

11-3-1900

Carlsbad Current, 11-03-1900

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CARLSBAD CURRENT.

VOL. VIII.

CARLSBAD, NEW MEXICO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1900.

NO. 52.

The Carlsbad Saloon

Headquarters

Stockmen.

THE BEST IS THE ONLY KIND WE HAVE IN STOCK

Barfield & Cantrell.

AN ABLE ADDRESS.

Judge A. B. Fall, of Las Cruces, Perfectly at Home in a Democratic Convention.

Below is the eloquent and enthusiastic address of Judge A. B. Fall, of Las Cruces, delivered at the territorial democratic convention in Santa Fe.

Fellow Democrats. Members of the greatest democratic convention that has ever been held in the Territory of New Mexico, Ladies and Gentlemen:

You have heard to-night a speech from the standard bearer of the democratic party, who has promised that he will take the principles of the democratic party to the shepherds in the fields, to the residents of the cities, into every precinct, hamlet and town in the Territory. You have heard his speech, and you will agree with me that if he can be heard, the verdict of the people will be rendered almost unanimously in favor of him, and through him, in favor of the party which he represents.

I believe that the people of New Mexico will elect Mr. Larrizola, and that they will elect him far above the republican nominee. If Mr. Larrizola has any weakness at all, it is a fact that the republican nominee is in every respect more weak, but where Mr. Larrizola has strength the republican nominee has none. My belief is that the man who was nominated in the republican convention a day or so ago was nominated for the purpose of defeat. There are interne cine troubles, my friends, in the republican party in the Territory of New Mexico, as well as elsewhere in this union. (Applause) We know what occurred in their convention a day or two since in this city, and we know what occurred a few months ago at the Socorro convention, and it is generally understood that the republicans are so much at war with each other that they have no time to devote to war with the democrats. (Great applause.) Two years ago, Mr. Pedro Perea was presented to the people, and the votes of the native people were requested for him, because he was a native and because he was the one man who could represent 70 per cent of his fellow citizens of New Mexico in the halls of congress.

You were warned that you must not re-elect Ferguson, because Perea would be your savior, and only a few months ago, they were denouncing Perea as if he had never belonged to their fold. (Applause.) This is a specimen of the harmony which will go a long way towards the election of Mr. Larrizola. Again, after Mr. Perea arrived at Washington and had occupied his seat for a short time, republican committees were sent there to notify the president, the secretaries of the various departments, senators and members of congress, that he did not represent the people of New Mexico. As a matter of fact, I don't think they could secure a man in whom they had confidence, that could represent the people of this Territory. Ladies and gentlemen, I agree with them, because when the republican party sends a delegate to congress, his sole duty is representing the interests of those who got him nominated, and not the interests of the people at large. (Applause.) They have said that Mr. Boddy won't do, Mr. Catron, speak of himself, admitted that he has laid down, and joined hands with Governor Otero; (Laughter and cheers) John Clark has fallen by the wayside; (Laughter) John has tumbled over the breastworks; (Laughter) and Frank Hobbell is in the saddle. He was a candidate himself, but couldn't get

the nomination, and if you will excuse the language, the devil's to pay generally. (Laughter.)

Do you suppose that Governor Otero nominated Boddy? Who did? Hon. Thomas B. Catron! (Laughter) Do you suppose Catron wants Boddy elected? (Laughter) That would be to endorse Governor Otero! (Laughter) Do you suppose that Governor Otero wants Boddy elected? (Laughter) That would be to endorse Thomas B. Catron! (Great laughter) Now I don't intend to take up even five minutes of your time. (Cries of "Go on, Fall!") When talking to a democratic audience I never know when to stop, and when I see a republican head amongst them I usually want to take a crack at that head. (Laughter) I am quite a number of republicans here, but when I notice one like Tom Hobbell in a democratic audience nothing gives me greater pleasure than to take a lick at him. (Laughter.)

Now, fellow citizens, there is another proposition to which I desire to advert a few moments. We have nominated a candidate for delegate to congress and placed him on the democratic platform, but we want him to run on a New Mexico platform, while imperialism is the greatest issue before the people of the United States today, the men who have votes are able to determine that question. We are not in position to express ourselves for or against it. We can only help them by an expression of our feelings in the matter, and we can express that feeling only by the triumphant election of Mr. Larrizola. We realize that it is the policy of the republican party, or the effect of its policy, to sap the foundation of every American institution, yet we cannot prevent their entering upon such a course by our votes on the subject simply. Nevertheless, it is our business to send a man to congress this time—we have never been able to do it before—who will speak for New Mexico. The time is ripe now and Mr. Larrizola is the man. He is the peer of any delegate New Mexico has ever had in congress. He can represent the demands of this Territory and assert her rights as has never been done before. Sooner or later, the great American people will stop this attempt at imperialism, but we know that less than one-third of New Mexico's mines are in operation, that production is at a standstill, that the republican party shut down the silver mines, and that if it were not for our cattle and sheep, our gold and our copper mines, the greater portion of the people of New Mexico would have to engage in agriculture, or get out of the Territory. The great Rio Grande valley, which should be densely populated, and which has heretofore provided a livelihood for a great number of people, is leaving its inhabitants day by day. The government of the United States is establishing a reservoir in the Chama valley and private enterprise has sought to build the Elephant Butte dam on the lower Rio Grande. Now, the national government entrusts its steps and refuses to assist us in our irrigation enterprises. The democratic party, on the other hand, and even the republican party, in their respective platforms, have both declared that they believe in irrigation. Neither platform is as strong as it might have been. But irrigation so far as New Mexico is concerned, is the key note of this campaign, and I want to say to Mr. Larrizola that when he visits the southern counties of New Mexico that he should talk to us on the subject of irrigation.

William Jennings Bryan in his letter of acceptance said: "We are opposed to expansion in the Philippines. We are in favor of providing homes for fifty millions people in the arid west, and it shall be my pleasure, as well as my duty, to urge upon congress the passage of a bill appropriating money for conserving the waters in the streams in the west for the irrigation of its broad fields." Now, if I were an Irishman, I might say that water is a very dry subject in a democratic convention, or if I were another Irishman, I might say that it is a burning question to the people of New Mexico. Mr. Larrizola, don't forget when you come to visit us that this question of water must be kept at the front, because it is the source of our wealth and upon it depends the prosperity of the entire Territory, and when you touch our pocketbooks down there—why as a rule you don't find anything in them!

If I can do anything in this campaign to assist in the election of Mr. Larrizola, I am where I have been for a good many years, and I am ready to go out and actively lend aid.

I am an expansionist. If it had not been for expansion, this fair land would have been in the republic of Mexico; in that sense I am an expansionist. I am not an imperialist. Some people have alleged that because of my views on the subject of expansion and imperialism, which I have just briefly mentioned here, I am a republican, but if you want me to help the democratic ticket any where in New Mexico, you are at liberty to call on me, day or night, and I will give you all the help which it is in my power to give. I hope we will elect Mr. Larrizola. Indeed, I believe we will elect him. A few hours ago he was not my choice. Now he is my choice over any man in New Mexico.

Mr. Larrizola, you will not have a more hearty supporter in this campaign than your humble servant!—(Great Applause)

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Mr. Larrizola, you will not have a more hearty supporter in this campaign than your humble servant!—(Great Applause)

Territorial Assessment and Taxation.

Some of our friends talk so lightly about progress and prosperity that we have come to wonder what they mean. We suspect that those who talk longest of prosperity do not know whereof they speak. The figures given below tell their own story:

ASSESSED VALUES.			
1897	\$43,459,439.19	1901	\$29,000,501.04
1898	43,000,723.04	1902	41,140,302.91
1899	42,941,849.00	1903	38,091,132.45
1900	45,159,187.00	1904	39,478,119.18
1901	45,322,482.00	1905	38,828,040.28
1902	41,002,108.41	1906	40,124,724.79
1903	41,574,844.81		

Territorial debt on June 30, 1899, amounted to \$1,243,800.00
Total indebtedness of counties June 30, 1899, \$2,907,928.12
Total revenues for 1899, 2,467,282.25
Expenditures for 1899, 231,318.84

Excess of expend. over revenue, \$85,046.59
Total revenue for 1900, \$2,574,048.06
Expenditures for 1900, 247,315.15

Excess of expend. over revenue, \$87,266.19

RATE OF TAXATION.
Note below the rate of taxation as levied by the territory for the five years from '96 to 1900 inclusive:

Levy for 1896,	3.75 mills.
" 1897,	11.3 mills.
" 1898,	13.35 mills.
" 1899,	12.4 mills.
" 1900,	14.2 mills.

These figures disclose that the valuation of all property in the territory diminished \$5,377,933.21 in the thirteen years beginning with 1887 and ending with 1900.

That in '97 the excess of expenditures over revenue was \$88,840.50, and that in the following year the deficiency was still larger.

That the valuation in '96 was the lowest in the series of years and the rate levied was 7 1/4 mills, yet three years later—1899—with a valuation more than four million dollars greater the rate of taxation has increased to 12.4 mills;

That since '96 the total valuation has increased slowly, and the rate of taxation has increased from 7 1/4 mills to 14.2 mills in 1900;

That in spite of this vast increase in revenues the excess of expenditures over income is steadily and rapidly increasing.

What have we the people to show for this vast increase of taxation? Has the territory been benefitted to the extent of the great amount expended? If the rate of taxation keep on increasing how long will it take the territory to compensate all the property of individual owners?

Infant mortality is something frightful. Nearly one-quarter die before they reach one year, and one-third before they are five, and one-half before they are fifteen. The timely use of White's Cream Vermifuge would save a majority of these precious lives. Price 25 cts. For Sale at Eddy Drug Co.

Residence for Sale.
Before you build call at this office and see how cheap you can purchase a fine five room residence with 100 barrel cistern full of good rain water.

Territorial.

Guy H. Herbert, of Honda, took the first prize and blue ribbon at the Royal fair for the largest onions grown from seed this year. These onions were grown on Mr. Herbert's ranch at Honda postoffice and a number of them will weigh two pounds. Joseph Storms of the same place took first prize on Beldover apples and J. N. Coe of Glenbrook Fruit Farm also took three first prizes on apples. It is a demonstrated fact that wherever Lincoln county fruits and vegetables are exhibited they take first premium over all competitors and are the admiration of all who see them. Lincoln county products are all prize winners.—Captain Miner.

Constipation means the accumulation of waste matter that should be discharged daily, and unless this is done the foul matter is absorbed and poisons the system. Use Herbine to bring about the regularity of the bowels. Price 50 cts. For sale at the Eddy Drug Co.

Col. J. Francisco Chavez of Valencia county fame, is making a canvass of Lincoln county in the interests of the republican ticket. It was Col. Chavez who two years ago promised the people at Lincoln that if the republican ticket was elected he would insure them that wool would be worth fifty cents a pound. Chavez is a sly politician but he will promise anything from a burro to a seat in heaven for a vote for the republican ticket. Henry Lutz had him imperiled into Lincoln county from the Kingdom of Valencia to instruct our people how to vote. It was in Col. Chavez's precinct in Valencia county where men are lined for not attending republican primaries and where a republican justice of the peace married himself. It was also over in his county where about three thousand sheep were once voted for the republican ticket and the charge proven. Mr. Chavez is a smart man but his promises are too thin.—Captain Miner.

If you are suffering from drowsiness in the day time, irritability of temper, sleepless nights, general debility, headache, and general want of tone of the system, use Herbine. You will get relief and finally a cure. Price 50 cts. For sale at Eddy Drug Co.

El Paso Times Lensed.

