So here was a vast territory, as large as New England and the state of Indiana combined, which seemed to be without any positive ownership. But for Marcus Whitman it would have been lost to the Union. It was in 1836 that Dr. Whitman and a man by the name of Spaulding, with their young wives, the first white women that ever crossed the Rocky Mountains, entered the valley of the Columbia, and founded a mission of the American Board. They had been sent out to Christianize the Indians, but Whitman was also to build a state. He was at this time 25 years old. In his journeys to and fro for the mission, he soon saw the vast possibilities of the country, and he saw, too, that the English were already pouring into the territory. Under the terms of the treaties of 1818 and 1825, it was the tacit belief that whichever nationality settled and organized the territory, that nation would hold it. If England and the English fur-traders had been successful in their plans, the three great states of Washington, Oregon and Idaho would now constitute a part of British Columbia. But it was not destined to be. In the fall of 1842 it looked as if there would be a great pouring of English into the territory, and Dr. Whitman took the alarm. There was no time to lose. The authorities at Washington must be warned. Hastily bidding his wife adieu, Dr. Whitman mounted his horse and started on his hazardous journey. Of the perils, hardships and delays he encountered on the way we cannot stop to tell. His feet were frozen, he nearly starved, and once came very near losing his life in a great snowstorm. But nothing stayed him. He kept pushing right on, and at the end of five terrible months he reached Washington. He arrived there a worn, bearded, strangely picturesque figure, clad entirely in buckskin and fur, a typical man of the prairies. He asked audience of President Tyler and Secretary of State Webster, and it was accorded him. All clad as he was, with his frozen limbs, just in from his 4,000 miles' ride, Whitman appeared before the two great men to plead for Oregon. His statement was a revelation to the administration. Previous to Whitman's visit it was the general idea in congress that Oregon was a barren, worthless country. But only for wild beasts and wild men. He opened the eyes of the government to the limitless wealth and splendid resources of that western territory. He told them of its great rivers and fertile valleys, its mountains covered with forests and its mines filled with precious treasures. He showed them that it was a country worth keeping, and that it must not fall into the hands of the English. He spoke as a man inspired, and his words were heeded. What followed—the organization of companies of emigrants, the rapid settlement of the territory, and the treaty with Great Britain in 1846, by which the forty-ninth parallel was made the boundary line west of the Rocky Mountains.

VARICOSE VEINS.

Some Measures of Relief for This Disagreeable Malady.

According to those wise men who delight to remind us on every occasion of man's lowly origin, varicose veins are among the penalties we have to pay for standing on our hind legs instead of walking on all fours like the other animals. It is chiefly, they say, the pressure of the very high column of blood upon the comparatively thin walls of the veins that causes them to become dilated or "varicose." There are other causes, however, that do contribute to the establishment of this unpleasant affection. The veins of the legs are so far from the heart that the blood in them is comparatively little influenced by either the pushing or the suction force of the heart's contraction. The contraction of the muscles of the legs, also, while in some cases it favors the emptying of the veins, in others constricts them, and dams back the blood. The constricting action of the garter naturally favors the occurrence of varicose veins, although, curiously enough, the trouble is more common in men than in women. Finally, the enlargement of the veins may be favored by a general loss of tone in the system; the muscles and all the fleshy parts become flabby and do not support the veins as they should, and the walls of the veins themselves participate in the general relaxation and dilate. The discomfort caused by varicose veins is often very severe. The limb feels heavy and distended, and there is a more or less constant, dull ache, amounting sometimes to actual pain of a burning character. Often in neglected cases, or after the trouble has lasted for a long time, ulcers form on the legs, which are very difficult to heal. More rarely a greatly distended vein may rupture, forming a purplish discoloration beneath the skin, or if the skin has become thinned it also may break and a severe hemorrhage result. There is no actual cure for varicose veins except a surgical operation, which is seldom desirable, and we must be contented usually with such relief as can be had by supporting the dilated veins by means of an elastic stocking. This should be put on immediately on rising in the morning and worn throughout the day. In severe cases the patient should remain in bed or on a lounge for a few days, with the limb raised on a pillow in order to favor the emptying of the engorged veins, while if there are any signs of inflammation, cloths wet in a cooling lotion may be laid on the part.—Youth's Companion.

AT HYMEN'S ALTAR.

In some parts of Switzerland a custom obtains for the friends of a bride to present an elaborate cheese to her on her wedding day. It is then used as a family register and heirloom—the births, deaths and marriages of the various members of the family being recorded upon it. Some of these old cheeses date back as far as 1669. A country squire exhibited one at Gessetay, at an agricultural show, which was from 179 to 180 years old. It had been an heirloom in a family residing in the canton of Vaud, after which it became the property of its present possessor, who resides in the Canton Bern.

A new fashion in wedding presents appears to be about to supersede the hackneyed one of jewelry. It taken the form of prayer books for brides and bridesmaids, covered in specially designed artistic bindings, with the initials of each recipient, and the date of the event in gold on the side. A leaf of vellum, with gold border, is also inserted in each book for the signatures of those present at the ceremony. The idea is excellent as a prayerbook is a serviceable article for daily use, and is also a memento of filling the office of bridesmaid. Apropos of honeymoons it is curious to see the many different ways in which people consider it happiest to spend that period.

Some like solitude amid fine scenery; others prefer to be alone in a crowd, or else desire a complete change from their accustomed surroundings, like a sailor who stipulated that his bride should take him west out of sight of the sea. But the most ideally perfect honeymoon, according to a sentimentalist, is when two lovers have been parted, and "after long grief and pain" they meet once more, not to be disillusioned, as sometimes happens, but to find the love of former days more than renewed. Their wedding follows swiftly on the happy meeting, and they go off with the glamour of it still in their hearts, to some place of sunny weather and perfect beauty. Such an experience of happiness as that is rare, but for those who are fortunate enough to win it the remembrance must remain a lifelong joy.

Corrected Himself.

In his earnestness the great popular orator forgot himself. "Let us not wash our party linen in public!" he cried passionately. Instantly his audience was upon its feet, crying out angrily, "I should say," faltered the orator, now, clearly much chastened, "let us not sponge our party celluloid in public!" Herupon there was much applause, followed by singing by the choir choir. (Detroit Journal)

BLAINE'S GRANDSON! A WRITER

A Very Young Contributor with a Very Big Name.

A very young contributor with a very familiar name sends this story to the Letter Box, says St. Nicholas. He calls it "Jerry." Jerry Field lived in a large house with two deaf half-blind aunts, in the upper part of New York city. Jerry often wished that he was a newsboy and could jump on cars and cry: "Extra Telegram, just out!" and not the nephew of two rich maiden aunts. But, as he could not, he had to hope for the best. One spring day, as Jerry was walking down Broadway, he saw a newsboy who looked exactly like himself. Jerry accosted him thus: "You just look like me and have the same sort of voice. Now, if you want, we'll change in some dark alley and you put on my clothes and I'll put on yours and take your papers. You go to 18 West Eighty-First street and act away think best." The transaction was no sooner said than done. So Jerry went his way and the newsboy his. In about two weeks a miserable, half-starved newsboy could have been seen crying in Central park. He, however, had not been crying long when he saw a victoria with two old ladies in it and a young boy. Jerry gave a yell and made a dash for the carriage, but it had gone and Jerry wandered back to his seat, crying bitterly. In about twenty minutes the same carriage appeared, but Jerry was not to lose it, so he cried to the coachman to stop, which he did, and Jerry made himself recognizable. When they reached home he told his story. The newsboy, however, was not to be left out. He was sent to boarding school and lived to be a great man. JAMES GILLESPIE BLAINE III.

PEOPLE OF TITLE.

Extensive improvements are to be carried out at Sandringham before October. The prince of Wales has decided to introduce incandescent light.

The Empress Eugenie has been cruising in the neighborhood of Naples in her yacht Thistie, and has visited Salerno, Talmi, Sorrento and the islands of Capri and Ischia. The empress is in much better health than when she left Cape Martin, and she will probably extend her cruise to Corfu and Palermo, it being her intention to land from the yacht at Marseilles, and she will then proceed to Paris on her way to Euxine.

The Queen of the Netherlands and her mother, the Queen dowager, who have been staying for three weeks at Badenweiler, in the Black forest, are now stopping at Konigswinter, near Bonn, in order that they may see something of the Queen of Sweden, who is an aunt of Queen Emma, and she is residing at Honnet, a village about two miles higher up the Rhine. Queen Wilhelmina and her mother will spend a month at the chateau of Roostdijk, near Utrecht, when they return to Holland, before setting at Huischoor for the summer.

The comtesse de Paris, who has left Villamaria, her estate in Andalusia, after a residence of seven months, has been on a visit to the duc and duchesse de Chateaufort at the chateau of Saint-Pierre, in the park at Chantilly. The comtesse de Paris and Princesses Isabelle d'Orleans are going to England shortly on a visit to the duc and duchesse d'Orleans at York house, Twickenham, and they will be the guests of the queen at Windsor castle shortly after her majesty's return from Balmoral. The comtesse de Paris intends to spend the summer and early autumn at the chateau of Randan, her beautiful domain in the Puy-de-Dome.

