

4-21-1900

Carlsbad Current, 04-21-1900

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CARLSBAD CURRENT.

VOL. VIII.

CARLSBAD, NEW MEXICO, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1900.

NO. 24.

CARLSBAD SALOON

BARFIELD & CANTRILL, Proprietors.

WINES,
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CASE GOODS.

BRYAN ON IMPERIALISM

Extracts From His Speech at
Albuquerque, April 14.

THE DIFFERENCE

Between Imperialism and Expansion
Fully Discussed—His Argument is
Convincing.

After discussing the money and trust
question for over an hour, Mr. Bryan
branched off on imperialism and said:

But my friends, if we have imperialism
we shall have militarism; if we have a
policy that reaches out by force and
drags under the flag unwilling subjects, it
will be necessary to have a large army
to keep those people from making faces
as they swallow benevolent assimilation.
[Applause.]

And therefore these questions can be
treated together; if we don't have im-
perialism, they can't justify a large army;
if we do have imperialism, you will never
see the day when we have a smaller army
than we have now. There are some who
think that we have no right to discuss the
Philippine question while the war lasts,
I want to read you something on this
subject.

And before reading this to you I want
to remind you that the republican party
is trying to adopt the policy of imperi-
alism without first asking the opinion of
the American people upon this subject.
This congress was elected in 1896 and
when this congress was elected the treaty
of peace had not been signed. The treaty
of peace between this country and
Spain was signed on the 10th day of De-
cember, a month after the election of the
present congress, and the question of im-
perialism had never been submitted to
the American people. Yet republicans
tell you you dare not say a word in con-
demnation of the policy of the adminis-
tration; that you shall have this policy
fastened upon you and that everybody
who likes it shall be allowed to say amen,
but that those who do not like it must
keep still. It is a new doctrine in the
United States, it is a new doctrine that
you cannot criticize a public servant or a
party in power, and for the benefit of
those republicans who have been making
abusive remarks about men who protest
against imperialism, I want to read an
extract from a speech made by Abraham
Lincoln when he was in the congress of
the United States during the war with
Mexico. The war had been in progress
for twenty months and yet Abraham Lin-
coln made a speech against the policy of
the president. When I read what Lincoln
said I feel that I have not lived up to my
opportunities in the way of criticism. He
says: "The president feels the blood of
this war like the blood of Abel is crying
to heaven against him." That is pretty
severe. And in another place speaking
of the president he says: "And this shows
that the president is in no wise satisfied
with his own position. First he takes up
one, and in trying to argue us into it he
argues himself out of it." That is pretty
harsh it seems to me to say against the
president. But then he added: "He
knows not where he is; he is a bewildered,
confounded and miserably perplexed man;
God grant that he may be able to show
that there is not something about his
conscience more painful than all his
mental perplexity."

Now that is what Lincoln said against
the president; and yet you know the peo-
ple elected that same Lincoln president
twelve years afterwards. And there are
republicans now who think that he was a
great man, only that he didn't have the
benefit of these modern conditions.

Ah, my friends, it will be a sad day
when the people of this nation are not
able to criticize their public servants. It
will be a sad day when every act of every
public servant cannot be brought before
the bar of public opinion. I read a
speech the other day in which a man said

we must not criticize the president here
because the Philippines don't understand
free speech, that when they read anything
said in this country against the president,
they suppose the president must be in a
minority or else he wouldn't permit that
thing to be said. [Laughter.] Do you
see the philosophy of it? When this race
comes into contact with an inferior race
that does not understand free speech, then
instead of lifting them up and making
them to understand free speech, we are
to be denied free speech because they
can't understand it. [Applause.]

I want to distinguish between expansion
and imperialism. Republicans try
to hide behind the word expansion. They
say, we have expanded in the past. Yet,
my friends, this government has expanded
this nation has secured contiguous
territory, territory suitable for settlement
by American people, and that new terri-
tory has been settled and built up into
states; but when we have expanded hereto-
fore we have extended the limits of a
republic. Now we are asked, not to ex-
pand the limits of a republic, but to as-
sume to bring their oriental habits and com-
pete with American labor there. Will
be Americans going over there to the
tropics. Other nations have tried it. En-
gland has the island of Jamaica southeast
of here. There are 600,000 black people
there alone, and less than 14,000 whites.
The Netherlands have controlled Java
for 300 years and there are 25,000,000 of
brown people and less than 60,000 of
European blood. Spain has controlled
the Philippines for 300 years, and yet
there are less than 10,000 Spanish residents
out of 10,000,000 people. England has
dominated India for a century and a half,
and there are only 100,000 people of British
birth out of 300,000,000 there, and it takes
a British army of 70,000 to take care of that
100,000, and it takes a native army of 140,-
000 to help the British army of 70,000 take
care of 100,000 of European birth, who ride
the 200,000,000 people there; and if you
think that the people of India love the
English government, just remember that
when the war broke out in South Africa
England had to call for volunteers at home
because she dare not take the soldiers out
of India. [Applause.]

A man named Morrison has recently
written a book in defense of the English
government of India. He had been over
there for nine years, and I was interested
in reading in the book that he was
surprised that although England has
given to the people of India freedom of
the press there is not a native journal of
influence that defends the English govern-
ment; and that the ferocity of the people
was especially marked among the edu-
cated classes. Why of course, the more
educated a man is the more he hates for-
eign domination. [Applause.] You tell
me that we are going to the Philippine
islands to educate those people? I warn
you that if we go there to hold them in
subjection we dare not educate them.
[Applause.] If we go there to deny to
them the doctrine of self government, we
dare not teach them to read and to think
because they will read our own declara-
tion of independence as soon as they can
read. [Applause.] If you think that En-
gland went to India to educate, let me
tell you that after 150 years of English
domination less than one per cent of the
women of India can read and write, and
less than five per cent of the entire popu-
lation. If you think she went there to
Christianize, let me tell you that after 150
years of gunpowder gospel less than one
per cent of the people profess the Chris-
tian religion. [Applause.]

No, my friends, you cannot advocate
imperialism on the ground that it will pay;
you cannot advocate it on the ground that
we go there to educate; but there is an
argument that has been urged: I believe
it has had more influence than the money
argument and that is the religious argu-
ment; that God is in it. A republican
senator said the other day that God had
opened the door of the Philippine islands,

there is money in it; then there is the re-
ligious argument, that God is in it, and
then there is the political argument, that
we are in it and can't get out. [Laughter
and applause.] I have never heard any
other argument, and I will venture the as-
sertion that if you will take the speech of
an imperialist and analyze it you will find
that all his argument will come under one
of those three heads, that there is money
in it, that God is in it, or that we are in it
and can't get out.

Take the money argument, that there is
money in it. It is the lowest argu-
ment ever made in defense of a public policy.
The argument of dollars and cents, the
argument that is based to ethics and only
looks for money. Republicans, has your
party fallen so low a state that it will
attempt to settle a question of so great
moment by the measure of dollars and
cents? And yet the man who attempts to
settle this question in that way, and who
says that it will pay, has upon him the
burden of proof, to show first how much
we will spend, and secondly how much we
will get. It must show that we will get
more money than we will spend or it won't
pay; and then we must show that the men
who spend the money we spend will get
the money we make. He can't show
either. He can't show we will get back
more than we spend; and if he could show
that, he can't show that the men who
spend the money we spend will get back
the money that comes from an imperial
policy. The expense will come from all
the people—the income will come to the

syndicates that are organized to develop
the Philippine islands. [Applause.]

But, my friends, how is he going to show
what it will cost us? Who can tell the
cost of a war of conquest? Who can tell
what it will cost to conquer and hold in
subjection eight millions of Malays, seven
thousand miles away from our shores,
southeast over twelve hundred islands,
living under a tropical sun and fighting
from the protection of the jungle, and
who can tell how often we will have to
renew the chastisement? Who can tell
how long it will be before they will fall in
love with our idea of a military govern-
ment? Ah, my friends, the man who
says it will pay must show first how much
money we will spend, and then he must
show you how many lives it will cost, and
then he must tell you how much a life is
worth. When he says it will pay he must
put a money value upon each American
life. Republican I dare you to put a
money value on an American life! [Tu-
multuous applause.] When a boy dies
for liberty, his mother thanks God that
she has borne a son for so noble a sacri-
fice, but where is a mother who will rear
sons to exchange for oriental trade at so
much a head? [Applause.]

I want trade, I want to expand our
trade by peaceful means, but I would not
put one American boy on an auction block
and sell him for all the trade of the world.
[Applause.] And yet the man who says
it will pay must be prepared to figure with
pencil how much the boy is worth.

They say that these islands will furnish
homes for our surplus population. Think
of it; sixty people to the square mile over
there now and twenty people to the square
mile here. [Laughter.] Furnish homes for
our surplus population? Why, my friends,
when it is possible for people to pass
freely from the Philippine islands to the
United States, and from the United
States to the Philippine islands, there
will be more Malays coming to this coun-
try to bring their oriental habits and com-
pete with American labor than there will
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pushed us in and closed the door. [Laugh-
ter and applause.] The question that
arose in my mind was, who told him so.
[Laughter.] When a man tells me that
it is God's will I demand to know when
God told him so. [Applause.]

I want to know when and where the
revelation was made, if he got it from
somebody else, I want to know from
whom in order that I may demand the
man's credentials. [Applause.]

I believe in God; I believe that He in-
fluences the thoughts and purposes of
men; but I am not willing to blame God
for every thought and every purpose of
men. If I feel in my heart an impulse to
do good, I will trace it to God. If I feel
in my heart an impulse to do wrong I will
not blame him. If I feel in my heart an
impulse to put my hand in my pocket and
take my money and give it to somebody in
distress, I will trace the impulse to God;
but if I feel in my heart an impulse to put
my hand in some other person's pocket
and take his money, I will not lay it out
on the Altar; there is a sinner out there
that I will lay it on. [Laughter and ap-
plause.] I heard of a colored man once
who was very fond of chicken, [laughter]
but not always a mindful of the command-
ments; and he said that when he prayed
to God to send him a chicken, God sent him
a cat; but that when he prayed to
God to send him a chicken, he at
ways got it. [Laughter.] I believe the
republican party has prayed to God, or
sent it after a chicken. [Laughter.] I
believe that it has simply yielded to tem-
ptation. Temptations will come. The
Bible tells us that 1000 years ago, the devil
took the Savior up on a high mountain
and pointed out all the Kingdoms of the
earth and their glory and offered them to
him if he would fall down and worship
him; but Christ said "get thee behind me
Satan," but when the republican leaders
were taken up on a high mountain and
shown the Philippine islands, instead of
saying "get thee behind me, Satan," they
hunted up the Spanish monarch, and said
we will give you \$250,000 apiece for the
Philippines." [Laughter and applause long
continued.]

I want to denounce this doctrine that
God has selected the republican party to
wage in His name a war of conquest. I
say I believe in God. I will not deny
that there may be prophets to-day. But
the trouble is to tell the true prophets
from the false ones. The Bible says that
false prophets will arise, and it tells us
how to distinguish the false from the true.
It says "by their fruits ye shall know
them." And if you want to know whether
a man is speaking with the voice of God
when he tells you of our benevolent feel-
ing toward the Philippine islands, see if
he has acted with the spirit in his treat-
ment of the American people. [Applause.]
There may be prophets, but you will par-
do me if I express it as my deliberation
opinion that when God gets ready to speak
to the American people he will choose
somebody else besides Mark Hanna as his
mouth-piece. [Laughter and applause.]

How are we to find out God's will? From
his own word; and I read that when he
visited a village of Samaria, and the peo-
ple refused to receive him and his dis-
ciples wanted to call down fire from
heaven to consume them, Christ rebuked
them and said: "Ye know not what man-
ner of spirit ye are of. The Son of Man
came into the world not to destroy men's
lives but to save them." That is the
doctrine of the Saviour. Against the im-
perial doctrine of conquest I want to
place the words of the Master himself,
that He came not to destroy but to save.
[Applause.]

I read a sermon not long ago, delivered
by a man named Brown in Rochester, N.
Y. He took for his text the words which
describe the scene where Christ was be-
fore Pilate, where Pilate said to him
"Knowest Thou not that I have power to
release Thee or put Thee to death." Taking
the text, he contrasted force and love.
Pilate represented force; behind him
was Caesar; behind Caesar was the
Roman government; and behind the
Roman government were the legions of
Rome. Before Pilate, helpless and alone,
stood Christ, preaching the gospel of
love. And force triumphed. They nail-
ed him to the tree, and those who be-
lieved in the triumph of force stood
around and said, "He is dead;" but the
minister pointed out from that day the
power of Caesar was the power of Christ
increased. He pointed out how in a few
years the Roman government was gone
and its legions forgotten; while the in-
fluence of the Master increased with each
advancing year, until millions to day take
his name with reverence upon their lips.

And then the minister said that in this
nation Pilate and Christ stand face to
face, and that upon the decision of this
question hangs the question whether this
nation will stand before the world as the
exponent of brute force or stand as an
example of the uplifting power of love.
[Applause.] I believe he spoke the
truth. [Applause.] I believe that today
might and right are struggling for the

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

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many other brands of first-class liquors

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KEMP & WOERNER, Proprietors.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

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

McLenathen & Tracy.

Carlsbad, New Mexico.

mastery; that today reason and force
stand face to face, and that upon the de-
cision of this question will hang the ques-
tion whether this nation will build for
eternity or sink to the low level of the
nations that have gone to decay. Tell me
what you want the glory of an empire?
Why, for a hundred years this nation has
traveled the pathway that leads from the
low domain of might to the lofty realm of
right, and I would not trade its history
for all the glory of all the empires that
have risen and fallen since time began.
[Applause.]

(Continued next week)

Those horrid fits of depression, melan-
choly, low spirits, and sudden irritability,
that sometimes afflict even good-tempered
people, is due to the blood being permeated
with black bile. HERBINE will purify the
blood, restore health and cheerfulness.
Price 50 cents. For Sale at Eddy Drug
Co.

Washington Letter.

Washington, April 13, 1900.—Senator
Jones, chairman of the democratic nation-
al committee, who has just returned from
New York, ridicules the story that the
anti-Bryan democrats who are behind
Dewey's candidacy, would get a Dewey
delegation sent from New York to the
Kansas City convention. He says that
Dewey's candidacy will not figure at all
in connection with the democratic
nomination for president; that Col.
Bryan will be nominated by acclamation.
And his opinion is shared by practically
all the democrats in both branches of
congress. It is said, although your cor-
respondent does not vouch for it, that
Dewey's backers have a lot of money to
use in buying the support of country
democratic papers, in order to try to
make it appear that there is a strong
democratic sentiment in favor of his
nomination. There is one drawback to
this scheme that will kill it: The coun-
try democratic editors, although mostly
poor men, are not for sale. In fact, the
country editors of this country have a
record for incorruptibility that any class
of men might well be proud of. They
are constantly imposed upon, and give
more for nothing than any other set of
men on earth; but they very rarely sell
themselves.

Secretary Gage having shown by figures
sent to the house, in answer to a reso-
lution, that the war taxes can be reduced
at least \$80,000,000 a year without em-
barrassing the government, the demo-
cratic leaders intend to try to make the
republicans tell why they will not agree to
make the reduction at this session.

The democrats of the house made a
good fight against the Porto Rico bill
but as they could not prevent republicans
swallowing their publicly announced con-
victions they lacked a few votes and could
not defeat it. The nomination has been
signed by Mr. McKinley and the respon-
sibility of the republican party for it
is now complete.

The action of the senate committee on
elections in deciding by a unanimous
vote that Senator Clark, of Montana, was
not entitled to the seat he holds, is con-
sidered more of a condemnation of Mon-
tana political methods than of Mr. Clark
personally. Senator Pettus spoke the
thoughts of many of his colleagues when
he said: "I have more respect for Mr.
Clark than I have for those who have
been bounding him. I do not think the

use of \$100,000 or more in electing Mr.
Clark was warranted, but at the same
time I have no doubt that Mr. Daly will
spend at least \$125,000 in presenting
the case. I want to say, also, that I do
not believe Mr. Clark was personally cog-
nizant of the manner in which the money
was used." Mr. Clark says he intends to
get vindicated, but that is all he will pay
at this time. There is little or no doubt
that the senate will endorse the report of
the committee, if Mr. Clark's resignation
does not make a vote unnecessary. Had
the report been to expel Mr. Clark a two-
third vote would have been required to
adopt it, but as it simply declares him
not entitled to a seat, a majority vote
will adopt it. There is a possibility that
Mr. Clark may forestall action by resign-
ing and seek reelection.

Representative Catchings, of Miss., is
one of the democrats who think that the
ticket may be Bryan and Dewey. Speak-
ing of that probability he said: "I feel
sure that Dewey would accept the vice
presidential nomination, and think that
is what he is working for. He certainly
must appreciate the fact that he cannot
get the nomination for president from
Bryan, whose selection is absolutely as-
sured. At present no one is named for
second place who would command as
many votes as Dewey, and, in fact, no
one is suggested whose name is univer-
sally accepted. Bryan and Dewey can
defeat Mr. McKinley without a ques-
tion."

