

9-22-1900

Carlsbad Current, 09-22-1900

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CARLSBAD CURRENT.

VOL. VIII.

CARLSBAD, NEW MEXICO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1900.

NO. 46.

CARLSBAD SALOON

BARFIELD & CANTRELL, Proprietors.

WINES,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
CASE GOODS.

Territorial.

The total enrollment of the Roswell public schools is 418.

A Roswell carpenter raised 15,000 pounds of onions on the side this year.

A choir has recently been organized for the Presbyterian church at Socorro.

The postoffice of Romero at Cienega near Santa Fe, will be abolished Sept. 29.

A large number of miners are expected to arrive at Capitan within the next day or two.

The cannery at Tularosa is now turning out over two hundred cans a day and is increasing its force.

Wild burros are becoming so thick in the vicinity of Fort Selden that the ranchmen are shooting them to get rid of them.

The Deming ice and cold storage plant was destroyed Wednesday of last week. Loss, \$10,000 to \$12,000; insurance, \$8,000.

A number of men are employed cleaning out the ditch in Tularosa canyon, which will add materially to that town's supply of water.

The oil fields near Gallup are attracting considerable attention at present, and several miles of territory have been located by three different parties.

The Red River "Prospector" is a late paper published at Red River, Texas county. It is published by Fremont C. Stevens and is a credit alike to its publisher, the town and the district.

Brother Rotolph, president of St. Michael's college at Santa Fe, writes that the forty-second session of the institution has commenced with a large attendance and excellent prospects.

Two carloads of cattle were admitted at El Paso from Mexico and consigned to Tularosa, where they will be used by the government for insurance to the Mesquero Indians under contract.

Work was commenced last week on grading for the new Santa Fe round house at Gallup. Twenty men are at work and it is intended to push the work to completion before cold weather starts in.

A motion for a new trial on the part of the plaintiff in the case of the United States vs. the Denver & Rio Grande railroad for timber trespass, was overruled by Judge McFee last Saturday in Santa Fe.

The business men of Silver City are making considerable progress towards organizing a commercial club and there is little doubt that the city will soon have a strong organization to work for its advancement.

El Capitan: The recent rains have been general between this place and El Paso and were especially heavy in the Three Rivers country. Unless there is an early frost a good winter range is an assured fact.

The health officer at Tularosa reports four cases of smallpox in Cox canyon, near the Pelphrey sawmill, but says they are all convalescent and no new cases are expected. Those sick are Mrs. Lon Greenwood, Newt Smith and two sons.

At Chloride, Ed James, having a cow killed by bears, set a trap for them with the carcass for bait. On the third morning he found a large silver tip bear caught in the trap and shot him. Next morning he caught a yearling bear.

Ranger G. E. Scarborough, who was indicted by the grand jury for the killing of Ralph Jenks, was tried Thursday at Silver City. Judge Parker instructed the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty, which they did without leaving their seats.

Word has been received that Rev. G. E. Birlew, who had charge of the

Congregational mission field of San Rafael, is in a very critical condition at his home in Freonla, and is not expected to live.

The Las Cruces Ball club was recently organized and will give regular monthly dances. The officers are W. H. H. Llewellyn, president; J. H. May, vice-president; Dr. L. O. Koger, secretary and treasurer.

E. Hais, deputy inspector and general agent for the American Angora Goat association, with headquarters in Kansas City, is now making a tour of New Mexico to secure Angora goats suitable for registration.

The largest flood ever known on the Mimbres came down that stream on the morning of the 6th near Dwyer. Many fences were washed out and crops damaged but no lives were lost. A similar flood came down the Gila.

On May 7th, 1929, Diego Benavides traded to Salvador Giron his interest in La Joya grant for "I mare, \$8, 10 goats, and 12 blankets." The transfer was recorded at Socorro in the office of Probate Clerk Hermans G. Baca. Capt. Claude Lowry and Capt. E. McDonnell Moore have been elected instructors in English and military science respectively at the military institute at Roswell. Capt. Lowry is from Tennessee and Capt. Moore from Virginia.

Experiments with winter wheat at the Agricultural experiment station at Aztec gave yields ranging from 134 bushels per acre to 74.9 bushels per acre. The Defiance variety gave the largest yield of the twenty-four varieties planted.

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Stock News.

Roswell Register.

J. F. Hinkle, manager of the Penasco Cattle company, had 200 head of cattle here last week—mostly steers with a few cows. He sold a few to the local butchers and shipped the remainder to Kansas City.

Chas. de Bremond, the sheep breeder, came in on Tuesday from his camp 35 miles west on the Agua Negra, where he "cut out" his lambs. He has 1,800 of them—1200 being half bred Shropshires—and will have them at the stock pens on the hill tomorrow, where they can be seen by parties interested. They have been bought by Geo. H. Webster Jr., of Carlsbad, and are said to be the finest lot of lambs ever seen in the Pecos Valley.

C. L. Ballant shipped 1,300 head of cattle on Thursday of last week to Popham & Harrison at Amarillo. There were 1,061 yearlings, the remainder being two. The cattle were bought of various parties in the southwest portion of the country, nearly all of whom came with the cattle and delivered them here last week.

The Bravery of Woman.

Was grandly shown by Mrs. John Dowling of Butler Pa., in a three years struggle with a malignant stomach trouble that caused distressing attacks of nausea and indigestion. All remedies failed to relieve her until she tried Electric Bitters. After taking it two months, she wrote: "I am now wholly cured and can eat anything. It is truly a grand tonic for the whole system as I gained in weight and feel much stronger since using it." It aids digestion, cures dyspepsia, improves appetite, gives new life. Only 50c. Guaranteed, at any drug store.

Last week the seven months old baby of Editor A. J. Papen of the Rio Grande Republican of Las Cruces, swallowed an open safety pin. Mr. Papen was out of town at the time and Mrs. Papen had some difficulty in securing medical assistance promptly. The pin remained in the child's throat for over an hour and the escape from death was most remarkable.

Wreck on the Santa Fe.

Last Friday afternoon about 4:30 freight train No. 34 of the Santa Fe was wrecked in the Martinez canon about eighteen miles south of Las Vegas in New Mexico. The train was an extra long one and was being pulled by a double header. The wreck was the result of the track spreading. Both the locomotives jumped the track but neither was turned over. Twenty-two cars were piled up in a heap at the mouth of the canon and were badly wrecked. They were loaded with fruit and merchandise and the cargoes were scattered over the ground in one indistinguishable mass. Several cars of cattle were in the train but these remained on the track and the cattle escaped injury.

Eugene Wilkinson the head brakeman, was buried in the debris and it was some time before he was taken out. He was dead when removed from the wreck. Deceased was forty-five years old and married and the father of two little children. He had been with the Santa Fe six years. The engineer of one of the engines received a cut in the hand, he being the only one besides Brakeman Wilkinson to receive injury. Wilkinson lived in Las Vegas.

The passenger train due here on the Santa Fe at 9:50 a. m. did not arrive Saturday on account of the wreck, but a special train was made up at Albuquerque and came in on the regular train's time. The delayed train arrived yesterday at the time at which it was due the day before.—El Paso Herald.

A Power Mill Explosion.

Removes everything in sight; so do drastic mineral pills, but both are mighty dangerous. No need to dynamite your body when Dr. King's New Life Pills do the work so easily and perfectly. Cures Headache, Constipation. Only 25 cents at the Drug Store.

Large Ranch Sold.

Harold Hurd and W. R. Clements bought 1,760 acres of irrigated land this week from the Roswell Land & Water company through W. G. Hamilton. The tract lies six miles northeast of town and is a fine body of land. Messrs Hurd and Clements will engage in the sheep business, it being their intention to buy 4,000 head of high grade ewes and registered rams, either Delaine or Rambouillet. Mr. Clements will have charge of the range affairs and Mr. Hurd of ranch with Elmer Richey as foreman. They will live at the Starkweather & Fletcher place for the present. They have options on the sheep now and will close them if satisfactory. Harry C. Lee will take an interest with them in the sheep. The whole investment will reach \$35,000.—Roswell Register.

Editors Awful Plight.

F. M. Higgins, Editor Seneca (Ill.) News, was solicited for years with Piles that no doctor or remedy helped until he tried Bucklin's Arnica Salve, the best in the world. He writes, two boxes wholly cured him. Infallible for Piles. Cure guaranteed. Only 25c. sold by all druggists.

New Mexico is by no means a poor investment for the United States government, says the San Marcial "Herald." Last year the total receipts from the Territory were \$164,608, and the expenses borne by the government \$59,000, leaving a net profit of \$105,608.

TABLETS BUCKEY'S PILE OINTMENT relieves the intense itching. It soothes, heals and cures chronic cases where surgeons fail. It is no experiment; its sales increase through its cures. Every bottle guaranteed. Price 50 cts in bottles, tubes 75 cts. For sale at Eddy Drug Co.

George A. Griggs, formerly of Mesilla, who went to Old Mexico some years ago and became a citizen of that country, has been appointed secretary to the governor of Lower California, Don Geronimo Ascarate, formerly of Casas Grandes, Mexico, who is well known in the southern part of the Territory.

Bones of Course.

A Chinaman passed through over the S. F. this morning on his way from Philadelphia to San Francisco. In the baggage car, checked as his baggage, was a carefully wrapped package which the baggage man said contained the bones of a deceased friend of the tourist Chinaman which he was taking to San Francisco for shipment to the Celestial kingdom for interment. When asked whether or not that was true the Chinaman said he could not save English.—El Paso Herald.

The most delicate constitution can safely use BALLARD'S HOREHOUND SYRUP. It is a sure and pleasant remedy for coughs, loss of voice, and all throat and lung troubles. Price 25 and 50c. For sale at Eddy Drug Co.

Washington Letter.

Washington, Sept. 14, 1900.

Putting the American flag where it ought not to be is a McKinley specialty which has brought the country trouble and humiliation in big chunks. But that did not prevent his ordering the flag to be raised in the wrong place again this week. It is by Mr. McKinley's order to be raised over the notorious Li Hung Chang, who is to be taken from Shanghai to Peking under its protection, and on board an American warship if he wishes, and when he gets to Peking Gen. Chaffee and his brave American soldiers are to be his body guard. What a use to make of the American flag and American soldiers! This old rascal has been afraid to leave Shanghai—afraid alike of his own countrymen and the powers, with the exception of Russia which is said to own him body and soul. And now Mr. McKinley rushes into the breach and raises the American flag over him and takes him to Peking, regardless of whether the other powers consider such action an affront or not, and he goes even further. He has promised Li Hung Chang that he would use his good offices to persuade the powers to enter into negotiations with him, although several of them have already refused to do so. Mr. McKinley's friendship for Li Hung Chang is really suspicious.

It would be easily possible to get a decision from the U. S. Supreme Court before the Presidential election on the case involving directly the Constitutional status of Porto Rico, and incidentally that of the other island possessions of this government, which has been appealed from the U. S. circuit court of the Southern District of New York; but the administration is too much afraid that the decision will be against its position to take any chances. Consequently it may be accepted as certain that the decision will not be handed down until after election. This is not meant to infer that the court will in any way be a party to postponing action on this important question for partisan reasons. That will not be necessary. In the several legal preliminaries necessary to advance the case to an early hearing it will be an easy matter for the attorney representing the administration, usually the Solicitor General, to head off the attempt to get a decision before election without resorting to any extraordinary methods.

WHITE'S CREAM VERMIFUGE is perfectly harmless, and will remove every worm. It is also a tonic, and by its strengthening properties will restore to pale cheeks the rosy hue of health. Price 25 cts. For sale at Eddy Drug Co.

Charles Adams, indicted for unlawfully drawing, flourishing and discharging a pistol at a dance in the Red Rock school house, Grant county, died of a heart attack and was found dead in his cell. Adams fled to Arizona and was only recently arrested at Wilcox and brought back.

As an external liniment of the most wonderful per-trative and curative power, BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT is not equaled by any other in the world. Price 25 and 50c. For sale at Eddy Drug Co.

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

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Central Saloon.

KEMP & WERNER, Proprietors.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

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

McLenathen & Tracy.

Carlsbad, New Mexico.

Rooms for Rent

Best rooms in town, at the lowest price, either furnished or unfurnished.

Enquire at Current Office.

H. O. Bursum, superintendent of the penitentiary, who has been debarred by injunction by other claimants to the land from procuring further supplies of fire clay from the arroyo at the head of Palace avenue, at Santa Fe, has discovered several large deposits of clay a mile and a half from the plaza. A road has been built to the clay banks and a spur of the Santa Fe railroad is to be built to them. The raw material is used by the brick tile plants of the penitentiary.

G. M. McGonagill is in from his New Mexico ranch with a bunch of young horses for sale and incidentally to get acquainted with his family again.—Midland Reporter.

For a number of years the terminus at Liberal, Kansas, of one of the branches of the Rock Island railway has been an object of interest in southern Colorado. Every now and then somebody would start a rumor that the company was about to extend it to this or that locality. It was the hope of the Trinidad people that they would get the extension when it was built, for of course it was understood that it would be extended sooner or later. The matter is now being decided and it is not in favor of Trinidad, even with its wealth of coal and coke. New Mexico gets the road. Surveyors are now prospecting through the northeastern part of the territory for location and evidently the Santa Fe road is at last to have competition in that thriving country. Whether the Rock Island people intend to go any further west than that nobody knows.—Pueblo (Colo.) Chieftain.

SOMETHING NEW.

Send no Money With Your Reply.

Here is something new, an original contest. Read very carefully. You may get 100.00 in Cash, a Parlor Organ, a Bicycle, a Gold watch or a Silk Dress. Who can arrange these nine groups of jumbled letters into the names of nine States, "Oyskwrn," "htus," "weldarse," "awio," "hool," "ilnoisi," "dloha," "neasm," "monywig." For example, "Oyskwrn" can be transposed into New York and so on. You can only use each letter in its own group. It will be found a hard study, but if you stick to it you get five, or even seven, or perhaps all of the words correctly. The proprietors of Ward's Root Beer, that delicious, healthful temperance beverage, offer the following grand prizes: To the person who sends a complete correct list will be paid \$100 in money; to the person sending the next largest correct list will be given a \$75 Bicycle (lady's or gent's); for the next largest correct list will be given a beautiful \$65 Parlor Organ; for the fourth largest list will be given a fine \$60 Gold Watch; for the fifth a hand-

some \$25 Silk Dress Pattern. It more than one person succeeds in making a complete list the \$100 cash and the equivalent in money of the other prizes will be divided among those who send correct list of nine States. We want you to try and make out the entire nine States, for who knows but what you may be the lucky winner? Contest closes Oct. 30th. The object of giving away these prizes is simply an advertisement of Ward's Root Beer. Send no money with your reply but be sure to send us the name and address of your nearest druggist and tell us whether he keeps Ward's Root Beer or not.