It Was Lucky.

The little boy's mother awoke the other night and remembered that something had been left unlocked in the lower part of the house. So she quietly stole down the stairs and attended to the errand. She was on her way upstairs again when a hoarse little whisper assailed her ears: "Who's that?"

She looked up quickly, and there on the top step, outlined against the gloom, stood the tiny white figure. And the figure's arm was outstretched, and in its small hand was a gleaming toy pistol. Of course he knew her as soon as she spoke, and was presently back in bed again, with his precious shooting iron beneath his head. At the table next morning he gravely remarked: "It was a mighty lucky thing for you, mamma, that you spoke when you did."

Strength of a Horse.

A horse will travel 400 yards in four and one-half minutes at a walk, 400 yards in two minutes at a trot, 400 yards in one minute at a gallop. The usual work of one horse is taken at 22,500 pounds raised one foot per minute for eight hours per day. A horse will carry 250 pounds twenty-five miles per day of eight hours. An average draught horse will draw 1,600 pounds twenty-three miles per day on a level road, weight of wagon included. The average weight of a horse is 1,600 pounds and his strength is equivalent to that of five men.—Atlanta Constitution

The world sometimes takes us at our own estimate, unless we are foolish enough to give ourselves away.

Beautiful Women

Should have beauty and vigor of health. A strong stomach is the first essential to beauty. Nine-tenths of the sickness comes from weak digestion. Thousands of people have tried Hostetter's Stomach Bitters and regained their health. There is nothing like it. See that a private Revenue Stamp covers the neck of the bottle.

What a pity that so many industrious men can not obtain work.

The Best Prescription for Chills

and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price, 50c.

We feel at peace after having an aching tooth pulled.

Findley's Eye Salve Cures

sore eyes in 3 days; chronic cases in 30 days, or money back. All druggists, or by mail, 25c. per box.

J. P. HAYTER, Decatur, Texas. Coming home earlier will cure a wife's insomnia, Mr. Husband.

To Laundry Dresses and Shirts.

To get best results, mix some "Faultless Starch" in a little cold water; when dissolved pour on boiling water until it becomes clear. All grocers sell "Faultless Starch." Large package, 10c.

A hack in a quiet neighborhood causes much excitement.

Do Your Feet Ache and Hurt?

Shake into your shoes, Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or New Shoes feel Easy. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Hot and Sore Feet. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

A woman who earns her money is not as a rule a bit stingy.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, soothes the gums, reduces inflammation, cures colic, cures wind, cures all the ailments of infancy. The average youth feels proud on being called "mister."

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is a constitutional cure. Price, 75c.

A miracle—a happy woman with a last year's hat.

WHISKERS DYED

A Natural Black by Buckingham's Dye.

Price 30 cents of all druggists or R. P. Hall & Co., New York, N. Y.

CANDY CATHARTIC

REGULATE THE LIVER

Get your Pension

DOUBLE QUICK

Write CAPT. O'FARRELL, Pension Agent, 1422 New York Avenue, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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EDUCATIONAL.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Tulane University of Louisiana. Its advantages for practical instruction, both in medicine and surgery, and its excellent hospital facilities are unequalled. Free access is given to the great Charity Hospital with 500 beds and 2,000 patients annually. Special instruction is given daily at the bedside of the sick. The next session begins September 15th, 1899. For catalogue and information, address: Prof. R. C. CHAMBERLAIN, M. D., Dean, P. O. Drawer 281, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

W. N. U. DALLAS, - NO. 20 - 1899

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.



An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly, and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package. CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y. For sale by all Druggists.—Price 50c. per bottle.

BROWN'S IRON TONIC

It is nature's great restorer of health. It is a thorough restorer of the blood, it gives tone and strength to the system. Acts as a general tonic, builds up the system, prevents disease, regulates the liver and kidneys, moves habitual constipation and increases flesh and appetite. Ask your druggist for it. 50c. per bottle.

BROWN'S IRON TONIC

School Land. School Land.

PUBLIC DOMAIN, PUBLIC DOMAIN.

Forfeited Lands.

Forfeited Lands.

DO YOU KNOW that the Supreme Court of Texas has decided that all the Public Domain in Texas belongs to the Free School Fund, and that the Legislature has just passed an act placing 3,000,000 acres of the Public Domain on the market for sale as school land at \$1.00 and \$1.50 per acre, on 40 years' time, at only 3 per cent interest, which will take effect 90 days after the adjournment of the Legislature?

DO YOU KNOW about when the forfeited list of school lands will be sent out by the General Land Office to the County Clerks of each County placing each forfeited section on the market for sale again?

DO YOU KNOW in what County a title state Public Free School Land is on the market for sale?

DO YOU WANT a book giving the full text of the State law in regard to the purchase of Public Free School Land, together with the resources of the various sections of the State and statistics in regard to them of great value to you?

DO YOU WANT a map of the State by counties?

DO YOU WANT to see the act of Legislature just passed placing this 3,000,000 acres of Public Domain on the market for sale, which will take effect 90 days after the adjournment of the Legislature?

DO YOU WANT to be instructed as to what steps to take in order to place yourself in a position to secure some of this Public Domain, which will be on the market, and to secure some of the forfeited sections which will be forfeited when the list are sent out?

If you are interested in the above, then send \$1.00, either by personal check or money order, to the undersigned for a copy of his book with map of Texas, giving School Land Law and telling how to buy same, with list of counties in which it is located, and a copy of the recent act of the Legislature which will be invaluable to you if you wish to secure a home.

CHAS. P. SCHIVENER, Formerly State Comptroller Draftsman, Box 405, Austin, Texas. References: Hon. John H. Reagan, Railroad Commissioner; Hon. E. P. Wilmer, Pres. Austin National Bank.

\$8500 STOCK OF HARDWARE

to trade for farm or land. Write quick. M. L. Chambers & Co., Ft. Worth, Tex.

Admitted with Thompson's Eye Water

If you will buy three

Old Virginia Cheroots

and smoke them to-day you will get the greatest amount of comfort and satisfaction that 5 cents will buy in a smoke, and get it three times over! You haven't any idea how good they are and cannot have until you try them. Try three to-day instead of a 5c. cigar.

Two hundred million Old Virginia Cheroots smoked this year.

Ask your own dealer. Price, 3 for 5 cents.

DR. MOFFETT'S TEETHINA

Teething Powders

Aids Digestion, Regulates the Bowels, Makes Teething Easy. TEETHINA Relieves the Bowel Troubles of Children of Any Age.

Write quick. M. L. Chambers & Co., Ft. Worth, Tex.

IF IT FAILS

Go to your merchant and get

YOUR MONEY BACK

VAN VLEET-MANSFI

PLANTATION CHILL CURE is Guaranteed.

We will refund to him. Price, 50 cents. Sold by All Druggists.

PHANTOM SHIP

The Flying Dutchman.

—BY CAPTAIN MARRYAT.

CHAPTER XIV.—(Continued.)

In a few days Amine and Philip took leave of the priests, and quitted for Amsterdam—Father Meyen taking charge of the voyage until Amine's return. On his arrival, Philip called upon the directors of the company, who promised him a ship on his return from the voyage he was about to enter upon, making a condition that he should become part owner of the vessel. To this Philip consented, and went down to visit the Vrow Katerina, the ship to which he had been appointed as first mate. She was still unrigged, and the fleet was not expected to sail for two months. Only part of the crew were on board, and the captain, who lived at Dort, had not yet arrived.

So far as Philip could judge, the Vrow Katerina was a very inferior vessel; she was larger than many of the others, but old, and badly constructed; nevertheless, as she had been several voyages to India, and had returned in safety, it was to be presumed that she could not have been taken up by the company if they had not been satisfied as to her seaworthiness. Having given a few directions to the men who were on board, Philip returned to the hostelry where he had secured apartments for himself and Amine.

The next day, as Philip was superintending the fitting of the rigging, the captain of the Vrow Katerina arrived, and, stepping on board of her by the plank which communicated with the quay, the first thing he did was to run to the mainmast and embrace it with both arms, although there was no small portion of tallow on it to smear the cloth of his coat.

"Oh, my dear Vrow, my Katerina!" cried he, as if he were speaking to a female. "How do you do? I am so glad to see you again; you have been quite well, I hope? You do not like being laid up in this way. Never mind, my dear creature! You shall soon be handsome again."

The name of this personage who thus made love to his vessel was Wilhelm Barentz. He was a young man, apparently not thirty years of age, of diminutive stature and delicate proportions. His face was handsome, but womanish. His movements were rapid and restless, and there was that appearance in his eye which would have warranted the supposition that he was a little flighty, even if his conduct had not fully proved the fact.

No sooner were the ecstasies of the captain over than Philip introduced himself to him, and informed him of his appointment. "Oh! you are the first mate of the Vrow Katerina. Sir, you are a very fortunate man. Next to being captain of her, first mate is the most enviable situation in the world."