Representative Talbert, of S. C., has
a habit of saying pertinent things which
are sometimes irreverent. For instance
when Representative Steele, of Ind., who
boasted of being a farmer, said, in an-
swer to a question by Representative
Richardson, of Tenn., that he raised
"corn and wheat, cattle and hogs," Mr.
Talbert threw the house into laughter by
adding: "The gentleman will also raise
hell to Indiana."

Senator-elect Blackburn sizes up the
political outlook thus: "In my congress-
ional experience of 35 years I have never
known a Congress in the control of either
party that made as many political blun-
ders. If we can't wipe out the republi-
cans in November on the blunders made
thus far by the fifty-sixth congress we
ought to go out of business. They have
made the issues of imperialism, militar-
ism and trusts exactly to our liking. In-
deed, if they had deliberately started in
to make a good job of it for us they
could not have done better. Having
these facts in mind I feel certain that
the republican managers will hasten the
close of the session, and welcome the
day when they can breathe easy again so
far as congress is concerned. For this
reason I do not believe any effort will
be made to force the ship subsidy bill
through. The republicans are not look-
ing for more trouble, unless they have
gone crazy; and I don't believe they
have."

That Throbbing Headache

Would quickly leave you if you used Dr.
King's New Life Pills. Thousands of suf-
ferers have proved their matchless merit
for sick and nervous headaches. They
make pure blood and build up your health.
Only 25 cents, money back if not cured.
Sold by all druggists.

THE CURRENT.
WM. H. MULLANE
Official Paper of Eddy County.
Published every Saturday at Carlsbad, N. M., and entered as second class mail matter.
SATURDAY APRIL 21 1900.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Weekly, \$1.00 per annum in advance.
By mail, postpaid, \$1.25 per annum.

The Four Section Homestead.
During the territorial democratic convention held in Albuquerque, the following resolution, in substance, was read to the convention and was not for the fact that the following voting no, were tender and yielded under that those voting yes, the resolution would have been a portion of the territorial democratic platform:
Resolved, that we favor the amending of the present national homestead law to read four sections instead of a quarter section in all portions of the United States west of the 100th meridian except timber lands and tracts susceptible of irrigation from streams, such tracts to continue to be open to settlement under the 160 acre law, the time for proving up to be amended to read ten years instead of five as at present and that proper safeguards be enacted into law to prevent the fraudulent securing of the public domain. Only actual bona fide settlers to be allowed to perfect title.

This is the only remedy for the land question in the arid west. If the government was right in 1890, when it gave the people of the Mississippi and Missouri valleys and the fertile rain sections of the western states a quarter section of land, susceptible of rain farming, it is only right that as much value in government land be given in 1900 to the citizen who undertakes to live on the dry mountains and plains of the west today. It is conceded by all who are aware of the conditions besetting the homesteader of today that a quarter section of dry land is not sufficient to sustain a family. A quarter section will not pasture more than sixteen head of cattle, while four sections will pasture 100 to 200 head the year around. The only objection to the four section homestead, is urged on the ground that cattle companies would hire cow boys to perfect title and control the country just the same. This is met by the fact that it is not necessary to allow the settler to perfect title for twenty years. Then if a four section law was passed the country would soon fill up with actual settlers who would watch fraudulent entries the same as they did in the states of the Missouri and Mississippi valleys. Frauds against the government land laws are more common today than they could possibly be if the entire west was taken up by actual settlers, because an actual settler who goes in good faith to obtain a home on government land will not countenance the perpetration of frauds, any more than a saloon keeper who pays license will countenance the sale of liquor by his neighbor who pays no license. It is a trait of human nature to protect one's own property and immediately the fraudulent land grabber appears, he is spotted by the actual settlers. It is only where the actual settlers cannot exist on a quarter section that the big companies have undisputed sway and are free from detection, that frauds are now perpetrated.

It would seem that while there is so much agitation concerning the manner to dispose of the great arid ranges of the west, that none will advocate the cause of the homestead, the honest, though poor American citizen, the man who has by diligence and economy saved sufficient to buy a few cows and make a home on the arid lands of the west, for himself and growing family. If the ranges of the west are to be leased out to cattle syndicates, where does the bulk of the citizens of the United States come in? Are they to be made cow punchers for the syndicates? But some will contend there is not land enough to go around, if we amend the homestead law to read four sections instead of 160 acres. If this is the case why lease great tracts to cattle syndicates and big owners, who have already grubbed so much free grass that they are invited if a poor but honest man asks for his rights? Then there is abundance of land to go around and more than would be taken up for the next quarter of a century. New Mexico alone has sufficient to absorb the surplus population of the Union for the next ten years, if a four section law was enacted. With the safeguard of ten to twenty years before acquiring title no syndicate can afford to hire cow boys to obtain government land, unless the land can be commuted and that is one feature that it would be advisable to eliminate. Settlers should be allowed to dispose of their improvements as at present, relinquish to the government as at present and all abandoned entries should be cancelled as at present. To say that the intelligence of the American people is not competent to deal with the arid land question, is placing a low estimate on our civilization and is equivalent to acknowledging that we are retrograding instead of

Windmills!

Well Casing and Piping.
Tin and Galvanized
... Iron Work.

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

Tracy & McEwan.

advancing, in the plan of popular government of the people, by the people and for the people. Some action in closing the homestead law to one section. This would be a fair error. I know, who know anything about the matter that one section of arid land will not support a family, for stock raising is the only hope of the western settler and one section will not carry sufficient stock to make a living for a family.

The cattle business and cattle men are the life of Eddy county. They are, as a class, fair men, off-handed to a high degree and very pleasant men with whom to transact any kind of business. They constitute a majority of the intelligent voters and citizens of this county, and like all classes contain both good and indifferent citizens, though as a class they far exceed any other class when it comes to business dealing and for regard of promises given. Despite all this, in the matter of rendering cattle for taxation, it is held by experts that the cattle men of this county render less than do those of Chaves, or in fact, any other county in the territory. One man who is said to own 5000 to 7000 head renders about one in ten of cattle, or at least did the assessment of 1899. Others are said to be fully as derelict. Some say the assessor is at fault, while others hold the board of equalization should raise each owner (as if the board had the power of second sight,) while the CURRENT holds that every owner should render every head he owns as close as he were bargaining to sell his brand, range delivery. If the real estate and other property is to pay all the taxes and the cattle and horse owners are to escape on a portion each year, it is only a question of time when the four section homestead law will pass and all the land will be taken up by small holders and thus deprive the large cowmen the opportunity of engaging in the cattle business.

March 25, 1892 the following little editorial was contained in the Keith County News of Ogallala Nebraska, then run by the present editor of the CURRENT:

"Congressman Bryan was the News' choice long ago for vice-president, but since his speech last week in congress the News wants him for president in 1896, when he will be old enough."

Later, the files of the paper show a continued reference to Bryan for president. Then when Bryan visited the Pecos valley in January 1896 the statement was made in this paper, (the CARLSBAD CURRENT) that he "bids fair to reach the White House though only thirty five." The following fall Bryan was nominated, much to the surprise of many who did not know him. He will be elected next November by the largest majority any man ever was known to reach the presidency. He will make a model president and will be re-elected in 1904, if he consents to run. If the CURRENT editor is not the original Bryan man some of his Nebraska friends must be, but we believe the files of the Keith County News now in this office will show that to be the fact. It is possible Mr. Metcalf of the World-Herald may be able to show that Bryan's name was flying at the mast head of some obscure country weekly or city daily in Nebraska before the Keith County News, (one of the strongest supporters of Col. Bryan) had hung it to the breeze.

The Roswell Record is the only paper in the territory that still persists in dubbing this town Eddy. Why is this? Does Creighton intend to deliberately insult the people of this town who voted to have a different name than the name of the county? And yet Creighton wants the people of Carlsbad to assist Roswell in a tri-county fair.

It is the general sentiment of the people of Carlsbad and surrounding country that the county of Eddy should have a fair association. The first permanent resident of the town is yet to be found who does not agree with the remarks made in last week's issue concerning the question, Roswell only knows this town when there is money in it. Let a meeting be called and an effort made to hold a fair and cowboy carnival.

English losses up to April 7th. in the South African war was 23,000 men.

Eclipse and Star.

Well Casing and Piping.
Tin and Galvanized
... Iron Work.

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

Tracy & McEwan.

Bryan at Albuquerque.

Last Friday evening Col. Wm. J. Bryan arrived at Albuquerque. He met at Isleta the little Navajo Indian town twelve miles south of Albuquerque by a reception committee and a number of delegates of the territorial convention which had just completed its labors and instructed its six delegates to vote for Bryan in the national convention. Mr. Bryan boarded the special at 11 p. m. from the Santa Fe depot on which he had ridden from Gallup, the first town of importance west of Albuquerque. During the ride from Isleta to Albuquerque, Mr. Bryan met and conversed with the delegates remembering many whom he had only met once and being especially pleased to meet his old friends Judge Laughlin, Antonio Joseph and Mr. Ferguson all of whom he had formed lasting friendships with. Mr. Bryan appeared in good health, the slight cold he had contracted on the coast having almost disappeared. The more enthusiastic of the more than a hundred who went to meet Mr. Bryan proposed to put ropes on the carriage as at the depot and with their own hands haul the carriage to the Commercial Club where quarters were provided for the distinguished guest, but Mr. Bryan who is as "plain as an old chip" offered to compromise by walking and carrying his grip, but the people who crowded around the car as it pulled in had a carriage drawn by four white horses. The crush was immense and though orderly the crowd was almost impossible to get through. Everybody was cheering for Bryan but the great orator was tired after his work of the day having come some 300 miles and spoken several times en route. The next morning (Saturday) Col. Bryan was first seen coming from his rooms in the Commercial Club. Arriving at the foot of the stairs he was met by Mayor O. N. Marron of Albuquerque and several visitors, when he held an informal reception going to his hotel for breakfast. After breakfast the following program was carried out:
9:00 to 11:00—Drive through the city.
11:00 to 12:30—Informal reception at the Club building.
1:00—Luncheon with prominent democrats at Hon. H. B. Ferguson's.
3:00 to 4:30—Address from stage on "midway plausance."
4:30 to 4:45—Open air reception.
6:30—Dinner at the Highland.
8:30 to 10:30—Address at Opera house.
10:50 to 11:30—Formal reception at the Commercial Club.

After the speech in the opera house, which was one of the greatest oratorical efforts of the great orator, another informal reception was held, Mr. Bryan leaving at 12:05 for El Paso. Col. Bryan was quite fatigued from his work of the day and left orders with the porter to be allowed to sleep as long as possible, the train being due in El Paso at 9:50 Sunday morning. At 8:11 when the train pulled into Las Cruces a brass band with over 1,000 people were at the train to meet Col. Bryan. Though the band played for several minutes under his window he showed no sign and an old Nebraska friend was delegated by the passengers to awake him. His sleep was so sound that it was with considerable effort he was aroused. After enquiring the hour he said he would arise and shake hands with as many as he could but would not make a speech on Sunday. The people were notified but the conductor who was evidently a republican pulled out and the people were prevented from meeting the distinguished orator. Just before reaching El Paso a committee of citizens boarded the train and conveyed Mr. Bryan to the Orendorf hotel where during the day he met very many El Paso people. The masses everywhere recognize in Bryan a leader of which any people may well be proud and it is the opinion of conservative men that he will be nominated and elected by a larger majority than any president ever received. On the train Mr. Bryan was asked his opinion concerning the Dewey matter but he absolutely refused to converse concerning the Dewey candidate.

English losses up to April 7th. in the South African war was 23,000 men.

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IT MUST BE M'KINLEY.

The Trust Magnates Are Satisfied With Their Servant.
"Must it be McKinley?" asks a contemporary, referring to the presidential nomination to be made by the Republican convention which is to be held in Philadelphia in June. The answer that every political observer who understands his business will give is that it must be so.

The reason for the answer is not hard to find. Mark Hanna and the other trust magnates who secured McKinley's nomination and election in 1896 are satisfied with their servant. They have tried him, and they find that he is as pliable as mud in their hands. He possesses as well that he calls his own, and his great backbone is even weaker than the chocolate eclaire to which that cunning and domineering ex-senator of the house of representatives, Thomas B. Reed, alluded in. He can change front at the crack of the monopolistic whip as quickly as any political acrobat that the country has ever seen, and he can do it without so much as a visible sign of a quiver of conscience.

It will be McKinley again. To cast his aside would be taking the risk of getting a man with real convictions of his own and the will to set upon them. This is too much to expect from the trust syndicate. It would be actually staking millions upon millions on a single throw of the dice, and this men like Hanna, who are in politics for the money that it is to be made, are too cautious to do.

McKinley has been faithful to his masters, and they are anxious to continue him in their service. They will secure his re-nomination—the southern delegations are already being instructed to vote for him in the convention—and after that they will gather together the largest campaign fund the country has ever seen and do their best to get him re-elected by liberally distributing it where it will do the most good. —New York News.

HYPOCRISY EXPOSED.

Republicans No Longer Pretend to Be Bimetallists.

Having got their gold standard bill beyond the reach of those Republican senators who still claim to be bimetallists, the Republicans were very frank in acknowledging the effect the new law will have. For instance, Representative Overstreet, who was in charge of the bill when it finally passed the house, said, in reply to a question of Representative Williams of Illinois as to whether the clause of the law making bonds payable in gold would prevent their being paid in silver if international bimetallism should in the future be secured:
"The bonds could only be paid in gold. This bill holds out not the slightest hope of international bimetallism under present conditions. I say frankly that this bill will make it practically and absolutely impossible ever to have international bimetallism at the rate of 16 to 1." That fully exposes the hypocrisy of those Republican senators who stated when it was before the senate that the bill contained nothing that would stand in the way of international bimetallism.—Lafayette (Ind.) Journal.

THE PATRON OF LABOR.

Mark Hanna Says the Workingmen's Unions Are With Him.

Mr. Hanna's mighty affection for the horny handed continues to influence his every action. He declares that 30 labor leaders have been in conference with him in Washington and that they all oppose free trade with Porto Rico. Hence Mr. Hanna's firm and unwavering advocacy of a good big tariff for that unfortunate island. It is true that nobody but Mr. Hanna has seen or heard anything of these 30 labor leaders who have been conferring with him. It is likewise true that the president of the American Federation of Labor declares that "you can safely 'copper' any statement that Senator Hanna makes about the sentiments of the labor classes in this country." But it is the fate of greatness to be misunderstood and misrepresented. All that his detractors may say will not cause Senator Hanna to abandon the cause of labor. The Porto Rico tariff will go through if Mr. Hanna has to order a general strike all over the United States.—Chicago Chronicle.

Never Learns.
Some prominent Republican has announced that he does not have to cease being a Republican because his party has drifted from its principles. Or, in other words, he can be a Republican because he is a Republican and not because he believes in the principles of the Republican party. And they used to say the Democratic party never knew anything before the war and never learned anything since.—Butte (Mont.) Miner.

Publicity Useless.

The Rev. Heber Newton thinks that publicity is what is needed to remove the trust evil. But what is there about it that is not public now? If ever a materialized devil went about like a roaring lion, the trusts are doing it in this country. It is because they are making themselves so overwhelmingly public that the people are demanding their suppression.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

Not So.

"The liberators," says President McKinley, "will never become the oppressors. A self-governed people will never permit despotism in any government which they foster and defend." If that were true, the president would have adhered to his original view in the case of Porto Rico and would not have surrendered to the trust protected manufacturers.—Kansas City Times.

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

Would you have the gall to go and see your best girl with a suit of hand-me-down clothes on when you can get Joe Bonous to take your measure for a new tailor made suit from \$5.00 up?

Arbuckle's coffee at Wheat's, only store in town that has it.

For coughs and colds there is no medicine so effective as BALLARD'S HORE-ROUND SYRUP. It is the ideal remedy. Prices 25 and 50 cents. For sale at Felt's Drug Co.

The people of Eddy county want no connection with the hypocrites who have tried to damage the lower valley. If half that the Roswell people have said against the lower valley was ever told it would fill volumes and it would be no credit to Roswell, either.

What He Would Have Said.

In a complicated criminal case an old land surveyor was subpoenaed to give his professional opinion in the matter. As the proceedings were about to begin he asked permission to say a few words, but was called to order sternly by the judge, who told him to wait till he was questioned. The case then proceeded. A host of witnesses were examined, and even the prisoner frequently was called upon to make a statement.

After a couple of hours the judge said to the old surveyor, "Now, sir, we shall be glad to hear what you have to say on the whole case."