This is simply one of our plans of advertising and we hope our giving these costly prizes will be the means of having Ward's Root Beer talked about in many new homes. Send your answers to day if possible. Every one has an equal opportunity. Honest and fair treatment is guaranteed. No one in our employ will be allowed to enter contest. Contestants who enclose a self addressed stamped envelope will receive an immediate reply. All that is required if successful in your assistance in introducing Ward's Root Beer or Bitters the purest and best. Address early as possible, Ward Drug Co. Dept. "C" 39-32 E. 14th St., New York.

The "laying on of hands" is said to be a sure cure for the cigarette habit if attended to at the proper time. The left hand should be placed on the youngster's neck with a gentle but firm pressure forward and downward, bringing the urchin in a proper position over the parental knee, apply the right hand where it will do the most good. Two or three treatments will generally effect a cure, says a writer in a western journal.

A Roses With Money Wanted.

The political situation in New Mexico has undergone a kaleidoscopic change. The positive declaration of Hon. Solomon Luna to accept a nomination from the republicans has mixed things up. It was confidently believed that the profits from the wool crop of the Valencia county man would be on tap in the congressional contest. But the shrewdness that has brought prosperity to the Luna family led the sheep magnate to stay out of the contest in which he was expected to carry his party in a financial way. There is sadness in the counties where republican harpies were standing with itching palms. There is sighing in the sycophantic circles of Santa Fe and waiting in the streets of Albuquerque. A gloom hangs over the strikers of San I. uel. Woe, sad-eyed, sombre woe, darkens the face of New Mexico's republican plotters, and they know not whence to turn for a Moses with money.—El Paso Daily News.

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Town Lots For Sale on Easy Terms. Address: T. F. BLACKBURN, El Paso Tex.

W. A. KERR



DEALER IN

General Merchandise

FANCY GROCERIES
A SPECIALTY.

W. J. BRYAN'S LETTER

Accepting the Democratic Nomination for the Presidency

Gentlemen:—In accepting the nomination tendered by you on behalf of the Democratic party, I beg to assure you of my appreciation of the great honor conferred upon me by the delegates in convention assembled, and by the voters who gave instruction to the delegates.

I am sensible of the responsibilities which rest upon the chief magistracy of so great a nation, and realize the far-reaching effect of the questions involved in the present contest.

In my letter of acceptance of 1906, I made the following pledge:

"So deeply am I impressed with the magnitude of the power vested by the Constitution in the chief executive of the nation and with the enormous influence which he can yield for the benefit or injury of the people, that I wish to enter the office, if elected, free from any personal desire, except the desire to prove worthy of the confidence of my countrymen. Human judgment is fallible enough when unbiassed by selfish considerations, and in order that I may not be tempted to use the patronage of the office to advance any personal ambition, I hereby announce, with all the emphasis which words can express, my fixed determination not, under any circumstances, to be a candidate for re-election. In case this campaign results in my election."

Further reflection and observation constrain me to renew this pledge.

The platform adopted at Kansas City commands my cordial and unqualified approval. It courageously meets the issues now before the country, and states clearly and without ambiguity the party's position on every question considered. Adopted by a convention which assembled on the anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, it breathes the spirit of candor, independence and patriotism which characterizes those who, at Philadelphia in 1776, promulgated the creed of the Republic.

Having in my notification speech, discussed somewhat at length the paramount issue, imperialism, and added some observations on militarism and the floor war, it is sufficient at this time to review the remaining planks of the platform.

Trusts.

The platform very properly gives prominence to the trust question. The appalling growth of combinations in restraint of trade during the present administration, proves conclusively that the Republican party lacks either the desire or the ability to deal with the question effectively. If as may be fairly assumed from the speeches and conduct of the Republican leaders, that party does not intend to take the people's side against these organizations, then the weak and qualified condemnation of trusts to be found in the Republican platform is designed to distract attention while industrial despotism is completing its work. A private monopoly has always been an outlaw. No defense can be made of an industrial system in which one, or a few men, can control for their own profit, the output or price of any article of merchandise. Under such a system the consumer suffers extortion, the producer of raw material has but one purchaser, and must sell at the arbitrary price fixed; the laborer has but one employer, and is powerless to protect against injustice, either in wages or in conditions of labor; the small stockholder is at the mercy of the speculator, while the traveling salesman contributes his salary to the overgrown profits of the trust. Since but a small proportion of the people can share in the advantages secured by private monopoly, it follows that the remainder of the people are not only excluded from the benefits, but are the helpless victims of every monopoly organized. It is difficult to overestimate the immediate injustice that may be done, or to calculate the ultimate effect of this injustice upon the social and political welfare of the people. Our platform, after suggesting certain specific remedies, pledges the party to an unceasing warfare against private monopoly in nation, state and city. I heartily approve of this promise; if elected, it shall be my earnest and constant endeavor to fulfill the promise in letter and spirit. I shall select an attorney-general who will, without fear or favor, enforce existing laws; I shall recommend such additional legislation as may be necessary to dissolve every private monopoly which does business outside of the state of its origin; and, if contrary to my belief and hope, a constitutional amendment is found to be necessary, I shall recommend such an amendment as will, without impairing any of the existing rights of the states, empower Congress to protect the people of all the states from injury at the hands of individuals or corporations engaged in interstate commerce.

The platform accurately describes the Dingley tariff law, when it condemns it as a "trust breeding measure, skillfully devised to give to the few favors which they do not deserve, and to place upon the many burdens which they should not bear." Under its operation trusts can plunder the people of the United States, while they successfully compete in foreign markets with manufacturers of other countries. Even those who justify the general policy of protection will find it difficult to defend a tariff which enables a trust to exact an exorbitant toll from the citizen.

Corporations in Politics.

The Democratic party makes no war upon honestly acquired wealth; neither does it seek to embarrass corporations engaged in legitimate business, but it does protest against corporations entering politics, and attempting to assume control of the instrumentalities of government. A corporation is not organized for political purposes, and should be compelled to confine itself to the business described in its charter. Honest corporations, engaged in an honest business, will find it to their advantage to aid in the enactment of such legislation as will protect them from the undesired odium which will be brought upon them by those corporations which enter the political arena.

Interstate Commerce.

The Republican party has persistently refused to comply with the urgent request of the Interstate Commerce commission, for such an enlargement of the scope of the interstate commerce law as will enable the commission to realize the hopes aroused by its creation. The Democratic party is pledged to legislation which will empower the commission to protect individuals and communities from discrimination, and the public at large from unjust and unfair transportation rates.

The Bimetallist Plank.

The platform reiterates the demand contained in the Chicago platform for an American financial system made by the American people for themselves. The purpose of such a system is to restore and maintain a bimetallic level of prices, and in order that there may be no uncertainty as to the method of restoring bimetallicism, the specific declaration in favor of free and unlimited coinage at the existing ratio of 16 to 1, independent of the action of other nations, is repeated. In 1895 the Republican party recognized the necessity for bimetallicism by pledging the party to an earnest effort to secure an international agreement for the free coinage of silver, and the president, immediately after his inauguration, by authority of congress, appointed a commission composed of distinguished citizens to visit Europe and solicit foreign aid. Secretary Hay, in a letter written to Lord Aldenham in November, 1898, and afterwards published in England, declared that at that time the president and a majority of his cabinet still believed in the great desirability of an international agreement for the restoration of the double standard, but that it did not seem opportune to re-open the negotiations just then. The financial law enacted less than a year ago contains a concluding section declaring that the measure was not intended to stand in the way of the restoration of bimetallicism, whenever it could be done by co-operation with other nations. The platform submitted to the last Republican convention with the endorsement of the administration again suggested the possibility of securing foreign aid in restoring silver.

Now the Republican party, for the first time, openly abandons its advocacy of the double standard, and endorses the monetary system which it has so often and so emphatically condemned. The Democratic party, on the contrary, remains the steadfast advocate of the gold and silver coinage of the constitution, and is not willing that other nations shall determine for us the time and manner of restoring silver to its ancient place as a standard money. The ratio of 16 to 1 is not only the ratio now existing between all the gold and silver dollars in circulation in this country, a ratio which even the Republican administration has not attempted to change, but it is the only ratio advocated by those who are seeking to re-open the mine. Whether the senate, now hostile to bimetallicism, can be changed during this campaign or the campaign of 1902 can only be determined after the votes are counted, but neither the present nor the future political complexion of congress has prevented or should prevent an announcement of the party's position upon this subject in unequivocal terms.

The currency bill, which received the sanction of the Executive and the Republican members of the House and Senate, justifies the warning given by the Democratic party in 1896. It was then predicted that the Republican party would attempt to retire the greenbacks although the party and its leaders studiously concealed their intentions. That purpose is now plain and the people must choose between the retention of the greenbacks, issued and controlled in volume by the government, and a national bank note currency issued by banks and controlled in their own interests. If the national bank notes are to be secured by bonds, the currency system now supported by the Republican party involves a permanent and increasing debt, and, so long as this system stands, the financial classes will be tempted to throw their powerful influence upon the side of any measure which will contribute to the size and

permanency of a national debt. It is hardly conceivable that the American people will deliberately turn from the debt-paying policy of the past, to the dangerous doctrine of perpetual bonds.

Election of Senators by the People.

The demand for a constitutional amendment providing for the election of Senators by direct vote of the people, appears for the first time in a Democratic National platform, but a resolution proposing such an amendment, has three times passed the House of Representatives, and that, too, practically without opposition. Whatever may have been the reasons which secured the adoption of the present plan, a century ago, new conditions have made it imperative that the people be permitted to speak directly in the selection of their representatives in the senate. A senator is no less the representative of the state because he receives his commission from the people themselves, rather than from the members of the state legislature. If a voter is competent to vote for a member of Congress, for State officers and for President, he is competent to choose his representative in the Senate. A system which makes the Senator responsible for his election to the people, as a whole, and amenable to them if he misrepresents them, must commend itself to those who have confidence in the intelligence and patriotism of the masses.

Direct Legislation.

The platform indorses the principle of direct legislation. This is already applied to the more important questions in nation, state and city. It rests upon the sound theory that the people can be trusted, and that the more responsive the government is to the will of the people, the more free it will be from misuse and abuse.

Labor Question.

Several planks of the labor platform are devoted to questions in which the laboring classes have an immediate interest, but which more remotely affect our entire population. While what is generally known as government by injunction is at present directed chiefly against the employees of corporations, when there is a disagreement between them and their employer, it involves a principle which concerns every one. The purpose of the injunction in such cases is to substitute trial by judge for trial by jury, and is a covert blow at the jury system. The abolition of government by injunction is as necessary for the protection of the reputation of the court, as it is for the security of the citizen. Blackstone in defending trial by jury, says:

"The impartial administration of justice, which secures both our persons, and our properties is the great end of civil society, but if that be entrusted entirely to the magistracy, a select body of men, and those selected by the prince such as enjoy the highest offices of the state their decisions in spite of their natural integrity, will have frequently an involuntary bias toward those of their own rank, and dignity. It is not to be expected from human nature that the few should be always attentive to the interests and good of the many."

If the criminal laws are not sufficient for the protection of property, they can be made more severe, but a citizen charged with crime must have his case tried before a jury of his peers.

The Blacklist.

The blacklist as now employed in some places enables the employer to place the employee under practical duress, for the skilled laborer loses his independence when the employers can not only discharge him, but prevent his securing any similar employment. The blacklist enables employers to secure, by mutual agreement, that control over the wage earners which a private monopoly exercises without contract.

Arbitration.

The platform renews the demand for arbitration between corporations and their employees. No one who has observed the friction which arises between great corporations and their numerous employees can doubt the wisdom of establishing an impartial court for the just and equitable settlement of disputes. The demand for arbitration ought to be supported as heartily by the public, which suffers inconvenience because of strikes and lockouts, and by the employers themselves, as by the employees. The establishment of arbitration will insure friendly relations between labor and capital, and render obsolete the growing practice of calling in the army to settle labor troubles.

Department of Labor.

I cannot too strongly emphasize the importance of the platform recommendation of the establishment of a department of labor, with a member of the cabinet at its head. When we remember how important a position the laborer fills in our economic, social and political fabric, it is hard to conceive of a valid objection being made to this recognition of his services. Agriculture is already represented in the president's official household;

the army and navy have their representatives there; the state department, with its consular service, and the treasury department, with its close connection with fiscal affairs, keep the executive in touch with the business and commercial interests. A cabinet officer truly representative of the wage earning class would be of invaluable aid, not only to the toilers, but to the president.

Chinese Exclusion.

The Chinese exclusion act has proven an advantage to the country, and its continuance and strict enforcement, as well as its extension to other similar races, are imperatively necessary. The Asiatic race is so essentially different from the American that he cannot be assimilated with our population, and is, therefore, not desirable as a permanent citizen. His presence as a temporary laborer, preserving his national identity, and maintaining a foreign scale of wages and living, must ever prove an injustice to American producers, as well as a perpetual source of irritation.

Pensions.

The party expresses its pride in the soldiers and sailors of all our wars, and declares its purpose to deal generously with them and their dependents. A liberal policy is natural and necessary in a government which depends upon a citizen soldiery, instead of a large standing army. Self-interest, as well as gratitude, compels the government to make bountiful provision for those who, in the hour of danger, and at great sacrifice of business, health and life, tender their services to their country.

The pension laws should be construed according to the generous spirit which prompted their passage. The platform very properly reiterates the position taken in 1896, that the fact of enlistment shall be deemed conclusive evidence that the soldier was sound when the government accepted him. A certificate given now to the health of a person 40 years ago, even if easily obtainable, should not have as much weight as the certificate of the medical officer who examined the volunteer with a view of ascertaining his fitness for army service.

Nicaragua.

The Democratic party is in favor of the immediate construction, ownership and control of the Nicaragua canal by the United States. The failure of the Republican party to make any progress in carrying out a pledge contained in its platform four years ago, together with the substitution in its latest platform of a plank favoring an isthmian canal for a specific declaration in favor of the Nicaraguan canal, would indicate that the Republican leaders either do not appreciate the importance of this great waterway to the maritime strength and commercial interests of the country, or that they give too much consideration to the interested opposition of transcontinental lines. The Hay-Pauncefote treaty, now before the senate, would, if ratified, greatly lessen the value of the canal, if it would not indeed convert it into a positive menace in time of war. The paramount interests of the United States in the western hemisphere, together with the obligations to defend the republics to the south of us, makes it necessary that our government shall be able to close the canal against any hostile power.

Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma.

Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma have long been ready to assume the responsibilities and enjoy the privileges of statehood, and it will be a pleasure, as well as a duty, to carry out the platform pledge concerning them.

Alaska and Porto Rico.

There will be a popular acquiescence in the demand for home rule, and a territorial form of government in Alaska and Porto Rico. Both are entitled to local self-government and representation in Congress.

Cuba.

The recognition contained in both the Democratic and Republican platforms of the right of the Cubans to independence, removes the general principle involved from the domain of partisan politics. It is proper, however, to consider whether the accomplishment of this purpose can be safely entrusted to the Republican party after it has yielded to the allurements of the Colonial idea, and abandoned its earlier faith in the natural and inalienable rights of man.

Reclamation of Arid Lands.

The time is ripe for a systematic and extended effort to reclaim the arid lands and fit them for actual settlers. The last agricultural report estimates that homes can thus be provided for many millions of people. The impounding and use of the waters which are wasted in the spring would people the western states with thrifty, intelligent, and industrious citizens, and these would furnish a valuable market for all the products of the factories. A small percentage of the money spent in a war of conquest would provide occupation and habitation for more people than would ever seek a residence in colonies within the tropics.

Foreign Alliances.

The reasons given by Washington, Jefferson, and the other statesmen of the early days in support of the doctrine that we should maintain friendly relations with all nations, but enter into entangling alliances with none, are even stronger to-day than they

were a hundred years ago. Our commerce is rapidly increasing, and we are brought into constant communication with all parts of the world. Even if we desired to do so, we could not afford to alienate many nations by cultivating unnecessary intimacy with a few. Our strength and standing are such that it is less necessary than ever before to lean for aid upon the friendliness of a foreign power.

We cannot connect ourselves with European nations, and share in their jealousies and ambitions without losing the peculiar advantage, which our location, our character and our institutions give us in the world's affairs.

Monroe Doctrine.

The doctrine enunciated by Monroe, and approved by succeeding presidents, is essential to the welfare of the United States. The continents of North and South America are dedicated to the development of free government. One republic after another has been established, until to-day monarchical ideas have barely a foothold in the new world.

While it is not the policy of this country to interfere where amicable relations exist between European countries and their dependencies in America, our people would look with disfavor upon any attempt on the part of European governments to maintain an unwilling or forcible sovereignty over the people living on this side of the Atlantic.

The position taken by the Republican leaders, and more recently set forth by the Republican candidate for the Presidency, viz: That we cannot protect a nation from outside interference without exercising sovereignty over its people, is an assault upon the Monroe doctrine, for while this argument is at this time directed against the proposition to give to the Philippines both independence and protection, it is equally applicable to the Republics of Central and South America. If this government cannot lend its strength to another Republic without making subjects of its people, then we must either withdraw our protection from the Republics to the south of us or absorb them. Under the same plea, that the guardian nation must exert an authority equal to its responsibility, European nations have for centuries exploited their wards, and it is a significant fact that the Republican party should accept the European idea of a protectorate, at the same time that it adopts a European colonial policy. There is no excuse for this abandonment of the American idea. We have maintained the Monroe doctrine for three-quarters of a century. The expense to us has been practically nothing, but the protection has been beyond value to our sister Republics. If a Philippine Republic is erected upon the ruins of Spanish tyranny, its protection by us will be neither difficult nor expensive. No European nation would be willing for any other European nation to have the islands, neither would any European nation be willing to provoke a war with us in order to obtain possession of the islands. If we assert sovereignty over the Philippines we will have to defend that sovereignty by force, and the Philippines will be our enemies; if we protect them from outside interference, they will defend themselves and will be our friends. If they show as much determination in opposing the sovereignty of other nations as they have shown in opposing our sovereignty, they will not require much assistance from us.

Income Tax.

By inadvertence the Income Tax plank agreed upon by the Resolutions committee, was omitted from the platform as read and adopted. The subject, however, is covered by the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform, and I take this occasion to reassert my belief in the principle which underlies the income tax. Congress should have authority to levy and collect an income tax whenever necessary, and an amendment to the federal constitution specifically conferring such authority ought to be supported by even those who may think the tax unnecessary at this time. In the hour of danger the government can draft the citizen; it ought to be able to draft the pocketbook as well. Unless money is more precious than blood, we cannot afford to give greater protection to the incomes of the rich than to the lives of the poor.

Importation.

The subjects, however, treated in this letter, important as each may seem in itself, do not press so imperatively for solution as the question which the platform declares to be the paramount issue in this campaign.

Whether we shall adhere to, or abandon those ideas of government which have distinguished this nation from other nations and given to its history its peculiar charm and value, is a question the settlement of which cannot be delayed. No other question can approach it in importance; no other question demands such immediate consideration. It is easier to lose a reputation than to establish one, and this nation would find it a long and laborious task to regain its proud position among the nations, if, under the stress of temptation, it should repudiate the self-evident truths proclaimed by our heroic ancestors and sacredly treasured during a career unparalleled in the annals of time. When the doctrine that the people are the only source of power is made secure from further attack we can safely proceed to the settlement of the numerous questions which involve the domestic and economic welfare of our citizens.

Very truly yours,

W. J. BRYAN.

Colorado Fusion.

Denver, Col., Sept. 17.—The following fusion ticket was nominated: For congress, first district—John C. Hall, Populist. For governor—Jas. B. Orman of Pueblo county, Democrat. Lieutenant governor—John Calderwood, Populist. Secretary of state—David A. Mills, Populist. State treasurer—Dr. J. H. Chipley, Silver Republican. Supreme Judge—Robert W. Steele, Silver Republican. Superintendent public instruction—Mrs. Helen M. Grenfell, Silver Republican. Attorney general—C. C. Post, Populist.

Auditor—C. W. Prout, Democrat. After the ticket had been ratified by all, the Democrats reconsidered the ratification of the nomination of Calderwood for lieutenant governor, on motion of Gov. Charles S. Thomas, and referred the case to the state central committee.

New York Democrats.

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 17.—This is the ticket named by the Democratic state convention: Governor—J. P. Stanchfield, Chemung.

Lieutenant governor—A. Mackey of Erie.

Secretary of state—John T. Norton of Rensselaer.

Comptroller—Edwin S. Atwood of Dutchess.

Treasurer—John B. Judson of Fulton.

Attorney general—Thos. F. Conway of Clinton.

Engineer and surveyor—Russell R. Stewart of Oneida.

When the will of the convention had been finally registered ex-Senator David H. Hill was first to propose the unanimous nomination of "a friend of life-long standing, John Stanchfield."

Perhaps Moral.

Covington, Ga., Sept. 17.—Col. Usher Thomson in command of the Second Georgia regiment, shot and perhaps fatally wounded Otto Fowler here Sunday afternoon. Both men were armed, but Fowler was prevented from shooting Col. Thomson by his (Fowler's) brother, who was with him. The shooting took place in front of Fowler's residence. The trouble between the two men is said to be of long standing.

Mil Burn.

Houston, Tex., Sept. 17.—The Merchant's and Planter's Oil mill was completely destroyed by fire Sunday. The mill was one of the largest in the state, and while the employees were at dinner, fire was discovered in the refinery. The heat was so intense that no headway could be made fighting the flames. The insurance is \$252,500, divided as follows: Buildings and machinery \$175,000, stock in main building \$50,000, stock in refinery \$27,500.

Dr. Blunt's Estimate.

Houston, Tex., Sept. 17.—Sunday night it came straight that State Health Officer Blunt, who was here on his way from Galveston to Austin, will make a report to the governor concerning conditions in Galveston. It will contain the startling figures that the mortality from the recent storm will reach 8000. The doctor was in Galveston a couple of days and made a thorough investigation.

Barker Did Not Speak.

Dallas, Tex., Sept. 17.—Hon. Wharton Barker, Populist nominee for president, spent Saturday here and left that night for Alabama. He made no speech owing to the Galveston calamity, saying the people of Texas were too much absorbed in that matter to listen to a political speech. He predicted Mr. Bryan would lose over a million votes that would be cast for the Populist election.

A Pollen, supposed to have been blown away from Galveston, was shot six miles north of Dallas, Tex.

Chinese Stranded.

El Paso, Tex., Sept. 17.—Several Chinamen who arrived in Juarez Sunday from Tampico, Mexico, state that nearly 1500 of the Mongolians are stranded along the line of the Mexican Central road, all headed for the United States. They tell a sad story of their experience with labor contractors in Mexico, and state that all of the colony are stranded and without work. They want to enter Texas.

First Baptist church of Dallas, Tex., gave \$600 to Galveston.

New York life insurance companies had \$15,000,000 insurance outstanding on Galveston island, and it is thought the settlements will occasion much trouble.

Texas fever is reported in Greer county, Ok., and the county is quarantined.

The First National bank of Jacksonville, Tex., capital \$25,000, has been organized.

The Galveston Current

W. H. MULLANS, Publisher.

CARLSBAD, N. M.

EVENTS OF EVERYWHERE.

Vicksburg, Miss., raised \$1500 in one day for Galveston.

Nearly every city in the Union has assisted Galveston.

The New York Herald contributed \$500 to the Galveston relief fund.

Plowing for wheat sowing has commenced in some counties.

Army worms have appeared in the Brookston neighborhood, Lamar county.

An arbitration agreement has been signed with Russia on \$400,000 claims for seizure of American sailing vessels.

A child saved an express train at Houndbrook, N. J., removing an obstruction from the track, but lost both hands.

All the London morning papers contain editorials expressing sympathy with the United States in the Galveston disaster.

A bill has been prepared by the Prussian government providing heavy penalties for breach of contract for rural laborers.

The city of Strasburg, Germany, whose public debt amounts to 18,306,721 marks, seeks a further loan of 7,000,000 marks.

Archbishop Williams of the diocese of Massachusetts has sustained Rev. Father Brogan's ruling that women can not appear in church hats.

The Ohio Republicans formally opened their campaign at Youngtown with a speech by Senator Furaker. Mark Hanna spoke briefly.

The Honduran commission on the indemnity claim for the murder of Pears, holds the Honduran government responsible.

Maj. Marchand of Fushoda fame left sede meal at his pens west of the city. The steers go to meal in fine shape, having had fine grass.

The Porto Rico Labor union has sent notice to this country that the military authorities there have imprisoned 100 of their officers.

Prussia has begun negotiations with the rest of the German states to extend the reduction of the railway tariff on foreign coal uniformly throughout the empire.

Kid McCoy denies the alleged statements of his wife and Mrs. Corbett that the fight between himself and James J. Corbett was a fake, and says he was whipped fairly and squarely by the Californian.

Frank E. Carmody was arrested at Fargo, N. D., charged with blowing the safe of the Mexican Electric company in the City of Mexico March 21, securing \$10,000. Carmody has been working at Fargo since May.

When the news was received at New York of the Galveston disaster the daily papers got out hourly extras and the excitement was of the most intense kind. It was the almost universal topic of discussion all over that great city.

Ex-President Cleveland has declined the president's appointment as a member of the International board of arbitration under The Hague treaty. Ex-President Harrison has accepted the appointment.

The United States monitor Wyoming was successfully launched at San Francisco from the shipyard of the Union Ironworks in the presence of thousands of enthusiastic spectators. The event may be made a feature of the semi-centennial admission of California to the Union.

The awful disaster in the south Texas coast country, particularly the wholesale destruction of life at Galveston, has focused the thought of all sections of the United States on that section and money, food and clothing have unobtainably been sent to those who survive.

At a meeting convened by the lord mayor of Liverpool, England, it was decided to open a relief fund for the sufferers from the Galveston disaster and 1500 pounds sterling was immediately subscribed, exclusive of over £500 raised by the cotton association.

Dixie Brown, a colored woman, was lodged in jail at Ardmore, L. T. The warrant charges her with killing her mother. The deed is alleged to have been committed with an ax. The defendant is a raving maniac. The crime occurred east of there.

King Leopold of Belgium, who has been a life-long patron of gardening, has donated the whole of his real estate in that country for parks and pleasure grounds for the people forever.

A trip over the storm-stricken section along the Mississippi river, starting some thirty miles below New Orleans and reaching to the gulf, shows a damage of about \$100,000 to the rice crop. Truck farms, poultry, cane and other damage will double the amount.

A Chinese admiral has gone to Canton and is engaged in raising 5000 soldiers. The Manchus in Canton are very restless. The English school has been closed. The Manchus do not wish any foreigners whatever to show themselves in the city.

GREEN AND HAWLEY

Hold Separate State Conventions at the Alamo City.

FULL TICKET NAMED BY FIRST

Named Faction, Headed by Burkett of Anderson County—The Chairman Was Unanimously Re-Elected.

San Antonio, Tex., Sept. 19.—The Republican convention, presided over by Chairman Green, convened in the new convention hall Tuesday afternoon. The large hall was comfortable filled.

Mayor Hicks made an address of welcome, to which Hon. G. W. Odgen responded.

The report of the platform committee was read by Hon. E. H. R. Green and unanimously adopted.

Resolutions of respect to the late N. W. Cuney were adopted by a rising vote.

The next order of business being the selection of a state chairman, Hon. Charles Ogden presented the name of Hon. E. H. R. Green, and he was renominated without opposition and amidst much enthusiasm.

The following ticket was nominated: For Governor—George W. Burkett of Anderson county.

For Lieutenant Governor—C. C. Clifford of Bexar county.

For Attorney General—F. B. Stanley of Tarrant county.

For Treasurer—J. G. Lowden of Taylor county.

For Controller—George Ziegler of Colorado county.

For Land Commissioner—J. C. Hornberger of Travis county.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—G. C. McAndrews of Lampasas county.

For Railroad Commissioner—Morgan Jones of Tarrant county.

There was some opposition offered to the manner of selecting a state ticket at this time, but the resolution was adopted by a majority vote.

T. W. Johnson of Navarro county was elected secretary of the state executive committee.

The platform in substance is:

"The Republicans of the state of Texas express their profound gratification that national Republican convention with much enthusiasm and entire unanimity named as our candidate for the presidency the distinguished statesman who now fills that honored position, William McKinley of Ohio, and that the same convention, responding to a demand from the people, which was practically unanimous, placed on the ticket with him as our candidate for vice president the distinguished Gov. Theodore Roosevelt of New York."