W. B. McKinney, T. E. Thompson and John H. Murphy, of Colorado Springs, will after November 15 be the publishers of the El Paso Times. They have leased the paper for three years, with the privilege of buying it for \$7,500, including a \$1,500 building. Capt. Juan S. Hart will retire from the management of the paper.

In Bernalillo county the so-called Independent Republicans got away with the Republican party emblem, the flag, by filing their certificate first. The Republicans had to adopt the insignia of a flag with a square around it. There are tricks in all trades, even in politics. The independent republicans have united with the democrats to redeem the county of Bernalillo from republican misrule.

Election Proclamation.

Notice is hereby given that an election will be held in the county of Eddy, Territory of New Mexico, on Tuesday, the sixth day of November, A. D. 1900, at the following named places in said county for the purpose of voting for candidates to fill the following named offices, to-wit:

Precinct 1, at the court house in Carlsbad.
Precinct 2, at the school house in Malaga.
Precinct 3, at the Parker Farm building at Malaga.
Precinct 4, at the lower school house, Hope.
Precinct 5, at Monument springs.
For delegate to congress.
For member of the council, 9th district.
For representative to 24th legislative assembly.
For probate judge.
For probate clerk.
For treasurer and collector.
For sheriff.
For superintendent of public schools.
For assessor.
For commissioner district No. 1.
For commissioner district No. 2.
For county surveyor.

Given up, F my hand this 15th day of October, A. D. 1900.

N. STEINBOUGH,
Chairman Board of Commissioners.

For burns, cuts, bruises, lacerations, or injuries of any description, Ballard's Snow Liniment is a sovereign remedy. It never fails to do good, and so promptly that its wonderful curative properties frequently create surprise. Price 25 and 50 cts. For sale at Eddy Drug Co.

Royal H. Wright
Taxidermist
Carlsbad, N. M.
L. Word-Fat Skins & Specimens

THE
Parlor Saloon,
J. W. CONWAY,
Proprietor.

LAWRENCEBURG, ANDERSON CO., KY., 1894.
TO THE TRADE:
My brand was selected for use at U. S. Marine Hospital at Washington, D. C., after being analyzed by the eminent chemist, W. M. New, over eighty seven samples of the leading brands of Kentucky, Maryland and Pennsylvania. It should be borne in mind that in this department of the government the Seary Whisky two years, '98 and '99, on its merits, over such a large number of prominent brands is a record that few distillers can show. The water used for the manufacture of this whisky is from the noted Boiling Spring in Anderson county, KY., which stands at a temperature of 96 degrees the year round, with a supply inexhaustible. This water is at all times clear. I will further state that I have never had a single barrel returned.
Very Respectfully,
J. S. SEARY.

We are Not the Only People That
Keep First-Class Goods

But We Keep What the
People Want!

Rose Valley, Canadian Club, Mt. Vernon and
many other brands of first-class liquors

AT THE
Central Saloon.

KEMP & WOERNER, Proprietors.

REAL ESTATE AND
INSURANCE.

We have a large list of choice ranch, farm
and town property.

McLenathen & Tracy.

Carlsbad, New Mexico.

W. A. KERR

General Merchandise

FANCY GROCERIES
A SPECIALTY.

HERE!

500 Rams for Sale

Rambouillet, Spanish Delane
and Spanish Cross.....

Those in want of good rams will do well to call and see them. We are prepared to care for rams for the winter at a reasonable cost in our pasture west of Carlsbad. Plenty of feed and water. We would also like to take a lot of rams to run for parties as have a fine place to run them. For further particulars enquire of

herbino & Sherad.

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THE CURRENT.
WM. H. MULLANE.
Official Paper of Eddy County.
Published every Saturday at Carlsbad, N. M., and entered as second class matter.
SATURDAY, NOV. 3, 1900.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
WEEKLY—By mail per annum \$2.00.
By mail per six months \$1.00.

Democratic Ticket.



For President
WILLIAM J. BRYAN,
of Nebraska.

For Vice-President
ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
of Illinois.

For Delegate to Congress
O. A. LARRAZOLA.

For Congress 9th District
JAMES F. HINKLE.

For Representative 5th Legislative Assembly
U. S. BATEMAN.

For Probate Judge
ANANIAS GREEN.

For Probate Clerk
W. R. OWEN.

For Treasurer and Collector
J. D. WALKER.

For Sheriff
M. C. STEWART.

For Superintendent of Public Schools
M. P. KERR.

For Assessor
JOHN T. FANNING.

For Commissioner, District No. 1
J. H. JAMES.

For Commissioner, District No. 2
GEORGE WILCOX.

For Commissioner, District No. 3
N. W. WEAVER.

For Surveyor
B. A. NYMEYER.

Republican Charges.

The so-called non-partisan but in reality republican crowd that has so earnestly sought to defeat the democracy of Eddy county has made many charges against the democratic nominees. These charges have been refuted in detail, but that it is possible some may have not heard the answers to the various charges, a brief resume of the matter may not be inopportune.

1st CHARGE: The republican paper says the county board has raised the tax rate.

This charge was proved false by publication of the rates fixed by the board, which shows the county rate to be exactly the same as it has been for three years and that the cause of our present advance in taxation is republican mismanagement of territorial finances which increased the territorial levy from \$1.24 last year to \$1.50½ this year. This excessive territorial rate is greater than the total taxation of many Texas counties.

2nd CHARGE: That the sheriff had collected more fees than the law allowed.

This charge has been proven untrue, as not a single item that has been allowed by the board has been shown to have been illegal. If the sheriff collected more than the law allowed, why not specify in what instance he did so. The only so called illegal charge was the conveying of an insane man out of the territory for \$100 while the law allows \$500 for the purpose.

3rd CHARGE: That the expense of the county the past nine months was \$7,500.

This charge was proven untrue, as the expense was \$6,409.30.

4th CHARGE: That bills against the county out of all proportion to the value of services rendered have been allowed without question.

This charge has been shown false because the county board has letters of advice from a republican district attorney on all claims open to dispute and if any were in excess of the law or, if the board could have evaded payment, the district attorney, being a good republican, was certainly to blame.

Why not be fair and look into the law are making extravagant charges?

The matter is now up to the voters of Eddy county. On Tuesday they will say by their ballots whether they will continue the present INCOMPLETE and extravagant system of county government or whether they will put in control men pledged to economy and retrenchment.

The foregoing appears as an editorial in the Argus of this week. By the above it will be seen that the Argus has pressed the charge of incompetency from week to week throughout this campaign. While it has not been the purpose of the CURRENT to inject into this campaign anything which might tend to hold up to ridicule any person whose name appears on the republican ticket, it is plain now that the time has come to speak out in the interest of the democratic ticket. It is a well known fact that there is no office more important than that of assessor, and if the assessments are made correctly and with expedition and the rolls are properly filed by the assessor he must be able to write a plain legible hand, also spelling correctly each word. A

comparison of the two letters which follow, one written by Mr. M. J. Murray candidate for assessor on the republican ticket and the other by Mr. Joe T. Fanning, candidate for assessor on the democratic ticket which happened to be in the hands of the CURRENT, show beyond question that Mr. Fanning is the more competent of the two men for the office. The letters are on file in this office and may be seen by any person wishing to see them and are published exactly as written:

LETTER OF M. J. MURRAY.
Eddy, N. M., Sept. 3, 1900.

TO THE EDITOR:
Replying to the query in your paper why can't the City Prisoners be worked on the streets.

Will say that this question as well as other similar questions pertaining to the interests of our City is ripe for discussion and in my opinion ought to have the careful consideration of our Citizens at an early date. The reason why we can not utilize the City Prisoners, who fail to comply with the designs of the Court, on public improvements, is because the City Ordinance does not give us a right to do so.

As the Ordinance now stands all persons arrested for violations of the City Ordinance are tried before a Justice of the Peace who has the power to fine or imprison them as he should feel disposed to do. In cases where he fails to collect enough from the Prisoner to pay the Cost of the Court the City is liable for the Cost, and is drawn on for the amount at the regular meeting of the Council in each month.

The present Ordinance in my opinion is not fitted for a City the size of Eddy, and I can see but little hopes for speeded Public Improvements until the Ordinance is changed.

The question may be asked why don't the City Council change the Ordinance.

Its grant we have a right to do so, but when we stop to consider that the Ordinance we now have has Cost our City many Hundreds of Dollars we feel that we should not avail ourselves with that Power only in cases where we are convinced, beyond a doubt that it is necessary to do so for the Public good.

I am sincere in the belief that the city of Eddy needs a Mayor. Court, the City then could have full jurisdiction over the Prisoners and in cases where Prisoners failed to pay fines they could be made work out their fines on Public Improvements, at a little expense to the City and Citizens will find me ready to enforce any and all the Ordinances so long as I am your Survivor.

M. J. MURRAY, Mayor.

LETTER OF JOE T. FANNING.

(McMILLAN, N. M., June 30, 1900.

MR. W. H. MULLANE,
Carlsbad, N. M.,

DEAR SIR:—I am just in receipt of yours of the 20th inst., in which you say that my name is being mentioned by many influential democrats of the county in connection with the nomination by the next democratic primary or convention for the office of county assessor, and in which you do me the kindness to add that in your judgment my nomination would add strength to the ticket.

In response I desire, first, to thank you for the kindly interest you manifest in the favorable manner in which my name is being mentioned among my neighbors and friends of Eddy county of twenty years and more standing. Furthermore, I should say that as all here who happen to have known me from boyhood know, I have been an earnest democrat from childhood, and have never known anything else, politically, than to vote the straight democratic ticket. My whole heart is wrapped up in the hopes and aspirations and in the success and triumph of democratic principles, locally, in the territory and in the nation. And if anything I can do as a voter, as a citizen or as a candidate would contribute to the best interests of the party I stand more than ready and willing to perform that service.

Hence, if the democracy of this county think I am a proper man to nominate for assessor I shall not feel at liberty to decline the nomination, although I am not and have never been a candidate for office and have no desire or ambition for official preferment. But if elected assessor I would assess all fairly, truly and according to law and the reasonable and fair value of their property, neither favoring democrats or friends or discriminating against republicans or those who vote against me, in the discharge of my official duty.

I very much doubt the advisability of my nomination for assessor and if for no other reason than that I have never stood for an office and have little or no practical political experience, I should much prefer that my name be not pressed for the nomination but prefer to see some other good democrat nominated along with Stewart and the rest on the regular ticket. Still, if the nomination is tendered me I shall not feel at liberty to decline it.

Your friend truly,
JOE T. FANNING.

Now the question comes to the ordinary voter especially when considering the candidacy of such men as Mr. Kerr and Mr. Pratt. Is not Mr. Kerr also more competent? He is a graduate of two colleges while Mr. Pratt is a graduate of only one. Mr. Kerr is certainly better educated has had more experience and is therefore more competent; so the only reason that can consistently be urged for voting against him is because he is a democrat and Mr. Pratt a republican. With reference to the treasurer and collector's office, while Mr. Matheson for the past two years may have managed to administer the affairs of that office in a reasonably satisfactory manner, yet it is a well known fact that it was done by an assistant whom he was compelled to employ at all times. While on the other hand Mr. J. D. Walker the democratic candidate performed the duties of assessor of the county in a most creditable manner for four years with no assistant whatever. He also conducted the office of sheriff and collector in an exemplary manner, for two years without having to resort to employing assistants, other than an occasional clerk when the work was more than could be performed by any one man. Mr. Walker's six years record as a reliable, competent man is before the people for inspection, to which the CURRENT points with pride.

In conclusion the CURRENT reiterates without fear of contradiction, that the

Windmills!

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Star.

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... Iron Work.

Galvanized Iron Cisterns built to order.
Give us a call and get our prices.