The witness stood up and replied: "I only wished to remark awhile ago that I am quite deaf in my left ear and rather hard of hearing in the right. I was merely going to ask if I might be allowed to sit immediately in front of the witnesses and the prisoner. Up to now I have not heard a single word of the proceedings."—London Telegraph.

Chinese Dinner Invitations.

"When a Chinaman issues invitations to dinner," writes Dr. Sven Hedin, the traveler, "he sends out, one or two days beforehand, a tiny card of invitation, contained in a huge envelope. If you accept the invitation, you are supposed to keep the card. If you have not time—that is, if you decline—you are expected to send it back. If the banquet is appointed for 12 o'clock, you need not go before 2 p. m."

Lumber Yard.

A. N. PRATT, Prop'r.
Lumber,
Lath,
Shingles,
Doors,
Mouldings,
Pickets,
Sash, Etc.

J. F. MATHESON.

Grain-Commission Warehouse.

And General Forwarding

Hay, Grain, Seed, Feed, Blacksmith Coal

U. S. MEAT MARKET.

Fresh Meats, Sausage, Game, Etc.,

Always on Hand.

Free Delivery in any Part of City.

JOHN LOWENBRUCK, Props.

G. F. A. Robertson.

BLACKSMITH

and

Wagon maker.

Feed and Livery Corral

in connection. Accommoda-

tion and satisfaction, guaran-

teed.

Canon St. Op. Current

Office.

THIS palatial new resort solicits the patronage of the people of Carlsbad and Eddy county, guaranteeing courteous treatment and first-class service in all respects. We handle only the best of all kinds of refreshments. For family or medicinal use the renowned J. S. Searey Whisky is unexcelled, as its selection by the U. S. government by the U. S. Marine Hospital will testify. We also handle Sherwood Pure Rye, the best and highest priced of this class of goods on the market.

Lowenbruck, Anderson Co., Ky., 1901.

TO THE CHAIRMAN
My grand was elected for use at U. S. Marine Hospital at Washington, D. C., after being analyzed by the eminent committee. I have never enjoyed more complete of the Indian brand of Kentucky, Maryland and Pennsylvania. It should be noted in addition that in this department of the navy is also to be found, without any of any kind, and the selection of the navy which appears in 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, on its merits, over such a large number of prominent brands is a record that few distillers can show. The water used for the manufacture of this whisky is from the noted hot springs in Anderson county, Ky., which means a temperature of 81 degrees at the year round, with a supply of pure water. This water is at all times pure. I will further state that I have never had a single barrel returned.
Very Respectfully,
J. S. SEAREY.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS

and
THE CURRENT

At a Very Low Price
The Semi-Weekly News, Carlsbad, or Current is published Tuesdays and Fridays. Each issue consists of eight pages. There are special departments for the farmers, the homes and the boys and girls, besides a world of general news matter, illustrated articles, etc. We offer the Semi-Weekly News and the Current, for six months for the low clubbing price of \$2.50 cash. This gives you three papers a week or 136 papers a year for a ridiculously low price. Hand in your subscription at once.

animal's health of those secret robbers of your baby's quiet and health. Those sleepless nights and long hours of tireless vigil are caused by those terrible enemies of childhood—worms. Destroy and remove them with WHITE'S CREAM VERMIFUGE. Price 25 cents. For sale at Eddy Drug Co.

Last—A Marlin 22 cal rifle between

Jump's feed yard and the O. K. shop.

Flader please return to B. A. Wiggins.

Millions Given Away.

It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of one concern which is not afraid to be generous. The proprietors of the King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, have given away over ten million trial bottles and have the satisfaction of knowing it has cured thousands of hopeless cases. Asthma, Bronchitis, La Grippe and all Throat, Chest and Lung diseases are surely cured by it. Call on your Druggist, an get a free trial bottle. Regular size 50c and \$1.00. Every bottle guaranteed.

Cuts, wounds, burns, sprains and bruises quickly heal if you apply BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT. Price 25 and 50 cts. For Sale at Eddy Drug Co.

A Horrible Outbreak.

"Of large sores on my little daughter's head developed into a case of scald head," writes C. D. Ishill of Morgantown, Tenn., but Bucklen's Arnica Salve completely cured her. It's a guaranteed cure for Eczema, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Sores, Ulcers and Piles. Only 25c at the drug store.

The delegates to the territorial convention are under obligations to Judge Adams, that able attorney of Albuquerque, for attentions in showing the boys over the town and making the visit pleasant. Mr. Adams frequently remarked that while in Carlsbad he was well entertained and he only tried to show appreciation.

Arthur R. O'Quinn,
Dealer in—

Ice and
Wholesale
Beer.

Agent for Schlitz and Anheuser-Busch
Brewing companies

CARLSBAD CURRENT.

CARLSBAD, NEW MEXICO.

Mark Twain has decided to quit living in England. Over there, before laughing at Mark's jokes just because he tells them, they insist on first finding out what there is to laugh at.

"Have you heard much laughter from London?" asks Oom Paul in substance. No, not yet from Pretoria. It might, however, be well to watch the face of Cecil Rhodes and harken to the noises that come from his direction.

The postoffice at Ponce, Puerto Rico, has been robbed. Thus do Puerto Ricans get their first genuine illustration of American industry. They have been so busy watching the custom house that they failed to keep an eye on the postoffice.

Probably never in the history of the world has the prospect for general warfare been so manifest as it is at the present time. This is a most deplorable commentary on the boasted civilization of this age. But the circumstances that contribute most to the awfulness of the prospect is in the fact that the nations that pretend to be the most highly civilized are the busiest in setting the conflagration.

The island of St. Helena, famous in history as the place where the British kept the great Napoleon as a state prisoner from October, 1815, to his death in May, 1821, has been selected by the British military authorities as a place of confinement for General Croze and other floor prisoners until the end of the war. It lies in the South Atlantic, 1,200 miles from the western coast of Africa, and 800 miles from Ascension Island, the nearest land.

A little more than a year ago the school children of America were appealed to by the Lafayette monument committee to give their pennies toward the erection at Paris of a monument to General Lafayette; and later, in furtherance of the movement, Congress ordered the coining of 50,000 silver souvenir dollars. The dollars, stamped with the likenesses of Washington and Lafayette, have been coined; and on the 2d of March President Loubet of France, received Mr. Thompson, secretary of the monument committee, who presented to him the first of the dollars coined.

Gen. A. G. Greenwood, soldier, capitalist and traveler, thinks he has solved two difficult problems now before the people of the United States for solution—the problem of the colored people of the south and what to do with the Philippines. He would solve both by sending the colored people to the Philippines. He affirms they would be glad to go, that the climate is admirably suited to them, and that they and the Filipinos would soon fraternize and mingle, while the education the colored people have received in this country would enable them to become rich and influential in the new possessions of America in the east.

Prof. Cesare Lombroso recently had an opportunity to test scientifically the effect of alcohol in developing latent criminal tendencies. The subject of his experiments was a man who had surrendered himself to the police with the avowed that anarchists wished to make him their instrument for assassinating the King of Italy. The man seemed sane, but no corroborator of his story could be obtained. Unexpectedly, after drinking wine, he broke out into anarchistic threats. Acting upon this hint, Professor Lombroso administered alcohol to him in carefully measured quantities, and discovered that after he had drunk a certain amount he developed violent criminal tendencies, all recollection of which appeared to have vanished from his mind when the effects of the alcohol had passed off.

In a paper read before the Manchester Literary and Philosophical society, entitled, "On Internal Migration in England and Wales," Professor Flux gave an account of the results of the net inward and outward movement in each registration district of England and Wales in the interval between the censuses of 1881 and 1891. Measuring intensity of movement by the proportion of net migration to mean population, the absorption is most marked in the London suburbs, and in conveniently situated watering places. These movements indicate some amelioration of the evils of life in crowded cities. The districts from which exodus has been strongest are found in the south-west, in Wales, on the Scotch border, and in northeast Yorkshire and Lancashire. Movement from a district in one county to one in another county involved a transference of about 172,000 males and 230,000 females, whilst some 418,000 males and 261,000 females left the country.

France is supposed to be, of all countries in the world, the one in which man's freedom to drink whatever he pleases is most maintained. Yet General Dornier, commander of the Teut Army Corps recognizing the magnitude of the drink evil, has prohibited the sale of alcoholic drinks in the army "cantons." The good effect of his order is being observed, and it may yet be extended throughout the French army. For the army of the land of wine to set to the world an example of sobriety and abstinence will be a striking incident.

CUBAN FACTIONS QUARREL.

Santiago Reception to General Gomez Develops Into a Color Line Controversy.

Santiago, Cuba, April 16.—The reception tendered to General Maximo Gomez to-day, on his way to San Domingo, caused great excitement, owing to the efforts of the white and black parties to obtain the first recognition. The black party, represented by the Cuban Libre, which continues occasional publication in defiance of the orders of the authorities who had directed its suppression, sent a tug to meet the steamer Maria Herrera at quarantine and succeeded in inducing General Gomez to accompany them.

Meanwhile another tug, carrying the civil governor, General Castillo, the mayor and other officials representing the dominant white party, was entirely ignored by Gomez.

The black party, highly elated, took the guest to the landing, where an immense crowd gathered on the frail private wharf of a local boat club. This collapsed and many were thrown into the water, one man being drowned.

The official party declined to recognize General Gomez in consequence of his recognition of the black party, and there is considerable excitement.

When the procession passed through the city, without either civil governor or mayor, rioting was unwisely prevented by the vigorous action of the police under American officers.

This afternoon all the clubs gave receptions to General Gomez, but the white party refused to attend any of them.

NATURAL GAS EXPLODES.

Three Men Killed in a Trench by a Bursting Pipe.

Logansport, Ind., April 16.—Too much pressure and a piece of defective gas pipe in the mains of the Chicago Pipe Line Company at a point four miles southeast of here, was the cause of a terrific explosion to-day, in which Michael Ellison, Jr., was instantly killed and five other men received injuries from which it is doubtful if they will recover.

Twelve men were in the trench repairing a leak in a ten-inch main from which the gas had been transferred to an eight-inch main near it. The men were around a "T" in the eight-inch main and Ellison was stooping over it, when the pipe exploded. He was found 150 feet away, his bones broken and probably having met instant death.

George Morrison, in charge of the work, was sent sprawling on the ground thirty feet away, with gravel and dirt blown into his skin, his body wrenched and his clothes torn and tattered. Will Briggs inhaled gas and was taken home unconscious.

Three laborers were knocked down and bruised in a frightful manner. The rest of the men escaped with slight injuries from flying dirt and rock. The "T" weighs 1,000 pounds, and it was carried a distance of fifty feet.

The explosion tore up the ground for miles, besides the heavy jail.

STRIKE AT CROTON DAM.

Several Hundred Italians Determined to Keep Men From Filling Their Places.

Croton Landing, N. Y., April 14.—There is plenty of trouble brewing at the Croton dam between the striking Italians who are clamoring for more wages and the contractors who are steadfast in refusing any concessions. All day to-day it was expected that bloody work would occur, but not a stone was thrown or a shot fired.

Sheriff Malloy of Westchester county, who has the responsibility of protecting the property in the district, had 150 deputies armed with revolvers guarding the works all day. Only once did the deputies have a chance of showing their authority. This was when an attempt was made to pull out a locomotive from the roundhouse to draw a load of coal up to the steam pump. The strikers, about 500 strong, who were on the hill nearby, charged down on the deputies, who scattered quickly and the engineer quit his post. There is very little prospect of the strikers allowing outsiders to fill their places, and, as Sheriff Malloy has called out the local militia, who will arrive here to-morrow night, a clash may occur on Monday morning when the working whistles blow.

New Towns by the Hundred.

Chicago, April 16.—The Times-Herald to-morrow will say:

Railways using Chicago as their gateway have taken up internal improvement plans for the territory between Chicago and the Rocky Mountains, which involve the expenditure of millions of dollars and an addition to present population from immigration alone of at least 200,000 new people within the next eighteen months.

The number of new towns that will appear on the maps of the West within the next year, or those to which from five hundred to six hundred new population is to be added, already number 173. Before 1892 it is believed the number will exceed 200. Areas neglected in the past, while trunk lines were building, are receiving the closest attention from railroad land commissioners and local managers. The railroads undertaking the most important part of this work, a work in which they have practically paid no attention since the western land boom of fifteen years ago, are: Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Northern Pacific, Chicago & Eastern Illinois and Illinois Central.

A Tornado in Kansas.

Kansas City, April 16.—A Journal special from Wichita, Kansas, says: A storm approaching a tornado in proportions is reported from near Winfield, between here and Newton, and in the vicinity west of Clearwater. Two deaths are reported, and four people are said to have been injured by overturned houses. Wires are down and staves and partitions are unobtainable at 10 o'clock to-night.

Not Fight With Chinese Boxers.

Pekin, April 16.—Official advices have been received of a severe engagement between the Imperial Chinese troops and a large body of "Boxers," a secret society. The battle, which was indecisive, occurred at Yen Chia, in Pechi li province. About 4,000 men were engaged, the forces being equally divided. The casualties were heavy.

WITH POMP AND DISPLAY.

The Governor of Puerto Rico Will Be Inaugurated With Much Show.

Washington, April 17.—Charles H. Allen, the newly chosen governor of Puerto Rico, is arranging to leave Washington for San Juan toward the end of the present week. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Allen and their daughter. The trip will be made on the United States steamship Dolphin.

The President and Secretary Long have determined that the inauguration of the civil governor of Puerto Rico shall be marked with as much pomp as is befitting an event of that magnitude. Therefore, the United States will see to it that there is at San Juan on the occasion of the inauguration of the first American governor a dignified and impressive ceremony that will fix the event in the minds of the people.

The United States steamship Dolphin, which will carry Mr. Allen to San Juan, will enter the harbor there escorted by the entire North Atlantic squadron, under command of Rear Admiral Farquhar on the flagship New York. The squadron is now at Bermuda, and will time its movements so as to arrive off the north coast of Puerto Rico about the time the Dolphin is sighted.

Governor Allen will be inaugurated at San Juan May 1st, and General Davis, the military governor, will turn out all the troops under his command in honor of the occasion. The ships of the squadron will fire salutes, which will be answered by the shore batteries. There will be some speeches at night and the fleet will use their electric lights and there will be general illuminations.

After settling up a civil government and conferring with General Davis, Mr. Allen will return to the United States to arrange his private affairs, returning to Puerto Rico on the Mayflower.

BURGERS ON THE MOVE.

Reported to Have Raised the Siege of Wepener and Are Leaving North.

London, April 17.—The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Standard, telegraphing Monday, says:

"The Boers are in full retreat from Wepener, hugging the Baantsoen border. The Basutos are marching parallel with them along the frontier, watching eagerly for the slightest encroachment."

The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Telegraph, in a dispatch dated yesterday, says:

"The Boers have raised the siege of Wepener and have left Rouxville. A majority of them have undoubtedly returned north, with the exception of a body of about 6,000 now reported to be going toward Beaufort."

The news has the following from Reddersburg, dated Friday: "General Chermide saw the rear guard of the Boers disappear southeast, in full retreat. The enemy appear to be in strong force fourteen miles east of Reddersburg. They are falling back before our advance guard."

Iron Mills Close Down.

New York, April 17.—John W. Gates of the American Steel and Wire Company says that twelve mills in the constituent companies have been shut down. They are at Pittsburg, Cleveland, Joliet, Waukegan, Illinois; De Kalb, Illinois; Newcastle, Indiana; and Anderson, Indiana.

Mr. Gates said the cause of the closing down of the mills was over-production. He was unable to state when the mills would resume operations, as they would have to ascertain the extent of the over-production. When asked as to his views as to the trade situation and outlook, Mr. Gates stated that the shut down of the mills was the best evidence of the current situation.

Mr. Gates made another statement later, in which he said the twelve mills which had been closed had a daily capacity of from 3,000 to 4,000 tons. He said slack business was an additional reason for the suspension of operations. The best information is that the mills will be closed indefinitely. Four thousand men, boys and girls will be affected by the shut down.

Strikers Shoot a Soldier.

Croton Landing, N. Y., April 16.—The first bloodshed as the outcome of the strike at the Cornell dam was the life's blood of Sergeant Robert Douglas of the Eleventh separate company of Mount Vernon, who was shot dead by an unknown assassin while he was relieving guard at 8:50 o'clock to-night. The wildest excitement prevailed throughout the camp as soon as the news of the assassination spread to the different tents, and the soldiers are frantic over the crime.

Giovanni Branchi, the Italian consul general, deplores the sending of troops to the scene of the strike.

"This parade of soldiery," he said, "will result in some evil. It is not troops that are needed. It is the clemency of the contractors. I am now thoroughly convinced that the wages which they have been paying some of their men are based on a starvation schedule."

"Fifteen more dollars a day paid out by the contractors in wages would settle the whole difficulty. But those men resist. They refuse to make any concession. I asked them to pay \$1.38 a day to the 120 men who lead the strike instead of \$1.25, as before, but they would not listen to the proposition."