"The platform of principles adopted at Philadelphia, Pa., has our most hearty and enthusiastic support and we rejoice with all other patriotic Americans to see the widespread and growing prosperity of our country in all industrial, agricultural and commercial lines, the wise and statesmanlike conduct of domestic affairs, the able, satisfactory and highly successful management of our financial interests and increasing commercial welfare and the lofty and influential position occupied by the United States in the determination and settlement of the great international questions and issues now confronting the civilized world for solution."

"We congratulate the Republican party of Texas that during the past four years, under the able personal direction of Hon. E. H. R. Green as state chairman, the party has prospered."

"Disfranchisement of colored voters deplored."

Sympathy is expressed for coast towns.

Met at Opera House.

San Antonio, Tex., Sept. 19.—The Hawley Republicans met at the Grand Opera house. C. M. Ferguson was chosen temporary chairman.

From Miss Barton.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 19.—Gen. J. B. Vinet, president of the Red Cross society, state of Louisiana, received a telegram from Miss Clara Barton, now at Galveston, as follows:

"Kind greatest immediate needs here are surgical dressings, nasal medicines and delicacies for the sick. No epidemic, but many people are worn out with suffering and exertion who need tender care and proper food."

CLARA BARTON.

Owing to Flight.

Chicago, Sept. 19.—Mrs. Florence Buehler died at the county hospital Tuesday night because her husband, Ernest Buehler, frightened her. He threatened to kill her. She was so terrified that she fell unconscious in the street where they were walking at the time.

Afterward Buehler was locked up in the police station where he became despondent and committed suicide by puncturing the artery in his wrist with a pin.

GALVESTON SITUATION.

It is Now Thought There is No Probability of a Pestilence.

Galveston, Tex., Sept. 19.—It would be somewhat difficult just now to give an answer to the question: "What is new in the situation at Galveston?" The situation has resolved itself into a routine of hard and systematic work which presents no features of special or startling interest and which will, in the end, have the effect of showing that a stricken people can accomplish in the face of a fearful calamity if they go about their work in the proper manner.

Generally speaking, conditions are improved at every point. The various committees continue to carry out the tasks they have in hand, and on all sides progress which would not have been thought possible is being made. Business concerns are resuming business or making every possible effort toward that end. Wherever possible buildings are being repaired, at least to an extent which will protect their contents from the elements. Roofs are being replaced with temporary shields against the wind and rain, panes of glass are being placed in the frames which were destroyed by the storm, and stores are being cleaned out and the damaged goods they contain exposed to the sun and wind in order to dry them and thus minimize the damage done.

Early Tuesday morning there was a sharp shower of rain—the first since the storm—which, while it lasted but a few minutes, showed how absolutely necessary it is to get the buildings of the town in something like their normal condition as soon as possible.

In the Tremont hotel the roof over a part of which is the office, rain came in in many places—through parts of the roof itself, through the broken skylight and through the empty window panes. Out in the residence portion of the town the rainfall undoubtedly caused at least a great amount of discomfort, for hundreds of houses which were not absolutely uninhabitable during the prevalence of fair weather were drenched and deluged and the weary and heart-sick people they sheltered were rendered all the more miserable.

It must be understood in this connection that while the work of repairing and making good against the elements, the building of the city is a very important feature of the situation, the matter of cleaning up the debris and disposing of the dead bodies therein is paramount on account of the danger which might result to the public health were this work not done as rapidly as possible.

Right here it should be said that, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding, there is at present practically no likelihood whatever that anything like an epidemic will result from the presence of decomposing bodies and the deposits made by the water during the storm. This is perhaps a broad statement, but it is one which is backed by all of the eminent medical authorities of the city, who are certainly in a position to know, if any one is.

Satisfactory progress is being made in the work of removing the offending matter, and a large amount of disinfectants of various sorts is being used where it will do the most good. The fear of an epidemic is one which has probably caused a great deal of uneasiness among people who have friends and relatives still in the city, but from the standpoint of a layman, who has formed his opinion largely from investigation and from physicians who are interested in the work of caring for the health of the city, it may be stated without any reservations whatever that the possibility of the prevalence in the future of any malignant disease is very remote indeed. Those interested may well set their fears on this score at rest.

Neck Broken.

Frost, Tex., Sept. 19.—Farmer Haley, about 60 years old, was thrown from his wagon near town and his neck was broken. He had sold his cotton and was returning home. His farm is one of the largest in the county.

Red Cross Work.

Galveston, Tex., Sept. 19.—Miss Barton has been tendered the use of the old Seely building, formerly used by the general offices of the Santa Fe railroad, and has opened a depot for supplies. She has sent orders for medicines and surgical dressings, food for the sick and clothing and shoes. Otherwise she has recommended that money be sent here, as the merchants here can supply a great many things needed.

Breakwater Favored.

Galveston, Tex., 19.—Congressman Hawley advocates the building of a breakwater beginning at the south jetty and extending westward, parallel with the shore of Galveston island for a distance of about seven miles. He suggests that it extend about seven feet above mean low tide, with a base of twenty-five feet and crown of eight feet, capped with heavy granite blocks. Believing this would break the force of a tidal wave.

Strike Status.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 19.—The leader of the strike says at the end of the second day 118,000 or the 141,000 miners in the anthracite coal fields are idle. No representative of the operators made a statement, but individual members dispute the statement, saying there are more men working than the union leaders will admit. The first advance in the price of coal as a result of the strike was made by the Philadelphia and Reading company Tuesday, 25c per ton being added. This advance was promptly met by the local dealers, who increased the price to consumers 50c a ton.

A cloud appears on the otherwise peaceful horizon in the shape of a report from Harrisburg that a bitter feeling is developing between the union and non-union men in the Lykens district, located in the upper end of Danphin county, and involving about 2500 mine workers. A concession was voluntarily granted the 3000 employees of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation company in the region west of Mauch Chunk, who will hereafter work ten hours a day with a consequent increase in earnings. These men were unorganized, and had not presented any grievances.

Fearful Fight.

Madisonville, Tenn., Sept. 19.—The Howard-McGhee feud had a dramatic and tragical climax Tuesday, in which one man was killed, two others fatally and one seriously wounded. Tuesday at noon Charles Jones and his brother Joshua entered the Clow hotel dining room, which was filled with guests, and took seats at a table. A moment later Calvin and Tom Howard entered the room and met the Jones brothers face to face. In an instant revolvers were drawn by the four men, and about thirty shots were fired in quick succession, the terrified guests making their exit from the room by way of doors and windows.

When the firing ceased Charles Jones was found dead on the floor, with two bullet wounds in his heart and three in the head; Joshua Jones and Calvin Howard were mortally wounded and unconscious, and Tom Howard, the only one of the quartette left on his feet, had a number of bullet wounds on his body.

Work Resumed.

Galveston, Tex., Sept. 19.—In answer to an inquiry sent him as to the intentions of the Southern Pacific toward Galveston, Mr. Charles H. Tweed, chairman of the board, has telegraphed the Galveston Cotton Exchange: "Work on our improvements at Galveston has already been resumed and is being pressed forward as rapidly as possible."

The matter of safeguarding and securing of mechanics for the rebuilding of damaged property in Galveston, which was referred by the general committee to Gen. Scurry, Rev. Father J. M. Kirwin and Mr. B. Adams, resulted in placing the matter in the hands of Gen. Scurry.

Possibly Worse.

Galveston, Tex., Sept. 19.—The situation throughout the country extending from Bolivar to High Island is possibly worse than any other section on the mainland.

There are only ten houses in a habitable condition south of High Island. There were thousands of bodies of dead animals and about 350 bodies of human beings found there. The latter have been partially buried, but the hands and feet are protruding from the earth in many instances and there are not enough people left in that section to bury the dead.

Proceeding.

Lorenzo Marquez Sept. 19.—Fighting is proceeding at Komatiport. All the available men have been sent to the frontier. It is expected that Komati bridge will be destroyed. There is great uneasiness here.

Komatiport is a town on the frontier of the Transvaal from Progresso. It is about twenty miles from Lorenzo Marquez. With the occupation of Komatiport, the British will be able to cut off supplies.

Odd Fellows Officers.

Richmond, Va., Sept. 19.—The sovereign grand lodge of Odd Fellows elected officers as follows: Grand sire A. C. Cable of Ohio; deputy grand sire, John B. Goodwin of Georgia; grand secretary, J. Frank Grant of Baltimore; grand treasurer, M. Richard Muckle of Pennsylvania.

A resolution appropriating \$1500 to the Galveston sufferers was passed.

The Lloyd rifles of Fort Worth have gone to Galveston.

The population of Montgomery, Ala., 181,000, 50,316; 1930, 21,333, increase \$44 or 33.67 per cent. The population in 1890 was 16,713, showing an increase of 5,170, or 30.93 per cent, from 1880 to 1890.

Rapid progress is being made in clearing Galveston's streets.

German iron dealers held an important meeting at Berlin.

VIEWS OF BRYAN

On the Remaining Planks of Democratic Platform.

HE FAVORS THE INCOME TAX.

The Nominee Denounces Trusts in an Emphatic Manner and Announces Opposition to Re-Election.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 18.—The letter of Hon. W. J. Bryan accepting the Democratic nomination for president was given out Monday, and in brief is as follows:

Hon. James D. Richardson, chairman, and others of the notification committee of the Democratic National Convention: Gentlemen—In accepting the nomination tendered by you on behalf of the Democratic party, I beg to assure you of my appreciation of the great honor conferred upon me by the delegates in convention assembled, and by the voters who gave instruction to the delegates.

I am sensible of the responsibilities which rest upon the chief magistrate of so great a nation, and realize the far-reaching effect of the questions involved in the present contest.

In my letter of acceptance of 1896 I made the following pledge:

"So deeply am I impressed with the magnitude of the power vested by the constitution in the chief executive of the nation and with the enormous influence which he can yield for the benefit or injury of the people, that I wish to enter the office, if elected, free from any personal desire, except the desire to prove worthy of the confidence of my countrymen. Human judgment is fallible enough when unbiased by selfish considerations, and in order that I may not be tempted to use the patronage of the office to advance any personal ambition, I hereby announce, with all the emphasis which words can express, my fixed determination, under any circumstances, to be a candidate for re-election, in case this campaign results in my election."

Further reflection and observation constrain me to renew this pledge.

The platform adopted at Kansas City commands my cordial and unqualified approval. It courageously meets the issues now before the country, and states clearly and without ambiguity the party's position on every question considered. Adopted by a convention which assembled on the anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of independence, it breathes the spirit of candor, independence and patriotism which characterizes those who, at Philadelphia in 1776, promulgated the creed of the republic.

Having in my notification speech discussed somewhat at length the paramount issue, imperialism, and added some observations on militarism and the Boer war, it is sufficient at this time to review the remaining planks of the platform.

Mr. Bryan denounces trusts most vigorously and favors the election of senators by the people, and heartily favors statehood for New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma. Income tax is favored.

For Peace.

Washington, Sept. 18.—The desire of China to actually begin negotiations for peace was evidenced Monday in a dispatch from Prince Cheng, delivered by Minister Wu to the state department. The dispatch was dated at Peking, Sept. 8, and in it Prince Cheng states that he has been clothed with full authority along with Li Hung Chang to negotiate for peace. He expresses a desire to proceed in the matter and asks Minister Wu to submit a request to the secretary of state to send instructions to Minister Conger to begin the negotiations at once.

Two inmates of the Confederate home at Austin, and both very old men, had a fight, the result of an old grudge. J. W. Singleton was shot three times, dying almost instantly.

Granted.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 18.—Judge Wilthrow, in the circuit court, granted an order Monday temporarily restraining the president and board of directors of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers from trying certain charges they are alleged to have made against H. B. Perham, secretary and treasurer of the order. The order is made returnable Sept. 24.

Perham claims defendants have unlawfully entered into a conspiracy.

Red Cross.

Galveston, Tex., Sept. 18.—Miss Clara Barton, president of the American National Red Cross society for over half a century, the good angel of sufferers in every great calamity that has visited the United States, arrived in Galveston Monday with her personal staff of nine persons. Miss Barton came to direct the distribution of relief supplies to be sent here by the National Red Cross society and by the New York World.

THE STRIKE.

Thousands of Coal Miners Have Left Their Jobs.

Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 18.—The great struggle between the anthracite coal miners of Pennsylvania and their employers was begun Monday. Each side is confident of winning, and neither of the contending forces shows any disposition to yield. With the exception of a trivial incident at No. 3 colliery of the Lehigh Coal company, where a gang of boys compelled a mule driver to seek cover by throwing stones at him, the contest thus far has been entirely devoid of violence of any kind.

The exact number of men who struck cannot at this time be told, as only estimates of the number of men who did not start work were made. Reports received by the United Mine Workers' officials from the entire anthracite region were to them satisfactory. In this district there are 16,000 men employed in and about the mines. Of this number it is conservatively estimated that about 50 per cent, or 8000 men, quit work. Five thousand of these belong to collieries which did not work at all, and the remaining 3000 to mines which worked short handed.

The district south of this place, known as the South Side, was tied up completely with the exception of Coleraine, Beaver Meadow and Carson's Washeries. In this territory the United Mine Workers are very strong. On the North Side the Upper Lehigh, Milneville, Ebervale and Drifton No. 1 collieries, employing about 1500 men, are shut down, the mines at Lattimer and Pond Creek, employing 1200 men, are working full, but every mine in that big territory is working with badly crippled forces. Three of the Marble mines, over which there has been so much contention, worked all day with about 45 per cent of their men. On the West Side every colliery started up, minus its union men, except the Hazleton mines, where the miners went to work in consequence of a mis understanding.

Mr. Mitchell decided an important point in the matter of arbitration Monday. Last week the miners employed by R. G. L. Markle & Co. decided not to strike until the firm had passed upon a set of their own grievances which differ somewhat from those of the United Mine Workers. The first firm has an agreement with its men that if any differences fail of adjustment the grievances shall be arbitrated. John Markle of the firm agreed to have Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia arbitrate the differences if the miners already decided upon by the firm and the men cannot come to a satisfactory agreement.

Mr. Markle gave out an interview to newspaper reporters to this effect and suggested to the reporters that they go what President Mitchell would have to say to the proposition. This was done and Mr. Mitchell replied that the strikers would try to get the Markle miners to strike because if the miners of one big company failed all the miners would fail.

Sensational.

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 18.—The first really sensational testimony in the trial of James Howard, charged with having fired the shot that killed William Goebel, was given Monday by Bowman Gaines, a local liveryman, and James Stubbfield. The former identified Howard as the man who ran out from the rear of the "statehouse grounds and jumped over the fence immediately after the shooting. Gaines was positive in his identification of the prisoner as the man and said the latter then wore a mustache and was followed by a man who was tall and slender. A boy who was near by at the time will also be introduced as a witness, however, and the most important was James Stubbfield, a one-legged and one-armed ex-deputy sheriff of Clay county. Stubbfield testified that Howard exultingly told him that he fired the shot that took Goebel's life.