"Certainly not on account of her beauty," observed Philip; "she may have many other good qualities."

"Not on account of her beauty! Why, sir, I say (as my father has said before me, and it was his Vrow before it was mine) that she is the handsomest vessel in the world. At present you cannot judge; and besides being the handsomest vessel, she has every good quality under the sun."

"I am glad to hear it, sir," replied Philip; "it proves that one should never judge by appearances. But is she not very old?"

"Old! not more than twenty-eight years—just in her prime. Stop, my dear sir, till you see her dancing on the water, and then you will do nothing all day but discourse with me upon her excellence, and I have no doubt that we shall have a very happy time together."

"Provided the subject be not exhausted," replied Philip.

"That it never will be on my part; and allow me to observe, Mr. Vanderdecken, that any officer who finds fault with the Vrow Katerina quarrels with me. I am her knight, and I have already fought three men in her defense. I trust I shall not have to fight a fourth."

Philip smiled; he thought that she was not worth while fighting for; but he acted upon the suggestion, and from that time forward he never ventured to express an opinion against the beautiful Vrow Katerina.

The crew were soon complete, the vessel rigged, her sails bent, and she was anchored in the stream, surrounded by the other ships composing the fleet to be dispatched. The cargo was then received on board, and as soon as her hold was full, there came, to Philip's great vexation, an order to receive on board one hundred and fifty soldiers and other passengers, many of whom were accompanied by their wives and families. Philip worked hard, for the captain did nothing but praise the vessel, and at last they had embarked everything, and the fleet was ready to sail.

It was now time to part with Amine, who had remained at the hostelry, and to whom Philip had dedicated every spare moment that he could obtain. The fleet was expected to sail in two days, and it was decided that on the morrow they should part. Amine was cool and collected. She felt convinced that her husband would again be

with her as they separated on the beach, and he stepped into the boat in which he was to be pulled on board.

"Yes," thought Amine, as she watched the form of her husband, as she distanced between them increased; "yes, I know that we shall meet again. It is not this voyage which is to be fatal to you or me; but I have a dark foreboding that the next, in which I shall join you, will separate us forever—in which way I know not—but it is destined. The priests talk of free will. Is it free will which takes him away from me? Yes, yes. But he is not permitted, for he must fulfill his destiny. Free will! Why, if it were not destiny it were tyranny. I feel, and I have felt, as if these priests are my enemies; but why I know not; they are both good men, and the creed they teach is good. Good will and charity, love to all, forgiveness of injuries, not judging others. All this is good; and yet my heart whispers to me that—but the boat is alongside, and Philip is climbing up the vessel. Farewell, farewell, my dearest husband. I would I were a man! No! no! 'tis better as it is."

Amine watched till she could no longer perceive Philip, and then walked slowly to the hostelry. The next day, when she arose, she found that the fleet had sailed at daybreak, and the channel, which had been so crowded with vessels, was now untenanted.

"He is gone," muttered Amine. "Now for many months of patient, calm endurance—I cannot say of living, for I exist but in his presence."

CHAPTER XV.

We must leave Amine to her solitude and follow the fortunes of Philip. The fleet had sailed with a flowing sheet, and bore gallantly down the Zuyder Zee, but they had not been under way an hour before the Vrow Katerina was left a mile or two astern. Myneer Barentz found fault with the setting and trimming of the sails, and with the man at the helm, who was repeatedly changed; in short, with everything but his dear Vrow Katerina; but all would not do; she still dropped astern, and proved to be the worst sailing vessel in the fleet.

"Myneer Vanderdecken," said he, at last, "the Vrow, as my father used to say, is not so very fast before the wind. Vessels that are good on a wind seldom are; but this I will say, that, in every other point of sailing, there is no other vessel in the fleet equal to the Vrow Katerina."

"Besides," observed Philip, who perceived how anxious the captain was on the subject, "we are heavily laden, and have so many troops on deck."

The fleet cleared the sands, and were then close-hauled, when the Vrow Katerina proved to sail even more slowly than before.

"When we are so very close-hauled," observed Myneer Barentz, "the Vrow does not go so well; but a point free, and then you will see how she will show her stern to the whole fleet. She is a fine vessel, Myneer Vanderdecken, is she not?"

"A very fine, roomy vessel," replied Philip, which was all that, in consequence, he could say.

The fleet sailed on, sometimes on a wind, sometimes free, but let the point of sailing be what it might, the Vrow Katerina was invariably astern, and the fleet had to leave her at sunset to enable her to keep company; still the captain continued to declare that the point of sailing on which they happened to be was the only point in which the Vrow Katerina was deficient. Unfortunately the vessel had other points quite as bad as her sailing; she was cranky, leaky, and did not answer the helm well, but Myneer Barentz was not to be convinced. He adored his ship, and, like all men desperately in love, he could see no fault in his mistress. But others were not so blind, and the admiral, finding the voyage so much delayed by the bad sailing of one vessel, determined to leave her to find her way by herself as soon as she had passed the Cape. He was, however, spared the cruelty of deserting her, for a heavy gale came on which dispersed the whole fleet, and on the second day the good ship Vrow Katerina found herself alone, laboring heavily in the trough of the sea, leaking so much as to require hands constantly at the pumps, and drifting before the gales as fast to leeward almost as she usually sailed. For a week the gale continued, and each day did her situation become more alarming. Crowded with troops, lumbered with heavy stores, she groaned and labored while whole seas washed over her, and the men could hardly stand at the pumps. Philip was active, and exerted himself to the utmost, encouraging the worn-out men, securing where sought with given way, and little interfered with by the captain, who was himself no sailor.

"Well," observed the captain to Philip, as they held on by the belaying pins, "you'll acknowledge that she is a fine weatherly vessel in a gale—is she not? Softly, my beauty, softly, continued he, speaking to the vessel as she plunged heavily into the waves, and every timber groaned. "Softly, my dear, softly! How these poor devils

in the other ships must be knocking about now. Heh! Myneer Vanderdecken, we have the start of them this time; they must be a terrible long way down to leeward. Don't you think so?"

"I really cannot pretend to say," replied Philip, smiling.

"Why, there's not one of them in sight. Yes! by heavens, there is! Look on our lee beam. I see one now. Well, she must be a capital sailor, at all events; look there, a point abaft the beam. Mercy on me, how stiff she must be to carry such a press of canvas!"

Philip had already seen her. It was a large ship on a wind, and on the same tack as they were. In a gale, in which no vessel could carry the top-sails, the Vrow Katerina being under close-reefed fore-sails and staysails, the ship seemed to be leeward standing under a press of sail—top-gallant sails, royals, flying-jib, and every stitch of canvas which could be set in a light breeze. The waves were running mountain high, bearing each minute the Vrow Katerina down to the gun-wale; and the ship seen appeared not to be affected by the tumultuous waters, but sailed steadily and smoothly on an even keel. At once Philip knew it must be the Phantom Ship, in which his father's doom was being fulfilled.

"Very odd, is it not?" observed Myneer Barentz.

Philip felt such an oppression on his chest that he could not reply. As he held on with one hand, he covered up his eyes with the other.

But the seamen had now seen the vessel, and the legend was too well known. Many of the troops had climbed on deck when the report was circulated, and all eyes were now fixed upon the supernatural vessel, when a heavy squall burst upon the Vrow Katerina, accompanied with peals of thunder and heavy rain, rendering it so thick that nothing could be seen. In a quarter of an hour it cleared away, and, when they looked to leeward, the stranger was no longer in sight.

"Merciful heaven! she must have been upset, and has gone down in the squall!" said Myneer Barentz. "I thought as much, carrying such a press of sail. There never was a ship that could carry more than the Vrow Katerina. It was madness on the part of the captain of that vessel, but I suppose he wished to keep up with us. Heh! Myneer Vanderdecken?"

Philip did not reply to these remarks, which fully proved the madness of his captain. He felt that his ship was doomed, and when he thought of the numbers on board who might be sacrificed he shuddered. After a pause he said:

"Myneer Barentz, this gale is likely to continue, and the best ship that ever was built cannot, in my opinion, stand such weather. I should advise that we bear up and run back to Table Bay to refit. Depend upon it, we shall find the whole fleet there before us."

"Never fear for the good ship Vrow Katerina," replied the captain; "see what weather she makes of it."

"Cursed bad," observed one of the seamen, for the seamen had gathered near to Philip to hear what his advice might be. "If I had known that she was such an old crazy beast I never would have trusted myself on board. Myneer Vanderdecken is right; we must go back to Table Bay or worse befall us. That ship to leeward has given us warning—she is not seen for nothing—ask Mr. Vanderdecken, captain; he knows that well, for he is a sailor."

This appeal to Philip made him start; it was, however, made without any knowledge of Philip's interest in the Phantom Ship.

(To be continued.)

The Prince's Defence.