Tracy & McEwan.

only true reasons which any one could assign for voting against the democratic nominees is because the voter might have some personal grievances against the democratic candidate, or prefers to vote the republican ticket on political grounds.

Democrats, do you want to give the republican paper another opportunity to brag about a democratic county turning down democrats? The following from the Argus of two years ago this fall shows how that paper will blow next week unless the democracy will stand together:

Friday's election passed off quietly. The republicans took the office of collector, school superintendent and coroner, but Ferguson's majority 100 from that received two years ago, and the democrats did the rest.

The total vote was light, not being as large as that cast in the election of '98 by over one hundred.

The republicans had only three candidates for county offices. J. P. Matheson for collector, A. N. Pratt for superintendent of schools, and Frank Rheinboldt for assessor. The first was elected by a majority of fifty-four and the second by twenty-two. Rheinboldt lost by 140.

The vote for the head of the ticket Pedro Perra was six votes in excess of that cast in '98—136 as against 120. In the race for representative, E. A. Cahoon polled a larger vote than Perra, 144, the majority against him being only 105.

The republicans in going before the people offered them honest and capable men, competent in every way to discharge the duties of the office to which they aspired. They were not mistaken in the wishes of the people, and naturally the result of the election of two republicans to office in a county that has always prided itself upon its unwavering democracy is not very pleasing to the bred-in-the-bone faithful.

"When ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise."

The above quotation might be said to apply with peculiar force to the Argus. When in reference to returning an escaped criminal who was under bond to the county. The Argus had the following:

The Argus respectfully calls to the attention of the board of county commissioners that in expense should attach to Eddy county for the trip of Sheriff Stewart to California to secure the prisoner, Dan Johnson, recently captured there. The man who signed Johnson's bond guaranteed his appearance when wanted, and as a fulfillment of that pledge, they must produce him. Such expense as is involved in securing his return, properly belongs to them, and not to Eddy county. The commissioners should apply a vigorous check in this instance to their well known propensity.

The Argus does not seem to be aware of the fact that the clerk of the district court issued an alias warrant to the sheriff and sent him after Johnson and the court must collect from the bondsmen of Johnson. The CURRENT can inform the Argus and all others that the commissioners have nothing to do with the return of escaped parties who are under bond. Instead, the sheriff is sent by the court, which allows the bill of the sheriff, according to law and collects on the bond as the law directs.

Oliver Ditson (who by the way is a member of the republican county committee) lied when he said Mr. Pratt built up the schools of Eddy county. Mr. Pratt does not employ nor does he select the teachers for the schools; he only performs the duties of his office and those duties have such small connection with the actual work of the school room that it would not make any difference with the schools, either one way or the other. The only way good schools in Eddy county are built up is by the school boards employing good teachers and thus gaining the support of patrons of the school. Possibly Oliver Ditson thinks Mr. Pratt is responsible for Carlsbad having good schools this year. What did he do to make the Carlsbad schools what they are this year? Nothing, the board of education deserve the credit, for they, not Mr. Pratt, employ teachers, conduct the schools and are responsible for the school, whether it be good or bad.

The republicans of Dona Ana county have split on the county ticket and one section has joined the democracy in a body. Dona Ana will probably be found in the democratic column after election.

The republican territorial committee used \$12,000 of confederate money in San Juan county two years ago to buy Mexican votes. Wonder if they are using the same kind in this county?

Vote the straight democratic ticket and you will make no mistake. They are all good men who are not afraid to say they believe in the principles of democracy, and they are not trying to catch votes by circulating malicious lies.

The democratic ticket is one the party is proud of and every man who claims to be a democrat should stand by the ticket. No better men or more competent officials are found anywhere and the people cannot do better than to elect the straight ticket.

Stand by Larrazola. He is more of an American than his Canadian Irish opponent Rodey. Larrazola was educated in New Mexico where he lived except the time he was in El Paso, which district honored him with the office of district attorney two terms.

In Eddy county republicans claim to be non-partisans, yet it is an established fact that they always vote the republican ticket regardless of whether the nominees are good or bad men. Democrats who are being deceived by this non-partisan plea should remember this.

If the republican party in Eddy county is so strictly non-partisan, why is it that the republican central committee man writing under the name of Oliver Ditson is so strongly in favor of the republicans on that ticket and has so little to say about the balance of the ticket? It don't look so non-partisan after all.

The levies made made by the school board of this school district amount when added to the regular levy for school purposes to \$1.15. The territorial, outside of school levy is 140½ and the county levy outside of school levies only 303. The Argus first stated that taxes were increasing and gave it out cold that the county board had raised the rate. Now when it is proven that the county board allowed the levy for 1900 to remain the same as for 1890 and that our increased taxes are due to territorial steals of republicans and a high rate for support of schools the Argus drops the contention that the county board has raised the tax rate. If the Argus table of rates of taxation is examined it will be seen that the support of territorial schools is counted as an item of county expense; also that the county rate has not been increased in the least.

1000,000
RELIEVED WOMEN
WINE OF CARDUI
has brought permanent relief to a million suffering women who were on their way to premature graves. Mrs. Mitchell was fast declining in health, when Wine of Cardui performed a "wonderful cure" in her case. She suffered with the agonies of falling of the womb, hemorrhoids and profuse menstruation. The weekly appearance of the menarche for two months added her misery until she was a physical wreck. Her nervous system gave way. Then came the trial of Wine of Cardui and the cure. Mrs. Mitchell's experience ought to comfort Wine of Cardui to suffering women in words of varying eloquence.

is within the reach of all. Women who try it are relieved. Ask your druggist for a 21 bottle of Wine of Cardui, and do not take a substitute if he hesitates you.

Mrs. Willie Mitchell, North Graham, N. C.: "Wine of Cardui and Theodore's Blood-Preparer have performed a wonderful cure in my case. I had been a great sufferer with falling of the womb and hemorrhoids, and my women came every week for five months and were very painful. My husband induced me to try Wine of Cardui and it did the work. I am now a healthy woman and I am contented to remain so."

is a good remedy for all women who are suffering from the above named ailments. The Ladies' Health Institute, 1111 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

WORMS! WHITE'S CREAM VERMIFUGE!
For 20 Years Has Led all Worm Remedies.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
JAMES F. BALLARD, St. Louis.
Eddy Drug Co.

"A. N. Pratt as superintendent of schools has served the people well. Why should he be put aside for another man?"

IS POLITICS TO BE ALLOWED TO CORRUPT THE SCHOOL SYSTEM OF EDDY COUNTY and impair the full benefit of the education now being sought by the boys and girls and which is so necessary for their success in life.

The above from this week's Argus is a slur against Mr. Kerr which should be resented by every friend of our worthy mayor and family. In what way will Mr. Kerr corrupt the schools of Eddy county? Is he such a monster that he will actually corrupt our schools if elected? Is he dissipated and degraded? Is he a convict or horse thief? Is he a drunkard or gambler?

Will friends of Mr. Kerr bear such slurs with the meekness that all the lies and slanders uttered by the republicans during the present campaign have been borne? Or, will they, by their votes next Tuesday, show their disapproval of such slander by burying the republican ticket out of sight?

The republicans are whispering around Eddy county that Larrazola is a Mexican and should be defeated on that score. But up in Santa Fe and Albuquerque they tell a different tale. Hear this from the Albuquerque Journal:

"In fact the only creditable newspaper support Mr. Larrazola has received thus far has come from the pages of El Paso. The people of New Mexico know nothing about him, but he seems to be very popular in Texas and if the 'Refugio' could vote for him he would probably be elected."

The republicans of this territory are evidently determined to prove to the people of the northern portion that Larrazola is a Texan and to the people of the southern portion that he is a Mexican. The facts are that what troubles the republicans is that Larrazola is an honest man, a good speaker and well posted lawyer, who, during his two terms as district attorney of the western counties of Texas was found to be competent and honest.

An extract from the speech of Judge Long on Hon. O. A. Larrazola describes our candidate as a truly self made man as follows:

He was a brave champion of democracy in the City of El Paso, and there where he is known best are people who love him most. He spent there his days as a boy, worked on the farm and range a common son of toil, to get the money to procure an education. The people who have watched his outgoing and incoming and who know him face to face and heart to heart, they have trusted him with public offices which he splendidly filled so that in coming to New Mexico he brought the endorsement of people who knew him best. Who can more successfully carry the democratic flag. I am glad my friend from Rio Arriba asked the question. These delegates must answer it. Here in New Mexico we should march forward together, not as adversaries, not as enemies, but as friends even though we may not speak the same language, we are all interested in building up the same resources of this magnificent territory, and should join in this conviction heart to heart and hand to hand—(Great Applause.)

A prominent republican in county politics said recently: "Among the voters we want to plead non-partisan, but when it comes to voting any republican is better than the best democrat." What do you think of such talk? This good republican should have said that he would vote for a yellow dog in preference to a democrat. The question is, will you, by your vote indicate such a sentiment.

The Argus says Mr. Larrazola has resided in the territory less than twenty months. He resided in the territory from 1870 to 1888. Then from 1891 to 1900. He received his education at Las Cruces and Santa Fe. He is more of an American than Rodey who is the most pernicious kind of an Irishman—a Queen Victoria Irishman.

There are many reasons why the people of Texas should desire the election of Mr. Larrazola, but his Texas organ has failed to show us any reason why the people of New Mexico should vote for him, against a man who is known to be true to all the interests of the territory.

The above is another of the New Mexican. He used to influence the native element in the northern counties. The question now is: How far can the republicans of Eddy county influence votes by the assertion that Larrazola is a Mexican.

If you have sore throat, soreness across the back or side or your lungs feel sore or tender or you are threatened with diphtheria or pneumonia, apply Ballard's Snow Liniment externally, and use Ballard's Horehound Syrup. For Sale at Eddy Drug Co.

Thousands of men and women suffer from piles, especially women with female weakness have this suffering to contend with in addition to their other pains. Tabler's Buckeye Pile Ointment will quickly effect a cure. 50 cts. in bottles, tubes 75 cts. For sale at Eddy Drug Co.

Announcements.

For Sheriff.

I hereby announce my name for sheriff of Eddy county in the coming November election.

THOS. A. GRAY.

For Commissioner.

I hereby announce to the public that I am a candidate for county commissioner subject to the decision of the voters at the polls.

PETER COHN.

Arthur R. O'Quinn,

Dealer in—

**Ice and
Wholesale
Beer.**

Agent for Schütz and Anheuser-Busch
brewing companies

**New Furniture X X
X X Wicker Chairs.**

The finest lot of New Furniture ever brought to Carlsbad at the Tonnill Block.

Six New Suites

Just received, at prices that defy competition.

Don't Forget

That our Undertakers Goods are the finest, richest and best ever brought to Carlsbad. Prices same as any old goods.

Williams & Gazley.

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Hay, Grain, Seed, Feed, Blacksmith Coal

**U. S. Meat
Market**

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

Free Delivery IN ANY
part of City.

John Lowenbruck, Proprietor.

G. F. A. ROBERTSON,
Blacksmith and
Wagon Maker.

GENERAL REPAIR WORK.

Feed and Livery Corral in connection. So. Canon St.

Jephthah's Daughter:

A Story of Patriarchal Times.

By JULIA MACGRUDER.

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CHAPTER VI.—(Continued.)

Now, as the host of Jephthah marched down the streets of Mizor, while all along the people cheered and shouted as they passed, behold at Jephthah's side, in front of them, there rode the young man Adina, and not behind, as was his wont. And by this token all the people knew that he had won glory for himself in battle, and that Jephthah strove thus to show the favor which he had toward him, and with the noise of their shoutings, "Long live Jephthah, the Gileadite!" were mingled cries of "Long live Adina!"