Anti-Lynch Law Is Valid.

Columbus, Ohio, April 17.—The Supreme Court yesterday declared the anti-lynching law constitutional. The law provides that the heirs of any person who is lynched may collect \$5,000 from the commissioners in the county in which the affair occurs. The decision was rendered in the cases of Click Mitchell, hanged by a mob at Urbana, and J. W. Caldwell, who was shot and beaten by strikers at Cleveland.

Thirty Million Starving.

Boston, April 17.—The Rev. Rockwell Clancy, a missionary at Allahabad, India, says: "The condition of famine-stricken India to-day is something perfectly awful to contemplate. I cannot tell anything about the number dying, but when I left Bombay last February there were some 60,000,000 people suffering and over 30,000,000 were in dire distress, and of these but 5,000,000 were receiving government aid."

NEW MEXICO ITEMS.

The Cerillos smelter, after a two weeks' run has closed down indefinitely. Some necessary alterations will be made and more are accumulated before it will start again.

William E. O'Leary, Edward Murphy of New York and William Gortner of Las Vegas have incorporated the Cattleman Sheep Company, with \$75,000 capital and headquarters at Las Vegas.

The Mesa Golf Club formally organized at Albuquerque by electing officers. The club numbers fifty members and intends to erect a handsome clubhouse. Links have been laid out south of the city.

The presbytery of Santa Fe adjourned, after accepting the invitation of Otero to meet there next June and appointing Manuel Madrid supervisor of the Mora district to be ordained May 2nd at El Rio.

Nicolas Arceleta, a well-known Indian fighter, died suddenly Monday at Wagon Mound. He had fought under Kit Carson and Fremont. He was aged sixty-six years. His wife died two weeks ago, and this hastened his end.

A dispatch received at Santa Fe from Washington, D. C., states that the Republican members of the House will not pass the bill disapproving of the act of the New Mexico Legislature in establishing McKinley county. The southern vote to give New Mexico as large a share of self-government as possible and to interfere least with territorial legislation. The bill had been reported favorably by the territorial committee out of compliance to Delegate Perea, who is a member of the committee on territories and who opposed the creation of the new county.

A dispatch from Albuquerque says: Colonel William Jennings Bryan has been here all day Saturday. In the morning he was driven over the city under the auspices of the reception committee, and from 11 to 12 held a public reception at the Commercial Club, where several thousand people from all parts of the Southwest shook his hand. At noon he took lunch at the Montezuma palace hotel of the Hon. H. B. Ferguson, Democratic national committeeman from this territory, and in the afternoon spoke to at least three thousand people on the Midway Plaisance grounds of the territorial fair.

A dispatch received at Santa Fe from Washington announces that on Saturday the bill introduced by Representative Stephenson of Texas, providing for the allotment of lands to the Mesquite Apache Indians in Otero county, and for the sale of the remainder of the reservation, amounting to about 500,000 acres, was favorably reported Saturday from the committee on Indian affairs. A favorable report was also made on Delegate Perea's bill granting a pension to Captain Henry Sturgis of Springer. It is believed these three measures will pass the House.

A San Marcial, the store of Green Hobbs, quite an old gentleman, was entered by a negro named Charles Baird, who called for some articles, and while Mr. Hobbs was getting them he was struck over the head by the negro with a large rock. Robins fairly rained blows upon him. The yelling attracted attention and rescuers arrived in time to prevent murder. Baird escaped from the store, but a posse of citizens, armed with shotguns, captured him in the river swamps near town. Robins injuries are serious, his skull being fractured and he has had face wounds. However, it is thought he will survive, but owing to his advanced age, will be slow to recover.

George A. Scarborough, the deputy sheriff who was wounded by outlaws in the Chiricahua mountains, died Thursday morning at Denning, where he was taken by the rescuing party. The loss of blood and the night of exposure in the rain and snow left him in such a weakened condition that when Sheriff Blair and his posse, who had gone to his relief, found him, he was nearly dead and only survived a few hours. Officers are still in pursuit of the outlaws. Scarborough was one of the most noted peace officers in the Southwest. For a number of years he had been an employee of the cattle association fighting out rustlers, and in so doing had incurred the hatred of the criminal classes of this sort. His assassination was evidently a carefully planned affair. Birchfield, the other officer, is only wounded slightly and will recover.

John Pilcher, a storekeeper at Jicarilla, a mining camp eighteen miles northwest of White Oaks, has been murdered by burglars. He was shot through the forehead and killed. The safe in the store and the store itself were rifled of their contents. The next morning those who came to the store found it looted, but later, as Pilcher did not put in an appearance, the door was burst open by friends. They found everything in confusion, and in a bundle of blankets on the floor the body of the storekeeper cold in death. There was no clue to the murderers. The ball which caused Pilcher's death had evidently come from a thirty-two caliber revolver. Pilcher was fifty-five years old and had been a miner in the White Oaks country. He owned the grocery store at Jicarilla since last winter. He was single and lived in the store.

A report from Lordsburg, New Mexico, says that a sheriff's posse executed the fugitive murderer, Hurt Ayrd, Brave Johnson and William Siles, in the mountains southwest of that point late Monday, and that Siles was killed in a fight that followed.

Ayrd, Johnson and Siles broke jail at Silver City a week ago, and afterwards ambushed and murdered Officer George Scarborough and wounded Officer Birchfield, who were in pursuit of them. Tuesday a strong posse left Lordsburg, New Mexico, to guard the mountain passes to the east and head off the fugitives should they start in that direction. Another posse headed by Sheriff Blair of Grant county, started from San Simon to act in concert with the Denning posse and endeavor to round up the murderers of Scarborough as well as capture the men who recently escaped from the Tombstone, Arizona, jail.

DESERTS HIS SINKING SHIP.

Heartless Conduct of the Captain of a French Vessel.

New York, April 14.—At the bottom of the sea outside of Santo Domingo harbor the wreck of the French steamer, Georges Croise, has lain for more than two weeks. Enveloped in the mass of her wreckage are the bodies of four men, two passengers and two sailors. Her captain, Francis Cathelin, is alive, but missing. He is said to have deserted his doomed ship and nearly three score people aboard.

John C. Hamilton of the Clyde liner New York says:

"We were just going into the harbor of Santo Domingo the morning of the 20th of March when a steamer hove in sight. Screams of women and children mingled with the distress calls of the ship's whistle were clearly heard, and we lowered five boats and made for her. We found her sinking. No one seemed to be in command and everything was in disorder. I saw two men crawl into a small boat on the opposite side of the vessel and make off. One of these was the captain. We began to pass down women and children, all scantily dressed, some of the babies being entirely naked. Many jumped into the water but these were picked up. When it looked as though all the people had been rescued I ordered the boats to pull away. A moment later the steamer went to the bottom.

"The children numbered about twelve or fifteen, and the women the same. The sailors from the Georges Croise, bound to Santo Domingo, said there had been fifty-five persons on board and that four were missing."

The lost were Dom Valle, a rich Cuban who owned the ship's cargo of cattle; the second cook, a fireman and an unknown passenger.

The captain reached shore in safety, reported the wreck to the United States consul there and disappeared.

PRINTERS STRIKE AVERTED.

President Donnelly Wanted to Call Out Men in Big Cities.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 14.—The Sentinel says: "The International Typographical union has had a narrow escape from being embroiled in the lockouts and strikes so general in the other trades throughout the country. President Donnelly returned here from a trip to Kansas City, and having learned while there that the Typothetae, the employing printers' organization, was giving aid to its Kansas City membership in their fight with the Kansas City unions, Mr. Donnelly is said to have called on the executive council of the I. T. U. together and advocated the calling out of the job printers employed by members of the Typothetae in all the large cities.

Mr. Donnelly's colleagues repudiated his proposition by a vote of 4 to 1, and after a heated and acrimonious discussion lasting throughout the longest session in the history of the executive council of the union, it is said on good authority a resolution severely censuring President Donnelly for dereliction of duty in connection with the Pittsburg and Kansas City troubles of the organization was adopted and a policy governing the future management of the affairs of the organization in keeping with the past history of the International Typographical Union, was formally declared. It is said that Mr. Donnelly was insistent that a general strike in the book and job and newspaper offices of Chicago should be ordered. When met with the statement from one of his colleagues that the printers would be beaten in two days, he is reported to have said: "Well, let us give them a whirl anyway, at least in the newspaper offices."

The council is said to have vigorously overruled his chief executive, and the printers are not likely to become involved in the general labor troubles.

Colorado Orators Are Defeated.

Lincoln, Neb., April 14.—Sympathy with the Boers possibly outweighed other considerations in the minds of the gentlemen who judged on the merits of the interstate debate between Colorado and Nebraska universities last night, and the decision went to Nebraska.

The question was: "Resolved, that England's policy in the Transvaal is justifiable." Colorado having the affirmative and unpopular side. Her representatives were F. S. Caldwell, W. C. Browning and B. S. Hestall. The Nebraska orators were C. C. Church, A. C. Hawthorne and F. G. Hawxy. The judges were Attorney General Smyth, Professor Powers of Boone college, and Judge Irving Baxter of Omaha, and decided two to one in favor of Nebraska. It was admitted that the delivery of Colorado's representatives was the best and their argument strong.

Fifteen Injured by an Explosion.

Wheeling, W. Va., April 14.—Two boilers in the furnace department of the Riverside plant of the National Tube Company exploded to-day, carrying the boilers 150 feet, and destroyed three buildings and boilers in the steel works and water works.

There were fifteen men injured, the most serious being H. Satterfield, terribly scalded; William Hill, Thomas Burke, George Spindler and Thomas Hill. The damage will exceed \$25,000, and if the metal in the blast furnace chills there will be an additional loss of over \$100,000.

Three thousand workmen will be thrown out of employment for ten days. The tube works were not affected.

New Creed for Presbyterians.

Chicago, April 14.—The Interior, the Presbyterian organ, will contain a strong editorial Monday, advocating the setting aside of the confession of faith and the adoption of a short Evangelical creed. Dr. Gray, the editor, who has defended Dr. Hille, repeats what he said when Dr. Hille was first attacked—that three-fourths of the ministers and nine-tenths of the members of the Presbyterian Church reject the clause in the confession, which Hille attacked and for which he was denounced by certain theologians and religious newspapers. Dr. Gray has no doubt that the church will take an early opportunity to vote upon a new creed and that it will be carried by a large majority.

Stomach Troubles In Spring.

Are THAT BILIOUS FEELING, bad taste in the mouth, dull headache, sleeplessness, poor appetite.

No matter how careful you are about eating, everything you take into your stomach turns sour, causes distress, pains and unpleasant gases.

Don't you understand what these symptoms—signals of distress—mean? They are the cries of the stomach for help! It is being overworked. It needs the peculiar tonic qualities and digestive strength to be found only in

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

The best stomach and blood remedies known to the medical profession are combined in the medicine, and thousands of grateful letters telling its cures prove it to be the greatest medicine for all stomach troubles ever yet discovered.

Had No Bookkeeper.

Joseph Hbig of Hbig & Collier, for thirty years engaged in the mercantile business at Sedalia, Missouri, died last week, aged seventy-five years. The firm was peculiar in the fact that it did a strictly cash business, and divided the day's receipts each night, share and share alike. When a bill of goods was purchased each member of the firm paid one-half of the money, carried in his pocket, and there was never any bookkeeping connected with the establishment.

A HINT FOR SPRING.

When Housekeepers Are Brightening the Interiors of Their Homes.

Now that the backbone of this remarkable winter is broken, housekeepers are remarking the dingy look of the home interior. The question of new wall coverings is up. Paper is dear and short lived; calicoes are dirty and seamy; paint is costly. The use of such a cement as Alabastine, for instance, will solve the problem. This admirable wall coating is clean, pure and wholesome. It can be put on with no trouble by anyone; there is choice of many beautiful tints; and it is long lasting.

Modern Poetry.

Ardent Young Woman—"From what hidden sources, Mr. Barde, do you seek your inspiration?" Poet—"My dear girl! I'm too much rushed with my writing over to waste time chasing around after inspiration."

Are You Using Allen's Foot-Ease? It is the only cure for swollen, smarting, burning, sweating feet. Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

In a Dangerous Trade.

"My son is learning to be an electrician." "Well, I suppose he knows pretty well what to do by this time." "Oh, no; he isn't half through yet learning the things he mustn't do."

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflammation of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this is the case you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflammation of the mucous membrane.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. J. C. HENNEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists. The Hall's Family Pills are the best.

"These photographs are my souvenirs of travel." "All these? Well, Miss Julia, you've been an extensive traveler." "No, I haven't traveled at all. These are souvenirs of the travels I'm going to travel when I marry rich."

AGENTS WANTED.

Energetic men in every county to sell Safety Carriage and Wagon Wrench. New. No capital required. Fast seller. Write for proposition to John A. Noyes, 1222 Broadway, New York.

He—"Miss Simpson, I'm a self-made man." She—"Yes; well, why didn't you study the fashion plates in regard to whiskers?"

Cartier's Ink.

Good ink is a necessity for good writing. Cartier's is the best. Costs no more than poor ink.

"Lost found at the piano and played for that girl and what do you think of it?" "Goodness knows; what was it?" "The asked me if I didn't wish I were married!"

HAVE IT READY

Minor accidents are so frequent and each buys an accident no household should be without a bottle of

St. Jacobs Oil

for instant relief of all the worst pains and aches.

PERFECT CURE

for

PAINS and ACES



CONGRESSIONAL GRIST— WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The Puerto Rican tariff bill was signed on the 12th.

The President has just ratified the Hague convention providing for universal arbitration of international disputes and for the regulation of the use of warlike instruments.

The secretary of the treasury has sent to Congress his reply to the House resolution of April 2nd, asking what the condition of the treasury would probably be at the close of the present fiscal year. In his reply, he estimates the surplus at \$52,000,000.

The Society of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church has accepted the resignation of six elders and four deacons who objected to the conduct of the Rev. Dr. Radcliffe, the pastor, and has elected new men to fill their places. Most of those who retired have left the church and taken letters to the Church of the Covenant, which is an offshoot of the New York Avenue Church.

Without objection from any source the Senate on Tuesday agreed to take a final vote on the right of the Hon. M. S. Quay to a seat as a senator from Pennsylvania, Tuesday, April 24th, at 4 p. m. During its session the Senate also paid its tribute to the late Richard Bland, long a representative from Missouri. The eulogies pronounced on the dead statesman were notable for their earnestness and eloquence.

The Senate committee on privileges and elections has decided by a unanimous vote to recommend the adoption of a resolution declaring that W. A. Clark of Montana is not entitled to occupy a seat as a senator from Montana. The decision was reached after a two-hour sitting, at which all the members of the committee were present, except one. The absentee was Senator Caffery of Louisiana, and he wired his vote in opposition to Mr. Clark.

Argument was begun in the United States Supreme Court Tuesday in the case of Admiral Dewey and his men. The case grows out of their claim for bounty due for the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Manila, and comes to the Supreme Court on appeal from the decision of the Court of Claims. The court awarded the men \$100 each and the admiral \$9,570. They claim double that amount in all cases, on the ground that the enemy's force was superior to the American fleet.

Referring to the use of his name in connection with the vice presidential nomination, Secretary Long is understood to have informed a number of his friends that if the nomination were tendered him he would accept it. He told them that the honor was of such a character, that no man could well refuse to accept it, and expressed his high appreciation of the compliment implied in the manner in which his name has already been brought forward in that connection.

The House devoted Tuesday to the agricultural bill, passing it substantially as reported. An animated discussion arose over a series of amendments offered by Mr. Cullum of Michigan, restricting the distribution of free seeds and free vaccine. Mr. Cullum maintained that the government distribution invaded the field of private enterprise. His various amendments failed, however, after extended debate. An amendment of Mr. Lathrop of South Carolina was adopted, increasing the supply of "farmers' bulletins" issued by the Agricultural Department and distributed by members of Congress.

The Deweys are having a beautiful time. Their house is full of reporters from morning to night, the letter carriers are not able to carry all the mail that comes for the admiral and so it is sent up from the postoffice by a special messenger; invitations are received almost hourly from all parts of the country; portrait painters and other artists, including the famous Chitrart, who painted the Pope, are appealing to both the admiral and his wife for sittings; souvenirs of all kinds are coming in from every direction; the letters and telegrams are extremely complimentary, and to Mrs. Dewey it looks as if the admiral is as good as elected president already, although she is quite put out because Theodore Roosevelt declined the second place on the ticket with something that sounded very much like a scornful sneer.

Representative Wilson of Idaho has introduced a bill to amend the act creating forest reserves. It provides that land taken outside of reservations in lieu of timber on other lands within a reservation, shall be of a character similar to the original selections. It further provides that where timber lands are taken, they shall be for similar lands within forest reservations, and that when lands in reservations have been denuded of timber, no timber lands can be taken in lieu thereof. Another provision of the bill is that claimants themselves must make the location of new lands, and such location cannot be made by power of attorney. The object of the bill is to prevent the railroad companies from relinquishing their lands after they have been denuded of timber, and getting valuable lands elsewhere instead.