Prince Louis Esterhazy, military attaché of the Austrian embassy at London, was recently traveling alone on an English railway when an elegantly dressed woman entered the carriage. Presently she dropped her handkerchief and employed other expedients to start a conversation, but without avail, for the prince tranquilly smoked his cigar and took no notice of her. At last, as the train approached a station, the woman suddenly tore her hat from her head, disheveled her hair, and, as the train came to a standstill, put her head out of the window and shrieked for assistance. The railroad officials hurried to the scene, and to them the woman asserted that she had been terribly insulted by the prince. The prince did not stir from his seat, but continued tranquilly smoking his cigar, and the stationmaster exclaimed: "What have you got to say to the charge?" Without the slightest appearance of concern the prince, who was seated in the further corner of the carriage, replied: "Only this, and with that he pointed to the cigar which showed a beautiful gray ash considerably over an inch in length. The station-master was wise in his generation, and on perceiving the ash in the prince's cigar, he touched his hat, said quietly, "That's all right, sir," and arrested the woman instead—Argonaut.

An Outrage.

Tenant—Some of the plaster in my kitchen fell down last night, and I want you to replace it. Landlord—What caused it? "The man who occupies the floor above sneezed." Landlord—Well, some people think because they pay rent they can carry on just as if they lived in a hotel.

Snakes in South Africa fear the secretary bird, and will even crawl away from its shadow. The bird can easily kill a snake twice its size.

OUR BUDGET OF FUN.

SOME GOOD JOKES ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

A Variety of Jokes, Old and New, Original and Selected—Fits and Jest from the Tide of Humor—Witty Sayings.

Gentle Mildred.
Fair Mildred has a tender heart;
It makes her sad to see
Bad boys copy the birdie's nest
And tear it from the tree;
Yet, while she sorrows for the bird
The solemn truth is that
She always has a wing or two
Affixed unto her hat.
Fair Mildred has a tender heart;
She says the butcher who
Would slay a little calf must
Be cruel through and through,
Yet while she chides the butcher and
Abhors his cruel steel,
Sweet Mildred, tender past compare,
Is very fond of veal.
—Chicago News.

His Philosophy.

"Not gwine ter meetin' dis mornin', Brer Henderson?"
"Cyarn' do it, parson. Got ter hoe over some corn, jist planted."
"But cyarn' de corn wait?"
"Not so well as de Lord can."

One Who Escaped.

"Your father, I think, was a literary man," remarked the passenger sitting on the end of the car seat. "I knew him pretty well, being somewhat in the same line of work myself."
"Possibly, sir," stily replied the passenger who was occupying two seats. "Literature with him, however, was merely an avocation and not a vocation. He didn't have to follow it, as some people do. When he got tired of it he laid down the pen."
"Laid down the pen, did he?" rejoined the other. "I notice he seems to have let one of the hogs out."
—Chicago Tribune.

Appropos of Summer.

Husband—My dear, I want to ask one favor before you go off on that long visit.
Wife—A thousand, my love. What is it?
"Don't try to put the house in order before you leave."
"It isn't hard work."
"Perhaps not, but think of the expense of telegraphing to you every time I want to find anything."—Pearson's Weekly.

One of Those Questions.

They had been talking about the insurance on the church, when the little one suddenly broke into the conversation.
"The church is God's house, isn't it?" she asked.
"Yes, dear," replied the mother.
"And does he get the insurance if it burns down?" was the next question.—Chicago Post.

Had to Stick to the Figures.

"Why are Brown's gas bills so much lighter than his neighbors' bills?" asked the manager of the company.
"Do be born so much less gas?"
"No," replied the meter inspector, "but the suspicious scoundrel always goes to the meter with me and jots down the figures himself."—Chicago Post.

A Certainty.

"Well, old fellow, are you going to the organ recital in the saloon to-night?"
"No, thank you; I am having all the organ recitals I need."

Source of the Trouble.

"Why must you and your wife separate, Pat? Can't the trouble be patched up?"
"No, sir. That's jist it. She won't patch up me pants."—Philadelphia North American.

He Should.

"Bobbler's wedding was the culmination of a romance. He met his wife on a train."
"He did? Why doesn't he sue the company?"—Indianapolis Journal.

Ticket Tapped by Taylor.

Lexington, Ky., July 14.—The Republican state convention got down to business yesterday, and adopted the unanimous report of the platform committee. The platform in substance favors enactment of laws to prevent trusts, pools, etc.; declares that Republican legislation has in the past and will in the future have due regard for the interests of legitimate business enterprises, "such legislation being a remedy for the wrong, and not an embarrassment to industry, enterprise or thrift;" indorses President McKinley's administration and expresses confidence in the policies adopted and measures taken to "restore order and establish progressive governments in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines;" favors further modification of the civil service laws; claims prosperity has followed financial stand of administration. Gov. Bradley was indorsed, and the Goebel law and other Democratic measures passed over the governor's veto were denounced.

The ticket nominated is as follows: Governor, W. S. Taylor. Lieutenant governor, John Marshall. Secretary of state, Caleb Powers. Attorney general, Clifford J. Pratt. Auditor, John S. Sweeney. Treasurer, Walter R. Day. Superintendent of public instruction, John Burke. Commissioner of agriculture, John W. Throckmorton.

Over three hundred speeches were made yesterday, forty-seven by actual count in the contest for attorney general.

Rose at Washington.

Washington, July 14.—Herr Rose, the German consul general at Samoa during the recent exciting events there, arrived in Washington unexpectedly and reported to the German embassy. Ambassador Holleben accompanied Herr Rose to the state department and presented him to Secretary Hay and Assistant Secretary Hill. This gave an opportunity for a rather extended conference on Samoan affairs, in the course of which Herr Rose defended his course during the troublous days of last spring, and explained his views of many of the incidents in which he and Admiral Kautz and the various other officials at Samoa were concerned.

Herr Rose will remain here for several days, then going to Berlin. His visit to Washington is said to have no special significance.

New York View.

New York, July 14.—Among men who have large interests in Texas the opinion seems to prevail that notwithstanding the immense destruction of property and loss attending the floods along the Brazos river, the state as a whole was benefitted by the drenching which it got in connection with the floods.

Some incline to the belief that the country which was so terribly inundated will now be turned over to more scientific farming, and probably divided into smaller farms, run on up to date lines and with new and improved machinery.

Mr. Huntington takes this view also, and says the railways are probably the greatest sufferers as a whole, although of course the man who has lost his home, or the person who has lost his life, is the victim of misfortune.

Nothing Heard.

Washington, July 14.—No representations have been made to the state department as reported from Pretoria, touching the reported intention of American citizens in the Transvaal to become British citizens in order to avoid imprisonment into the Boer army.

Work Finished.

Washington, July 14.—The pension committee of the O. A. R. finished their work by a call at the white house, where they spent some time in conference with the president. Later they made a final visit to the pension bureau, where they examined about thirty cases as the result of published reports and other complaints. After eight or ten had been examined and the committee had agreed with the decisions made it was decided to proceed further along that line.

Seed to be Sown.

Washington, July 14.—Representative Hawley of Texas, who is here in the interest of the Texas flood sufferers, has arranged with the agricultural department for the distribution of seed to the sufferers in the Brazos valley. Owing to the extensive devastations, the seed will be sent to the postoffices nearest the desolated region for distribution by the postmasters.

There is an outbreak in Peru.

Appraisal Ordered.

Washington, July 14.—To determine questions growing out of prize money claims the navy department has ordered an appraisal of the captured Spanish cruiser Maria Teresa and all of the war material recovered from other ships engaged in the battle of Santiago bay. The Reina Mercedes has been appraised at \$75,000.

Gen. Otis wants 2500 horses shipped him for use of cavalry.

For Subversive Courts.

Washington, July 14.—The commissioners of the District of Columbia, through Commissioner Wright, called a meeting at the Masonic temple on last evening at 8 o'clock to appoint committees and arrange for extending relief to the Texas flood sufferers. An enthusiastic audience assembled.

Hon. John B. Wright, in an eloquent address, opened the meeting, and will serve as chairman of the committee appointed to solicit and receive subscriptions.

Hon. H. Clay Evans, commissioner of pensions, was called to the chair and ably presided. Capt. W. S. Scott, U. S. A., a native of Texas, was appointed secretary.

Committees were then formed for soliciting aid.

Representatives of the various labor unions of the United States took an active interest and have promised substantial assistance. Everything points to a liberal fund being raised in Washington for the purpose indicated.

Addresses were made by representative men and women.

Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Brigham spoke most feelingly on the situation and promised the active cooperation of the department of agriculture in assisting the afflicted farmers.

The colored element of the city was well represented and a stirring address delivered by the Rev. Mr. Tolliver (colored) of Texas.

A meeting of Texas ladies was held at 4:30 yesterday afternoon in the office of Hon. R. B. Hawley, about thirty being present, and plans were formulated for soliciting and forwarding aid.

The best people of the District of Columbia, as well as labor organizations and local Texans, are interested, and beneficial results are expected.

New Treasurer.

Washington, July 14.—Charles G. Dawes, comptroller of the currency, has resigned the office of treasurer of the Lafayette Memorial commission because of his inability, in the pressure of official duties, to supervise the sale of the \$50,000 of souvenir coins voted by congress in aid of the Lafayette memorial monument, and which will soon be in the hands of the commission. Commissioner General Peck has accepted the resignation and has appointed E. A. Potter, the president of the American Trust and Savings bank of Chicago.