And as these sounds came even to the ears of Namarah, behold the flush upon her cheeks grew deeper and her eyes yet more glorious. And ever the soldiery pressed onward, followed by the shouts of triumph from the crowd. And Jephthah, the mighty captain, rode a night-black charger, while that of Adina was white as milk. Both men were clad in gleaming armor, on which the rays of the setting sun made blazes of vivid fire, gilding the silver of the old man's beard, and burnishing the gold of Adina's thick curls, which seemed a part of his shining helmet. And ever, as they rode, the eyes of both were turned toward the house of Jephthah, for Jephthah had vowed a vow unto the Lord, and had said: "If thou shalt without fail deliver the children of Ammon into my hands, then it shall be that whatsoever cometh forth of the doors of my house to meet me, when I return in peace from the children of Ammon, shall surely be the Lord's, and I will offer it up for a burnt offering." And he looked to see what it should be.

But the young man Adina, who knew not of Jephthah's vow, and had said naught of the tidings sent to Namarah by the carrier bird—that being a secret between the maiden and himself—knew that Namarah would be prepared for their coming, and rightly thought that she would come to meet them.

And now, as they began to come nigh to the house, behold, the great doors were thrown open, and forth there came the maiden Namarah, clad all in white and gold, and after her her maidens, with timbrels and dances. But Namarah came first, with her head erect and all her face made glorious with joy. The childish timidity she was wont to show had vanished now, and she faced the kind of soldiery a royal princess in her bearing. She felt herself a queen, indeed, for happy love had crowned her.

And as she came, behold the two men who were at the head of the great host drew rein and suddenly checked their horses, and all the soldiery halted. All eyes were on the beauteous face of the majestic maiden, hers only seeing the faces of the two men who led the host.

Her gaze sought first the face of Adina, with a treacherous fealty which she could not control, and as their looks met thus, behold the joyousness of his heart glowed forth into his eyes, which met hers with a look that thrilled her soul with rapture. For a moment she was blinded with ecstasy, and saw naught before her but light, supreme, bewildering; and then, with the reflection of that light upon her face, she turned her rapt gaze upon her father, and suddenly the great light became a great darkness, which likewise cast its reflection upon her; for the face of Jephthah her father was as the face of a man in mortal throes, and behold the hand that held the bridle shook and fell, and his body swayed in the saddle, so that he would have fallen but that the young man Adina, seeing the maiden's sudden change of countenance had looked toward its source, and was just in time to put out his hand and stay Jephthah in his place.

Then Adina dismounted and ran to Jephthah's side, and while the maiden Namarah herself laid hold on the bridle of his horse, the young man assisted him to the ground, and with Namarah's help led him into the house. The eyes which had but lately looked such joy into each other, exchanged now looks of pain and horror, for it was quickly passed from mouth to mouth that the great captain had been seized with mortal illness, and that the joy of his victorious return and meeting with his daughter was like to cost him his life.

But Jephthah, when he heard these words, denied and said:

"It is not as ye say. O men of Israel; nevertheless the hand of the Lord is heavy upon me this day. Cause to go out from me all save the maiden Namarah and the young man Adina."

And when they had so done, behold Jephthah rent his clothes, and said:

"Alas! my daughter; thou hast brought me very low; and thou art one of them that trouble me; for I have opened my mouth unto the Lord, and I cannot go back!"

And Namarah said unto him:

"My father, if thou hast opened thy mouth unto the Lord, do to me according to that which hath proceeded out of thy mouth; forasmuch as the Lord hath taken vengeance for thee of thine enemies, even the children of Ammon."

So spoke she, and her voice was firm

and clear, but her face went deadly pale, even as the face of the young man Adina put on a ghastly pallor; and as he stood before her in his shining armor a great trembling seized him, so that his armor shook and sounded. And as she looked on him and saw his grief, behold her heart bled for him, and for all the visions of her happy love; and she turned to him and threw her arms about his neck. And Adina clasped her to him, careful not to hurt her tender body against his mail-clad breast, and it seemed unto them both that the barrier that had come so suddenly between their two souls was even as this barrier between their bodies—hard and cruel and impassable. But there was no barrier between their lips, and as they softly touched and trembled on each other, they knew not whether that moment's ecstasy was of pain or joy.

And Jephthah sat and gazed on them, and as he looked he was no longer the mighty man of valor, but a creature sore stricken, so that his hands shook for very weakness, and feeble and impotent tears fell down upon his beard and trickled to his armor, while his face was changed and piteous to behold, and he looked, all at once, an aged man.

Turning her eyes toward him, and seeing him in such unhappy case, Namarah slipped from her lover's arms, and went and knelt beside her father, clasping his neck with her tender arms, and calling him all manner of excessive names, while she kissed him with deep lovingness on his forehead, his cheeks and his lips. Then did she loosen his heavy armor, and remove each piece in turn, beseeching him to take comfort, and avowing toward him an affection more fervent and dutiful than ever she had shown him in the past. But Adina spoke no word either with or against her, but stood where she had left him, with his right hand holding the elbow of his left arm, which was raised toward his face, his chin sunk to his palm. He was still in complete armor; only he had removed his helmet, so that his sunny curls were uncovered. Right goodly to look upon he was in the majesty of his stalwart youth, but his ruddy skin was ashen white, and in the great blue eyes, which had so lately glowed with so luminous a love-light, there was now the shadow of great despair. And ever his eyes were fixed upon the maiden, following each movement that she made, and the hunger of his soul was in them.

CHAPTER VII.

When Jephthah, at her bidding stood up, that Namarah might lift from him the weight of his heavy armor, he turned and looked upon Adina, and a great cry broke from him, and he sank backward into his seat and covered his face with his hands. But Namarah bent above him and drew away his hands, kneeling on her knees before him, and holding them in both her own.

"Nay, grieve thee not, my father," she said, tenderly. "Let it be done to me according as thou has vowed."

"Thy life is mine, and vowed to me!" burst forth Adina, hotly, taking a step toward her, as if he would wrest her from her father. But the compelling eyes of the maiden Namarah arrested him, and he turned, and began to pace the apartment with the angry strides of a caged beast.

"Ah, was, my daughter," Jephthah spoke, "that thy father, who hath as loved thee, should bring thee now such hurt. It had pleased me well that thou shouldst wed Adina. It was but the morning of this day on which I dreamed these dreams, and to what are they come? Alas, my daughter, why comest thou forth to meet me, so contrary to thy wont and usage? Thou wast ever affrighted before the soldiery and held backward when they came about the door."

"I was even bold and fearless, my father, against my usual wont, because happy case, Namarah slipped from her that love had made me so, and in the presence of my lord, Adina, I had but one fear only, lest I might fall of my honor to him—who knew not my ways as thou knowest them—and appear unloving and ungracious in his eyes."

At these words Adina's motions grew more gentle and he checked him in his walk, and came and stood near by, his chin sunk in his palm, as before, and his eyes, with a most mighty tenderness in them, bent upon Namarah.

"But how knowest thou, my daughter, that the victory was won and thy father's host returning, seeing I sent no messenger before me, but made haste myself to bring thee tidings?"

Then Namarah turned her fair face upward, and said:

"Adina, speak. Let it be known unto Jephthah, my father, that the thing that is come upon us was partly of our own doing—thine and mine."

Then Adina, softened, mayhap, by the sight of the old man's suffering, and more yet by the gentleness and submission of Namarah's spirit, answered, and said:

"These words be true, O Jephthah,

for it was even I that sent unto the maiden Adina, by which she gained the knowledge of our approach."

"But how sendest thou these tidings?" said Jephthah, "seeing that I gave thee no leave to take a messenger?"

"Therein the fault was mine," Namarah said, "if fault there be—for, were it not the will of God, naught that was done or is to be done possible—seeing that I gave unto Adina one of my carrier birds, to send me word of thy triumph and return, and the bird, in truth, brought me the tidings this morning. Seest thou not then therefore, oh, my father, that this thing that is befallen us was to be?"

Then Jephthah bowed his head upon his hands and uttered a mighty groan. "How sayest thou, my daughter, that we shall be delivered? Knowest thou not that according to my vow thou must be offered a burnt sacrifice?"

As he spoke these awful words, the maiden's face grew whiter still, though the courage of her eyes faltered not, and through all the body of the young man Adina there ran a great shiver that again made to shake his armor that rattled and sounded, seeing which, Namarah rose and ran to him, fearing lest he might even fall to the ground, so greatly he tottered and trembled. Taking him by the hand, she led him to a place beside her father, and gently pressed him to a seat, while she herself sank back upon her knees before them, holding a hand of each, and as she lifted up her head and looked at them, it seemed unto the father and the lover both that her face was as the face of an angel.

"Hearken to me, O thou to whom my soul best loveth," said Namarah, "for there is a voice within me that seemeth to me to speak, and that most dread and sacred voice saith to me what it shall comfort thee to hear. 'I will deliver thee,' the voice crieth continually, and shall we not believe this Heavenly voice? Let us, therefore, be comforted, and take courage and pray continually for deliverance from the terror wherewith we are afflicted. For what is it that thy soul feareth, O Adina, and O Jephthah my father? Is it not even the thought of parting?"

As Namarah spoke these words, the spirits of the men who listened to her grew suddenly more calm, and the faith and courage with which her own heart was animated seemed to be in some sense imparted to them, so that Jephthah turned unto Adina, and spoke unto him in these words:

"Let not thy soul within thee hate me, O Adina, for my heart is sad even unto death. Forgive me the harm that I have done unto thee through ignorance, and let it be with us both even according unto the words that this maiden hath spoken, and let us take comfort and have hope. Let us together pray continually for the deliverance that she saith to be in store for us."

And Adina answered, and said: "It shall be as thou sayest, O Jephthah, and the God of power hear our prayers."

Then Jephthah caused him that he knelt in front of him, at the side of the maiden Namarah, and as they rested so, Jephthah lifted up his hands, and blessed them. And as their hands were bowed together, the short golden curls of the man beside the long dark tresses of the maiden, Jephthah rose, and softly left them; and when they lifted up their heads, behold they were alone.

(To be continued.)

Misunderstood Patriotism.

Prof. Alfred B. Adams of New York was a soldier in the civil war, and took part in the Red river campaign under Maj. Gen. Banks. "At one place," he said recently to one of his classes, "we surprised a southern party and took many southern prisoners. They were guarding a mountain of cotton bales which were intended for shipment to Europe on account of the southern government. Gen. Banks promptly confiscated the cotton and transferred it to his fleet. Each bale was stenciled 'C. S. A.' and over this the northern soldiers with marking brushes wrote in large characters, 'U. S. A.' I was on guard at the time, and one of my prisoners, a handsome, bright-eyed young southern officer, said, 'Yank, what's that writing there?' I looked proudly at him as I replied: 'The United States of America over the Confederate States of America. Can't you read—U. S. A. over C. S. A.' He looked at me questioningly. 'Thank you,' he said. 'Do you know, I thought it was United States of America Cotton Stealing Association.' The next question he put to me I didn't answer."—Philadelphia Post.

Church's Most Pressing Need.

Mrs. De Silke: "I wish to give a memorial of some kind to the church, in memory of a relative. What would you suggest?" Struggling Pastor: "A—er—an appropriately decorated—er—new church furnace, madam, and a few tons of coal."

Duties Among the Ancestors.

The manufacture and use of false teeth is undoubtedly a practice of great antiquity. The ancient Egyptians were no mean dentists. Jawbones of mummies have been found with false teeth in them, and also with teeth filled with gold.

On the Old Block.