Efforts are to be made by the Grand Army of the Republic to secure legislation providing for the creation of a pension court of appeals, which is to pass finally on applications for pensions rejected by the pension office and Interior Department. General A. D. Shaw, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army, and General Daniel Rhodes have the matter in charge, and are in Washington preparing the final draft of the bill, which is to be submitted to the President and to other legal authority before its presentation to Congress. This will be done in a very short time. There are 13,000 cases which have been rejected by the Interior Department and these, in addition to others that arise from time to time, will be referred to the new court. General Shaw believes that favorable action can be secured on the measure at the present session of Congress.

Judge Henry C. Caldwell of Arkansas, who has been extensively spoken of as a candidate for vice president,

and who has received a great number of letters urging him to accept that position in case it should be tendered him, has written a letter to Senator Jones of Arkansas, who is his personal friend, saying that he cannot consent to such use of his name and that his resolution in this matter is absolutely irrevocable. In speaking of the Judge's attitude, Senator Jones said: "Judge Caldwell's tastes are all judicial. He has never had any active connection with politics and, with a modesty which has always characterized him, he thinks his field of usefulness is on the bench and not in a political position. He is a man of the character and a firm believer in the principles which the supporters of Mr. Bryan, Populists, Silver Republicans and Democrats, believe in."

The resignation of Webster Davis, assistant secretary of the Interior, has precipitated a fierce conflict which may result ultimately in the resignation of Pension Commissioner Henry C. Evans and Secretary of the Interior Hillock. While Mr. Davis explains that he resigns from the Interior Department to give his entire time and attention to the Boer cause, it is understood that the friction between himself on the one hand and Secretary Hillock and Commissioner Evans on the other had reached such a point that resignations were imperative. Pension Commissioner Evans, it seems, after having his work passed upon by Assistant Secretary Davis, appealed nearly every case to the secretary, who supported Evans and humiliated Davis by such action. Pension Commissioner Evans is the known foe to the pensioners, while Davis believes in liberal appropriations for the old soldier. The Grand Army has frequently urged President McKinley to demand Evans' resignation, but the President has not done so.

In view of Secretary Tamm's announcement of the growing surplus, importance attaches to a bill introduced in the House by Representative Tammey of Minnesota to repeal the following provisions of the war revenue act, to take effect July 1, 1900: "Brokers' note or memorandum of sale of any goods, 10 cents; conveyances, deeds, etc., when the consideration or value exceeds \$100 and does not exceed \$500, 50 cents, and for each additional \$100 or fractional part thereof, in excess of \$500, 50 cents; lease, agreement, etc., for a period of one year, 25 cents; exceeding one year and not exceeding three years, 50 cents; for a period exceeding three years, \$1; mortgage or pledge, etc., exceeding \$1,000 and not exceeding \$1,500, 25 cents, and on each \$500 in excess of \$1,500, 25 cents; power of attorney or proxy, etc., 10 cents; power of attorney to sell and convey real estate, etc., 20 cents; protests, etc., 20 cents." Mr. Tammey says that the secretary of the treasury intimates that the provisions to be repealed by the bill only furnish a net income of \$300,000, but that they are onerous and vexatious and should be repealed.

Charles H. Allen, at present assistant secretary of the navy, will be the first civil governor of Puerto Rico under the provisions of the bill passed Thursday by the House of Representatives was signed Friday by the President. Mr. McKinley has been bringing pressure to bear to induce Mr. Allen to relinquish the care of his considerable private interests for a sufficient time, at least, to install the civil government in the island, and the latter has consented to assume the new responsibilities. Inasmuch as the act takes effect on the 1st of next month, there is but little time left in which to outline a skeleton form of government, including the formation of a cabinet. It is understood that the new government will be taken to Puerto Rico in one of the finest vessels of the navy. In the selection of Mr. Allen, the President has in mind the appointment of a man of affairs and of sound business experience, qualities which are deemed essential in the administration of the affairs of an entirely new government, such as is to be erected in Puerto Rico. Mr. Allen was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, in 1848, and graduated at Annapolis. He has had, in addition to his business experience, a great deal of legislative training.

Colonel Bryan declines to accept the advice recently tendered him by Oswald Ottendorfer, the eminent editor of the New York Staats Zeitung and a representative gold-bug Democrat. Not long ago that gentleman addressed Colonel Bryan a letter suggesting that he might command the almost unanimous German vote throughout the United States at the next congressional election if he would only drop the silver issue and confine himself to anti-imperialism and the trusts. Mr. Ottendorfer warned him that the reputation of the Chicago platform would derive him of the support of that class. Mr. Bryan has written a friend in Washington to explain that, while he has the highest respect for Mr. Ottendorfer, in order to follow the advice of that gentleman it would be necessary to repudiate his most sacred obligation to the people, and he would rather suffer defeat than betray them in that very particular. Colonel Bryan argues that the enactment of the gold standard and currency law last month does not alter the eternal principles of the Democratic party nor permit it to desert from its plain duty. The people demand cheap, silver money, and he will continue to proclaim their demands from the housetop no matter what legislation the Republican party may enact in opposition to their wishes. It may be true, as asserted, that the political composition of the United States Senate will prevent any legislation in the direction of free coinage for six years, but if the Democratic party does its duty on the stump and at the polls, this Republican majority will be reduced year by year and finally legislation referred to may be repealed. "It is not possible for the Democrats to promote the free coinage of silver by the abandonment of the Chicago platform," Mr. Bryan says, and therefore he will continue to stand by it.

THE OCEAN HOBOES.

SAILORS' SUPERSTITIONS REGARDING STOWAWAYS.

Not Shared in by Ship's Officers and This Class of "Dradheads" Consequently Suffer Great Hardships—Some Die in Attempts to Cross the Deep.

There is a belief among sailors that stowaways bring good luck to ships and that no vessel can go down with one of them on board. But there is a different opinion among the officers and owners of vessels, and in accordance with this the stowaway's lot is a hard one. The American immigration authorities view a stowaway in much the same light that a pauper, immigrant is considered. It is mandatory on the master of a ship bringing a stowaway to the United States that he, as the first agent of the owners, be personally responsible, under a heavy fine, for the stowaway's deportation. This law is not calculated to put the master mariner in a happy frame of mind, and he treats the unbidden passenger as he thinks he should be treated. Not long ago a Cuban named Charles Clement was picked from the water off Hell Gate. He told the authorities he was a stowaway on the British tramp steamer High Fields and had smuggled himself aboard at the Barbados. The vessel discharged in Brooklyn, and, as he was not accounted for on the ship's official papers, the authorities gave her captain the option of taking the man along or paying his way back to the West Indies. Clement says he was afterward set upon by two officers of the ship, who beat him into insensibility, that he was then put in irons and confined below decks. While incarcerated there one of the officers told him that as soon as the vessel was out at sea he was to be done away with and his body thrown overboard. While the vessel was going through Hell Gate en route to Halifax he seized the opportunity to make his escape. With an iron bar he pried open the door of the room in which he was confined, and, with handcuffs and all, rushed to the deck and sprang over the side. He was rapidly sinking when picked up by a row-boat. Another instance of a stowaway's jumping into the sea occurred off Cape Henry two years ago. The schooner Cactus was brought to New York from Baltimore, where she found a man clinging to a life preserver. He said he had been stowed away at Liverpool on the steamer Templemore. The officers did not treat him with much consideration, he added. He was told that the immigration officers of Baltimore were half savages, and that it was the custom of the country to hang stowaways to the nearest lamp-post. When the Templemore reached Cape Henry light the man grabbed a life preserver and before anybody could stop him jumped into the sea. He was in the water fourteen hours, when the Cactus saved him. The saddest feature of the whole thing is that the immigration authorities sent him back to Liverpool when he landed here.

Countless numbers of stowaways have died in attempts to cross the ocean. The average steamer has many dark holes in her big interior, and notwithstanding the fact that a ship seldom leaves port without a search being made to see that no unauthorized person is on board, many succeed in eluding detection. It is only a few years since one of the regular lines arrived with the dead body of a stowaway in her hold. He had rapped and hammered on the ship's hatch without avail when the ship was outside sight of land, and had starved to death. In another instance a man hid himself in a chain locker, and when the anchor was hoisted he was crushed to death, the noise of the steam winch and the rattling of the chain drowning his cries. A man was found dead under the main hatch of one of the National line steamers on her arrival here. It was shown that he had died of starvation and suffocation. In one of his pockets was found a novel entitled "Doomed in the Deep." Still another case is that of a man who hid himself in the forepeak of a steamer bound to London. While she was proceeding up the Thames river she was run into by another steamer and was cut out to her collision bulkhead. The stowaway was crushed to death.

Many women have stolen passage across the ocean. In 1895 a steamer was wrecked in the strait of Belle Isle. Another steamer went to the rescue and in making a list of those aboard it was found that two of them—women—were stowaways. Recently a little girl stowed herself away on a ship bound for Sydney, Australia, from San Francisco.

An Expression of Sympathy. "Did you found the town that they named after you?" was asked of the western man who had been bragging of the honor. "Well, no," he slowly replied. "No, I wasn't the first settler." "Presented it with public parks, perhaps?" "Oh, no; there were parks enough. I didn't have to do anything at all. The vigilance committee hung my brother-in-law for horse stealing, and then turned around and named the town after me to express their sympathy in my hour of bereavement."

Wages in New South Wales. In New South Wales the government has fixed the minimum wages of railway laborers at seven shillings, or about \$1.75 a day.

STRANGE LAKES IN PERU.

Instead of Surface Outlets They Have Mysterious That Swallow Boats.

From Cruceiro Alto, the highest town in the world, the Southern railroad of Peru drops into the Lagunillas, or lake region of the Cordillera, where, 14,250 feet above the sea, is a group of large lakes of very cold, pure water, without inlet or outlet. They receive the drainage of the surrounding hills and conceal it somewhere, but there is no visible means of its escape. A fringe of ice forms around the edges of the lake every night the year round; yet they contain an excellent variety of fish, called the pejeray, which is caught near the shore and sold at Lima and in other neighboring towns. The two largest lakes, Barrochaca and Chichipacana, with several smaller ones in the same neighborhood are owned by the family of Mr. Roman of Arequipa, who has just been elected president of Peru. He owns immense tracts of land in this locality, with thousands of sheep, cattle, llamas, alpacas and vicuñas, which are herded upon it. A curious phenomenon about the lakes is that they keep at the same level all the time, regardless of the dry and rainy seasons. No amount of rain will make any difference with their depth, which, however, in the center is unknown. And this adds to the awe and mystery with which they are regarded by the Indians. There are no boats upon the lakes, except a few small balsas, or rafts, made of bundles of straw, which keep very close to the shore, for fear of being drawn into whirlpools that are said to exist in the center. There is some foundation for this fear, for only two or three years ago a balsa containing five men disappeared in the darkness and was never heard of again. Of course it may have tipped over and its occupants have been paralyzed by the cold water in an ordinary way; but their bodies never were discovered nor did the balsa ever float to shore. Therefore the people think the whole party was lured into a maelstrom and swallowed up by the mysterious waters. The whirlpool near the center of Lake Popo which receives the waters of Lake Titicaca is well known, and hundreds of men have lost their lives by venturing too near it. Boats that are drawn into the current are whirled swiftly around a few times and then disappear. For the protection of navigators the government of Bolivia has anchored a lot of buoys in Lake Popo, and boatmen who observe them are in no danger. There is supposed to be an underground outflow from all of these lakes. It is claimed that articles which have been thrown into their waters have afterward been picked up on the seacoast near Africa, and careful observers say that on the beach in that locality are other debris which do not grow on the coast, but are found in great abundance among the interior lakes.—Chicago Record.

HOW TO GARGLE.

Two Methods and the Way to Test Them.

If one is to really do good by gargling—that is, if one is to insure that the fluid shall reach the posterior wall of the pharynx—the nose must be held and the head must be well thrown back while performing the gargling process, says the Charlotte Medical Journal. By gargling in the usual way only the anterior surface of the uvula and soft palate and the base of the tongue are reached. But by holding the nose and throwing the head well back when gargling, the medicament reaches every surface of the pharynx very effectively. The comparative value of the two methods can be tested by painting the posterior surface of the pharynx carefully with a strong solution of methylene blue, and then letting the patient gargle with water in the usual way, when it will be found that the water ejected will be clear and unstained; then let him gargle again, holding the nose and throwing his head well back, when the ejected fluid will be found stained, and an inspection of the pharynx will show that the blue has been washed away. This is a thing worth remembering, for many observers have maintained that gargling is not only useless as a method of medication, but it is quite ineffectual even as a means of cleaning the pharynx.

REYNARD'S NARROW ESCAPE.

A fox having been pursued by a Harard (Vt.) hunter and two hounds, escaped in a novel manner. The animal was being closely pressed by the dogs, when it dashed across the railroad track in front of a fast moving train. The fox barely succeeded in reaching the other side of the track ahead of the approaching locomotive, but the dogs were not so fortunate. The hounds were so eager for their prey that they did not heed the train, and both were killed.

And Wouldn't Shake the Sinner.

Wife—"I had to discharge the cook today." Husband—"What for?" Wife—"Oh, she got too tender-hearted to do her work properly." Husband—"Is it possible?" Wife—"Yes; only this morning she refused to beat the eggs or whip the cream."

Keeping on the Safe Side.

Miss Passer (archly)—"How long do you think a man ought to know a girl before proposing?" Mr. Clibbigh—"All his life!"—Somerville Journal.

Cooper Union.

Cooper union, in New York city, had a revenue last year of \$58,485.78. Its expenditures were \$59,937.09.

THE MOONSHINERS.

A PRODUCT OF CONDITIONS IN THE SOUTH.

They Are Fairly Honest in Their Dealings with Their Fellow Men—Have No Scruple About Declining to Pay Taxes to the Government.

The moonshiner of the mountain region possesses for lovers of the picturesque an unfailing attraction. To the stranger he appears at first glance a very ordinary individual. He is generally long, lean, slow of speech, mild of manner, rough of dress and deportment and apparently dull in intellect. But, once his confidence is gained, he proves to be an interesting character. In his humble home, which is usually a double-roomed log hut, he is industrious, fairly honest, kind to his wife and children, sometimes deeply religious, fond of music and dancing, and his conversation is by no means dull. The student of language will be delighted with his quaint speech abounding as it does in archaic and obsolete words handed down without the aid of books or manuscripts, and so nearly forgotten elsewhere that even English philologists sometimes fall into the error of classing them as American provincialisms. Nearly always his surname shows him to be of pure English descent and he has preserved unimpaired the old English passion for love of personal freedom and of home, and his unquestioned right to defend the latter, even against the powers that be.

The moonshiner has a great respect for the law, with a few important reservations. All the statute books in existence cannot persuade him that he has not a perfect right to make his corn into whiskey and sell it without interference in the shape of revenue taxes and the deputy marshals. This view of the matter, as explained by himself, is quite simple: Besides a few vegetables and fruits, corn is the only crop he can raise with his slow ox or steer on the few spots of arable land belonging to him. This he can sell for 50 cents per bushel after hauling it from fifteen to twenty miles over the worst roads in the world. This same bushel of corn will make three gallons of whiskey, which is easily transported, and for which, if he is successful in dodging the "revenues," he will receive from \$3 to \$5.

Besides the manufacture and sale of whiskey the mountaineer has one other important source of income—the treasury of the United States. Considering the trouble and risk to which he is subjected by the importunities of government agents, he thinks himself fully justified in drawing from the government all the money he can get his hands on. Often, therefore, he becomes a professional witness. One dollar and a half a day with mileage, is no small matter to the man who rarely sees more than \$100 in a year.

It was said a few years ago that great abuses had arisen in the United States courts of the southern mountain region from this source. A number of men having united in a conspiracy to defraud the government, one of the number would be reported for some minor violation of the revenue laws, the rest summoned as witnesses and even when the case went no further than the grand jury there was money for all. If it came to trial acquittal was the usual result, and the amount received by the conspirators was large. But, the ways of a jury being mysterious, in rare instances, the defendant was convicted. In such an event he cheerfully served his two or three months in jail, receiving his share of the proceeds when he regained his liberty. At the next term of court he would appear as a witness, while one of his fellow conspirators took his place in the prisoner's dock, and the work went merrily on.

Their Only Disagreement.