Congressman Bailey will soon take the stump.

Five Burned.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 18.—A branch nursery of the Salvation Army at 403 East Front street burned and five persons were killed, three fatally and four seriously injured.

The dead: James Harkins, painter, aged 40. Herbert Harkins, aged 4 years, son of James Harkins. Rhoda Harkins, aged 2 months. Rhoda Harkins, aged 5 months. Maggie Williams, aged 3 months. Edward Mullen, aged 4 years.

Prints an Order.

Berlin, Sept. 18.—The Vossische Zeitung prints an order given to the governor of Mozambique, authorizing the departure of Mr. Kruger, permitting Mr. Kruger to sail only for a European port, adding:

"The government in sending this goes beyond its powers. Doubtless Lisbon is acting under pressure from Great Britain, who fears presumably that Mr. Kruger is going to the United States to appeal to the people."

REPAIRING ROAD.

Santa Fe Railroad Bridge is Also Being Rapidly Rebuilt

AND TRAINS WILL SOON RESUME

Their Accustomed Journeys into the De- vastated City on the Island Be- side the Gulf of Mexico.

Galveston, Tex., Sept. 17.—Now that the waterworks are running, some of the streets lighted, many of the streets pretty well cleared of debris and telegraphic communication with the outside world re-established, the people of Galveston are anxiously looking forward to the re-establishment of rail communication. They will not have long to wait, for the work of relaying the tracks and rebuilding a bridge across the bay is being pushed with all energy that devoted men are capable of.

The officials in charge of the work believe that they will be able to run trains into Galveston from the depot on Thursday. The work thus far done has been truly remarkable, and has been accomplished under the greatest difficulties. Track has been laid along a right of way which has been swept by the sea and washed into ravines, along a right of way strewn with dead bodies of men and animals. The men worked under a blazing sun, in water and slush and mud, in surroundings sickening to the senses and at first without adequate supply of food. The greatest difficulties in the way of securing material for the work or rather in getting the material to the places where it was needed have been encountered. Notwithstanding these difficulties the work has gone on day and night, and the structure that is to bring Galveston in real touch with the outside world is being steadily pushed forward toward the stricken city, which is so rapidly and unobtrusively recuperating.

A reporter spent Sunday at Virginia Point, going over in the morning with Vice President J. M. Barr, chief operating official of the Santa Fe system, on one of the launches chartered by the company. This is the launch owned by the Galveston-Turkey club, a light-draft vessel, but the water is so shallow at the Point that Mr. Barr and the reporter had to transfer first into a boat and then into a skiff to reach the shore. This is mentioned merely to show how difficult it is to get provisions and materials to that point to feed the men and to keep the work going. The Santa Fe has this launch and several others under charter to bring provisions to Virginia Point and to move the men and up to Sunday night all the bridge material had been floated.

The Santa Fe system has concentrated nearly all its best bridge and track men on the work of restoring communication with Galveston. The entire system has been drawn upon, and some divisions were completely robbed of bridge men for this work. Mr. Barr, vice president of the Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fe, has been on the ground since early last week; Mr. W. C. Nixon, general superintendent of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe, is there; Mr. E. McCann, general foreman of the bridges and buildings department of the Atchafalaya, and Mr. J. H. Barker, general foreman of the bridges and buildings department of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe, are there, with six of their division foremen and Mr. Scott, superintendent of the southern division of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe, with four road masters, has been directly in charge of the track work since Sunday, Sept. 9. Six hundred trackmen and 250 bridge men are engaged in the work.

The track was completed to Virginia Point at 1:25 o'clock Sunday afternoon, the men striking to the work completing the job before they went to dinner.

Crap Game Tragedy.

Texasiana, Tex., Sept. 17.—A runner came in from Murphy's Island, twelve miles north of here in Red river, and informed the officers of a tragedy on the island Saturday night. Granville Poindester and another man became involved in a dispute over a game of craps, when Poindester's antagonist procured a double-barrel shotgun and fired both the charges into Poindester's head, almost severing that member from the body.

Pneumonia Tube System.

Washington, Sept. 17.—The post office department has received the postmaster at San Francisco, Denver, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Washington, New Orleans and Chicago to meet in Boston on Sept. 24 to witness the practical workings of the pneumatic tube system. They will then proceed to New York and Philadelphia for the same purpose. The division superintendent of railway mail service at the places named will also be present.

ner. This was a remarkably quick piece of work, attended as it was with the greater difficulties under which any wrecked track was replaced.

Mr. Scott and his forces were obliged to restore several pieces of track before they could reach Hitchcock, which was for a time made the southern terminus of the Santa Fe system, every foot of track between that place and Virginia Point, a distance of eight miles, having been swept away.

The bridgemen went ahead and rebuilt seven trestles which had been washed away. No material could be delivered at Virginia Point for the rebuilding of the bay bridge until the track had reached Highland bayou, but when the track had been relaid that far the timbers were dumped into the bayou and rafted thence to Virginia Point, a distance of seven miles. Low tides at times cause the rafts to ground and interfered greatly with the work.

Richmond's Loss.

Richmond, Tex., Sept. 17.—The Richmond which existed over one week ago has been wiped very nearly out of existence. That the loss of life was small is a mystery. While the houses were in many instances wrecked, scarcely a house in the town escaped damage of some kind.

The Baptist church was demolished. It seems as if it had been literally shaken to pieces.

The Methodist church lost half of its roof and most of its windows. The Episcopal church lost its steeple, but otherwise suffered little damage.

The public school building was wrecked beyond the hope of repair. The courthouse lost its tower and clock most of its chimneys and much of its slate roofing.

Fletcher Hurt.

Fort Worth, Tex., Sept. 17.—While George Blackburn, a baseball pitcher, was returning from a ball game between Texas and Fort Worth, he was struck by a car and thrown from the car. He was taken to the hospital and is now in a critical condition.

Bryan at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 17.—Hon. W. J. Bryan, Saturday spoke at the Coliseum hall under the auspices of the national democratic committee of Commercial Travelers. The hall was filled with 14,000 people, and every available foot of standing room was covered. Mr. Bryan arrived about 5 o'clock, coming from East St. Louis. He was escorted across the Mississippi by a committee of commercial travelers. They brought him into the city in a car drawn by four white horses and accompanied by a mounted guard and a squad of police. Mr. Bryan denounced trusts.

Mexican War Veterans.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 17.—The National Association of Mexican War Veterans meets at Cleveland next year. The following officers were elected: President, Gen. E. H. Hobson, Kentucky; vice presidents, W. S. McChesney, Kentucky; Leroy Riley, Illinois; H. T. Ogden, Ohio; E. M. Davis, Tennessee; Gen. Geo. F. McGinnis, Indiana; Wm. Stewart, Tennessee; Joe Anderson, South Dakota; secretary and treasurer, Gen. Wilbur Smith, Lexington, Ky.; corresponding secretary, F. L. Foster, Cincinnati; Marshall, P. T. McFadden, Indiana.

Roosevelt Accepts.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Sept. 17.—In accepting the Republican nomination for vice president Gov. Roosevelt says the nation's welfare is at stake and that the president should be re-elected; refers to what he terms American strides in expansion and draws a parallel between the acquisition of Louisiana and the Philippines.

Duty, the copper king, is very ill.

Fatal Fall.

New York, Sept. 17.—John Randolph, a well known art critic of this city, was killed by a fall downstairs in his residence on West One Hundred and Twenty-first street Sunday. The accident happened shortly after midnight and death came at 3 a. m. His skull was fractured.

Mr. Randolph for years had been the purchasing art critic for the Goulds, Huntington Mills and several other prominent families.

Baby Scalded to Death.

Guthrie, Okla., Sept. 17.—The 15-month-old child of Mr. and Mrs. George Wiles, living near Perkins, met death in a horrible manner. In the morning, Mrs. Wiles, making preparations to wash, put the boiler on the stove and filled it with water to heat. Just before it reached the boiling point one leg of the stove, from some unaccountable reason, gave way and the stove tipped over, the wing the kettle of water on the baby, scalding it to death.

Father Pays the Freight.

The native who had returned after a long absence was inquiring how the family of his next door had turned out, says the San Francisco Wave. Well, they are all at work one way and another. Dick's teaching school, Tom's in real estate, Henry's a musician. Joe has gone in for literature and Rube's running for congress. "And the old man takes it easy now, I suppose, enjoys his well-earned rest?" "Oh, he's pegging away harder than ever," he's supporting Dick and Joe and Tom and Henry and Rube.

Poor is the man who cannot afford a wife.

That Wrong Sermon.

A shy, nervous clergyman near Bradford, Pa., was about to help a friend by reading the prayer which a message came to say that a neighboring incumbent was taken ill and asked for help. The reader could not go, so the friend had to be sent, but, having no person with him, he borrowed one from the rectory, who wrote a clear, good hand. He selected one, well written, of which the subject was "The Value of Time," and meant to read it over on the way, but did not like to do so, as he sat beside a servant who drove him over. So it happened that he had to read it for the first time in the pulpit. He put on very well till he came to a sentence saying that as the parish possessed no church clock, it was his intention to present one. He was too nervous to omit the sentence, and "I was assured at Bradford" did several present the promised clock, which cost \$250.

Liberty of Thought, the Keystone of Progress.

When an individual becomes narrow-minded, or gains a reputation for narrow-mindedness, his acquaintances, neighbors, and others, figuratively speaking, begin to steer clear of him. It becomes rather a complex factor in life, and by the absence of those elements which are most admired in men, he becomes an object of suspicion.

The same argument applies to a community, for it is a notorious fact that communities at times mirror the vices or failings of the individual. When a community becomes narrow-minded it follows, "as night the day," that all liberality of thought and action ceases, and the same suspicion which attaches with respect to the individual, colors the thoughts and actions as regards the community. In a progressive age, as that which has forced the United States so rapidly to the front, liberality of thought and action has been, in the majority of instances, the keystone upon which the arch of success was built, and a vital force from these principles means either an absence of this progressive, or the decay of the last of our liberties were obliterated under a more despotic regime. Liberty of thought and action conduces to liberality of enterprise, and under the stimulating influence of public opinion a community or commonwealth pushes on and becomes a power for good. Texas, with its multitude of interests and variety of resources, cannot afford to even temporarily with a hand to that fails to set forth its liberality in every phase of public life and progress. It presents a fertile field for cultivation, in every sense, and with its glorious future, must, if bedegged with the influences set forth, become what Rome was in the hey-day of its existence. Men and institutions must recognize the force of this argument and avoid that poverty of freedom, both of speech and action, which closes the eyes of the community and prevents the mire in which energy and liberality are so frequently overcome.

Literary Bureau, Sunset-Central, Houston, Texas.

Mr. A. G. Russell, Nashville, Tenn., writes: "The mother's TEETHINA (Dentifrice) is the greatest blessing to teething children that the world has ever known."

Why is it that when we are trying to make brilliant impressions our brain becomes befuddled?

All goods are alike to PUTNAM FADELESS DYES, as they color all fibers at one boiling.

No matter how rich you are, you cannot afford to lose a friend.

When peace folds its wings over some household the wife soon appears clad in a dress of angelic white.

If you wish to have beautiful, clear white clothes, use Royal Bleaching Blue, the famous bag blue.

Any public speaking is "good" according to the bills.

A woman who is happily married usually shows it.

Let's get Popular Music.

Mr. Knott, 123 West Lake Street, Chicago, Ill., writes: "I have been using your 'Royal Bleaching Blue' for some time, and it has given me the most beautiful results. I have been using it for some time, and it has given me the most beautiful results. I have been using it for some time, and it has given me the most beautiful results."

We all have charity for ourselves, but little for others.

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The Rural Correspondence.

When Gen. Calace was a young ensign he was present at the flagging of a soldier, and was so much upset by the sight and the screams of the man that he declared his intention of selling out if he had to be present at many more affairs of that kind. "You'll get used to it in time, sir," said a color sergeant to him. However, soon after this flagging was abolished in the army.

It is easier for a woman to smile when she does not feel like it, than about scolding.

Give Men's Smart "Draw."

Not every governor who falls ill has a wife who can keep his appointments for him, so Governor Mount of Indiana should consider himself an especially fortunate man. A few evenings ago he was taken ill just before he was due for an address at a farmers' institute ten miles from his home in Indianapolis.

When he began worrying about it, Mrs. Mount said: "Never mind; I'll take your place." She boarded an electric car, reached the institute on time, and delivered an address of her own on "The Mistakes and Possibilities of Rural Life," which she had just prepared for publication in a local paper. Her audience were delighted with the change of orator, and gave her a cordial invitation to come again.

By Way of Prevention.

Being a wise man, he desired to take no chances. "Of course you understand," he said by way of preface, "that I have plenty of female relatives."

"Certainly," she answered, somewhat uncomplacently.

"I have four sisters already," he went on, "and any number of cousins."

"I realize all that," she returned, "but I fail to see how it interests me."

"Oh, only indirectly," he said. "Before saying what I have to say I must desire to have it understood that I have a full quota of relatives of that description. Do I make myself clear?"

"I think I grasp your meaning," she answered.

"If that case," he announced, "I will ask you to be my wife."

Rem of the Past.

A well-known member of congress of Hibernian extraction wore a broad smile the other afternoon as he exhibited a scrap of paper that his wife had dug from a mass of old papers in the course of a rainy afternoon's rummaging. It was a note which his wife had written to him about thirty-five years before, at the tender age of six or seven, and it seemed to be a reply to the congressman's formal proposal of marriage, initiated in his eighth year. It read:

"I do love you a great deal and I would marry you only if you say you are a low Irish."

"Think of my winning out about fifteen years later in the face of such parental discouragement as that!" said the congressman.

What "A. D." Means.

They were having a few questions in the Forestville (Ill.) school the other day on the meaning of common abbreviations and titles.

"Now, what does B. C. mean?" the teacher asked a little girl who was dressed in a pink apron and wore her hair in two tiny pig tails.

"Before Christ, m'am," she answered proudly.

"And what does A. D. mean?" inquired the satisfied teacher of a small boy next in line. The boy hesitated, and the little girl in the pink apron waved her hand excitedly, her eyes shining with enthusiasm.

"Well, you may tell, then, Mary."

"Admiral Dewey," she piped.

In the Days of "Barabones."