"James, you ought to control little Jim better." "Mother, we can't; he's too much like you."—Indianapolis Journal.

World's Longest River.

The Nile is the longest river in the world, 4,200 miles. The Niger is 2,500 miles and the Zambesi 1,600 miles.

EVENTS OF EVERYWHERE.

The Katy railway has cut down passenger fares in the Indian Territory to 5 cents per mile.

The Laughlin chisel works at Marten's Ferry, O., employing 300 people, have shut down indefinitely.

Don M. Dickinson, one of Cleveland's postmaster generals, has declared for McKinley and Roosevelt.

President and Mrs. McKinley have come to Canton, O., where they expect to remain until after the election.

The State home for motherless negro children, located at Chattanooga, Tenn., may be moved to Denver, Col.

Forty of the 100 students of Miami university at Oxford, O., are ill of typhoid fever. The sickness is believed to be due to a contaminated well.

The fifty-fourth annual meeting of the American Missionary association was held at Springfield, Mass., with over 400 delegates in attendance.

The Berlin Tageblatt points out in a leading article that the Anglo-German treaty is directed to restoring the military equilibrium in eastern Asia, which was imperiled by Russia.

Bern and Bolivia are trying to induce the United States to interfere in their dispute with Chile relative to Patena and Africa. This government will not interfere.

A vessel having on board 100 passengers was boarded by pirates ten miles below Canton, China. Several thousand pounds in specie were taken.

Baron von Richthofen, under secretary of the German foreign office, has been appointed to succeed Count von Buelow as minister of foreign affairs.

The new Spanish cabinet took the oath of office. Senor Sagasta, the former premier and director, declares that the new cabinet will hasten the rule of the Conservatives.

The president of the Massachusetts Society of the Daughters of 1812 has written Gov. Gregory of Rhode Island asking him to interest the people of that state in the proposition to rebuild the old frigate Constitution. It will take \$400,000.

The officials of the British foreign office say the Anglo-German agreement will not affect Russia's railroads in Manchuria. They point out that the object of the agreement is the upholding of the integrity of China without reference to the arrangement of the powers regarding the construction of railroads in China.

The London Globe announces that Great Britain has leased from the English contractors the harbor works of Chung-Wah-Tao, now in course of construction, for a period of eight months.

Advices received at Mobile, Ala., from Port Limon state that the fire there raged eight hours, completely destroying four blocks and partially ruining two others. The property loss is \$1,500,000, and there are 3000 natives homeless. Blowing up of buildings stopped the fire.

The complete suppression of the revolution in San Domingo is again announced. Gen. Garcia has surrendered unconditionally. Senor Moyn has been arrested on the charge of complicity in the movement. Don Pradel has been appointed minister of agriculture in succession to Vasquez.

Articles of incorporation were filed for the El Paso, Pecos Valley and Eastern railway, extending from Roswell to El Paso, Tex., a distance of 175 miles. J. J. Hagerman of Colorado Springs is president. The route is through Chavez, Eddy and Otero counties, New Mexico.

Homer Bond, 15 months old, died on a train between Mesquite and Dallas. Quite a number of families from Illinois and Indiana have arrived in north Texas the past few weeks, intending to locate.

Citizens of Victoria, B. C., presented Rear Admiral Beaumont, who has been promoted to the Australian station, with an address and a massive gold nugget. He is to be succeeded at the station by Rear Admiral Birkford.

Small is the town in Indiana or Illinois that is not being visited by campaign speakers in these autumnal days preparatory to the 6th, when ballots will fall like leaves all over this mighty galaxy of states.

Edward O'Callaghan of Toledo, O., is 96 years of age, but this longevity did not prevent him from using the business end of a spade on his wife's head, inflicting an ugly wound. He got ten days' imprisonment for his frisky disposition.

Albert Sillers, a Washington attorney, announces he will file suit in behalf of Mai L. Leepoon against Senator Sullivan of Mississippi for \$50,000 damages for breach of promise. The plaintiff is from Oxford, Miss., but has been in Washington a year.

Henry E. Youtsey was placed in jail at Frankfort, Ky., being brought over by his cot. Sheriff Shuff says that Youtsey talked perfectly rational on the trip over and seemed in good spirits. Youtsey walked from the station to the jail unassisted.

LAUGHLIN SPEAKS

PROFESSOR POLITICAL ECONOMY AGAINST MCKINLEY.

Famous University Man Tells His Class He Will Not Vote for Republicans This Year—He Opposed It in 1896.

Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin, who was one of William McKinley's most energetic supporters four years ago, and who took a prominent part in debates with "Coin" Harvey, advocating the single gold standard, has announced to his classes at the University of Chicago that he cannot cast his ballot for the McKinley administration. Prof. Laughlin gives as his reason for the defection President McKinley's attitude on the question of imperialism.

"The course of the present administration is opposed to the very origin and genius of our institutions," he insists, "and I cannot vote for McKinley."

Prof. Laughlin is head of the department of political science at the University of Chicago. He believes that American commerce can never be increased by the methods of imperialism alone.

"Trade does not follow the flag," he insists, "but on the contrary, the flag follows trade. When American ability to compete in foreign markets is proved there trade will go and later the protecting flag will follow."

"There is no need of words how we came by the Philippines. The war on those islands was due to some one's blunder. They tell us that we must stay on the islands to obtain markets for our manufacturers; that the Philippines will provide a basis of trade with the Orient. They tell us that we ought to conduct the war to this end even at a cost of countless lives and millions of dollars."

"The argument that this course is an effective means to trade expansion is fallacious. Go back to the years between 1882 and 1890 and you will find that the total annual value of the exports and imports in the Philippine Islands was \$34,000,000. Supposing that this trade was all under American control and that it paid a fair rate of profit, say 10 per cent, it would be insufficient even to pay the interest on our war loan."

"Increasing trade will not depend on our owning the Philippines. After we get them we must open the doors of trade to other nations on about the same conditions as we ourselves enjoy. Then to sell goods in the islands we must make the prices as low as those of other nations. Our ability to compete with these other nations will depend upon the industrial conditions at home."

"The fact that the value of American exports has reached a sum never equaled before refutes the claim that we need foreign ports to sell goods. Whether America shall sell to the Philippines much or little depends upon what the islanders can produce to offer us and upon our ability to supply the goods they desire, cheaper than any other nation. If American manufacturers wish to sell goods on the eastern markets the conditions at home must be looked after."

"The ability to sell depends upon America's natural resources, on the efficiency of labor and the organization of industries. Also on the low cost of transportation, the knowledge of foreign markets and the adaptability to the customs and the prejudices of buyers."

"America has taken the lead in iron and steel trade because of the abundance of ore, the improved machinery for loading and the capacity of transports. European contracts for bridge building and railroad construction come to Americans because advantages similar to those enumerated enable them to do the work cheaper and better and faster than the British firms. And so I say that trade with the Philippines depends more on the smoking chimneys of the south than on the rapid-firing guns of the army."

"It is the laboring man and the taxpayer who defray the enormous cost of exploiting a new country for the benefit of a favored few who obtain industrial concessions there. The only commercial gains by conquest go to the few at the expense of the workman and the taxpayer. The course of the present administration in exploiting the Philippines is opposed to the very origin and genius of our institutions."

"Imperialism is the government of a colony which has no equal share in controlling the policy of the parent state. This is exactly the system which the American republic once repudiated."

"It is the very elementary principle on which the constitution is based, and that principle is being betrayed. If there is any historic sense in the American people they will reverse the policy of imperialism, as the hope lies not so much in presidents as in the houses of congress."

"President McKinley declared at Atlanta two years ago that the flag has been planted in two hemispheres, where it remains the symbol of liberty and law of peace and progress. Who will withdraw from the people over whom it floats its protecting folds? Who will pull it down? In the Philippines we are now mowing down the natives with rapid-fire guns—slayer-hunting. It is grossly expressed. The flag does not protect those over whom it floats. It is there to Filipinos the symbol of tyranny and butchery."

"The common sense of the people knows that the flag cannot be immediately withdrawn, but the moral sense

of the people demands that so long as it remains its folds shall provide for white men and brown men alike a free and independent government and assurance from outside aggression. As a nation of freemen all equal under the constitution we are multiplying ourselves morally and politically. We are showing to the world that our principles of government are as nothing in comparison with grasping land, because it is said by our legislators to be fertile and rich."

"The business of this philosophy should bring its own punishment and dishonor. The base greed for gain which has led strong interests to obtain the promise of special privileges in return for political support is apparent in the whole business. The appeal to the cupidity of the dishonest element in the country has been openly proclaimed by some of our legislators, notably by Senator Beveridge, who advocates the conquest of the Philippines because they abound in gold and hemp."

MCKINLEY'S HEALTH.

Mr. McKinley, we must regret to say, is a man in feeble health. Much care was used by the trusts and Hanna in selecting the vice-presidency because of the fear that Mr. McKinley might fall to live out his term.

The idea was to carry forward the idea of changing the form of government now existing here—a form that now makes trusts and their profits depend on an election, and is, therefore, insecure.

Roosevelt was selected to run for vice-president.

If anything should happen to Mr. McKinley, the trusts would be quite content to see Roosevelt in the White House.

How would the average thinking citizen like that?

We do not ask the opinion of the citizen whose personal physical timidity leads him to worship a magazine-made hero. We ask the thoughtful men—men brave enough to do their own fighting if cause should arise, men who do not hand over their thinking or governing to a magazine blusterer.

HOW WOULD YOU LIKE ROOSEVELT IN THE WHITE HOUSE?

Roosevelt stands for a huge permanent army, and for using it against those who should fail to agree with him.

He has said that this way of treating those with whom he disagreed politically would be to "stand a few of them up against a wall and shoot them."

He is a man who would use the country and its citizens for his own stupid ambition and big-toothed glory. He could conceive no better use for young men than to make the tough ones rough riders and the tender ones rough taxpayers—the rough riders to build up his fighting fame and the rough taxpayers to foot the bill.

Some peaceable frogs—not much more intelligent probably than the average Roosevelt enthusiast—wanted a stock to rule them. The stock accepted and had fun. The frogs did not have fun.

How many voters want Mr. Stark Roosevelt to come along and dispose of their destinies for his greater glory?

How many want to be rough riders or rough taxpayers without their own consent?

If you vote for Roosevelt for vice-president you are not necessarily voting to give an ornamental job to an ornamental blowhard. You may be voting to make of a dangerous, ambitious braggart a president of the United States.—San Francisco Examiner.

WAS JAMES O. BLAINE A DEM-ACRUE?

Where is the McKinleyite who will say that James O. Blaine was a small American? Where is the McKinleyite who will say that he was in favor of a policy of scuttles and cowardice? Who will say that Blaine would have given away to Great Britain a large slice of United States territory in Alaska.

In his letter of acceptance, July 13, 1884, Mr. Blaine said:

"Happily removed by our geographical position from participation or interest in those questions of dynasty or boundary which so frequently disturb the peace of Europe, we are left to cultivate friendly relations with all, and are free from possible entanglements in the quarrels of any."

"While the great powers of Europe are steadily enlarging their colonial dominion in Asia and Africa, it is the especial province of this country to improve and expand its trade with the nations of America. No field promises so much. No field has been cultivated so little. Our policy should be an American policy in its broadest and most comprehensive sense—a policy of peace, of friendship, of commercial enlargement."

Does that spell imperialism? "A policy of peace, of friendship, of commercial enlargement." Not one, but all three. Not commercial enlargement by force and at the price of blood, but commercial enlargement with peace and friendship. Not trade expansion at the point of the bayonet and the musket of the rifle, but with peace and friendship.