The only marital difficulty that Victor Herbert, the composer and director, and Mrs. Herbert ever had occurred, according to Mrs. Herbert, during their honeymoon, while crossing the Atlantic. It was brought about by seasickness. The composer was sick, and Mrs. Herbert was also ill. Their illness took the form of intense irritability and morbid sensitiveness. Each movement of the ship produced a groan from them, and each noise on board the vessel an indignant protest. They tried to sympathize with each other, but their voices lacked sincerity. At the end of the third day the composer, after recovering from a lurch of the vessel, said: "Dear, I have one favor to ask. Don't speak to me again on board this ship until we reach shore, or I shall throw myself overboard." "My dear," answered Mrs. Herbert, with her first sign of relief since embarking, "thank you; I've been wanting to ask you that same favor myself all day."—Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

Why It Was Rave.

We read in the Book of Proverbs: "A soft answer turneth away wrath." It is also true that a witty reply often takes the edge from an unwelcome criticism, as in the following instance, from the Chicago Post: A friendly magazine editor was talking in pleasant but critical mood to a contributor. He said: "It seems to me you use a faulty figure of speech when you say a 'brave old heartstone.' How can a heartstone be brave?" "Well, sir," said the contributor, "the one I am writing about has been under fire for nearly forty years without flinching."

Hunger is a sure cure for love.

LAZIEST OF KINGS.

Leopold Said to Hold the Record, Milan Being One of the Most Drowsy.

Mr. King Milan of Serbia has been called the laziest of all the royalties merely because he is never asleep before 12 o'clock. When he rises he goes at once, half-dressed, to a solid lunch of heavy meats, puddings and wines. After luncheon he smokes a couple of strong cigars; then, if there is nothing pressing to be done, he goes back to bed and either reads or goes to sleep, as the fancy takes him. At 5 o'clock he is up again, and usually goes out in search of amusement. He is seldom back at the palace until dawn, when he tumbles into bed. But whoever calls Milan a lazy man never heard of the one hunting expedition of the king of the Belgians. He wanted to have the sensation of killing without going in search of his game. So he sat in his arm-chair and potted at a lot of rabbits let loose from a bag in front of him. When the smoke cleared away and he called for his bag he had to be told that all that had been found was one tail and a certain small quantity of fluff. He never went shooting again. The ear occasionally aids at a battle, but the thing bores him and he goes only out of politeness. The prince of Wales is a good shot, and is fond of shooting, but his big-game days are over. The emperor of Germany hunts and shoots a great deal, but those who know him best say he does not care much for the sport. With him it is a matter of tradition—the right thing for a royal personage to do. The king of Portugal, who holds the record of fatness among the royalties, is debarré physically from such violent exercise. The king of Sweden never touches a gun. The sultan of Turkey cannot bear to see one. The king of Italy is the only royal representative of the old kingly tradition. He is a mighty hunter, and frequently throws up all the routine of work without a word of warning and goes off with Col. Pisimbolini to spend several weeks in pursuit of game of all kinds with which the mountains abound. Formerly he established no means of communication with Rome. Neither Queen Margherita nor any of his ministers ever knew where to find him for weeks at a time. He might have lost his throne in a sudden upheaval and known nothing of it till he descended to the plains. Of late, however, he has become wiser. Now a carrier leaves Rome every second day during his expeditions, bringing reports of all that happens.—New York Press.

"PAT, THE BLACKSMITH."

A Humble Artisan Made Famous by His Picture.

"Paint me as a blacksmith," said Patrick Lyon, and the artist did so. So it came to pass that Lyon's portrait is probably the best representation of an actual living blacksmith at his work in the world, says Success. It is a full-length picture, life size, in his blacksmith's apron, resting his brawny arm and blackened hand upon his hammer, while a youth at the bellows renews the red heat of the iron his employer has been laboring upon. The original, painted by John Neagle in 1826, is in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts; the replica is at the Boston Athenaeum library. "Pat, the blacksmith," as he was familiarly called in Philadelphia, was born in London, in 1779, and came to Philadelphia in 1793, where he died April 15, 1829. His early struggles made him become an ingenious blacksmith, and he was a local celebrity. He built many fire engines. He was once sent for to open an iron chest made by himself; the owner had lost the key. Pat dexterously performed the operation, and, holding the lid with one hand, presented the other with a demand for \$10. It was refused. Pat let fall the lid and walked off, leaving the treasure as fast sealed as before. There was no remedy and reluctantly the owner of the strong box again sent for Pat. He promptly appeared and the box was instantly opened. The first demand of \$10 was quickly offered; but no, "I must have \$30 now," said the operator, and \$20 was paid without a murmur, for the lid and the lock were still in the iron grasp of the locksmith. The story of his incarceration was this: Lyon was the blacksmith and locksmith of the Bank of Pennsylvania. The vaults were entered and a large sum of money was carried off. Suspicion fell upon Lyon. Pat was arrested and imprisoned for a long time in the castle, which, by his desire, the painter has introduced into the historical portrait. In process of time the real culprit was found to be the watchman. Pat was released and made his old employers and recent prisoners pay handsome damages—\$12,000, I believe. He went back to his anvil, forged his wealth and hammered iron bars into banisters and eagles.

The Extreme Penalty.

The present lord chief justice (Lord Russell of Killowen), years before he took silk, was sitting in court one morning, when another barrister, leaning across the benches during the hearing of a trial for bigamy, whispered: "Russell, what's the extreme penalty for bigamy?" "Two mothers-in-law," replied Russell.

Strange Tailor.

McJigger—That's a funny thing: Thingumbob—What is? McJigger—Miss Passey was an old maid before she was married, and now that her husband is dead she has become a young widow.

The proper distance between the eyes is the width of one eye.

IN THE ODD CORNER.

QUEER AND CURIOUS THINGS AND EVENTS.

Driftwood From After-Mount Builders.
—The Extinct Copper Too—Pharos—Cities Built on Many Islands—A Shell's Explosion After Forty-Four Years.

The Gypsy's Warning.
"GOLD FAVORITE SERIES."
Do not trust him, gentle lady,
Though his voice be low and sweet,
Heed not him who kneels before you,
Gently pleading at thy feet.
Now the life is in its morning,
Cloud not this thy happy lot,
Listen to the gypsy's warning,
Gentle lady, trust him not.
Listen to the gypsy's warning,
Gentle lady, trust him not.
Do not turn on cold from me,
I would only guard thy youth,
From his stare and withering power,
I would only tell the truth.
I would shield thee from all danger,
Save thee from the tempter's snare;
Gentle lady, do not wonder,
I have warned thee, now beware,
Listen to the gypsy's warning,
Gentle lady, trust him not.

Lady, once there lived a maiden,
Pure and bright, and like thee, fair,
But he wooed and wooed, and won her,
Then he heeded not her weeping,
Nor cared he for her life to save,
Soon she perished, now she's sleeping
In the cold and silent grave,
Listen to the gypsy's warning,
Gentle lady, trust him not.

Keep thy gold, I do not wish it;
Lady, I have prayed for this.
For the hour when I might tell him,
Rob him of his expected bliss.
Gentle lady, do not wonder,
At my words, so cold and wild,
Lady, in thy green gown, tender,
Lies the gypsy's only child.
Listen to the gypsy's warning,
Gentle lady, trust him not.

Driftwood From After.

One of the greatest curiosities noted by travelers in Alaska is the wonderful haven of driftwood on the coast between Yakutat and Ketchikan, some twelve hundred or more miles north-west from Seattle. The constant deposit of logs and driftwood in this particular spot, which has been going on for hundreds, perhaps thousands of years, is due to the phenomena of the tides, the Pacific Gulf Stream, the mysterious ocean currents and peculiar formation of the shore line at that point. Logs and timber are readily identified there as having come from Japan, China, India and other parts of Asia, as well as California, Washington and other parts of the American continent. There are fine logs of the camphor tree, the mahogany, the redwood and the pine in this driftage. Some of those from the state of Washington contain the names of the men who felled the trees and the saw mills for which they were destined but never reached. Logs eight feet in diameter are in this novel wood yard, and some entire trees one hundred and fifty feet long are there, uprooted by the roots, cast into the sea by some terrible tempest, and sent floating around the world. Often persons on the beach desire big trees floating ashoreward, with fantastic roots above the waves. One beach after another has been formed by the floating timbers, and a little distance back from the shore the deposits are so old that the wood in some places is petrified, while a little deeper in the earth it has turned to coal. The newer logs are without bark and as hard as stone, due, it is thought, to their long immersion in salt water. They have all taken on a whitish appearance. In places the timbers are piled twenty feet high; at other points they rise to a height of only four or five feet. Under this wonderful beach are found large quantities of dark, ruby sand, rich in fine particles of gold, for the separation of which no successful process has yet been discovered.

Mount Builders.

It is generally believed that the Mississippi valley and the Atlantic coast were once populated by an agricultural and partially civilized race quite different from the nomadic Indians, though possibly the progenitors of some of the Indian tribes, and that, after centuries of occupation, they disappeared—at least a thousand, and perhaps many thousand years before the advent of Europeans. The theory has been advanced that these people migrated from Asia; that they passed over Asia to Siberia, across Behring straits, down the Pacific coast of America from Alaska, and to the Mississippi valley, and down to Mexico, Central America and Peru. The remains of the Mount Builders, as this vanished people are called, are scattered over most of the states of the central and lower Mississippi valley, along the banks of the Missouri, and on the sources of the Allegheny. They are most numerous in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Texas, and are found in the western parts of New York, and in Michigan and Iowa. These mounds vary greatly in size, in some instances are very extensive and exceedingly intricate, notably those of the Licking valley, near Newark, Ohio, which cover an area of two square miles; in other localities there are some which reach a height of ninety feet. It is not believed that these people had any written language, as no inscriptions or tablets yet discovered indicate this. Many of these mounds have been found to contain skeletons, numerous implements and ornaments, usually composed of stone, sometimes of copper—in its native state—and occasionally shell and bone; also coarse and rude pottery of curious design. In substantiation of the belief that these people came from

Asia is the fact that in Siberia mounds have been found similar to those in the Mississippi valley.

The Extinct Copper Too.

"Children kick out the toes of their boots now just as much as they ever did, but the copper too has gone out of date too long ago to talk about. It was fine, though, in its day. How the copper did wink and glitter in the firelight! Away up in the Maine woods a farmer that could not bear the thought of giving the shoemaker all he earned took an old copper washbowl and cut it up into strips, which he fastened on the toes of the boots of Elbridge and Elmer Ellsworth and Eddie. 'There, now!' said he. 'Let see you get through them in a hurry. Laws! I never see boys as hard on shoe-leather.' It was a bright idea, and the more he thought about it the more it was borne in on him that it was a bright idea. He got a patent on it. Elbridge and Elmer Ellsworth and Eddie were kind of ashamed to be seen in their copper toes at first, but when the other boys all crowded around them at the district school and said 'Gosh! Won't my pa would fix me boots that way, they felt more comfortable and rather lassy. From that it went on till for the sake of peace and quietness in the house, if for no other reason, fathers had to buy copper-toed boots for their boys. The Maine farmer got rich and had three times a day, and moved to town and had a haircloth sofa in the front room and a marble-topped center table, with wax flowers in a glass case on it, and everything that heart could wish. But foolishness is bound up in the heart of a child, and it is a part of its nature to be hard on shoes. You may beat the laws of the universe for a little while, when they are not looking, but not for long. The day came when the child woke up and realized that it was being robbed of its rights guaranteed under the constitution. Something like this, eh? 'We, the children of the United States in convention assembled, do hold these truths to be self-evident.' Not at all, not at all. They said, 'Hoe! Copper-toes! Copper-toes! The shoe came down.'—Harvey Rutherford, in 'Isis'.

Pharos.

This was one of the seven accredited wonders of the world. It was a great lighthouse tower, with a natural rock base, which stood at the northeast end of the island of Pharos, opposite Alexandria, Egypt. At present the site is occupied by a more modern woman's guide—the lighthouse of Alexandria. No record of the Pharos appears after the thirteenth century. It was said to be remarkably skilful and well constructed. The material was of white marble and the layers of stone were united by molten lead, and the joints were said to be so adhesive as to be absolutely indissoluble, bidding centuries of defiance to the fury of heavy seas. The lighthouse was square in form, gradually tapering in width until at the summit its girth could be encircled by a man's arms. Its height was ninety-six fathoms, and to ascend the tower in its narrowest parts required as much carefulness and sure-footedness as the climbing of a rocky and precipitous mountain pass. This light in the tower is said to have been visible a distance of thirty-four English miles, and it is noted that the tower could be distinguished a long distance in the day time by its smoke. The nature of the illuminating apparatus is not a matter of record. Ptolemy Philadelphus is supposed to have ordered the construction of the Pharos, and Suetonius was immortalized as the architect.

Cities Built on Many Islands.

The Belgian city of Ghent is built on 25 islands, most of which are bordered by magnificent quays. The islands are connected by eighty bridges, having as many canals or waterways as streets. Ghent is the capital of East Flanders, lies on the Scheldt and the Ley, or Lys, as well as on the insignificant Lieve and Moere, which flow through the city in numerous arms. The Italian city of Venice is built on a still more numerous cluster of small islands, numbering between seventy and seventy-five, in the northwest portion of the Adriatic. Owing to the lowness of the islands the city seems to float upon the sea. Amsterdam is divided by the Amstel and numerous canals into one hundred small islands, connected by more than 100 bridges. Almost the whole city, which extends in the shape of a crescent, is founded on piles driven forty or fifty feet through soft peat and sand to a firm substratum of clay.

Petrified Forest.

The best-known natural curiosity of this kind is located about four miles from Calistoga Hot Springs, California. When discovered in July, 1879, all the trees were lying upon the ground, broken into sections. The condition of the trees is attributable originally to volcanic action. The fossil wood was silicified when found, which was probably due to the presence of hot alkaline water that contained a solution of silica.

A Shell's Explosion After 44 Years.

In April, 1899, a shell which had been fired into the Russian harbor of Sebastopol during the Crimean war at least forty-four years ago was hauled up by some fishermen, and it exploded on being taken from the water, killing one of the men and wounding several of the others, notwithstanding the long period which had elapsed since it left the British gun which fired it.

FIRST LOG ROLLER.

HOW SAWYER EARNED THE TITLE.

Entertaining Story of the Wisconsin Lumber King's Method of securing What He Fought While in Congress.

The late Philatus Sawyer of Wisconsin earned his first money by driving a team for Messrs. Penfield & Hammond, who had mines and timber camps on the banks of Lake Champlain, and he managed to save \$2,000 on a salary of \$12 a month. With this capital he went to Wisconsin in 1847 and laid the foundation of his enormous fortune at an auction sale of government land. Mr. Sawyer spent two years tramping through the timber and marking the best tracts, and arranged with lumbermen in Boston to furnish the money to buy on shares. He used to tell the story with great gusto. The older he grew the oftener he told it, and the more he enjoyed the recollection of the way in which he outfitted a party of speculators from New York. The latter, knowing that Mr. Sawyer was the only man who knew the actual value of the lands, followed his bidding, and when he seemed anxious to obtain a certain tract they would raise him until they got it. Mr. Sawyer soon discovered how his rivals were availing themselves of the knowledge which it took him two long years of labor and hardship to acquire, and then turned their game.

Placing the list of lands he wished to purchase in the hands of an influential party with instructions to bid each one to a certain amount, he bid frankly himself for other tracts, but the New York speculators persistently outbid him. He showed so much chagrin that it afforded them amusement. When the sale was over and the land was inspected it was found that the New York speculators had purchased nearly every worthless piece of timber in the state and that the rustic lumberman had secured nearly every choice tract. The Boston people were very liberal to Mr. Sawyer and gave him a generous proportion of the lands he bought with their money. Some of them he still owned at the time of his death.

Mr. Sawyer was the inventor of that form of legislation known as "log-rolling." It was the practical result of his ability to accomplish things. He never cared for show. He never made a speech in his life, but no man enjoyed the sensation of success more keenly. What he undertook he carried out, and he wouldn't do one way or the other in another. He had a large share of that faculty the Yankees called "scrivance," which enabled him to devise means for accomplishing his purpose that would not have suggested themselves to any other man. The "log-rolling" method of legislation was suggested to him by the familiar habits of the lumbermen in his own country, who help each other to roll the logs from the winter camp to the banks of the nearest stream, where they can be again by the spring rise. It was the application of this neighborly practice which enabled Mr. Sawyer to secure legislation that could not otherwise have been passed, and he gave the method its name.

Wisconsin needed a good deal of legislation when he first came to Congress, and Mr. Sawyer secured more than forty other men could have done. He let his bills accumulate until toward the end of the session, when he would take up the calendar and make memoranda of various measures in which influential men in the House and Senate were interested. Then he would call them together at his house or at his committee room and say:

"Boys, we've got to do a little log-rolling if we get our timber to the mill this season." The result would be an agreement to stand by each other and throw all their combined influence in favor of a list of bills which he had made out and handed to members of the committee. The work was conducted in secret and was almost always successful, so that the habits of the Wisconsin lumberman now prevail in every legislative body in the world.