The oratorical "Barabones" parliment of Cornwell's time took its name from one Praise God Barabones. According to Hume, the following names were found in a single jury drawn in the county of Sussex: Weep Not Billings, God Reward Smart, Kill Sin Pimple, Fly Debate Joiner, More Fruit Powder, Steadfast on High Stringer and Fight the Good Fight of Faith White. Barabones had a brother named if Christ Had Not Died for You Ye Had Been Damned Barabones.

Narrow Escape for the Fat Man.

A fat citizen of the seaport town of Lubec, Me., went down a ladder at the side of a schooner to get a hammer he had dropped overboard. He inserted his body between the rungs of the ladder, that he might reach down and get the hammer from the shoal water, and became stuck there. The tide was rising, and he was rescued three hours afterward, just in time to save him from drowning. The water having reached within two inches of his mouth.

The Boy Told His.

After a recent supper in the rural districts a clear-headed individual arose to respond to a toast.

"What am I here for to-night?" was the question he opened with.

"To eat!" shouted a hungry small boy, near the door. "You're done drunk six cups of coffee an' swallowed the last biscuit on the plate!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Just the Thing.

"I've a song here that I think will do."

"Is there any sense in it?"

"Not a particle."

"Is there any tune in it?"

"Not a moral."

"Leave it. If it answers your descriptions it will turn out a gold mine."—Tid-Bits.

It is too hot to speak of mothers tucking the bed-clothes on their children.

Some Told the Truth.

Seven young women students of the Massachusetts state normal school of North Adams have gone to work as servants in a big hotel at Patchogue. Their reasons for the step, as given to a reporter, are as follows: "Res and air," Miss Wood; "exercise," Miss Southworth; "travel," Miss Haddock; "society," Miss Conlon; "woman's rights," Miss Case, and "need of money," Miss Young.

It is better to be imposed upon occasionally than to be constantly suspicious.

Nothing in a Name.

"Remember, dear," said the venerable father, as he sent his youngest and most petted daughter to Girton, "that all my hopes are now centered on you. Remember in all your struggles for intellectual supremacy, your triumphs, that a good name is rather to be chosen than great riches."

"I will, father," replied the weeping girl, and the train bore her away.

Three years later the girl married a man who bore the name of Gander-shanks.

Defend your good name at any and all times.

How Mothers may Help their Daughters into Womanhood



Every mother possesses information of vital value to her young daughter. That daughter is a precious legacy, and the responsibility for her future is largely in the hands of the mother. The mysterious change that develops the thoughtless girl into the thoughtful woman should find the mother on the watch day and night. As she cares for the physical well-being of her daughter, so will the woman be, and her children also.

When the young girl's thoughts become sluggish, when she experiences headaches, dizziness, faintness, and exhibits an abnormal disposition to sleep, pains in the back and lower limbs, eyes dim, desire for solitude, and a dislike for the society of other girls, when she is a mystery to herself and friends, then the mother should go to her aid promptly. At such a time the greatest aid to nature is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It prepares the young system for the coming change, and is the surest reliance in this hour of trial.

The following letters from Miss Good are practical proof of Mrs. Pinkham's efficient advice to young women.

Miss Good asks Mrs. Pinkham for Help.

June 12th, 1899.
"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have been very much bothered for some time with my monthly periods being irregular. I will tell you all about it, and put myself in your care, for I have heard so much of you. Each month menstruation would become less and less, until it entirely stopped for six months, and now it has stopped again. I have become very nervous and of a very bad color. I am a young girl and have always had to work very hard. I would be very much pleased if you would tell me what to do."—Miss Pearl Good, Cor. 29th Avenue and Yeslar Way, Seattle, Wash.



The Happy Result.

February 10th, 1900.
"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I cannot praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound enough. It is just simply wonderful the change your medicine has made in me. I feel like another person. My work is now a pleasure to me, while before using your medicine it was a burden. To-day I am a healthy and happy girl. I think if more women would use your Vegetable Compound there would be less suffering in the world. I cannot express the relief I have experienced by using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Miss Pearl Good, Cor. 29th Avenue and Yeslar Way, Seattle, Wash.

\$5000 REWARD Owing to the fact that some cheap people have from time to time questioned the genuineness of the testimonials letters we are constantly publishing, we have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, Mass., \$5,000, which will be paid to any person who can show that the above testimonial is not genuine, or was published before obtaining the writer's special permission.—LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

No Poison IN THIS

To wreck your system. No sediment; no bad taste; no danger in giving it to children and yet it is guaranteed to cure chills and fever in the worst form. If it fails you get your money back. It's CHILL-FUGE, the great modern discovery of Medical Science. A remedy that never fails to drive away Malaria and build up your system. One bottle will prove every claim. Try it. Sold everywhere. Price 50c. Prepared by FINLAY, DICKS & CO., Ltd., New Orleans, La.

WINCHESTER

FACTORY LOADED SHOTGUN SHELLS

"New Rival," "Leader," and "Reporter"

Trusted upon having them, take no others, and you will get the best shells that money can buy. ALL DEALERS KEEP THEM.

Metropolitan Business College

W. W. DANNY and A. MAGLAND, Proprietors, DALLAS, TEXAS.

Most highly endorsed, best equipped, largest and most progressive and successful business college in Texas. Finest shorthand and typewriting department in the city. Inspection of bookkeeping is required. Positions secured for graduates as is customary. Tuition and board given at money returned. Halfboard fare paid to Dallas. Board \$10.00 per month. Catalogue free.

TEETHINA

was first used by Dr. Charles J. Moffett, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., in his extensive and successful treatment of children in Georgia. In overcoming the trouble so incident to teething and the hot summer, TEETHINA (Teething Powder) counteracts the effect of hot weather and keeps the digestive organs in a healthy condition, and has saved the lives of thousands of children in the doctor's native state, where physicians prescribe and all mothers give it, and it is criminal in mother of our section to allow their babes and little children to suffer and perhaps have relief can be so easily obtained by giving TEETHINA.

Costs 25 cents at druggists, or mail 25c to C. J. MOFFETT, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

Local News.

Regular services at the Baptist church tomorrow.

W. H. Hall is again holding down the depot as operator.

Jimmie Sheltneck returned Sunday from his visit to Indiana.

Theo. Kerr, the Red Bluff section foreman, was in town Sunday.

H. L. Potter and Miss Jennie Potter returned to El Paso last Saturday.

Miss Edna Barber left this morning for Weatherford to attend school.

D. H. Nichols, the popular railway manager, was in town a couple of days this week.

Col. Mendors of the New Mexico Military Institute was in town Thursday night.

Zack Woods and Jim Cameron were in town a few hours Thursday afternoon from Hope.

Miss Tenn Nymeyer will leave Friday next for Weatherford, Texas, to attend school again this year.

Rev. Geo. Hinson, Episcopal clergyman, made his regular semi-monthly visit here last Sunday.

J. M. Summey has moved his barber shop to the old Bierhart stand, moving in Monday of this week.

Miss Annie Arehile, a former Carlsbad girl, was married Wednesday in Roswell to a Mr. Tipton.

The special meetings with preaching and singing by Geo. H. Brewer are to begin the first week of October.

C. W. Cowden this week sold to Manager McIntosh of the Holmes Farm, 150 old cows, in excellent condition, at \$17.00.

Dr. Bourup returned the first of the week from a professional trip to Roswell. He says Carlsbad is the town after all.

D. A. Starkweather, the hustling traveling passenger and freight agent for the Pecos System, went north Thursday.

E. McQueen Gray was bitten on the foot by a rattler Monday. Dr. Wright extracted the poison and Mr. Gray is improving.

Lawrence Larson and Miss McKavitt were married at Amarillo, Wednesday. Mr. Larson is hostler for the P. V. & N. E. Ry. at Amarillo.

You will receive a warm welcome at the Methodist church tomorrow. Preaching services 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Note change of time for evening service and come accordingly.

"Other little foxes that spoil the vines" is Pastor Powell's subject for a sermon to the boys and girls Sunday morning. Parents are invited to bring their children. Evening praise and preaching service 7:30.

Rev. J. T. French and family passed through Thursday en-route from El Paso to Roswell, where Mr. French goes as pastor of the M. E. church. He is a very able minister and was for four years pastor of Trinity church in El Paso.

Whit Bennett, who spent the past few months at Ft. Stanton returned Tuesday. Whit says W. W. Anderson and family are now in Roswell having prospered the past season. Mr. Anderson being the gardener employed by the government at the fort.

DIED: Thursday forenoon at the Eagle Hotel of pneumonia, William Roy, aged two years, four months and eighteen days, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. R. Turk of Stegman. The parents brought the little one to town so as to be near medical aid. The parents have the sympathy of all. The funeral occurred Friday.

Judge G. M. Frazier, father of Mrs. Will Lucas of this place, was married in Pecos, Texas, Thursday of last week to Mrs. W. S. Lambert of Strawn, Texas. Judge Frazier is a veteran of the Mexican and civil war, about seventy years of age, but does not appear over fifty. He has been acquainted with Mrs. Lambert that was, for over thirty years. Mrs. L. is the widow of Uncle Dick Lambert of old Presidio county.

The meeting called by Mayor Kerr last Saturday night at the court house though light so far as numbers was concerned, proved a heavy weight on cash for the flood sufferers of the Gulf coast. The meeting selected Mr. Kerr for chairman and L. O. Fuller for secretary. After some time spent in discussing the matter, on motion Mr. Bateman was appointed to pass around among the eighteen or twenty people present and receive whatever donations they cared to make. When the amount was counted it was found Mr. Bateman had received \$40.50. Another committee was then appointed to solicit contributions around town. The committee worked Monday and Tuesday the sum of \$273.50 was wired by Mayor Kerr to the Dallas News to be given the flood sufferers. The colored people of Carlsbad also forwarded eight dollars, \$5.00 to the News and \$3.00 to other parties. Considering that only four of the colored people interested themselves this was doing well. Besides the above donations the people of Carlsbad will probably send \$100 more to societies, churches, etc., in Galveston and vicinity.

Catholic Services.

Rev. A. Wagner will celebrate the sacrifice of mass at 9:30 a. m. tomorrow, Sunday the 23rd, at St. Edwards, preaching in English and Spanish during and after mass. Afternoon services, rosary, instruction in Christian doctrine, etc., at 2 to 4 p. m.

Railway Change of Time

The following change of time to take effect next Tuesday, Sept. 23, has been announced by the railway officials:

The north bound train leaves Pecos at 1:10 p. m.; arrives at Carlsbad 4:30; leaves Carlsbad 5:15; arrives Roswell 8:15; leaves Roswell 9:40; arrives at Amarillo at 5 o'clock next morning. The south bound train leaves Amarillo at 5:30 a. m.; arrives Roswell 2:05 p. m.; leaves Roswell 2:30; arrives Carlsbad 5:50 p. m. Passengers lie over here until next morning, leaving at 7:30 and arriving at Pecos 11:35.

Mrs. Roberts, wife of Rev. Roberts of the Methodist church, arrived Thursday.

W. G. Brown has purchased twenty-five feet of the alley end of four lots on the corner of Canal and Fox streets.

Mrs. J. S. Crozier was terribly bereaved by the recent great catastrophe at Galveston. Twelve of her immediate relatives met their death in that awful storm and none of the bodies were ever recovered. Those lost were her mother, Mrs. E. M. Staekpole, her brothers, E. M. Staekpole Jr., and Wm. Staekpole, together with the latter's wife and two children; her sisters, Mrs. A. P. DeLano, her husband and three children. Another sister, Mrs. Camp, with her husband and two children, escaped the flood. They took refuge in a three-story grocery store and as the water rose, they got on the roof and spent the night there. Another brother and sister who lived there escaped by being fortunately on a visit.

The return of Sheriff Stewart last Saturday morning at about 1 o'clock accompanied by John Taylor and one of the Mexicans who broke jail, besides two strangers charged with being fugitives from justice, caused quite an excitement in town. The sheriff, who left here Monday of last week, first went to Van Horn, D. D. Clark and John Taylor taking the trail of the jail breakers to Crow Flat. The sheriff obtained a team and buggy and drove north of Van Horn and learned from ranchmen that his Mexicans had passed near there, stealing a saddle from some movers during the night before. The sheriff secured the assistance of a ranchman and came up with the Mexicans about thirty-three miles from Van Horn. They were commanded to halt and throw up their hands, but one tried to get his gun in position to shoot while at the same time endeavoring to escape, but the sheriff was too quick and shot him dead. The other gave up and was brought in. They were brothers, Juan and Pedro Salazar, and Juan was killed. They were jailed for stealing horses and saddles last spring. The men brought in charged with being fugitives were identified by people here and vouched for as being all right, and were turned loose.

Stoves Repaired.

All kinds of stove repairing done; we carry all repairs such as grates, backs and dampers and guarantee every job. Leave orders at Pardue's.

BEAM & MONK.

The following is from the Pecos News:

Rev. J. E. Sawders came in from Carlsbad, Thursday, and spent a few days with his friends. He preached at the Methodist church Sunday morning to the delight of all who heard him. He left Monday for San Marcial, N. M., where he will fill the pulpit until the session of the Indian Mission conference which meets in Vinita, I. T., on the 25th of October, when he will transfer to that conference. The New Mexico conference is a great loser in the going of Bro and Sister Sawders. No man and his wife are more universally beloved. They are most happily adapted to pastoral work and are greatly beloved by the children. The News heartily commends them to the good people of their new charge.

For Sale: Cheap Ladies Waverly Bicycle, enquire at this office.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Schultz

SATURDAY: DFC V. Kist, New Albany, Ind.; Chas E. Fritz, Dallas; Geo Hinson, Roswell; Edwin Bowie, Gallup, N. M.; Chas H. Pool, Roswell; Mrs. Edith Jennings, Sanborn, Ia.; Mrs. W. C. Ernest, Cheyenne, W. T.; Mrs. Mary H. James, Roswell.

SUNDAY: M. R. Bartholomew, Denver; W. Boyce, Amarillo; H. W. Babank, Channing, Tex.; R. H. Hilton, Roswell; W. E. Smith, Dallas; L. W. Holt, McMillan; Sam Atkinson, Roswell.

MONDAY: Geo E. Moser, Kansas City; E. W. Martindell, Roswell; A. Lutz, Dallas; W. E. Starr, Detroit; C. E. Waugh, El Paso; Mrs. E. B. Carver and children, Ft. Worth; W. M. Metcalf, St. Louis; H. T. King, Abilene, Tex.

TUESDAY: Boyd Clark, "1897"; Kathryn I. Hill, Roswell; N. B. Aycock, Midland.