Postmaster Sullivan of Cripple Creek, who made the so-called Victor mob to order, is now calmly awaiting his reward. Investigation shows that he instigated a feigned attack upon Governor Roosevelt for the purpose of exciting partisan sentiment. The Republican party appears to be in hard lines for argument this year.

The Carlsbad Current

W. H. MULLANE, Publisher.
CARLSBAD, - - - - - N. M.
FIELD AND FLOCK.

Wheat is being sowed.
Wheat has nearly all been sown in Clay county.

Corn is about all gathered in Nacogdoches county.

Two-thirds of the cotton has been picked in Leon county.

Southern cattle will be admitted into Oklahoma until January.

Grass and Scurry counties were visited by heavy hail storms.

Cotton pickers around Sutherland Springs get \$1 per day and board.

More millet was raised in Crosby county this year than ever before.

Rice harvesting is progressing nicely in Chambers county and the yield is good.

L. C. Dupree of San Angelo shipped three cars of horses to Mount Vernon and one to Clarksville.

The sixth annual horse show, held at Kansas City, was well represented by all classes of equines.

Among the live stock assessed in Dallas county this year are four dogs, the aggregate value of which is \$166.50.

There were more than 400 Texans at the Kansas City cattle show, the guests of the Kansas City Live Stock and Commercial clubs.

Mr. W. D. Estee, one of the leading farmers of Fannin county, has sold his live farm north of Honham, the consideration being \$19,000.

The live stock exhibit at the International fair at San Antonio is pronounced by competent judges to be one of the finest ever seen in the southwest.

Several large land deals have been made in Fannin county this fall. A number of farmers who have rented all their lives have bought farms. One farmer paid \$1800 cash for a place.

Cattle on the range in the Bradford section are in fine condition. Everything is fat. Old cows that are usually on "th lift" are fat and sleek, and the beauty of it all is that anything shipped brings a good price.

Frank Rockefeller of Cleveland, O., at the combination show and sale of Hereford and Shorthorn at Kansas City, paid \$500 for Columbus XVII, a yearling Hereford bull, owned by Benton Gabbert of Dearborne, Mo.

S. W. Kelly had a sample stalk of cotton on exhibition at Paris from his Saunders' creek farm. It had nearly 400 bolls on it. A person weighing over 200 pounds stood in the fork of one of the lower limbs without breaking it.

Col. Avery Moore, who has a ranch at Ordway, in the Arkansas valley, will feed about 5000 lambs this season, and regrets deeply that he did not do the same thing last winter. He is a great advocate of sheep.

Children and Collingsworth counties can boast of numerous herds of high-grade cattle, which the owners claim will compare favorably with cattle from any state in the Union in every requisite.

A negro renting on the Flocker place, near Chatfield, was in Corsicana and stated that he had seventy-five acres in cotton this year, from which he had already gathered and sold forty-one bales and would get at least nineteen bales more.

Stanley Turner of Water Valley, Tom Green county, shipped a matched team of driving horses to J. W. Walker of Houston. Mr. Turner also sold a team of drivers to C. C. Neelley of Eldorado for \$150. All are splendid animals.

The stock growers of Colorado are now taking steps to organize a state live stock association, as they feel that the benefits to accrue to the industry would be much greater than can come through county or district organizations alone.

C. A. Payne bought of W. E. Ikard of Henrietta his famous herd bull, third sixth, paying for the animal \$600. This animal is one of the most noted Hereford in the state, and has it is said sired more prize winners than any other animal in Texas.

Texas in the matter of pure bred stock lacks only in quantity as compared with other states. She has the quality and has paid the money to obtain it. In the quality of her range cattle she is second to not one.

J. A. Black, a prominent farmer of Ellis county, claims that his 6-year-old son, Willie, has averaged 1000 pounds of cotton a day this season, picking only of his own accord and without any special inducement in the way of circus tickets, etc.

A. B. Robertson, proprietor of the H ranch, located in Crosby county, has received 1400 head of heifers from the Hat ranch, which he says constitutes one of the prettiest bunches he ever saw. There is not an off color among them.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

Destruction of Chemicals in a New York Drug House

CAUSES COLLAPSE OF BUILDING

And it is feared that a Great Many of Those Missing are Buried Beneath the Precarious Walls.

New York, Oct. 26.—The long list of fire horrors that have occurred in and around the city of New York, a list that includes the Park place disaster and the Windsor and Hoboken fires, was added to Monday by a fire and explosion that shook the lower end of Manhattan like an earthquake, buried a seven-story building into the air and set fire to two blocks of buildings with a loss of life that only the efforts of hundreds of men who were rushed to the work of digging away the ruins as soon as the fire was extinguished, will reveal.

The big building of Tarrant & Co., makers of medicinal specialties at the northwest corner of Greenwich and Warren streets, and filled with chemicals, took fire in some way that may never be known, at about a quarter after 12 o'clock Monday afternoon. It was 16 minutes after noon when a citizen rushed into the house of fire engine company No. 29, on Chambers street, and shouted that Tarrant's drug store was on fire. He had seen a volume of black smoke coming from the third-story window.

An alarm was turned in. Soon afterward second and third alarms were turned in. One fire company had just arrived when a terrific explosion occurred and threw the engine's crew down the stairway. The firemen, realizing the danger of their position rushed out of the building to the street. The explosion had filled the street in front with a shower of falling glass and small debris, which was the crowd, which was already gathered on the opposite sidewalk, fleeing for safety, and caused the engine houses to rear and try to get away.

Engineer Hochsberry was unfatigued in the safety valve of the engine when the explosion occurred and covered them with a shower of glass. Both were injured as was another fireman. Capt. Devany of the company ordered his crew back into the building again. They were dragging the line to the doorway for the second time, when another explosion, more terrible than the first, came and the whole crew was hurled across Greenwich street, leaving no body injured that he was sent to the hospital. In the meantime the other engines that had responded to the alarm had collected and the firemen were busy rescuing people from surrounding buildings. The firemen had already taken many girls down the only fire escape upon the building and more persons had been carried down the escapes of the Home-Made restaurant next door, and the buildings adjoining upon Warren street. This explosion occurred about 5 minutes after the first.

From accounts of witnesses the building seemed to leap in the air and in a moment masses of brick wall, timber and stone were falling into the street.

A number of firemen were injured in various ways, however, and scores of persons received injuries of every degree, from falling debris in the streets. Firemen and policemen covered with blood were common sights at the beginning of the fire, and one of the latter, Galvin of the Church street station, who was badly cut up while assisting a fireman out of the wreck on Washington street, was certain that firemen had been buried under the debris of the building.

Loss of life has not yet been ascertained.

Seven Killed.

Helena, Mont., Oct. 26.—Northern Pacific train No. 4, was wrecked at De Hart, Mont., eight miles from Big Timber, Sunday by the breaking of a switch rod. Seven passengers were killed and several injured.

The train was going forty-five miles an hour when the accident occurred. The first three cars were derailed and thrown on their side and the casualties were all among the passengers in the day coach, the remainder of the train not leaving the track.

Fatal Attempt.

New York, Oct. 26.—Two colored prisoners in an attempt to escape from the prison attached to the seventh district court in west Forty-fourth street killed Keeper Hugh McGovern, 51 years of age, and probably fatally injured George Wilson, 29 years of age, a trustee, who had evidently tried to aid McGovern.

One of the prisoners, Arthur Flanagan, escaped; the other, Frank Emerson, fell into the yard and was killed.

ALVORD ARRESTED.

The Much-Wanted Bank Teller Captured at Boston.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 26.—Cornelius L. Alvord, Jr., the absconding note teller of the First National bank of New York city, who is charged with stealing \$700,000 from the bank, was arrested here Monday afternoon by Chief Inspector William B. Watts of this city and Detective Armstrong of New York, in an ordinary lodging house at the corner of West Newton street and Burlington avenue.

When arrested, Alvord, who knew Detective Armstrong, stated that he was glad the suspense was ended, and was willing to go back to New York without papers. He sat down on the bed and smoked a cigar, and was only dressed in his underclothes at the time.

He afterward dressed quickly, and packing a few underclothes in a bag, stated he was ready to go. A hack was called, and he was driven to police headquarters, and, after being measured and photographed under the Bertillon system, was taken to New York on the 5 o'clock train. Chief Inspector Watts said the department was first informed that Alvord was in the city last Wednesday morning, when Henry Alexander of Denver, Colo., telephoned that he had seen Alvord in a hotel. He stated that he knew him well, had done business with him in New York, and described him perfectly. This information was wired to Capt. McCluskey of New York, who immediately sent Detective Sergeant Tinker here to identify Alvord.

In the meantime Chief Watts and Detective Douglas and Morrissey went to the hotel, but could not find the man. Inquiry of the hotel people brought out the fact that a man answering the description had registered as Bryan Sterling and had been assigned a room, but that he had not used it.

On the arrival of Detective Tinker, a search of all the hotels in the city was made without success. From information brought to Chief Watts, he and Detective Armstrong went to a boarding house in the Back Bay. They went up to a back room on the first floor and found the door locked.

On gaining admittance, as was expected, Armstrong identified Alvord, who seemed greatly relieved that Armstrong had arrested him, and said as much.

During his stay at police headquarters, Alvord told Chief Watts that he had not seen his wife for two weeks, although prior to that time he had told her of his financial circumstances and asked her if he should kill himself or face it out, and she told him to face it out.

He stated that he had not been near Mount Vernon, but that he left New York last Tuesday at midnight and arrived in Boston Wednesday morning. He admitted being registered as Bryan Sterling at the Hotel Touraine, and said he had eaten several meals there; that he had taken the lodgings where he was found on the following day, and that he had not been out of the place since. When asked what he had done with the money, he said:

"Well, \$700,000 is a whole lot of money, but it goes easy."

In referring to horse races, he said he had backed horses, but never on race tracks, and had owned fast horses himself. He said he had lived his life and had taken life to its full, at the rate of \$50,000 a year or more. He said he would throw up his hands, take his sentence and after that was over would come out in the world again. He said he knew he would be unable to secure bail and that he had nothing with which to make restitution.

On being searched at police headquarters only a few dollars were found in his pockets, which he was allowed to keep. He sent a telegram to Lawyer Gardiner in New York, asking him to meet the train when it arrived in New York.

The president has designated Nov. 25 as Thanksgiving day.

Heavy Rain.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 26.—Sixty-eight hundredths of an inch of water fell in 55 minutes and flooded the low places in the city, the water filling the cellars and in some instances rising into the first floors of residences, churches and stores. At Sarah and Eleventh avenues the flood covered an area of five blocks and when a suburban street car was run through it the water made a short circuit between the motors and the tracks. The car ignited and was partially destroyed.

Army Changes.

Washington, Oct. 26.—An order was issued discontinuing the division of Cuba and the eastern and western departments of that department, and establishing the division of Cuba. Gen. Leonard Wood is placed in command. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee is ordered to command the department of Missouri, with headquarters at Omaha.

Gen. Elwell S. Otis has been ordered to Chicago.

ONE AT NEW YORK.

The Head of the Democratic ticket, Addresses Thousands.

WHILE VICE PRESIDENTIAL END

Speaks at the City of Chicago to What is Said to Have Been the Largest Out-Door Gathering There.