The river and harbor appropriation bill originated in that way. Formerly a separate measure would be passed for each river or harbor that required improvement, but under Mr. Sawyer's log-rolling system the members of Congress interested in such appropriations organized a trust which finally grew into a regular annual appropriation bill and a special committee to frame it.

The Quickest Night Train Out of Denver.

For Chicago and all points East, leave Denver 10 p. m. via Union Pacific. A solid vestibule, Pullman-berth, steam-heated Palace on wheels. See your local agent or address Gen. Ady, general agent, Denver.

FAIR WOMEN SPEAK.

Pe-ru-na Works Wonders for the Gentler Sex in Catarrhal Ailments.



MRS. COLONEL HAMILTON. MISS ANNIE WYANDOTTE. MISS CLARA STOECKER.

That Pe-ru-na has become a household remedy in the home of Mrs. Colonel Hamilton is well attested by a letter from her, which says: "I can give my testimony as to the merits of your remedy, Pe-ru-na. I have been taking the same for some time, and am enjoying better health now than I have for some years. I attribute the change to Pe-ru-na, and recommend Pe-ru-na to every woman, believing it to be especially beneficial to them." Mrs. Hamilton's residence is 259 Goodale street, Columbus, Ohio.

Mrs. Margaret A. Dauben, No. 1214 North Superior street, Racine City, Wis., says: "I feel so well and good and a beautiful now that pen can not describe it. Pe-ru-na is everything to me. I feel healthy and well, but if I should be sick I would know what to take. I have taken several bottles for female complaint. I am in the change of life and it does me good."

Have you catarrh of the head, throat, lungs, stomach or any other organ of the body? If so write to Dr. Hartman at once. He will send you directions for treatment without charge. Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O.

Miss Annie Wyandotte, queen of the operatic stage and dramatic soprano, says:

"Fifteenth St. and Jackson Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

"Dr. Hartman: 'Dear Sir—Pe-ru-na has been my salvation. It has given me back a beautiful voice, a gift of God; it has brought me once more to my old profession. I can talk now, and sing, where before I could scarcely whisper. Can you wonder at my delight? I wish every person who is suffering as I suffered might know Pe-ru-na. Only those who have been afflicted can ever know the intense satisfaction and gratitude that comes with a complete cure. My voice was completely gone. April 15 I felt so elated over the restoration of my voice that I inserted an advertisement in The Star for vocal pupils. The advertisement, which cost me 65 cents, brought me five pupils, and that was the beginning of my present large class. Yours gratefully, 'Annie Wyandotte.'"

A congestion, inflammation or ulceration of the mucous membrane, whether of the head, stomach, kidneys, or other organ, is known to the medical profession as catarrh. It is known by different names, such as dyspepsia, Bright's disease, female complaint, diarrhoea, bronchitis, consumption and a host of other names. Wherever there is a congested mucous membrane there is catarrh, acute or chronic.

Miss Clara Stoecker says: "I had chronic catarrh for over a year. I tried many remedies, but found no relief until I saw an advertisement in the paper of your treatment for chronic catarrh. I tried it and I think I am now well. I recommend Pe-ru-na to all my friends who are afflicted with catarrh." Miss Stoecker lives at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mrs. Margaret Fritz, Wilcox, Okla., writes: "I extend my sincere thanks for the good advice you have given me. I do not believe I would be living now if it were not for you. I had suffered with flow of blood for four months, and the doctors could help me but little. They operated on me three times. It was very painful and I only obtained little relief. I was so weak I could not turn in bed. Then I applied to Dr. Hartman. I did not know whether he could help me or not, but I followed his advice, and used only three bottles of Pe-ru-na and Mandalin. Now I am well and as strong as I ever was, thanks to your remedies." Pelvic catarrh has become so frequent that most women are more or less afflicted with it. It is usually called female "dys-ease."

Learn a Profession.

My full mail course, five courses in one, prepares you to teach or practice Physical Culture, Magnetic Breathing and Bathing, and Curing by Personal Magnetism. All of these courses for \$1. Address: PHOT. ZACH. BILD, 2 and 30 Adelaide building, Denver, Colo.

Try This.

The Union Pacific 310 p. m. train for Chicago via Kansas City. A solid vestibule "up-to-date" train that makes quick time Denver to Chicago via Kansas City. Direct connections in Chicago for all eastern points. Ticket office 301 15th St.

"That Uncle Tom's Cabin company didn't give the prize." "Why not?" "The local agent wouldn't let them for the fee across which Eliza had to escape."

Mrs. Winslow's Wonderful Syrup.

For children, teething, soothing the gums, reducing inflammation, always pain, cures wind colic. See a bottle.

"See here, Dave, you said you'd try to return that 20 in ten days." "Well, how do you know I'm not trying?"

FITS Permanently Cured. Dr. J. C. Patterson, 1001 Broadway, New York City.

"What is an heirloom, pa?" "Well, it's that old-fashioned jewelry your mother bought before I knew her."

I am sure Pina's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago—Mrs. Frank Robinson, Maple Street, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

"What is a political luxon feast, pa?" "It's the first meal a man eats with his wife and children after he's sure he is elected to a remunerative office."

"Family portraits should generally be hung in the hall, shouldn't they?" "Yes, most of them in a real dark back hall."

Send for "Choice Recipes," by Walter Baker & Co., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass., mailed free. Mention this paper.

"How do you stand this boarding house, Billy?" "Why, you see, the landlady's daughter is so pretty that I forget to notice whether or not the food is good."

A vigorous growth and the original color given to the hair by PARKER'S Hair Balsam. BALSAM FOR THE HAIR. Write for sample.

"That musician has a leonine mane." "Exactly: the lion never loses a comb or brush."

TOWER'S FISH BRAND.

POMMEL SLICKER.

The Best Saddle Coat.

Keeps both rider and saddle perfectly dry in the hardest storms. Substitutes will slip and slide. Ask for Pommel Slicker from your dealer. It is entirely new. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWELL, Boston, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 & 3.50 SHOES.

Worth \$4 to \$6 compared with other makes. Indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers. The genuine have W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom. Take no substitutes claimed to be as good. Your dealer should carry them. We will send a pair on receipt of price and size, extra for postage. State kind of leather, size, and width, plain or cap toe. Cut free. W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.

SHEEPMEN.

Write us for market reports on sheep and lambs. Your consignments solicited for a season's trade, the only exclusive Sheep Commission Company in the West. Kansas City Stock Yard.

PENSIONS. Get your Pension. Write CAPT. D'ARRELL, Pension Agent, 1425 New York Avenue, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

W. N. U.—DENVER.—NO. 16—1900

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

LAXATIVE BROMO-QUININE TABLETS



A KLONDIKE SCENE.

NOTE—Every druggist from Klondike to Cuba sells Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets for Colds and Grip. In fact it is the only Cold and Grip prescription sold throughout this vast territory, which is striking evidence of its virtue and popularity. This signature appears on every box of the genuine article. No Cure, No Pay. Price, 25c.

LOCAL.

Mrs. H. J. Powell was quite ill the past week.

Tom Kellis is home from a visit to his parents at Sterling, Texas.

Quite a number of stockmen have won their yearling steers at \$17.50.

Mrs. Geo. D. Lucas visited Roswell, Tuesday, returning home Thursday.

Born Wednesday, April 18th, to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Vest, of Otis, a girl.

Mrs. Lewis Pliskin, living on Lone Tree, is under the care of a physician.

Mrs. W. E. Orr returned home Wednesday from a month's visit with her parents in Roswell.

A. H. Jameson of 250 yearling steers to Verner & Scroggins of Kansas City this week at \$11.00.

Mrs. Wm. Stone returned home Saturday last from a visit with her parents on the Rio Grande in western Texas.

Geo. Duncan came in Friday night returning to Toyah Monday while here he purchased a milch cow from J. J. Gascon.

Mr. Taylor, of Cleveland, Ohio, a friend of Mr. Otis, arrived in Carlsbad, Thursday.

Chris Kreiger, who bought the Crozier place, is very low with consumption.

C. C. Emerson is home from a tour of the country with his dramatic troop. The outfit "fell in" at Fort Worth some time since.

J. K. Gibson returned Saturday from a trip through the White Oaks country, El Paso and other points, with a show outfit.

Dr. Wheeler went up to McMillan Tuesday and again Wednesday to see Dad Scott, who is suffering with Bright's disease.

Health Officer Wheeler is getting down to work and as a result the sanitary condition of the town is being much improved.

Jan Byrd, a printer employed in the Argus office for some time, threw up his job and left town Wednesday, headed for Baird, Texas.

Chas. T. West, special agent of the Northern Assurance company, was here Tuesday from Denver looking up business for his company.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Hipp brought in their infant child this week and placed it under the care of Dr. Wheeler. The little one was threatened with pneumonia.

Parents are invited to bring their boys and girls Sunday morning to the Baptist church. Pastor Powell will give them a special sermon for the Juniors.

Chief Dispatcher G. W. Winkler and wife went south last week Wednesday returning Tuesday of this week. They attended the funeral of Mr. Winkler's sister, Mrs. Stella Thompson at Tyler, Texas.

Mrs. W. C. Griffin and daughter, Miss Johnnie Bird Griffin, came in on Thursday evening's train, from Cisco, remaining over night and leaving on the evening train for Roswell on a visit to another daughter, Miss Mittie Griffin.

Gerhart & Edgar this week received their immense refrigerator, which was put in place by Carl Roberts. The refrigerator is a very large one, measuring 6x12 feet, ten feet high and has a capacity sufficient to supply a town twice the size of Carlsbad.

Judge Freeman returned Monday from Roswell where he took part in a big wolf hunt with a party, on the plains. The judge didn't have much to say about the hunt, but said the fruit crop around Roswell was completely destroyed by the cold snap last week.

Mrs. Griggs who has been visiting friends in the Pecos valley since last October, left for Springer where her daughter, Mrs. Seward, resides. Mrs. Griggs and daughter expect to spend the summer in the east. She is expected back again in the fall as her health is much better here than elsewhere.

With regard to the examining trial of Charles Wilburn the COUNCIL did not get all the facts, which are that two witnesses were examined for the prosecution and none for the defense and Wilburn was discharged. Mr. Harris then swore out another complaint and bond was furnished in the sum of \$500 by the defendant, to appear before the next session of the grand jury.

J. J. Draper, the big cow man from Midland who has about fifty or sixty thousand acres and possibly 100,000 acres of government land under drift fence in the southeast corner of this county, was in town Tuesday to sell his crop of yearling steers. He sold 400 for \$17.50 each to Verner & Scroggins of Kansas City, thereby receiving \$7,000 for about half his calf crop, the large portion raised on government land. Mr. Draper is a very prosperous cattle man and all 'round good man, though he rather complains about the tax rate in this county. The people of the town and valley are paying ten times the taxes on the dollar, however, of the average cattleman, which is an injustice that should not be overlooked.

Arbuckle's coffee at Wheat's.

Capt. Shattuck Dead.

The many friends of Captain J. S. Shattuck of the Guadalupe will be pained to learn of his death, which occurred Wednesday night at 10 o'clock of quick consumption brought on by a severe attack of grip.

John Summerfield Shattuck was born in Mississippi about 1825 being about twenty five years of age. He went from his native state to California in 1850, but returned as far as Anderson county Texas in 1854 where he was married and where three children were born. Ned and Dolly had a daughter now Mrs. Walter Thayer. In 1857 or thereabouts Mr. Shattuck moved to Brown county Texas and in 1858 he again moved to what is now Eddy county New Mexico, settling on Dark Canyon, but moved to the Edwards home at the head of Rocky in 1892, residing there three years, then returning to his place in Dark Canyon some sixty miles from town. When this county was organized in 1890 Capt. Shattuck was elected the first county superintendent. He always gave his attention to education, having for years taught the children of his neighbors, besides keeping the weather report for the department of agriculture, voluntarily and without remuneration. He attended the teachers institute of the county and assisted in the cause of education at all times. The captain was a very kind and indulgent father and though wasted to a skeleton before he died he was always cheerful and even smiled and cracked jokes up to the end. His son Dolph came to town for the coffin, riding in with a companion from twelve o'clock Wednesday night to 8:30 Thursday, then taking a hack and team drove home Thursday afternoon and arrived Friday morning at eight o'clock. Dolph had not slept for three days when he left here Thursday. Dolph says he never heard his father murmur concerning his condition, that he was the soul of patience and for this reason it was a pleasure to attend to him. The remains were laid to rest yesterday near his own door in the Guadalupe, many of the people from the surrounding country, coming to pay their last respects to the memory of a good and noble soul gone to its reward.

Otis Observations.

The broncho of Mr. Ab Vest became hilarious last Thursday and gayly pitched that gentleman into the Rio Pecos, (this is the river which has been immortalized by the pen of E. McQueen Gray the Florence poet.) Mr. Vest managed to reach the bank in safety, his sombrero acting as a buoy. Mrs. Wiggins played the part of the good Samaritan providing dry raiment and hot drinks of a temperance variety. The middle and blankets were rescued by J. W. Stokes. The broncho did not tarry and the resuscitated Ab wearily plodded his way to the round up.

The Wright boys will farm the home place this season. Lou Wright spends his spare time reading parodies of Moore's Irish ballads. These ballads are a highly prized gift of his grandmother.

Col. Benson and J. W. Stokes are planting grape vines extensively.

John Miffred's fast trotter struck a 2:40 gait while John was out of the cart, like Tommy Atkins with a Boer after him. The shoveler went out on one side and a sack of nails on the other, the cart collided with a gate post and there was a general wreck and all this happened on the 10th.

Mr. Colbar vacated the Cunningham place and moved into town.

Willis Stokes is spending the spring

Perfumes

We carry the finest line of perfumes in the valley.

Have just received an elegant new line of the latest odors and can please every taste.

Examine our stock when you are in next time.

Eddy Drug Co.

at home, divides his time between farming and fishing.

Jim Ritter is making things hum on the Francis Stock farm this season.

Master Frank Harey took in the flat round up last Friday on the other side of the Pecos. Quite a number of Carlsbad ladies and gentlemen were interested spectators.

Mr. Brenneke the only member of the German colony remaining is doing a good business selling butter and eggs.

English mining stocks in the Transval are in the soup. Oom Paul has sold these mines to continental capitalists and in the final settlement these capitalists will be protected by their home governments. Where will the English outlander come in?

Boys and girls are especially invited to worship with the Baptist church Sunday morning. Special nature text from our Master—the "Lilies of the plain."

Don't Boom the Pecos Valley.

Written for the Current.

If I only were a poet I would tell the reasons why, Our Valley does not need it.

And though I'm not I'll try, It can stand upon its merits.

If we only give it time; All new countries have their drawbacks You will find in every clime.

Take for instance, Kansas-Nebraska, Now some thirty years ago

When the snow-white prairie schooners Were seen wending in a row.

On their wagons some had letters Printed plain so all might see

"Kansas or bust" or something like it, As they passed the house and loc.

Sickness, drought and hoppers came Till to them no hope was left;

Starved the horses and the cattle, Of all else they were bereft.

One, two years then back they went Wiser than they were before;

To begin sad life all over, Or to beg from door to door.

If its growth is slow and tedious It will come at last, all right.

Stand together for its well-fare, Pull together with our might—

Honest laws and honest dealings, Crime condemned as it should be,

Will do more to boom the Valley. Try it once and we will see.

Many stories true and false ones Have been scattered far and wide,

Till the fame of Pecos Valley Is well known on every side.

Came the restless feverish people, Seeking youth and wealth untold

Like the Spanish De Leon In the story book of old.

And like him their hopes are shattered For they set their hopes too high.

While if all were left unbailed They could see with half an eye.

Not one item for our Valley, By deception can be gained,

One or two may lose their pockets While the country bears the blame.

Build a good and sure foundation. Make it strong as on we go;

Build it for a future time And not merely for a show.

Pay our taxes and be honest, Build up schools with all our might

Work together for our statehood Then our Valley 'll be all right.

Mrs. ANNA HAREY—

We Offer For Sale.

One of the finest brand of sheep in the Pecos Valley, consisting of about 1700 head of eight pound Delaine Merinos; 1200 breeding ewes from two to four years old now lambing, balance of flock yearling ewes and wethers; 20 large French Merino bucks. Panels for corrals, chuck wagon, camp outfit, etc. Range on North Seven Rivers, Eddy county, N. M.; can be seen on lambing ground at Lake McMillan, Eddy county, N. M., in charge of Geo. McDonald. For particulars address:

ROBERTS & FULLEN, Carlsbad, N. M.

DEMOCRATS CONVENE

Most Harmonious Gathering Ever Held in the Territory.

INSTRUCTED FOR BRYAN

H. G. de Baza started Delegate at Carlsbad, Monday the 10th.

At this primary assembly, April 10th, the democratic territorial convention for the purpose of electing delegates and six alternates to the Democratic Party national convention was called to order at the new opera house in Albuquerque by the chairman of the territorial central committee, Hon. Chas. P. Easley.