WEDNESDAY: B. F. Cherry, Dallas; A. T. Seymour, Kansas City; A. Gervais and wife, El Paso; J. B. Bell, J. T. French and family, W. E. Upton, W. C. Upton, Roswell; W. S. Ross, Roswell.

THURSDAY: Miss Hattie Joice, Roswell; R. R. Augier, Phoenix, Ky.; E. L. Vail, Tucson, Ariz.; O. F. Ashburn, Benson, Ariz.; D. A. Starkweather, Roswell; Chas. Daugherty, St. Louis; Tom Hoggland, Pecos; G. G. Atrop, Chicago; J. S. Cherry, Big Spring, Tex.

Texas State Fair, Dallas Texas.

For the above occasion the rate of \$17.20 round trip via Pecos and \$22.45 round trip via Amarillo from Carlsbad is authorized selling dates Sept. 23rd to Oct. 14th inclusive Final limit for return Oct. 18th.

E. W. MARTINDELL, G. P. A.

LEE WEBSTER, City Tkt. Agt.

Southern New Mexico Fair.

Roswell N. M. Oct. 9-10-1900.

For the above occasion one fare for the round trip is authorized except from Carlsbad which will be \$2.00. Selling dates Oct. 12th 1900. Positively no extension of limit will be made on these tickets.

E. W. MARTINDELL, G. P. A.

LEE WEBSTER, City Tkt. Agt.

Panhandle Stockmen's Convention.

Amarillo, Texas, Oct. 3-4, 1900.

For the above occasion one fare for the round trip is authorized. Date of sale Oct. 2nd; limit for return until train No. 2 due to leave Amarillo Oct. 4th. Positively no extension of limit will be granted on these tickets.

LEE WEBSTER, City Tkt. Agt.

E. W. MARTINDELL, G. P. A.

The First National Bank of Carlsbad, CARLSBAD, NEW MEXICO.



THE BANK OF CARLSBAD.

Authorized Capital, - \$50,000

Paidup Capital & Surplus \$1,250

Individual Responsibility of Total Stockholders \$200,000

Investment: L. S. Crawford, F. G. Tracy, C. W. Cowden, A. J. Crawford, H. J. Hammond.

John Cantrell went to El Paso Thursday.

Mack Camp returned Tuesday from a trip to San Angelo.

A Methodist "pounding" took place at the parsonage Thursday evening, a good crowd being present.

The Rocky Arroya people will commence cow work Monday, above Bill Jones' place and work around toward the mountains.

J. F. Butler, J. W. Hatfield, Geo. H. Hutchins and M. J. Murray, went to Black River Saturday on fishing trip returning Monday.

Joe Fanning sold a home bunch of fine cattle Tuesday to L. Woodruff of Hot Springs Ark. Mr. Woodruff also purchased Mr. Fanning's home near Seven Rivers.

Sheriff Stewart left Monday morning for California having received information that Dan Johnson, who jumped his bond and skipped the country last spring, was located at some point in that state.

Geo. Larimore turned in town half a day the first of the week Mr. Larimore has purchased 111 head of cattle near Marfa Texas at \$18 each and will again engage in the cow business. He also purchased a team of oxen while absent.

Announcements.

For Sheriff.

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

TUDOR 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 CORN.

A diseased liver declares itself by moroseness, mental depression, lack of energy, restlessness, melancholy and constipation. HENNESSY will restore the liver to a healthy condition. Price 50c. For sale at Eddy Drug Co.

West Texas Fair.

On account of the West Tex. Fair Abilene Tex., Sept. 25-29 1900. A rate of one fare for the round trip via Pecos & T. & P. Ry. is authorized for the above mentioned occasion. Rate Carlsbad to Abilene and return \$10.20. Sell for train no. 6 leaving Carlsbad at 7 o'clock a. m. Sept. 25-29th inclusive limit for return 10 days from date of sale.

E. W. MARTINDELL, G. P. A.

LEE WEBSTER, City Ticket Agt.

ODDITIES OF SCOTCHMEN.

Some Delightful Peculiarities Pointed Out by an Excellent Authority.

Some delightful oddities of Scotch character are given in Wilmut Harrison's new book, says The Scottish American.

Professor Adam Ferguson, the author of "Roman History," at whose house Burns and Scott met for the first and only time, "savored wine and animal food," but huge masses of milk and vegetables disappeared before him. In addition, his temperature was regulated by Fahrenheit, and often, when sitting quite comfortably, he would start up and put his wife and daughters in commotion because his eye had fallen on the instrument and he was a degree too hot or too cold." Yet at the age of 72 he started for Italy with but a single companion to prepare for a new edition of his "Roman History," nor did he die till he had attained the age of 94.

Another "character" is Dr. Alexander Adam, rector of the high school and author of a work on Roman antiquities and a man of extraordinary industry. When at college, he lived on oatmeal and small beans, with an occasional penny loaf, in a lodging which cost him fourpence a week. In later life he devoted himself absolutely to the work of teaching. In addition to his classes in the high school he appears to have had for his private pupils some of the most eminent Scotchmen of his day.

Rev. Sir Henry Wellwood Moncreiff, a member of a Scottish family distinguished during several generations in connection both with church and state, appears to have given wonderful Sunday suppers. "This most admirable and somewhat old fashioned gentleman was one of those who always dined between sermons, probably without touching wine. He then walked back from his small house in the east end of Queen street to his church, with his hands, his little cocked hat, his tall cane and his cardinal hat; preached, if it was his turn, a sensible, practical sermon, walked home in the same style, took tea about 5, spent some hours in his study, at 9 had family prayers, at which he was delighted to see the friends of his sons, after which the whole party sat down to roasted hares, goblets of wine and his powerful talk."

Believed He Had.

"Have you any good cookbooks?" asked the customer.

"Yes, ma'am," said the new salesman, handing her a copy of "Red Potage." "There seems to be more call for this than any other just now," Chicago Tribune.

LEE WEBSTER, City Tkt. Agt.

Southern New Mexico Fair.

Roswell N. M. Oct. 9-10-1900.

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E. W. MARTINDELL, G. P. A.

LEE WEBSTER, City Tkt. Agt.

Panhandle Stockmen's Convention.

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LEE WEBSTER, City Tkt. Agt.

E. W. MARTINDELL, G. P. A.

Ursuline Convent

The Refuge of Over 1,000 of the Storm-Driven Sufferers.

Panic Averted by Wise Words and Commanding Presence of the Mother Superior.

Republic Special.

Galveston, Tex., Sept. 16.—The Ursuline Convent and Academy, in charge of the Sisters of St. Angela, proved a refuge for nearly 1,000 homeless and storm-driven unfortunates. Every man, woman and child that was brought there on the raging torrent, could tell of an experience that would rival the wildest night of a novelist.

The convent with its many associate buildings and colleges, occupied four blocks of ground extending from Avenue N to O and Rosenberg avenue to Twenty-seventh street. The grounds were surrounded by a ten-foot brick wall that has withstood the severest storms in Galveston's history up to the destructive hurricane that swept the island last Saturday night.

This wall is now a crumbled mass of brick with the exception of a few small sections which stand like marking pillars to show where the property line should be. No one was refused admittance to the sheltering institution. Negroes and whites were taken in together, without question.

In contrast with the quiet spirit of the nuns, the hundred or more negroes grew wild, as the storm raged, and shouted and sang in camp-meeting method until the nerves of the other refugees were shattered and a panic seemed imminent.

It was then that Mother Superior Joseph rang the chapel bell and caused a hush of the pandemonium. When quiet had been restored the Mother Superior addressed the negroes. She advised them that if they wanted to pray they should do so from their hearts and that their prayer, though silent, would be heard above the roar of the hurricane which raged with increased fury. As she spoke to the awe-stricken assemblage the negroes listened attentively, and when she had closed her remarks she asked all to be baptized, and nearly every one of the refugees asked that the sacrament be administered.

PANIC PREVENTED BY A NUN'S ADDRESS.

The panic had been precipitated by the falling of the north wall of that section of the building in which negroes had sought refuge. Order and silent prayer was brought by the nun's words.

Families that had been separated by the devastating conflict of the elements were united by the cruel waters of the Gulf tossing them into this haven of refuge.

The academy was to have opened for the fall session Tuesday and forty two boarding scholars from all parts of the state had arrived at the convent previous to the storm.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The First National Bank of Carlsbad

At Carlsbad, in the Territory of New Mexico, at the close of business Sept. 15th, 1900.

Assets:

Loans and discounts \$62,774.14

Overdrafts, secured and unsecured 287.20

U. S. bonds to secure circulation 10,000.00

United States stamps 8.45

Premiums on U. S. bonds 277.50

Banking house, furniture and fixtures 2,740.00

Cash on hand 15,492.19

Due from approved bankers 14,348.17

Checks and other cash items 622.07

Notes of other national banks 3,455.00

Practical paper, currency, gold and silver 107.82

Legal tender notes 4,256.10

Total \$124,970.14

Capital stock paid in \$25,000.00

Surplus fund 2,500.00

Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes 328.00

Individual deposits subject to check 93,142.14

Total \$124,970.14

Territory of New Mexico } of

County of Bddy. } I, H. J. Hammond, president of the above bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25 day of September, 1900. R. M. LOVE, Notary Public.

Eddy Co., New Mexico.

Correct—Attest: A. J. CRAWFORD, A. S. CRAWFORD, H. J. HAMMOND, Directors.

paratory to resuming their studies on that day. The community of nuns comprises forty sisters and all of them present were administering cheer to the sufferers, many of whom were nearly dead when brought into the shelter.

Early in the storm, when victims dragged themselves or swam to the convent and asked for protection, an attempt was made to keep a register of the unfortunates. Their register reached nearly 100 names, and then the storm-driven refugees began to arrive at the shelter in crowds of twenty and thirty.

They were taken in through the windows, some were dragged through five feet of water into the basement, which long before had been abandoned on account of the invasion of the Gulf.

Others were rescued by ropes from tree tops and snatched from roofs and other wreckage as it was hurled in the torrents through the convent yards. Within this religious home and in cells of the nuns four babes came into the world. Four mothers had braved the storm and were snatched from the jaws of death.

It was the darkest and most terrible night in the lives of their mothers, and there was mingled sadness and joy at the births of these children.

Mother Superior Joseph, in speaking of the incidents of the night within the convent walls, said she believed it was the first time in the history of the world that a babe had been born in a nun's cell in a convent.

Immediate christening followed, because no one expected to see the light of day.

Regardless of the religious belief of the parents, a house dedicated to God and charity had afforded shelter to the storm victim mothers and they felt that the good sisters should administer the baptism which is administered in time of great danger, the presence of a clergyman not being required.

Another heavy rain last night puts the range in excellent condition for the winter.

Damaged by Flood.

J. F. Hinkle received a letter last week from his wife at their home at Lower Pecos saying that another big flood came down the Pecos and did great damage to nearly all the farms on the stream, including those of James Sutherland, James Carroll, T. C. Tillotson, A. T. Gunter and others, washing away fences, crops and fruit trees.—Roswell Register.

Midland Reporter: S. E. Townsend shipped a very fine bull calf to C. W. Merchant of Abilene, last Monday. \$300 is the price paid for this eight month old calf. He weighed 666 pounds, has not been fed and was only in fair condition.

The Optic says the cattlemen around Clayton have noticed a disease spreading among their cattle and applied to the sanitary board for examination and relief. The disease is a peculiar one, causing sores to form on the mouth and udders, also affecting the hoofs and at times causing great pain while walking. The sanitary board, after examining the ailment, called it epizootic apthas. It is not fatal, but drags the cattle down in flesh and causes them to dry, if milk cows. Green feed and laxatives, of various kinds, especially salts, are recommended as treatment for afflicted cattle. There is no great danger from the affection, except the cattle may get so weak they may not be able to take care of themselves and get food.

FOR SALE: 300 lbs. milkmaize in the head or 400 lbs. cane bound in bundles delivered in Carlsbad for \$1.00. Farm quarter mile west of school house on Greene Highlands.

G. SCHOLZ.

Board and Lodging.

Private boarding and room at eighteen dollars per month. Apply at Mrs. Riggs' near Baptist church.

Notice to Stockmen or Ranchers.

I have extracted honey in 5-gallon cans at S. T. Bittling's hardware store for sale.

Isipimo EDW. SCOTTEN.

For Rent.

Five room stone house west of town on Robb place with some pasture privileges.

W. C. REIFF.

You can bribe the appetite, but you can not bribe the liver to do its work. You must be honest with it, help it along a little now and then with a dose of LAXATIVE, the best liver regulator, Price 50 cts. 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.

Endured Death's Agonies.

FOR THE CONSUMPTIVE.

An Eminent Specialist Tells of His Visit to the Pecos Valley.

A STATEMENT RELIABLE AND AUTHENTIC.

In the latter part of last year Dr. W. B. Watson, proprietor of the River-view Sanitarium, Fishkill on the Hudson, New York, for nervous and mental diseases, a member of the American Medical Association, County Medical Society, Newburgh Bay Medical Association, the American Electro-Therapeutic Association, member Societa Francese D'Electrotherapie, of Paris, etc., made a trip through the west and southwest in search of a locality where the climatic conditions and general environment were favorable to the healing of those afflicted with consumption. He toured the country thoroughly, and gave sufficient time to the investigation as to prepare himself to speak advisedly, and after careful comparisons of all the localities visited he expressed himself in a recent personal letter in the following fashion:

Fishkill-on-Hudson, Nov. 23, 1902.

"Having visited New Mexico during the latter part of 1901, I feel it is but proper to give some of my impressions of that country. California and the eastern states have a like humidity; the rainfall is too great in either for those suffering from or predisposed to lung diseases. In Colorado and the Adirondacks the changes are too abrupt; the harshness of the climate during a portion of the year is decidedly too great. I cannot—nor can anyone—consistently favor a cold, rigorous climate for a weak, debilitated man; especially is a low temperature detrimental to the poor consumptive. He is of necessity a person of impoverished blood and enfeebled circulation, and to shut up indoors for a length of time in contrast to all reason; yet, to force him out into the cold air of our northern resorts is simply fatal. The sooner the general public understands the unreasonableness of advising a cold, changeable, rigorous climate, even if it be high and dry, for the emaciated consumptive, the better. Generally too, the low altitudes of the southern states are not good. We doctors have sent many to Georgia and Florida; some have been benefited while they remained. The benefit arising, I am inclined to believe, rather from the pine forests, with their resinous odors and pure ozone, than from any climatic influence. I have traveled over the southern states at different times, with the express view of finding a climate to which I could send my consumptive cases.