Branch Line.

Paul's Valley, T., July 14.—A mass-meeting of business men was held here to confer with a committee from the Chickasha Business Men's club regarding the proposed Rock Island line from Chickasha to Paul's Valley.

The terms asked by the Rock Island people were acceded to, and work on the road will begin at once. The engineering corps is now on the way to Chickasha. This line will probably be extended through to South McAlester.

McLaurin Leader.

Atlanta, Ga. July 14.—A special from Jackson, Miss., says: Gov. McLaurin has attained such a lead in the county primaries that his election as United States senator is practically assured. He has seventy-two votes in the primaries thus far held and only ninety are necessary to elect.

The British ship Carthage Castle was wrecked off Rockingham, Australia, and the crew perished. The City of York was also wrecked off Rottneat Island, Australian coast, and the captain and eleven men are missing.

Confederate Veteran Gone.

Atlanta, Ga. July 14.—Maj. John Calhoun Courtney, a Confederate veteran, president of the Virginia Society of Atlanta, secretary of the Capital City club and manager of the Western Union Telegraph company, died at his home in this city last night, at the age of 65.

Maj. Courtney was a native of Virginia. Early in life he entered the field of telegraphy, and during the civil war was closely associated with Gen. Lee, Beauregard and Johnston.

Terry Hangers' Flag.

Indianapolis, Ind., July.—The captured battleflag of Terry's Texas rangers will be returned to the state of Texas on Oct. 5 at the exposition at Dallas. The flag will be carried to Texas by Gov. Mount and staff, and an elaborate ceremonial for the exchange of courtesies between the two states has been arranged.

Wm. Goings was hanged at Goodland, I. T., for the murder of his uncle.

The ninth annual convention of the Young People's Baptist union commenced at Richmond, Va., on the 12th, with a large attendance. President Chapman delivered an interesting address. Woodruff Place church, Indianapolis, Ind., won the senior banner in the "conquest missionary work."

George Ward and adopted son, Ralph, were drowned near Austin, while endeavoring to ford the Colorado river.

LOCAL.

J. O. Cameron visited Roswell, Wednesday.

Beat the cigar in town—White Squadron—at Gamble's.

G. A. Richardson, of Roswell, was in town Thursday and Friday.

Rains have at last come to all portions of Eddy county and range is the finest for years.

W. B. Anderson has been confined to his home by sickness the past two or three days.

Miss Berta Lavery left Thursday evening for Midland, where she will visit relatives.

A. N. Pratt is still confined to his home by illness having been taken worse Thursday night.

Will Merchant, of San Simon ranch, left Thursday for the east to take treatment for his eyes.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Cowden, of Midland, who have been here visiting, returned home Tuesday.

All are especially invited to attend the League services at the Methodist church to-morrow evening.

L. Winfield Scott and R. P. Robertson, two of the cattle kings of the west, transacted business in town Monday.

C. B. Smith, editor of the Pecos News, came up Thursday and looked over the best sugar factory and other sights.

Rev. Hammons, of the Methodist church, went up to Hagerman this morning to preach at that place to-morrow.

Miss Maude Cowden returned home to Midland Tuesday evening after a visit of several weeks with the Misses Lavery.

Clabe Merchant Sr., spent several days in town this week. He will have charge at San Simon ranch during the absence of his son, Will.

W. H. Hutchinson started home from Alamogordo this week but was taken very ill while on the train and was taken to the hospital in El Paso. Mrs. Hutchinson was wired and left Wednesday for El Paso.

A washout on the railway near Arno delayed trains one day. The washout occurred Sunday night and washed one end of a bridge about twenty feet down stream. The repairs were made in about eight hours.

D. J. Merry, one of the old timers hereabouts, came down from Elizabethtown this week by wagon in company with some other parties to prospect on Rocky Arroyo. They headed for home Thursday not having even drove into Carlsbad.

H. E. Perkins was thrown from a wild broncho Wednesday at 4 p. m. on Hill Arnold's place at Seven Rivers, sustaining a fracture of both bones of the right forearm. He came to town and the fracture was reduced by Drs. Wheeler & Moehlan.

There will be no preaching services at the M. E. church to-morrow, July 23rd, but will be regular services the fifth Sunday. The theme for the Sunday evening service will be "The Physical Effects of Sin." All are cordially invited, especially the young people.

The water was turned off from the canal for several days this week, during which time thousands of fish perished in the canal. Fish are not any too plentiful and some kind of netting should be placed at the head of the canal to prevent fish going into the canal.

Mrs. Jas. Carpenter was paid \$2,000 Thursday by the Woodmen of the World, in which order her husband was insured. The monument has been ordered and will be erected with appropriate unveiling ceremonies when it arrives. This is the only order which declares that the remains of no member shall lie in an unmarked grave.

Black river and Florence young people indulged in a fish-fry last week at the mouth of Black river. Among the nice things enjoyed was plenty to eat, such as cake, pie, pickles, fish and sand. Fishing was, of course, the order of the day and continued till midnight with a candy breaking at ten p. m. In the morning about five o'clock all were awakened by a nice shower, which caused a stampede for shelter under the wagons. Breakfast served all went fishing (for suckers mostly) until about noon when all started home well pleased with themselves and the world in general.

Receiver Rogers of the old First National bank, will sell a large quantity of land, town lots and a few sundries on Monday, Aug. 31, at 10 a. m. in front of the court house to close out the assets of the bank. The lots and lands will certainly go for almost nothing as the bargain hunters had better look out or they will miss the snags. Many of the lots are close to the center of town and some of the land with water right only a couple of miles from town. Notice the advertisement in another column. Parties wishing a schedule of all property to be sold will receive a copy of the pamphlet containing lists at the bank or from Receiver Rogers.

Wednesday about 3 a. m., Mr. J. M. Pardue, who sleeps in the second story of the Osborne block, heard a noise at the front door of his store which he took for granted was a burglar trying to gain an entrance. Accordingly Mr. Pardue hopped out of bed, threw his overcoat around him and with his heavy artillery ready for action proceeded down the front steps to investigate. He found a man at the south door of his store, when Pardue opened fire without ceremony. After shooting three times without creating an impression on the individual, much less puncturing his carcass, Pardue decided to change his tactics. Accordingly he asked what it was when the man raised up and asked, "Who, me?" The man had gained his feet by this time and it was now his turn to investigate. He struck a match and after finding it was Mr. Pardue who had spoken to him, wanted to know what all that shooting meant. Mr. Pardue was surprised to find his supposed-to-be-burglar was Geo. Mason, of Seven Rivers, who had imbibed a little too freely and had laid down against the front door to sleep it off. An explanation followed and both parties were surprised, Mason to think he had been mistaken for a burglar, while Mr. Pardue was the more surprised to think he had shot three times at a sleeping man not more than seven feet distant and never touched him nor hair. Mr. Pardue is now of the opinion that he needs practice in the use of firearms and is not thinking of making any public exhibitions in this line soon.

Lowney's fresh candies at Gamble's. The teacher's normal opens Monday morning, Dr. Emerson having been appointed as conductor.

Jack Wilson, Gus Goodwin and Mr. Daniels went out to Rocky Arroyo one day this week and spent the night fishing. They report a good catch and also a good soaking rain.

WANTED!—At Pardue's, chickens and eggs for cash.

The Epworth League will hold a special meeting at the M. E. church to-morrow (Sunday) evening at 8 o'clock, for which the following special program has been prepared.

Opening Song.....
Scripture reading, "Honoring the Lord's Day," Exodus 20:8-11. Rev. I. B. Smith.
Prayer.....
Bible references.....
Song.....
"What are the Duties of a Young Christian?"..... Miss Tena Nymeyer.
Song.....
"How we Should Keep the Lord's Day"..... Miss Maude Hughes.
Solo..... Mrs. I. D. T. Smith.
"Why should we keep the Sabbath?"..... Miss Mattie Bell.
"How is the Sabbath a Two-fold Memorial?"..... Charles Draper.
Song.....
Announcement.....
Closing Prayer.....

Attention!

Watch attention, carefully, experienced, painstaking attention. Attention that will keep your fine mechanism in perfect condition. It doesn't take much oil to make it mark time, but it must have that little and have it at the right time. It is our business to correct all deficiencies about a watch and make it keep correct time. It is our ambition to add to the reputation we think we have, in no small measure, already established, of doing honest, thorough watch repairing.

If you send us word we will call for your clock, watch or jewelry and deliver same to you when finished.

Eddy Drug Co.

Summer Normal.

The Eddy County Normal Institute for teachers will be held at Carlsbad beginning Monday, July 24, and continuing two weeks. The publication of this notice has been delayed by the sickness of Mr. Pratt, county superintendent.

A. J. RICHMOND, Conductor.

Lowney's fresh candies at Gamble's. A peach cobbler after church is well made them from Sharpe's peaches. Sharpe's wagon is on the streets with them every day.