New York, Oct. 25.—W. J. Bryan's second coming to this city was the occasion Saturday night of one of the greatest political demonstrations of the campaign. Fourteen thousand people heard the Democratic candidate speak at Madison Square Garden. He had been speaking all day. Saturday morning was spent at New Haven and that afternoon he made several addresses at points between New Haven and this city. He was accompanied to this city by 200 Yale students. When he arrived at the Grand Central station there were more than 5000 persons there to greet him. He spent the remainder of the afternoon at the Hoffman house, where he went over the business of the campaign with the leaders. After a dinner in his honor at which there were forty-five guests, he witnessed the great pyrotechnic display. The sky was carpeted with red and Madison Square was ablaze in his honor when the carriage which was to take him on his tour appeared. The streets were crowded with people and his trip to Madison Square Garden was a triumphal one. The first stop was at the Broadway Athletic club, where Mr. Bryan spoke to 10,000 enthusiastic people, the majority of whom were Italians. He reached Governor Union about 5 o'clock and addressed a large gathering of Germans. Thence Mr. Bryan drove to the corner of Fourth street and Second avenue, where he made a speech from his carriages to a crowd of about 5000 people. He made another speech from his carriages to a gathering at Twentieth street and Second avenue.

Mr. Bryan's Madison Square speech was not begun until after 10 o'clock. It was unlike his former speech at that place. It was addressed to the independent class mainly, and he referred to the financial issues. Many times he was forced to stop because of the tremendous cheering. From the time he entered the hall until he quit speaking the outside of the hall was ringing with cheer.

As a climax to the day he made two other speeches.

The first was from a stand near the Dewey arch, where he talked to 15,000 persons who could not get into Madison Square Garden. He made another short speech at Madison avenue and Twenty-fifth street. He was then driven to the Hoffman house, where he retired for the night.

Death Sentence.

Manila, Oct. 25.—The rebel Capt. Novicio has been tried by a military commission at Balera, northern Luzon, charged with burying alive a seaman named McDonald of Lieut. Gilmore's Yorktown party. Novicio was found guilty and sentenced to death. The commission's sentence is now in the hands of Gen. MacArthur for approval.

Gen. MacArthur has approved the commission's finding.

Poison Found.

New York, Oct. 25.—Prof. Witthaus, in his chemical reports he found mercury and arsenic in the stomach of W. M. Rice.

Prof. Witthaus gives the result of the analysis of certain organs of Mr. Rice which he received from the undertaker who embalmed the body of Mr. Rice. The fluid, Prof. Witthaus says, contained mineral ingredients: Potassium, sodium, zinc and aluminum, sulphuric acid and chloride.

Bail Allowed.

New York, Oct. 25.—Magistrate Brann announced his decision in the case of Albert T. Patrick and C. F. Jones, counsel and private secretary, respectively, for the late Wm. M. Rice, holding them to await the action of the grand jury. Bail was fixed at \$10,000 each.

The two prisoners are charged with having forged in his apartments here under strange circumstances, to a check for \$25,000.

Reported Offer.

New York, Oct. 25.—The Evening Post prints the following special from Norfolk, Va.: According to a dispatch from Winchester, the presidency of Washington and Lee university, made vacant by the death of Mm. L. Wilson will be offered to ex-President Grover Cleveland.

A committee from the university will in a few days go to Princeton and formally extend the offer.

Largest Known

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 25.—Probably the largest outdoor political mass meeting ever organized in Chicago was held Saturday night in the half-mile of State street known as the Court of Honor. The great thoroughfare, nearly twice the width of any other street in Chicago, was thronged from Van Buren to Randolph streets with a cheering, jostling mass of people.

Chairman James K. Jones of the Democratic national committee had designated this as "flag day" and the national banner played an important part in the celebration. Portraits of Bryan and Stevenson were also numerous along the broad street. The weather was perfect for an outdoor demonstration.

Along both sides of State street speakers' stands had been erected at short distances and from these points Democratic orators of national prominence addressed the portions of the multitude nearest at hand. The chief speaker was Adlai E. Stevenson, former vice-president, and again a candidate for that office. The other speakers were Senator-elect Joseph C. S. Blackburn of Kentucky, Congressman J. W. Bailey of Texas, former Assistant Secretary of the Interior Webster Davis of Missouri, former Gov. Hogg of Texas, Benjamin F. Shibley of Indiana, Capt. Patrick O'Farrell of Washington, D. C.; Col. John S. Martin of Missouri, Samuel P. Altshuler, Democratic candidate for governor of Illinois, and Mayor Carter H. Harrison of Chicago, besides a score of local speakers.

Mr. Stevenson and the other orators were driven rapidly from one street stand to another and were thus enabled to make their arguments heard by thousands of people. The illumination of the Court of Honor was begun as soon as darkness set in and soon it was a solid blaze of light. The crowd began to gather early and soon the broad thoroughfare was one mass of enthusiastic humanity through which it was almost impossible for the police to secure passage for the carriages containing the orators. Fireworks were shot off and Democratic ward clubs organizations from all parts of the city added their numbers and their enthusiasm to the excitement of the occasion.

Republican Parade.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 25.—For six hours and a half Saturday workmen from every branch of industry in Chicago, lawyers, merchants, railroad men and financiers, marched through the downtown streets of the city in the parade of Republican voters which was planned as the culmination of the national campaign in Chicago. Between two solid lines of spectators stretched from the starting point of the long march on Michigan avenue, to its disbanding place on Jackson north thousands of flags, banners, etc., stretched between the big office building and waving from the windows and roofs, the paraders tramped from 10 in the morning until 4:30 in the afternoon.

The parade was replete with unique features. Well up toward the head of the parade and preceding the members of the Marquette club, who were in tallies, two elephants lumbered along, bearing on their huge sides banners inscribed, "G. O. P." These were the contributions of the Marquette club. Behind the elephants came a diminutive donkey labeled, "I am a sound money donkey."

J. F. Lehane has been appointed general passenger agent of the Cotton Belt railway.

Blue Victory.

London, Oct. 25.—According to a dispatch from Cape Town, a force of Boers attacked and surrounded a patrol of Cape police, with a convoy, near Hootind, Orange River county. Daily Hootind, Orange River colony, and a sharp fight ensued. "The police," says the dispatch, "were compelled to abandon two Maxims." Ultimately reinforced by the yeomanry, they succeeded in getting away with the convoy, but they lost seven killed, eleven wounded and fifteen captured.

Fatal Poise.

Toledo, O., Oct. 25.—A mob of angry Poles, numbering 500, gathered about the store of Michael Wykocinski Sunday evening and tried to get him outside, declaring they would kill him outright. Friends who attempted to get through to aid him were assaulted and brutally beaten.

The police were finally sent for and after considerable trouble dispersed the crowd.

Journalist Dies.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 25.—A special to the Times from Knoxville says: Col. John M. Fleming, aged 65 years, and for many years editor of the old Knoxville Tribune, and later of the Sentinel, died Sunday evening at the East Tennessee hospital for the insane, where he has been for the past seven years. Deceased was a noted Confederate soldier and a prominent politician. His health failed and he had to be sent to the asylum.

They Spoke as They Passed By.

The motorman changed his gong. But the driver of the coal wagon paid no attention to him.

The motorman changed again. The conductor sounded a 4-11 alarm and yelled.

But the driver of the coal wagon paid no attention to him.

Driving placidly along in the track at the rate of two miles an hour, smoking his pipe, he sat with humped shoulders, lost in thought.

A few blocks ahead was the crossing of another street car track.

On reaching this crossing he turned slowly and deliberately to the right.

The motorman, wild with wrath, shouted at him as the car sped by:

"Get out of the way, there, you blank dumb idiot!" he said.

Then the coal teamster slowly and deliberately took his pipe from his mouth and replied substantially as follows:

"Then he replaced the pipe in his mouth and drove placidly on, lost in thought.—Chicago Tribune.

Still More Counterfeiting.

The Secret Service has unearthed another band of counterfeiters and secured a quantity of bogus bills, which are cleverly executed. Things of great value are always selected for imitation, notably Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which has many imitators but no equals for disorders like indigestion, dyspepsia and constipation.

A woman guards her own secrets, but betrays another's; a man tells his own, but keeps another's.

A grin can accomplish much more than a frown.

Pringle's California Fruit Gum contains the most delicious qualities of western fruits.

Somebody ought to invent a sighing and grumbling cure.

No Medicine Is So Good

for the people of this section as Wolfe's Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps. Nothing relieves chronic Rheumatism, Liver troubles, Dyspepsia or General Debility as quickly as Wolfe's Schnapps, while it is strongly recommended by physicians in all cases of Kidney and Bladder troubles. A small dose will relieve baby's colic at once. It is pleasant to take and is for sale at drug stores. If you wish to get well refuse to take any worthless substitute.

Happy is the man who knows some woman has him for her hero.

Ladies who take pride in beautiful, clear white clothes should use Russ' Bleaching Blue, the modern bag blue.

In the lottery of marriage there are many blanks.

Mrs. Winstone's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. See bottles.

When a good woman sleeps guardian angels hover about her bed.

The Best Prescription for Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TANKERLESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteful form. No cure—no pay. Price, 50c.

In Life's flower garden Hope is one of the most valuable plants.

Poor's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'Brien, 322 Third Ave., N. Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1901.

Some people seem to wish to make life one continued torment for others.

Two Big Pains

seem to be the heritage of the human family everywhere, viz:

Rheumatism and Neuralgia

but there is one sure and prompt cure for both, viz:

St. Jacobs Oil

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TREES AND PLANTS

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FRUIT & FLOWERS

FLORAL WORK.

Some Things For Which September Is the Accepted Time.

The best panicles are grown from seed sown in September. The soil should be very rich and mellow. If it is very dry and warm, keep the ground constantly moist until the seeds germinate. In early winter protect the beds with branches of evergreen, and later throw over them leaves or coarse litter.

Plants that have been bedded out should be potted the last of this month. Choose a cool damp day, and wet the ground thoroughly; a clod of earth will then adhere to the roots of the plants when they are lifted. Cutting back will be necessary, as the roots will be more or less disturbed and more circumscribed. Give room in the pots for the roots; do not crowd them. Water well and set in the shade until well established, then bring to partial sunlight. They may be kept out of doors until frosty weather.

Sweet willow, candytuft, hollyhock, sweet alyssum, foxglove and other seeds may be sown this month for next season's blooming. Cuttings start more freely in September than at any other time of year. Wooden boxes are preferable to pots. The soil should be about one-third leaf mold and two-thirds sand. Snap off the cuttings with the fingers. If the wood bends and does not snap off readily, the wood is too old. Keep the soil moist and give a sunny situation.

September is the month to plan and work for the winter window garden. Begonias rank next to geraniums for winter house culture. The plain leaved varieties are better adapted to the ordinary condition of a room. The rubra is of easy culture; has dark green waxy leaves and pendant red blossoms. It blooms well and does not require full sunlight. Water should be freely supplied and the leaves kept clean from dust.

Primula is a popular plant for winter house culture. The blossoms are white, pink and shades of red. The double varieties are very fine. It is a little difficult for the amateur to get good plants from seed, but young plants are not expensive and can be had of the florist.

Morning glory seeds planted in pots this month germinate quickly and will blossom freely in the early winter. In the house, if not exposed to full sunshine, they will often remain open all day. Small ferns taken up this month and potted carefully will keep fresh and green all winter and make pretty table decorations.

Fuchsias are not properly winter bloomers. When the leaves begin to fall, cut back and give very little water for a time. Repot in fresh soil, water liberally, and when growth commences give plenty of sunlight, and they will soon show buds.

Honeysuckles rooted this month will make strong plants, but blossoms must not be expected the first season. Bend the branches, cover with earth and peg them down with hairpins. When well rooted, cut them from the branch and set in good mellow soil.

Petunias can be grown successfully in an ordinary living room. Seeds may now be sown, or from choice plants layers may be secured, which, with care, will make thrifty growth and beautify the winter window garden.—Zoa in Country Gentleman.