"Not being satisfied with the south, I visited New Mexico, as stated. My objective point was the Pecos valley. The first stop was at the beautiful city of Eddy, situated in the center of the valley, with an elevation of about 3,000 feet. Here I stopped and spent some time, traveling by carriage out in different directions.

"The next stop was at the brick little city of Roswell, which is at a somewhat higher altitude. The distance between the two towns is seventy-five miles.

"In both Eddy and Roswell many people were seen who had been induced to go there on account of lung or bronchial troubles, in various stages, who to all appearances were enjoying life—at least, while they remained in the valley. I feel warranted in saying to sufferers from, or those fearing lung trouble, that southeastern New Mexico offers conditions most favorable to the non-development of pulmonary diseases. I believe the conditions and climate are such as are well adapted to cure, if tried before the destructive stages have arrived. The air is dry and certainly ample; a light atmospheric pressure, with a large amount of sunshine, a dry porous soil, the air fresh and highly rarefied and stimulating. The winds pass over a large expanse of arid land, and are consequently freed of dampness; hence the invalid can be out of doors a large portion of the time—an almost imperative necessity for a person sick with weak lungs.

"My advice is that pulmonary sufferers go to the Pecos valley and engage in farming or stock raising, either of which offers large returns to the industriously inclined. Lands are cheap and can be purchased upon easy terms. Farming in New Mexico under irrigation is, I think, a pleasure, as well as very profitable. The entire Pecos valley is under irrigation, and I am certain I have seen in the valley the finest fruit, both in point of size and flavor, to be found anywhere. In fact, I doubt if their equal is produced elsewhere. Vegetables are raised there under irrigation far superior to any I have ever seen. The alfalfa grows luxuriantly and furnishes an abundance of fine feed for all kinds of stock, from the goose up. Hogs fatten on it the year round.

"The people are decidedly hospitable, most of them being northern and eastern people. The railroad accommodations are good, and Eddy has a large, well appointed hotel, electric lights, water works, public schools and numerous churches, also many charming residences. So has Roswell. It is a mistake to think of the country as outside of civilization and a land of cowboys only. I saw many cowboys while there, all of whom seemed well disposed. I saw no indications of lawlessness; on the contrary, my first night in the little city of Roswell was spent in a hotel, the doors of which, I was told, are never locked. As our room doors had no keys to them, I naturally felt some misgivings about leaving our baggage thus exposed. I applied to the landlord, and he assured us that keys were a useless article; that no one in that country would disturb anything not belonging to them. Such I found to be true as regards my baggage, etc.

"The chief climatic conditions that are most favorable to the non-development, retardation and possible cure of consumption, namely, dryness of air, freedom from micro-organisms, coolness, the largest amount of sunshine obtainable, diminished barometric pressure, are characteristic of the portion of New Mexico named. A high altitude in a southern latitude is the only safe resort for those predisposed to or suffering from lung trouble."

Pecos Valley Sugar Beet Land, Worth One Hundred Dollars Per Acre.

"Twenty-six years ago I began the study of soils in connection with the sub-division and disposition of railway land grants. It was most natural in the work engaged that I should carefully note the character of crops produced on certain soils and the conditions surrounding the successful production of said crops. During this period my field of operations extended from the State of Michigan, through the entire length of the State of Kansas, the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, and the State of California. I mention this wide scope of country in order that you may appreciate the opportunities I have had for making not only a careful study, but an honest comparison, which is important in arriving at comparative conclusions.

I have no hesitation in stating that I believe the Pecos Valley of New Mexico possesses attractions to the best sugar interests to a far greater degree than any other portion of the United States I have ever seen. I know of no other locality where the industry can be extended to so great a magnitude, or where the actual results shown so high a percentage of sugar in the beets.

I can conservatively say that the intrinsic value of such land—with a large sugar factory centrally located—is not less than \$100 per acre. I have sold thousands of acres in California to beet growers for an average of \$187.50 per acre, intrinsically not as valuable. From less than 2000 acres owned by the Ranch company, at Chino, Cal., while I was general manager, we received over \$60,000 annually in rentals. Under the same intelligent culture the Pecos valley beet lands will pay equally well."

W. H. HOLABIRD.

Jay Gould.

In 1892 Mr. Jay Gould and family visited Eddy, before leaving he wrote as follows, for publication:

"After passing through the Pecos valley, from the crossing of the Texas and Pacific road to Eddy, I am impressed with the wonderful richness of the soil, and with its peculiar adaptation to irrigation. With its ample supply of water it will not be long before this will become one of the richest valleys in the United States. What I am particularly interested in is the effect of the dry, pure air on bronchial troubles. Speaking from personal experience, there is no better region than this for persons thus suffering. The effect is immediate and improvement rapid."

(Signed) JAY GOULD.

This is said to be the only instance in which Mr. Gould ever consented to write for the press his impressions of any western country.

RUSSIA'S NEW PENAL "HELL."

Sakhalin, Death's Paradise, to Sufferers Siberia as a Convent Colony.

It has been decreed by the czar's government that Siberia is too good for convicts, and as soon as the new trans-siberian railway has penetrated its gloomy depths it will be turned into a "paradise" for agricultural settlers and mining sharp, while criminals and other refractory members of Russian society will in the future be accommodated on the island of Sakhalin, off the coast of Russian Manchuria, the eastern terminus of the czar's possessions, north of Japan.

No horrible and revolting to civilized nations is Sakhalin that the czar only consented to its adoption as an open air prison after the assassination of Carnot and the discovery of the recent plots against his own life. The people and the convicts of Siberia never speak of "island other than 'the hell of Sakhalin,'" and its climate is said to be so much worse than that of Siberia as to rob this appellation of an exaggerated character, even in the mouths of those lost ones.

Heretofore Sakhalin has been pressed into service as an open air prison only in the most extreme cases, where capital punishment, by degrees, of course, was intended. Now that the exigencies of the great empire of the north demand the purification of Siberia all sentenced to deportation are carried off into the hellish wilderness without reference to the length of sentence, the nature of the crime or offenses they were accused of, without reference to sex or former status in society. The governor of Manchuria has reported that a human being not born on the island cannot live more than a year there. There is no means of escape except in winter, when if a prisoner can manage to make his way 100 miles north from the prison it is possible to reach the mainland over the ice. The ice bridge is guarded. Still two or three prisoners have escaped by dodging behind masses of snow and ice, or, what is far more probable, by bribing officials.

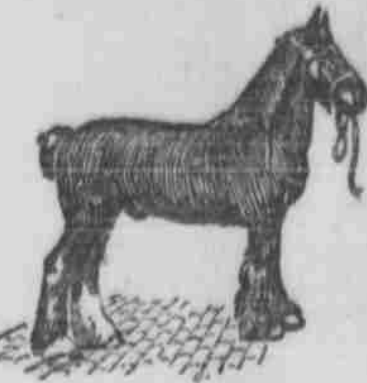
At the present moment the most interesting colonist of Sakhalin is Sophia Blahstein. She first achieved criminal renown by pressing her attentions upon the shah of Persia during the latter's visit to St. Petersburg. Sophia had avowedly no intention of adding his majesty to her list of admirers, but sought his acquaintance merely for the purpose of relieving him, if possible, of some of his diamonds. She was foiled in her efforts, but succeeded in having her private car attached to the shah's special train. For this piece of enterprize she was banished to Siberia for a year and while there organized a band of cut-throats and robbers, whose services she controlled on the continent after their terms had expired. She is said to be the sharpest criminal living, and in sending her to Sakhalin the Russian government claims to have conferred a lasting benefit upon the wealthy classes.

—St. Louis Republic.

MONEY IN HORSES

BREEDERS DOING THEIR BEST TO SUPPLY THE DEMAND FOR SUPERIOR ANIMALS.

Advice from many of the breeding districts prove that the breeders of trotters and pacers are contemplating the mating of ad available mares this spring, says The Breeder's Gazette. The owners of mares that might reasonably be expected to produce speed never discontinued breeding them to the extent reached by the farmers. For that reason the supply of trotters and pacers has not grown with the lapse of time so small as the supply of the commoner kinds of horses. Despite this



SHIRE COLT.

the demand for trotters and pacers of anything like high class has been extremely brisk this year, and the prospects are that without anything to cause a great setback the advance in value will proceed.

The department of agriculture gives us the pleasing information that the average value of horses has again risen during 1900. In 1897 we reached bedrock in prices, as in that year the average value of horses was only \$31.51. In 1898 the value rose to \$34.26, and in 1899 it was \$37.40. But the numbers have been steadily falling since 1898, when we had 10,200,902, until in 1899 we had 13,005,307, a loss of 2,841,405, or at the rate of nearly 425,000 per year.

Extreme speed is what brings money today, says The Farm Journal, but it costs a great deal to raise fast horses, because there are so many blanks, and the development of those that prove fast is so expensive that men of moderate means cannot afford to dabble in fast horses. The best trainers command salaries of \$4,000 to \$8,000 per year, and a poor trainer is dear at any price, because he is liable to spoil a really first class horse if he is given one to handle. To sell without developing a horse is next to impossible at any price representing a profit. On the other hand, horses without great speed and combining size, style and pleasing colors can be sold to great advantage without expensive trainers and scientific training. Compactly built hackneys fill the bill.

Hungarian Hay.

Please allow me space to describe my experience in raising Hungarian hay and using it, says Thomas Hugh in The Breeder's Gazette. I am a breeder of both sheep and cattle of good strains, which is the first requisite of success on the farm, and the next step is without doubt to have good forage. Grain will keep up a good condition of flesh in either sheep or cattle, but too much will cause sheep to lose their fleeces and check the flow of milk from cows. What is wanted is a forage that is fat producing, but not so heating as to have the bad effects so characteristic of corn. I am not denouncing corn fodder. I feed it extensively each year.

In Hungarian hay I find the best combination of these two conditions. For milk cows there is nothing better, and when we consider the abundant yield there is no ground for complaint on the score of expense. From six acres of the poorest land on my farm I have harvested 16 large loads of this hay. It is not coarse like millet hay, but owing to its nature and an abundant allowance of seed the hay is fine and free from weeds. I sowed three pecks on well pulverized land and worked the seed thoroughly into the soil. I consider the best time to sow Hungarian seed is from May 15 to June 10, and from three pecks to one bushel of seed sown per acre the best results will accrue.

Pedigree Stock.

If the time to begin the education of a boy should commence at the birth of his grandparents, as has been said, the time for the selection of breeding animals should begin equally early, declares The American Cultivator. Herein lies the value of a pedigree for all farm stock, but it should be unbroken, not only in the line of descent, but in the possession of those qualities desired in the future animal. A neglect to conform with this requirement has caused some to lose faith in the importance of hereditary influence. "There are black sheep in every flock" is an old saying, and if one desires white lambs it is not well to accept the black sheep to produce them from, no matter how white its ancestors may have been. This is equally true in breeding any animals for special purposes. If one is not true to the characteristics of the breed, not the bluest of blood should lead to its preservation to perpetuate the breed.

Colts' Feet.

A natural grass field is very valuable in the preservation of the feet of colts. The surface is much softer than a field that is under regular rotation, and their hoofs in consequence are less liable to become worn and splintered.

Excursion Rates.

Summer Excursions. Via the P.V. Until September 30th, 1903, the Pecos System will sell round trip tickets at Greatly Reduced Rates to all regular summer tourist destination points in the North and East.

Tickets good for return until October 31, 1903. For full information call on or address.

M. D. BURNS, Agent, Carlsbad, N. M.

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SUMMER TOURS TO COLORADO.

For the summer of 1900 the P. V. N. E. Ry. will sell tickets to Colorado points as follows: Boulder, \$3.50; Denver, \$3.50; Colorado Springs, \$9.00; Pueblo, \$9.00; Trinidad, \$9.00. Tickets on sale up to and including Sept. 31, 1900. Stop over allowed on any point north of Trinidad going or returning.

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NOT A TRUE MURPHY.

He Had the Name and the Physique, but Lack'd the Brag.

A Boston scion of the great Celtic family of Murphy, while traveling in Ireland recently, came across a little village where the man who did not bear his patronymic was regarded as a curiosity. While wandering about this interesting hamlet he chanced to come upon a little tavern, and being athirst entered the taproom for beer. Be it here known that the traveler was considerably above the average in stature, and this was noticed by two old habits sitting by the fire. One of these presently remarked to his companion, "Mike, that gentleman is taller than Jerry Murphy, O! think." "Ah, now," replied the other through the 2 inch stem of a T. D., "he's not"—with a rising reflection on the end of the sentence, "Yis, he is," reverted the first, with conviction. "Can't O! see Jerry's mark there on the durt?"

The traveler's attention was then called to a doorpost whereon was marked the stature of four men, all over 6 feet 4 inches in height. The tallest was Jerry Murphy, and his mark was 6 feet 5 1/2 inches. Accepting this challenge, the traveler stepped up to the doorpost and had his height marked, and, lo! it was a full half inch above that of Jerry. When he had written his name over his mark, for he noticed that the others were so designated, and that they were all Murphys, some one present called out, "He's a Murphy too!" But one of the old fellows by the fire would not have it so and replied: "Indade he's not. He hasn't got the brogue!"—Boston Transcript.

Ordained a Pastor.

On June 5 Mrs. Hannah M. Mallen was ordained pastor of the Congregational church at Grand Meadow, Minn. After the examination was satisfactorily concluded Rev. C. D. Wright of Austin offered prayer; Rev. J. E. McConnell of Northfield gave the right hand of fellowship and the charge; Rev. Mr. Brown of Rose Creek gave the charge to the church. In the evening a sermon was preached by Rev. D. C. Reid of Spring Valley, and the benediction was offered by the new pastor.

The French Congo region covers 850,000 square miles. The population is estimated at 7,000,000, but there are only 500 Europeans in that number.

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J. E. SAWYER, Pastor.

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HERMAN J. POWELL, Pastor.

Eddy Lodge No. 21, K. of P. Meets every Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock. All visitors are welcome.

J. B. HARVEY, C. C. JOHN BOLTON, K. R. & S.

MASONIC.—Eddy Lodge No. 21, A. F. & A. M.—Meets in regular communication at 7:30 p. m. 2nd Saturday of each month. Visiting brethren invited to attend.

A. N. PRATT, Secy.

I. O. O. F. Lodge No. 31 meets every Friday evening in Masonic hall. Visiting brothers in good standing cordially welcome.

C. H. WRIGHT, N. G. JNO. B. McEWAN, Secy.

Woodmen of World, Eddy Grove, Camp No. 4.—Meets the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month.

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