Sidney Gilmore is busy replacing the roof on the Pierce block with tin instead of steel. He received 6000 pounds of tin for the purpose. Sid has more tin than some people have hay.

Mr. Swanson has purchased from J. B. Joyce the two lots on the corner of Canon and Shaw streets, west of the Lucius Anderson home for \$250, and is erecting a neat fence around the property.

Will Lucas, twin brother of George, the transfer proprietor, was in town this week. Will has quit the employ of Conway, the big saloon man.

BLACKMORE'S

BLACKMORE'S

Best Line of Cigars in Town.

Don't Commit Suicide!

By taking stale drugs—like some stores sell—when you can always secure from us

The Newest and Freshest Drugs in Town.

Paints, Oils, Brushes and Sundries.

T. F. BLACKMORE.

2 Doors south of Hotel.

Hillside Dairy Farm,

F. E. BRYANT, Proprietor.

Fresh Cream, Milk and Butter Delivered to All Parts of the City.

Special Cows for Invalids and Children.

COWS FROM OUR REGISTERED HERD OF JERSEY CATTLE FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES.

INSPECTION INVITED.

We Don't Puff and Blow

about paying printers high salaries—it is some thing for a man to get big pay. Many men printers get big salaries. The printer does the big end of the job, printing for business men in Eddy county and lets the other fellow puff about big salaries, etc. If you want good printing because it is cheap see this office, but if you want snooty work by bun printers go elsewhere. Don't come to this office.

Jim Christopher went up to Weed last week and arrested one Tom Weatherby, who was wanted in Erath county, Texas, for murder. Weatherby was charged with the murder of a man named Miller in Erath county the Monday before Christmas last, also an attempt to murder A. J. Simpson. Weatherby gave bond but skipped in February, forfeiting his bond. He first went to El Paso and then to Alamogordo and from there to near Weed. While in that section he made a trip to Endee, this territory, with cattle. Weatherby was interviewed in the jail and said that he was perfectly innocent, that he had no gun at the time he was charged with the assault to murder. Sheriff R. T. Hume, of Stephenville, who came in Thursday, said that Weatherby had a pretty good case but his jumping his bond would be against him. Weatherby was located by a letter from Sheriff Hume to Sheriff Stewart of this county who sent Christopher up to Weed to look for Weatherby. Hume left with his prisoner Thursday evening.

The folks are all smiles over Sharpe's peaches you will find them at Gamble's.

SISTERS SCHOOL...

The Sisters of Mercy of Stanton, Tex., will open their school the first Monday in September.

Monthly Rates:

Tuition and board.....\$12.00
Washing.....1.00
Music.....5.00

Address: Sister Superior, Mercy Convent, Stanton, Texas.

The following party visited the big cave Tuesday in four rigs:

Misses Zena, Leek Nora Ward, Maud Clark, Maggie Gann, Jennie Stewart, Mamie and Ruth Brewer, Alta and Nellie Merrifield and Mrs. D. D. Clark. Messrs. Horst Luck, Frank Hainwater, J. D. Christopher, Anso Stewart, Fred Nymeyer, Bob Haney, D. D. Clark Jr., Ira Bryant, Frank Lavery, Bob Gifford. The party left at eight a. m. and put in five hours at the cave returning at 8 p. m.

Mr. J. M. Saur, of Shannon City, Ia., is the guest of Mr. & Mrs. T. J. Welch. He will remain for a time for health.

Maynard Sharpe remembered the CURRENT force this week with a basket of fine peaches. They were the Crosby peach and were the largest, best flavored peaches ever produced in the Pecos Valley. Mr. Sharpe this week began marketing this peach and finds it hard work to supply the trade.

Stanley White who left here last year for his old Colorado home returned by wagon this week, Monday. He says the Pecos Valley is good enough for him.

Mrs. Kincaid has been very ill the past week at the home of her mother Mrs. Dora Smith. Mr. Kincaid is up from Poyab where he is employed by the T. & P.

Charley Von John, formerly of Chicago has made arrangements to open a market and will sell Kansas City refrigerator meats. Notice his add in another column.

S. T. Bitting and M. J. Murray headed for Seven Rivers, Saturday evening on a fishing tour. A hundred perch, several black bass and cat fish was the result.

No more relief but a sure cure for dandruff. Cure or no pay.

ELITE SHAVING PARLOR, Opposite Postoffice.

FOR SALE: Fine Stock ranch near railway. Private water right. 100 acres deeded. Good improvements, at only ten dollars per acre. Call or write.

WM. H. MULLANE, Carlsbad N. M.

THE NEW

ELITE

Is now ready for business with three first-class workmen.

No Cut Price.

First-class place and first prices. You answer the question, are you an

ELITE?

J. M. Summey, Proprietor.

Reduced Rates for Summer Trips.

Commencing June 1st and continuing to and including September 30th, 1909, the Texas & Pacific Railway Co. will sell round trip summer tourist tickets to points in Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Ontario, Pennsylvania, Quebec, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin, at a considerable reduction in rates.

See the nearest ticket agent for full information or write E. F. Turner, G. P. & T. A., Dallas, Texas.

Pecos Valley Steam Laundry.

Work first-class, prices reasonable, Free delivery and collection. Give us a trial. Patronize home industry.

W. L. HUGHES, Agent, Office at Gen Barber Shop.

Springer, N. M., July 10.—The latest and entirely authentic account of the fight between the officers and the train robbers at Cimarron, shows a result of one man, Sheriff Farr, killed, whose body was taken to Walsenburg; deputy marshal, H. M. Love, critically wounded, a bullet striking a large pocket knife in his pocket and driving it through his leg near the hip, inflicting a ghastly wound; John Smith, who volunteered his services to Marshal Foraker, shot through the fleshy portion of the calf of his leg, not dangerous.

The wounded men were brought a distance of eight miles to Cimarron yesterday. A posse visited the camp of the outlaws which appears to have been their headquarters for two months past, and found one of the outlaws' horses killed and another was so badly injured that they killed it.

The body of the outlaw McGinnis, supposed to have been killed, cannot be found. It is certain, however, that he is badly wounded and was taken along by his partners in crime, the three only having two horses between them to get away on.

United States Marshal Foraker, just arrived here, says that the above is correct. He brought along a pack and die, identified as one taken from the express car at Folsom. In the camp of the robbers the marshal and party also found fully thirty pounds of dynamite and he has no doubt whatever that they were the same parties that held up the train at Folsom. A posse of deputy marshals reinforced by ten more officers, have started in pursuit with the bandits forty hours in the lead. The rewards offered for the two dead or alive aggregate \$500 each.

Marshal Foraker says he believes one or more of them are wanted for other train robberies, and that if they are the men he thinks they are there is a reward of \$1,500 on the head of each. One of the men is supposed to be Sam Ketchum who was in a robbery about a year ago at the same place where the robbery of a week ago occurred. The other two go by the names of M. McGinnis and W. G. Franks. The latter about two weeks ago received a 30.40 Winchester and a thousand rounds of ammunition. Marshal Foraker says that badly handicapped as they are with the wounded man, it will be almost impossible for the bandits to get away. They are supposed to be heading for La Bello or Taos.

Midland Carnival.

Everything promises fair that the Cowboy Carnival and Fine Stock Show at Midland, August 29th to September 2nd, will surpass anything of the kind ever before attempted in West Texas. Two great roping contests for purses of \$300 and \$150 will be features of the entertainment. Many new and novel attractions will be introduced.

Full program and information may be had by addressing C. E. Dorville, secretary, Midland, Texas.

Buggies.

The Finest Line Ever Brought to the Valley. Come and See Them!

Harness and Saddles.

Repair Work Done.

Pat Murray.

The street grading work now being done of McElites and Asbury is of a good substantial character inasmuch as the grading is being done the full width of the street instead of leaving an embankment between the grade and the ditch, as was the case heretofore. Let all citizens take an interest in this work and the city of Carlsbad will have good streets.

Pliny Cochran, broker of "Hooley" is in Ponce Porto Rico from which point he sent a year's subscription to the CURRENT.

Bryant & Estes

Painters and Paper Hangers

Decorators and Sign Writers....

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

We allow none to underbid us or do better work.

FOR SALE.—My lot and building at 2900.

E. F. CARLE.

Mrs. M. P. Kerr left Tuesday for Alamogordo to visit relatives for a couple of weeks.

E. O. Creighton editor of the Roswell Record made a flying trip to Carlsbad the first of the week.

Defy the doctor, druggist and sexton by eating Sharp's peaches. Gamble sells them, so does Lavery.

Mr. Wm. Schon of Pomeroy Ia. came in last week and will engage in the meat market business with Charles Von John.

The round house and shop crew consisting of Wm. Findall, Mr. Bell and the black smith Mr. Miller and helper left for Roswell Tuesday morning. The shop whistle blew for the last Monday night.

Bowles Young one of the old time railway employees has been here since the first. He has been ill for a year with bronchial trouble and is in hope the climate will benefit him. Bowles has been employed on the E. P. & N. E. for some time in El Paso.