Delegates were present in person from all counties except Guadalupe and Valencia. De. J. H. Sloan, of Santa Fe, held proxies for both counties. De. J. H. Sloan, of Santa Fe, held proxies for both counties. De. J. H. Sloan, of Santa Fe, held proxies for both counties.

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Gerhart & Edgar.

The Easter Services.

The Methodists held special Easter services Sunday and despite the heavy wind a good congregation was present. The church was decorated nicely with flowers and ivy. Services were an appropriate sermon from the 24th Psalm. The singing by the choir was very good, while the beautiful Easter solo, "The Holy City," rendered by Mrs. J. D. T. Smith, was the grandest thing ever heard in Carlsbad. Mrs. Smith is one of the finest musicians in the west and the Methodists are to be congratulated upon securing her as leader and director of the choir.

Mr. Neumeier, of Florence, who has been almost on a trip to the west side of the Sacramento, returned Monday by train.

Drink from Brew, a healthy drink, at Gamblers.

Harry Morrison, of Roswell, formerly at Carlsbad, returned Tuesday from Morrison, O. T., where he attended the funeral of his father who died at that place of pneumonia last week. Harry talks of returning to Colorado City, Texas, where he formerly resided.

Mrs. Miller, of Denver, sister of Mrs. F. G. Tracy came in yesterday to visit for a time.

A. J. Packard, an expert orchardist who has been employed by J. J. Higginson in the big apple orchard of 25,000 trees near South Spring, was in town yesterday.

Just received a fine line of samples; ladies suits made to measure, cloths—Silks, Henriettas and Mohair by the yard.

Please see samples.

J. T. COOPER, Agt., Wannamaker & Brown, Philadelphia.

INFORMERS' SPORT.

HUNTING PRIESTS IN THE REIGN OF QUEEN ANNE.

Venerable Clergyman Hanged For Performing the Rites of the Catholic Church—Required by England to Abjure Their Faith.

On March 25, 1710, was put into force one of the most infamous of the measures of the atrocious penal code. Other infamous measures had preceded it from the beginning of the reign of Queen Anne, in reference to which period Mitchell, in his history, remarks as follows: "During all the rest of the reign of Anne the law for preventing the growth of popery was as rigorously executed all over the island as it was possible for such laws to be, and there was a keen personal interest of the Protestant inhabitants of every town and district, always excited and kept on the stretch to discover and in-



QUEEN ANNE.

form upon such unfortunate Catholics as had contrived to remain in possession of some of those estates, households or other interests which were now by law capable of being held by Protestants alone."

Describing the act put into force on March 25, 1710, the same writer says: "His intention was chiefly to close up any loophole of escape from the penalties of former statutes and guard every possible access by which 'papists' might still attain to independence or a quiet life. Some, for example, had secretly purchased annuities. By this statute, therefore, a papist is declared incapable of holding or enjoying an annuity for life. It has been found, also, that paternal authority or filial affection had prevented from its full operation that former act of 1704, which authorized a child, on conforming, to reduce his father to a tenant for life."

"Further encouragement to children seemed desirable. Therefore by this new law upon the conversion of the child of any Catholic, the chancellor was to compel the father to discover upon oath the full value of his estate, real and personal, and thereupon make an order for the independent support of such conforming child and for securing to him, after his father's death, such share of the property as to the court should seem fit; also to secure jointures to papist wives who should desert their husbands' faith. Thus distrust and discord and heartburnings in every family were well provided for. One clause of the act prohibits a papist from teaching, as tutor or usher, even as assistant to a Protestant schoolmaster, and another offers a salary of £30 to such papist priests as should conform."

"But one thing was still wanting. It was known that, notwithstanding the previous banishment of Catholic archbishops, bishops, etc., there were still men in the kingdom exercising those functions, coming from France and from Spain, and braving the terrible penalties of transportation and death in order to keep up the indispensable connection of the Catholic flock with the head of the church. It was known that this was indeed an absolute necessity, at whatever risk, and that to prevent a toleration of Catholic worship while the hierarchy was banished was as reasonable as to talk of tolerating Presbyterianism without Presbyterianism or courts without judges or laws or juries."

"Therefore this act for 'explaining and amending' assigned stated rewards



persons for the discovery of an archbishop, bishop, vicar general or other person exercising ecclesiastical jurisdiction. For such a prize the informer was to have £50; for discovering any monk or friar or any secular clergyman not duly registered, £20; for discovering a papist schoolteacher or tutor, £10. Any two justices are also empowered to summon before them any papist over 15 years and examine him upon oath as to the time and place

he last heard mass and the names of the parties present, as well as concerning the residence of any papist priest or schoolmaster, and in case of the witness refusing to testify there was a penalty of £20 or 12 months' imprisonment. The informers were expected after this to be more diligent and devoted than ever, and a proclamation of the same year ordering all registered priests to take the abjuration oath before the 25th of March, 1710, under the penalty of imprisonment, gave additional stimulus and opportunity to the discoverers.

"The trade of 'priest hunting' now became a distinct branch of the profession, and many a venerable clergyman was dragged by these bloodhounds, through various disguises, and waylaid by night on his way to baptize or confirm or visit the dying. The captured clergy were sometimes brought in by lances of four and five, and the lances were rigorously put in force. If it was a first offense, they were transported, but if any bishop who had been transported was caught in Ireland again he was hanged."

Such is a sample of what British law in Ireland was little more than 100 years ago. It was in reference to the atrocities perpetrated under this infamous act that the Protestant patriot poet Davis exclaimed the inhuman laws in lines that are familiar to every Irishman:

They bribed the flock, they bribed the son,
To sell the priest and rob the prey;
Their days were taught allies to run
Upon the neck of well and friar.

—Irish World.

Relief For Arrans.

It is a pleasure to be able to state, says a correspondent of The Republic, that the fund in aid of the unfortunate Arran islanders who suffered so terribly in the late great storm is progressing as satisfactorily as the best friends of the poor people of the islands would wish. The entertainments given in behalf of the fund in Dublin reaped considerable amounts, and it is hoped that similar success will attend the plays to be produced in Galway. Already £500 has been subscribed. But much more is unhappily wanting.

No Language, No Nation.

Let Irish Nationalists bear the above ever in their mind and ask themselves what country today speaks the language of another, looks to another for its literary ideals and inspirations that is not entirely at the mercy of that country and the integrity of whose institutions is not being steadily sapped. How much longer can we withstand the insidious assaults which have already wrought such havoc?—Irish World.

Study of Gaelic Spreads.

There is proposed as an addition to the chair of Gaelic languages in the Catholic university at Washington, now filled by Dr. Henry Richard Henebry, a museum devoted to the reception of an archaeological collection relating to the early prehistoric ages of Ireland, in addition to a more complete library pertaining to the golden age of Gaelic literature, which dates from the seventh century.—Republic.

England's Best Soldiers.

If England wins in her present war, she will have no men she may thank so deeply as the Irish. The Irish who have toiled to pay tithes, the Irish who have starved during England's plenty, the Irish who have suffered eviction, outrage and the landlord's lash of oppression, have yet given to England her best generals and the peers of any soldiers under the British flag.—New York Journal.

Powercourt to Be Sold.

Lord Powerscourt, who is contemplating the sale of his property in Wicklow to his tenants under the land purchase act, has one of the most beautiful places in the United Kingdom. It is surrounded by the Wicklow hills and beautified by the stream of the Dargle, which is precipitated over the famous Powerscourt waterfall.

Decline of Cavan.

The area in acres of the barony of Tullyhaw is 80,847, and in the year 1841 the population was 24,962, but in 1891, last census, there were only 15,323 persons on the same area. The number of dwellings in 1841 was 4,598; in 1891 only 3,604. These are some of the benefits of British rule in Ireland.

A Patriot Priest.

Very Rev. Canon Lynskey, pastor of Dunmore, is doing fine work in the cause of the Irish people. He believes that until the tiller of the soil is the owner Ireland will not be prosperous nor contented.

Song of Glen Dun.

Sure this is a blessed Erin on this the same glen,
The gold is on the white bush, the water glens
The fairy there's in flower—on what fills my heart
Flower of the May,
Flower of the May,
What about the Maytime re he far away?
Summer lures the green glen, the white lily
Lures the ree,
An the wind must kiss the heather top, an the
Red bell lily a lily;
As the bee is dear to the honey dew, so one is
Dear to me,
Flower of the rose,
Flower of the rose,
A thorn pricked me one day, but nobody knows.
The broken up the brookside has rusted in the air,
Three larches lean together, so olive lined an
Fair,
Och, golden leaves are drin fast, but a scarlet
Leaf is rare,
Berry of the rose,
Berry of the rose,
The wind sighs among the trees, but I sigh
Alone,
I knelt beside the turf fire, I spin upon the wheel,
Winter nights for thinking long, round round the
Reel,
But he never knew, he never knew that here for
him I'd kneel,
Spirits of the fire,
Spirits of the fire,
Mother Mary, keep my love an' me my de-
ar!

—Song From the Glens of Antrim.

WOULD STIFLE TRUTH.

Republicans Try to Stop Bull Pen Investigation.

MILITARISM TO BE ENCOURAGED.

Congressman Hull Wants the Army Raised to 100,000—To Terrorize Workingmen—G. O. P. Leaders Gathering a Campaign Fund—The Next House.

(Special Washington Letter.)

Although the Court of Appeals investigation is still in committee, it manages to attract a good deal of attention in an unofficial way among members of congress. When the Republican plan of prosecuting the investigation and letting it die in committee leaked out, Senator Allen proceeded to bring the matter before the senate by an emphatic resolution reeking the indignities to which innocent citizens had been subjected in Idaho. The resolution squarely charged that martial law is still being enforced in the Court of Appeals, not because there is insurrection or invasion, but because the Mine Owners' association wants to use martial law as the instrument with which to force the "permit" system on the miners of that district. The resolution asks the administration to withdraw the United States troops and allow that section of Idaho to return to a condition of civil government. Representative Lepta offered the same resolution in the house.

Although the matter will get before congress despite the smooth tactics of Representative Dick and Chairman Hull in the military affairs committee. The investigation has already produced ample proof that every right of citizenship was taken away as absolutely as if the affair had occurred in Siberia. Governor Stenberger in his testimony made it clear that he was the willing agent of those who controlled the United States troops. The enforcement of the "permit" system has aroused the wage-workers of the country. The American Federation of Labor, in response to the many suggestions from workmen, has appointed a committee to attend the investigation and prepare a digest of the evidence. This pamphlet will be widely circulated in industrial centers. It will be a potent campaign document from the very fact of its nonpartisan character. The workmen of the country will vote en masse against the administration which proposes to make a man take out a "permit" from the military authorities before he can even look for work.

Apres of this very matter, the house is about to spend some time in consideration of the bill which proposes a standing army for the country. Chairman Hull of the military affairs committee thinks this country needs a standing army of 100,000 men, perhaps more.

This open attempt to encourage militarism is viewed with apprehension by many people. The foreign born population are especially bitter against the party which adopts such a policy. The working people are convinced that the real object of the standing army is to terrorize them in case of differences with employers.

The Republicans are divided on the question, but the leaders will try to force the bill through as an administration measure. It is a necessary adjunct of the policy of imperialism and militarism.

The Democratic congressional committee is very hopeful of Democratic gains which will give a Democratic majority in the next house. The present Republican majority is only 16, and on studying the election returns it is noted that a score of districts can be picked out where a change of five or six hundred votes or less would mean the return of a Democrat. These districts are right through the belt where the people are so thoroughly disgusted with the Republican policy.

The Republican leaders are said to be garnering a nice big trust fund for the campaign. From \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000 is suggested as about the amount necessary to make the people forget the blunders and bad faith of this congress and this administration. The money will probably be obtained. Senator Hanna is seldom seen in his seat these days. He is busy getting ready for the campaign of money against principle. Even the optimistic Republicans have not figured out how their immense fund is going to coax out the voter who doesn't propose to vote.

General Otis has just discovered that the people of Manila do not like to have the bodies of dead soldiers disinterred, so they will not be brought home until next November. Perhaps it is only an odd coincidence that this action is deferred until after election. Perhaps the administration is afraid to let sorrowing relatives know how many sons and fathers and husbands have been sacrificed in the Philippines. It will be a ghastly list when the returns are in.

Feeding the People.

The Nicaraguan canal is to be held up until the commission sent south to examine the Panama route can report. Until the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is out of the way and until the treasury has recovered from the drain of the ship subsidy bill—a drain which would build the canal and maintain it for 24 years. The country will hold to a heavy reckoning those who thus divide its will.—Albion (Mich.) Mirror.

What Will All This Do.

There is a great deal of talk about supporting Hanna's Porto Rico policy.—Atlanta Constitution.

HOW TO RAISE RAPE.

WHEN IT SHOULD BE SOWN AND HOW IT SHOULD BE FED.

Rape is a hardy plant and can be sown any time from very early spring until after harvest, according to the wants of the stockman, says Professor W. A. Henry in The Breeder's Gazette. To get the largest and most nutritious crops it should be sown in drills and cultivated the same as a root crop, with this important exception, however—no thinning is required. Where drilled sown from two to three pounds of seed per acre. Rape may also be sown broadcast upon well prepared land, in which case it should be covered lightly with a fine tooth drag or a brush harrow. When broadcasted, from four to five pounds of seed should be used per acre.

Some farmers have received satisfactory returns by sowing rape seed on a field planted with oats or barley. In this case the best method of procedure is as follows: A week or ten days after the oats or barley have been sown, and just after the young plants have shown above the surface of the soil, sow two to three pounds of rape seed per acre. Harrow this in with a light fine tooth drag. Covering the seed in this manner does not hurt the young oat or barley plants, but is a help rather than otherwise. By sowing later than the oat or barley seedling the young rape plants are held in check and do not make much growth until after the main crop is harvested. Then, having the benefits of full sunshine and all available moisture, the young plants spring forth rapidly and soon furnish a large amount of feed. Farmers who have sown rape seed along with oats or barley have found, to their sorrow, that in wet seasons the rape plants grow as tall as the grain and furnish so much green material as to make trouble in harvesting the grain. The later seeding of rape with grain is therefore to be recommended as the preferable practice.

In sections of the country where the seasons are fairly long stubble fields may be plowed up and sowed to rape and a great deal of forage secured before winter sets in. No matter how the seed may be sown the hardy plants spring up quickly, and during the early growth one cannot tell them from turnips or Swedish turnips. When they reach a height of eight or ten inches, they can be pastured by any kind of stock. Rape is most suitable for sheep, with pigs second. Of course the young plants are quite watery, as they grow older the nutriment is more condensed and satisfactory.

So far as known to the writer, the only insect pest attacking the rape is a house, which severely injures it in hot, dry weather. This pest is sometimes avoided by planting the rape either very early or very late.

Care must be taken to order forage rape, for many mistakes have been made by seedmen who have furnished oil seed or bird seed rape instead. These latter varieties flourish plants which blossom about eight weeks after the seed is sown. A field of bird seed rape in bloom resembles a field of wild mustard, the yellow blossoms being visible from a long distance. The true forage rape does not blossom the same season the seed is sown, but bears its blossom and fruit the second year, the same as the cabbage and rutabaga. Bird seed rape does not become a pest like wild mustard, but since the leaves are small, like mustard leaves, there is little or no feeding value to the crop. In ordering, seed be sure to specify the Dwarf Essex forage rape. The seed is imported from England or grown in the northwestern United States near Puget sound. It costs from 4 to 10 cents per pound, according to the quantity ordered. It can be obtained from any reliable seedman.

Rape is not harvested and cured like hay or other forage plants, but should be fed off in the green state. It can be cut and carried to the stock. In this case the amount the animals receive can be limited, and there is no danger of bloat, which is practically the only source of trouble in its use. Generally stockmen turn their animals directly into the rapeseed, allowing them to feed at will. Where the greatest returns are sought portable fences are used to limit the animals to a given area. Where lands are cheap there is no need of taking so much trouble, the stock being allowed to roam over the field at will. The only danger in the use of rape, as stated above, is from bloat, which trouble is not always easily avoided. Animals should not be turned into the rapeseed for the first time until they have been well filled up on other feeds. Experience and experiments have shown that it is greatly to the advantage of stock to have a pasture field of grass adjacent to the rapeseed, so that the animals can feed on one or the other, as appetite and conditions dictate. When pasture is available, blighting will rarely occur, the animals wisely protecting themselves by mixing their feed of grass and rape instead of consuming too much rape.

Demand For Rams.

Never in the history of the sheep industry were so many rams contracted ahead nor such long prices offered for high class sheep. Nineteen hundred will be the biggest year in the history of the sheep breeding industry in America. If range wool growers expect to wait until next fall, they will have to put up with the "tail end" of the breeding flocks.—Sheep Breeder.

Double Give Away.

A writer in The Western Agriculturist says, "Sell or give away those things you are using for housework or give you away."

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L. O. O. F. Lodge
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