An Attractive New Geranium. The geranium Little Pink, which may be called a double pink Mar, is a seedling from Mars crossed by Ann Gray. It is a very dwarf, bushy, compact and free flowering plant not ex-



GERANIUM LITTLE PINK. Seedling over four to six inches in height. It is excellent for bedding or as a pot plant.

Its trusses of double, bright pink blossoms stand erect from three to six inches above the foliage. Its profusion of bloom is plainly seen in the engraving, which was prepared from a photograph of a four inch pot plant, says Vick's Magazine.

Marketing Tree Fruits. Early varieties of apples and pears now ready should be picked before they have softened at all. Pack according to the rules of your market, always taking care to have the fruit firm in the package so it cannot shake and become bruised in transit.

All tree fruits should be assorted and packed in three grades. Have same size and quality from top to bottom. Place top layer, turning each specimen that the bright side appears uppermost. Neatly round off the top. Never ship anything as first class unless it is strictly so, advises Farm Journal.

A Peculiarity of the Chestnut. The Maine station states that the chestnut differs widely from the other common nuts, since it contains much less oil and protein and much more of the carbohydrates, especially starch, which is almost wholly wanting in many nuts.

CARE OF YOUNG TURKEYS.

If Kept Perfectly Clean They Have Very Few Diseases.

I find if young turkeys are properly fed and kept perfectly clean and free from lice they have very few diseases. Exercise they must have, but very young turkeys can have sufficient exercise on an acre or two, and a great many young turkeys can be saved by enjoying this exercise under your control.

I give a little sharp grit in their feed every morning. I use grit and oyster shell, the larger part grit, as turkeys, to be healthy, must have it. I have lost hundreds of turkeys, I know, by not having plenty of grit with which to grind their food. If they get a little sharp grit in their feed every morning, it keeps their grinding apparatus in perfect order. Very young turkeys do not find the grit of their own accord, and as they grow older they are liable to gorge themselves with the grit as soon as they discover its use, thereby clogging their digestive organs, while a small quantity in their feed each morning keeps them in excellent condition.

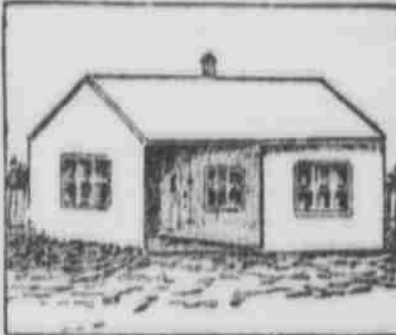
Overfeeding is another cause of loss in young turkeys. I feed only three times a day for the good reason that I could not possibly find time to feed oftener with the large number I raise. I find it sufficient. They take more exercise if fed less. Then when they are fed they are hungry. The time between feeding, too, allows the food to digest and gives the digestion a little rest.—Mrs. Charles Jones in Poultry Keeper.

Pigeon Breeders' Mistakes. Some breeders of pigeons are in a desperate hurry and commence putting their birds together earlier than is desirable, with the result that the birds are not forward enough. They will mate, of course, but if not ripe the result will be in a majority of instances a full crop of infertile eggs and consequently considerable disappointment. But the evil does not end there. The hen lays her second round of eggs and in ever so many instances, especially if the weather has been severe, results similar to the first.

This, as a matter of course, has a tendency to weaken the constitution of the females. Early mating of high class stock in this country is a decided mistake. The changeable weather we experience in spring, unless where lofts are heated artificially and the pigeon keeper is in a position to regulate the temperature, is in nearly every instance the cause of much disappointment and oftentimes serious loss.

Another fertile cause of failure in many lofts is overcrowding, and the majority of fanciers start the season with far too many birds for their accommodation, and when July and August arrive and the young they have succeeded in raising are added to the stock of breeders any one can easily imagine the congested state of things and the difficulty of keeping the stock strong and healthy.—Feather.

An Ingenious Scratching Shed House. Farm Poultry has an illustration of a scratching shed house made many years ago by that veteran poultryman, J. K. Folch of Natick, Mass. The partition between the roosting pen and the scratching house is closed at night as shown in the cut. In the morning, when pushed open, it fits exactly into the front of the scratching shed, thus making one very large house for the



FOLCH SCRATCHING SHED HOUSE. use of the poultry during the daytime. A cloth curtain may be put at the front of the scratching shed to be let down at night whenever the weather is stormy for the purpose of keeping out the snow and rain. While Mr. Folch's house was designed many years ago, a number of poultrymen are returning to this plan as being the most convenient, economical and practical that has ever been devised.

Buyer's Hen Wisdom. Experiences differ with locations. Think of that before you judge a man's reported experience.

Think of the drinking vessels perfectly dry and you enjoying a cooling drink. There's not much humanity in that act.

The man who will neglect his poultry on the first day of the week because it is Sunday hasn't got any Christianity to spare.

The man who will overcrowd his hen roost summer nights should be put in a sweat box himself.

A poultry crank isn't the worst man in this world.

If you are losing interest and love in your work, change your occupation. Don't seek the shade to cool off while your fowls are exposed to the burning sun.

Anybody can "keep" chickens, but not anybody can have the chickens keep him.—A Few Hens.

For Dust Baths. The best way to make a dust bath at this season is to spade up a space one or two yards square and a foot deep, sifting the dirt so that all gravel may be removed. The sun will dry it and the hens will use it for ridding themselves of lice. Such a bath should be spaded after each rain, however, the labor of doing so being but a few minutes.—Poultry Keeper.

PIGS IN SIX MONTHS.

TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE PERIOD OF GREATEST GROWTH.

If pigs can be raised in six months and sold at a weight of about 200 pounds, they pay better than those kept much longer, says C. W. Jones in The American Cultivator. It is well known to all breeders that it is during the first six months that the animals gain the fastest and after that every pound of flesh or fat comes slower and at a greater outlay of food. Up to the period of six months a pig should gain so rapidly that the change can almost be seen from day to day. Young 4-month-old pigs always command higher prices in the market, too, for the flesh is sweet and tender and the pork is not all fat. Experience demands this kind of young pork, and they eat with a relish when they would turn up their noses at fat pork from pigs 8 months or a year old.

It should be made a point to raise the young pigs so they will tip the scales at 200 pounds at least at the end of six months, and if they do not do this there is something wrong in the feeding of the brood. Pork raised at this rate pays a good profit, while that produced by the slower method of holding



TYPICAL PIG.

the pigs several months later does not always reward the owner. When the young pigs are old enough, they should be allowed the run of a pasture field where clover is pretty thick. Turn them loose in the field with the sow. If the field has plenty of good fresh running water in it and ample shade for the animals, they will do much better and not suffer drawbacks from the heat. The sow should be fed freely on milk sops with bran mixed in it, and when the pigs are old enough let them out with the mother. Liberal feeding of this mixture should not be turned into wasteful practice. Give only as much as they will eat up clean at a time. Feeding twice a day is better than heavy feeding once a day. With this bran, milk and clover ration the pigs can get along without any trouble for two months or more, and they will grow rapidly during the whole time. When they are 2 months old, a little corn can be fed to them; give them about one ear a day along with the bran and buttermilk sops. The corn adds to their fat and strength and the liberal feeding of clover keeps the system in excellent condition.

At the end of four months the pigs should be old enough to stand a heavier and more heating diet, and it is well to substitute for the corn, bran and milk sops a diet of bran and cornmeal softened with water and mixed to the stiffness of a dough. Feed this to them twice a day and give them as much as they will eat up clean at a time. Then turn them loose in the clover field as before and let them eat in addition all the grass that they will. Finally during the last month of their lives confine them in close but perfectly clean quarters and fatten them off with cornmeal and bran. Give them twice as much of the former as the latter and let them eat liberally of the mixture. At the end of the six months they should be fine, fat pigs, weighing from 200 to 240 pounds each, and every pound will represent a good profit.

Stock and the Hay Crop. We hear that in some sections farmers are planning to greatly reduce their stock this fall because of short hay crops. If they have no other alternative but to do so, we cannot blame them for such action, but we regret that they did not earlier provide for growing crops that would have kept the animals in good condition when pastures were dry and crops that could have been substituted for hay when winter comes. Some made such provision, and now, instead of selling animals, they are ready to buy. They will find farming profitable this year because they will be so situated as to buy stock cheaply of less prudent farmers, who can keep it until there are better crops. The next worst thing to selling stock at a time when it should be paying a profit is to sell it when it is not in the best condition to sell. All who have to sell stock should try to fatten it that they may get the best market prices, remembering that in buying and feeding grain they are adding fertility to their farms.—American Cultivator.

Improving Pastures. Experiments at the grass station at Abilene, Tex., have shown that natural pastures may be improved by disk the land, loosening the surface and thus trapping the grass seeds that otherwise would be blown away until caught by some natural obstacle instead of lodging where most needed. It was also shown that the same process helped to retain the water falling on the land instead of permitting it to flow away over the hard surface. Also that a deep furrow plowed every 10 to 20 feet had the same tendency, catching the seeds in their flight and also the water from rains, causing it to soak into the ground instead of running away to the drows, where it can do but little good. Careful experimentation is every year developing new and valuable truths bearing upon farming and stock raising.—Texas Farm and Ranch.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

Game of Revolutionary Heroes—A Game That Laughed—When He Had Numps.

Here is a game to play after you are tired of Fourth of July, firecrackers and noise, skyrockets, Roman candles and so forth, or it may be used at any patriotic luncheon or picnic and a prize may be awarded to the clever guesser of the largest number of heroes' names. If used at a party and played for a prize, score must be kept. This may be done in either of two pretty ways. For the first provide as many score cards as you expect guests, ornamenting each card with a tiny painted American flag, or, if this is beyond your skill, with a bow of tricolor ribbon. Write the questions in order, numbering them carefully and leaving blank spaces opposite them for their answers. Distribute these among the guests. When "time is up," collect and mark them, awarding the prize to the one who has the largest score.

For the other and prettier way of scorekeeping you must be chosen and armed with 21 tiny United States flags. You must read aloud each question, in turn, allowing three minutes, if necessary, for it to be answered. To the boy or girl who first calls out the answer you present a flag. After all the questions have been answered and the flags exhausted the prize is to be awarded to the lucky holder of the largest number of flags. A larger flag, a firecracker, a Roman candle, a picture of George Washington or other Revolutionary hero, or a copy of Edward Everett Hale's "Man Without a Country"—any one of these is a suitable prize.

Here are some sample questions with their answers:

Monday's work and 2,000 pounds? Washington.
A note of the scale, a sprite and a diminutive? Lafayette.
Verdant? Greene.
A deadhouse and an article? Morgan (morgue an).
A boy's name and 252 gallons? Carleton.
A girl's name and a vehicle? Andre (Ann drag).
What every walled town has? Gates.
A grin, a barrier and the third person singular of a verb? Cornwallis.
A stuff formerly much used for party gowns? Tarleton.
Rigid or stiff? Stark.
A grassy plain? Lee (den).
To wed and a preposition? Marion (quarry on).
In what manner? Howe.
To venerate? Reverse.
A game or rabbit preserve? Warren.
To dirty and the front of an army? Sullivan (sully van).
A hole in the ground and a pile of stones? Pichegru.
A fruit? Gage.
A small animal and a large plant? Moutrie (mole tree).
A fish's egg and an imitation weapon? Rochambeau (roe sham bow).
These definitions appear simple when one knows the answers, but they are pretty difficult to fit to Revolutionary heroes' names. It will be seen that sound and not spelling has been followed in making the game.—Chicago Record.

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J. R. FUEHLERMAN, W. M.
A. N. PRATT, Secy.

L. O. O. F. Lodge No. 21 meets every Friday evening in Masonic hall. Visiting brethren in good standing cordially welcome.

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