Kansas City Meat Market.

Monday, July 24th,

I will open a first-class meat market in this city, quotations as follows:

Loin Steak per pound.....	15c
Porterhouse.....	18c
Round steak.....	12c
Shoulder steak.....	12c
Mutton chops.....	12c
Pork chops.....	12c
Pork loin.....	15c
Ham.....	20c
Bologna.....	15c
Vienies.....	15c
Link Sausage.....	10c
Raw Smoked Ham.....	20c
Boiled Ham.....	20c
Breakfast Bacon.....	15c

Every Friday Fish and Oysters.

I will run a delivery to all parts of the city and desire your patronage. Give me a call.

Charley Von John.

Eat plenty of Sharpe's Crosby peaches and defy the doctor, druggist and undertaker, J. E. Lavery sells them, so does Gamble. For a church or state dinner use Sharpe's peaches procure them from the wagon.

A. R. Teeple who returned last week to take his old position in the auditor's office of the railway reports having met a large number of former Eddy people in different portions of the territory. Ernest Baleom and John Winslow were met at Pinos Altos. Both have good positions and are doing well. Mr. Teeple, however says he found no place to compare with Carlsbad as a town to make a home because of the fine shade and good climate.

Henry Goding for several years a newspaper employee in Eddy and one of the best descriptive writers has been in Santiago Cuba for some months.

S. T. BITTING, BANKER.

3 Doors Below Hotel Windsor.

Eddy, N. M.

A general banking business done.

Exchange furnished to customers free of charge.

ASIATIC COMPETITION.

Grievous Burden on Industries of White Men.

HANDICAPPED BY GOLD STANDARD.

How the Silver Using Oriental Countries Profit at the Expense of the Gold Standard Countries.—United States Powerless Through its Monetary Position.

Mr. Moreton Prowen, in his memorable letter to the late Richard P. Bland, said:

Your entire financial difficulty is in this. You cannot maintain a sufficient balance of exports over imports to pay \$300,000,000, which you require to meet (1) the interest on your foreign loans; (2) the enormous expenditure of your tourists and residents in Europe; (3) the freight on your pay to British ships. This is a difficulty not at all confined to your country. It is today the case of all debtor communities.

In Australia, where I was traveling recently, I found that the trouble is far more serious than with you. Our colonies there are required to pay nearly \$75,000,000 of interest yearly to England on the loans they have made here. They make this payment chiefly by their large exports of wool. The price of wool having fallen 50 per cent, \$3,000,000 have now been required to pay interest, instead of 1,000,000. The result is that Australia, the most prosperous of pastoral communities only a few years since, has become embarrassed to the last degree, and but for "free wool" in your last tariff bill the situation of Australia must by this time have been desperate. These seven debtor Australian colonies are financially in the same straitened condition because of the fall of prices that any seven of your once prosperous debtor states are now in. Their prospects and yours are equally engulfed by the increasing burden of fixed debts. I believe that not much later the most bigoted gold monometallist will be obliged to recognize the disease.

Since 1873 we have no legislation to depress the price of silver at \$100.000,000 of Asia's are able to buy silver—their silver money—at about half price. These borders of orientals, selling their product in Europe for the gold sovereign, that sovereign now sends them back, when exchanged into silver, twice as many rupees or taels or yens or dollars as was the case 20 years ago, and meanwhile all the evidence shows conclusively that the value, the purchasing power of the Indian rupee, of the Chinese tael, of the Japanese yen, of the dollar of the Malay peninsula, is no whit reduced. This is, I believe, the burden too grievous to be borne by the industries of competing white men, although the press of the great "creditor nation," England, and equally of the great creditor state, New York, reveals in objections to this, the evident and rational explanation of your present troubles.

As to whether by going to free coinage your great community can maintain steady exchanges everywhere at 1 to 10 between gold and silver I am not going to dogmatize. At the Brussels conference I found much difference of opinion. Mr. Herman Schmidt, whose knowledge of exchange problems entitles his opinion to respect, believes that you can. Mr. Drenoff, on the other hand, thought some small gold receipt in New York probably, Mr. Raffalovitch and Mr. Fouquet, two eminent economists, inclined to the view that such a moderate gold premium, acting as a protective tariff, the premium falling when you had a bountiful harvest and large exports, and rising in the event of harvest scarcity and a reduction of exports—that such an automatic tariff as this premium would create is likely to be welcome both to your protectionists and to your free traders, and if so will obviate the necessity in future for frequent changes in your tariff, a consummation much to be desired.

For my own part I have always believed that Lord Aldenham, then Mr. Gibbs, was right when he declared in his evidence before our currency commission in 1880 that any "first class nation," but especially America, could go safely to free coinage. Mr. Gibbs, as you are aware, one of our "merchant princes," a man whose whole life has been spent in trading with every part of the world and to whom exchange complications are as familiar as the points of the compass to a mariner. Who is in a position to ridicule such an authority as this? Certainly not the ordinary editors of daily papers who yet continue to call that "free silver" which Lord Aldenham declared practicable a "craze."

Drummers Out For Revenge.
It is estimated that the trusts, by their consolidation of interests and reduction of expenses, have already thrown \$50,000 commercial travelers out of employment, and these men are preparing to fight the combinations in the only way possible, through politics. That number of such energetic and resourceful workers as the majority of traveling men are is a body to be feared, and their influence is certain to be felt in the coming campaign.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Springfield Bides Vicious Manners.
Even our experience in Cuba with the antiquated Springfield has not waked Alger from his lethargy. Our volunteers are sent 7,000 miles to conquer a half savage foe with guns that get them at the mercy of the enemy. The Philippines, without a government and in comparison with this country practically without funds, can secure Manners that carry 2,000 yards, while our soldiers are handicapped by arms nearly worthless.—New York Journal.

America's Greatest Medicine is Hood's Sarsaparilla, because it is original and is still prepared by competent, experienced and educated pharmacists from the best known purgative, diuretic, and biliousness remedies and stomach tonics, by a combination, proper process.

Greatest Medicine
Hood's Sarsaparilla is a most valuable cure when all other medicines failed, and even when cure seemed impossible by any other medicine than Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has effected wonderful cures of scrofula, salt rheum, psoriasis, blood poisoning, boils, pimples, rheumatism, catarrh and other troubles originating in or promoted by impure state or low condition of the blood. It has cured thousands of cases of dyspepsia, indigestion, nervous dyspepsia, gastritis, catarrh in the stomach and other kindred troubles. It has given nerve, brain and mental strength in cases of nervous prostration and nervous debility, cured that tired feeling and loss of appetite.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
It is a youth-renewer. It hides the age under a luxuriant growth of hair the color of youth. It never fails to restore color to gray hair. It will stop the hair from coming out also. It feeds the hair bulbs. Thin hair becomes thick hair, and short hair becomes long hair. It cleanses the scalp; removes all dandruff, and prevents its formation. We have a book on the Hair which we will gladly send you. If you do not obtain all the benefits you expect from Hood's Sarsaparilla, write the doctor about it. Probably there is some difficulty which may be easily removed. Address, Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass.

SICKNESS WILL DISAPPEAR AND HEALTH WILL BRIGHTEN WOMAN'S LIFE IF SHE USES Dr. Pierce's FAVORITE Prescription IN ALL CASES OF FEMALE WEAKNESS.

Modern Milking Stool.
The cow cannot kick over the milk stool when the invention of Andrew Dahlstrom is used. Besides offering security for the milk, it also affords a seat for the milker. The idea, which is clear-



MILKING STOOL AND PAIR HOLDER.
ly shown in the cut, consists of an ordinary oblong four legged bench of sufficient size to permit of an opening in its top to receive the bucket. This opening has slanting walls, so as to hold the vessel at an angle to facilitate the milking operation.

Buttermilk From Skim Milk.
In a late issue of Home and Farm a number of inquiries were printed as to the feasibility of making good butter milk out of separator skim milk. As there seemed to be some doubt about it in the minds of some of our correspondents, to set that doubt at rest the De Laval separator people have sent us the following communication in regard to inquiries about making buttermilk from separator skim milk: "The usual

FIFTY YEARS OLD

Why let your neighbors know it? And why give them a chance to guess you are even five or ten years more? Better give them good reasons for guessing the other way. It is very easy; for nothing tells of age so quickly as gray hair.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

It hides the age under a luxuriant growth of hair the color of youth. It never fails to restore color to gray hair. It will stop the hair from coming out also. It feeds the hair bulbs. Thin hair becomes thick hair, and short hair becomes long hair. It cleanses the scalp; removes all dandruff, and prevents its formation. We have a book on the Hair which we will gladly send you. If you do not obtain all the benefits you expect from Hood's Sarsaparilla, write the doctor about it. Probably there is some difficulty which may be easily removed. Address, Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass.

The Maid and the Miracle

Miss Lucy Tucker, the daughter of a prominent farmer of Vermont, Ind., was the victim of nervous prostration. Most of the time she was confined to bed, and was on the verge of St. Vitus' dance. It was a pitiful case which medical science failed to cure. Finally a doctor prescribed Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Her father said: "We began giving the pills once, and the next day we could see a change for the better in her. We gave her one pill after each meal and she was entirely well. She has not been sick a day since. We think the cure almost miraculous."

way of treating this skim milk for making butter milk is to set the milk after it is separated in a can or vat and mix with it what is called a starter, or, in other words, a small portion of buttermilk. This has a tendency to sour skim milk, and this should stay in the can at least 24 hours. When the milk has soured, put it in a churn and churn it for one-half an hour to an hour. By treating the milk in this way you will have excellent success in making buttermilk. Your idea of mixing the buttermilk is correct, and the temperature stated, 75 to 80 degrees, is about right. We know of a great many that are treating their milk in this way and are having entire success with the buttermilk.

Indie Treatment For Milk Fever.
The new cure for milk fever by the injection into the udder of a solution of iodide of potash is claimed by veterinarians and others to give very excellent results, and already it is becoming recognized in certain quarters as one of the most reliable remedies yet introduced. As already pointed out in these columns, it consists in injecting into the udder through the teats one dram of iodide of potassium mixed with one quart of boiling water cooled down to 98 degrees F. before using. Half a pint of this is to be injected into each quarter of the udder. The animal should then be placed in a comfortable position on her chest and the udder gently rubbed. Her position should be changed every two or three hours, and only one injection is necessary. It should be borne in mind that before the injection is given the udder and teats should be carefully washed with soap and water to which a little carbolic acid has been added.—Farmers' Gazette, Ireland.

SALVATION FOR LADIES.

Our Farmer Soldiers Will Settle There.

TO CIVILIZE THE PHILIPPINES.

Washington Has Been Petitioned by 4,000 Enlisted Men Who Want to Be Discharged in Manila With a View of Becoming Philippine Day-Master Strubben Outlines the Plan.

Theodore Sternberg, paymaster in the United States army, writing from Manila, P. I., under date of May 20, to the Washington Post, says:

Four thousand enlisted men have petitioned Washington to be allowed to try their fortunes here. This, in my opinion, will prove a happy solution of the Philippine question. A brief history of what led to this important movement is as follows:

One evening last October, while dining at the English hotel at Manila, I overheard some artillerymen of the Astor battery express a wish to remain in these islands. It occurred to me that others might be quite of the same mind, and it was suggested that these men undertake to find out how many soldiers wished to try civil life in the Philippines. A preliminary meeting was held at the quarters of the Astor battery, which brought the matter to public notice, but the battery was ordered home before anything definite could be accomplished. Twelve men of the command made application to be discharged at Manila, but there was no time for their requests to be acted upon. Another meeting was held at which 604 enlisted men expressed a desire to remain. Then came the symptoms of the outbreak, and the men were held in quarters and could not meet in public meeting, and the campaign followed.

It may be the effects of our pioneer blood, but it is true that the real American loves to try new lands and loves to plant the institutions which develop strong, self-reliant men, capable of maintaining a republican government and, I verily believe, capable of teaching the races inhabiting these islands. But, in my judgment, the lesson must take the form of a plain object lesson by doing here just what the American pioneers did at home—namely, cultivate the soil, make a home, adorn it, establish public schools, build meeting houses, organize debating societies, and, in short, rear American children in the American way to become American citizens.

The natives will speedily come out of the slough of ignorance, and coming generations will be good American citizens, because I fully believe in our American plan of life as being adapted to all people in all climes. I have aided, so far as I can, this movement of our private soldiers who wish to try what the ordinary everyday American can do in the tropics.

I have been a pioneer myself and still feel the pulsations of pioneer life. Many of the private soldiers, giving their reason for believing that they can do manual labor in this climate, argue that they are doing more and harder physical labor as soldiers than they ever did while working on an American farm. If they can stand army life here, they are sure they could manage their own little farms. "We don't have to work from 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.," said one, "for we have 12 months to work in and not six, as in our mother country."

The American private soldier's answer to the oft repeated statement that white men cannot labor in the tropics as we do, I do not know that men of the camp of our American farmers have ever tried to, so that an American who does at least a part of his labor himself has yet to be tried. The bed rock of our American institutions is that it is honorable to work with your own hands. I believe that the future of the orient is to be worked out thus. When the natives of these islands come to feel that labor is honorable in the way we Americans understand it, they will bless to the remotest time the 1st of May and the coming of the American people.

The volunteers here who wish to remain think they should be mustered out here on precisely the same terms as is the soldier who re-enlists. The wish of these soldiers has evidently been considered by the government and their desires measurably granted by general order 54, war department, adjutant general's office, as published in circular 25, Eighth Army Corps, April 21, 1899. Volunteers whose service has been honest and faithful and who wish to remain in the Philippines may be mustered out here and will receive in cash the travel allowance from San Francisco to place of enlistment and at any time within a year will be furnished free transportation from here to San Francisco. This gives a year for the soldier to try how he likes it and is of great value. But the soldier who re-enlists gets travel allowance in cash from this point to his place of enlistment. Travel pay to enlisted men is one day's pay and 80 cents for subsistence for every 20 miles from point of discharge to place of enlistment. This will average \$500 to the man and is quite an inducement to re-enlist. Unfortunately it is not certain when the country will be quiet enough for men to go into the country and settle down. It may be more than a year before that takes place. So the soldier who wishes to stay may be compelled to re-enlist, but he is confronted with this obstacle—he must re-enlist for three years. Before the three years elapse the regiment is likely to be ordered to the States, and he must go with it. The only remedy is to change the order, permitting the soldier to be discharged in the event of the regiment being ordered home before his term of enlistment expires. My

THE ills of women conspire against domestic harmony. Some derangement of the generative organs is the main cause of most of the unhappiness in the household. The husband can't understand these troubles. The male physician only knows of them theoretically and scientifically, and finds it hard to cure them. But there is cure for them, certain, practical and sympathetic. Mrs. Pinkham has been curing these serious ills of women for a quarter of a century. Failure to secure proper advice should not excuse the women of to-day, for the wisest counsel can be had without charge. Write to Mrs. Pinkham for it. Her address is Lynn, Mass.

WOMAN'S PECULIAR ILLS

Among the multitude of women helped by Mrs. Pinkham and by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, is Mrs. JOSEPH KING, Sabina, Ohio. She writes: "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—Will you kindly allow me the pleasure of expressing my gratitude for the wonderful relief I have experienced by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I suffered for a long time with falling of the womb, and those terrible bearing-down pains; and it seemed as though my back would never stop aching; also had leucorrhoea, dull headaches, could not sleep, was weak and life was a burden to me. I doctored for several years, but it did no good. My husband wanted me to try your medicine, and I am so thankful that I did. I have taken four bottles of the Compound and a box of Liver Pills, and can state that if more ladies would only give your medicine a fair trial they would bless the day they saw your advertisement. My heart is full of gratitude to Mrs. Pinkham for what her medicine has done for me. It is worth its weight in gold."



own idea is that the privilege to be mustered out here, the one year in which to return to the States, is under present conditions of little value and will not aid any of our soldiers except those who go into mercantile pursuits. The home builder is left out. The requirement to re-enlist for three years is only to maintain the army and has nothing in it particularly beneficial to the miner or agriculturist who wishes to stay in the Philippines.

I believe that each man who is in earnest to help develop these islands is of more value in dollars and cents to our country than is a soldier. That it is better business to aid the pioneer and put him on his feet financially than to add another soldier to the army. In short, that full travel pay, paid to deserting men who settle here is better for the States than when given as a premium for re-enlistment. I find after speaking to men who wish to remain here that the order referred to is regarded by them as not being an encouragement to permanent settlement, but as an attempt to use the wish for the mere purpose of holding them in the army. I think they are not quite correct in that view, but it is the way the soldiers take it.

Some of the fields open to enterprises are the entire line of citrus fruits of the best improved varieties, oranges, lemons, etc.—those here are seedlings and not very good—clives and figs, in short, all the subtropical fruits and nuts of the better sort. Strawberries and raspberries grow wild in the mountains, but are unknown in the markets, and these industries are open. I am sure that locations can be found where the peach, apricot, plum, pear, apple and grape can be grown with profit. Onions would be well worth planting.

There are elevations where the Irish potato can be grown. The shipment of two shipments of mules and horses from San Francisco, which have arrived safely, with the animals in excellent condition, opens the way to improving the cattle of the islands and making them of great value.

But I am not going over the possibilities. I am only calling attention to a few of these openings for Americans without much capital and in which they can make homes for themselves and benefit the natives. I do hope that the colony idea will never be adopted. The general idea of territorial government is correct—a suffrage based on educational qualifications, and given to whites and natives alike, with local self government, as in our territories. New Mexico is just a territory, and these islands can be territories indefinitely and until a generation is raised with true ideas of the rights and duties of citizenship.

Under territorial government here the natives can have their representative in congress with the right of debate and the goal eventual statehood. If we mean to benefit and elevate these people, it seems to me that the territorial form of government is the best.

have been sold in this country, and every copy of the book has made at least one friend for the author.

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