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Carlsbad Current, 03-31-1900

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CARLSBAD CURRENT.

VOL. VIII.

CARLSBAD, NEW MEXICO, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1900.

NO. 21.

CARLSBAD SALOON

BARFIELD & CANTRELL, Proprietors.

WINES,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
CASE GOODS.

LOCAL.

Additional locals on last page.

Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Angell have a new daughter born March 13.

C. H. Wright the millwright left Wednesday morning for Denver Col. E. S. Motter visited with his family several days this week, coming down Saturday night.

Arthur Hilton and Hers Rodertson employees of the railway offices in Roswell, spent Sunday in town.

Rev. T. F. Sessions, former pastor of the M. E. church at this place, is now stationed at Del Rio, Tex.

Will Edwards sold his J. J. Haebe brand of cattle last week to J. J. Haebe, range delivery. There are about 150 head in the brand.

W. W. Anderson who has resided here for fifteen years departed some time ago for Captain. People in Lincoln county will find "Bill" all right.

"Slow suicide and soul suicide" is the evening theme. Song service begins promptly at 7:30. Welcome to all.

Mr. R. M. Johnson the carpenter commenced the work of erecting an addition to the law office of U. S. Bateman. Since taking in a partner, Mr. Bateman is spreading out.

Everybody will find a cordial welcome at the Methodist church. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., class meeting at 3 p. m. The choir has been re-organized and under the proficient leadership of Mrs. I. D. T. Smith, will furnish excellent music of these services.

W. G. Brown, Pat Murray and "Red" Stokes returned from Captain Wednesday night. They report having met "Shorty" Rainey, H. H. Hesing, Mr. Seay and Bill Anderson. Mr. Brown says the opportunity for a working man is good but business men had better steer clear of the place.

The school teacher, G. F. Ellis, in school district No. 2, at Hope, gave an entertainment Saturday night, March 24. A musical and literary program was carried out which reflected great credit upon the teacher and pupils. The school superintendent Mr. Pratt who was present was called on for remarks and responded in a very appropriate address.

Rev. Albert Wagner held divine service at St. Edwards last Sunday as announced, a very large representation of Catholics being present. The father baptised three native children in the afternoon, besides giving instruction in christian doctrine and the rosary, stations of the cross, etc. Father Albert makes regular visits here the fourth Sunday of each month. The native people are especially attached to the priest who performs great good among them. Tuesday morning the father celebrated mass at Florence for the natives in the vicinity. It is probable that a priest of the Carmelite order will be stationed here permanently for there are few others who can appeal with as much force to the native element.

Elia White and his well machine crew came in from Dog canon some seventy miles west Wednesday, bringing the big traction engine and all well tools not lost. Mr. White sunk three holes, one 170 feet, one 111 feet and another 125 feet. The last hole proved disastrous having caved in and imprisoned a slush bucket and several feet of casing. Water in small quantities was found, but the project was abandoned on account of impracticability. If water in paying quantities could have been developed the Dog canon country would have been the best in this country for stock. Mr. White and his crew have worked for two months in the hope of developing water but were unsuccessful. The point at which the first well was sunk was near El Paso Gap in Dog canon and the others two and four miles this side.

STARTLING SUICIDE.

A Sixteen year old Girl takes her life—Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Hunt.—Indignation Meeting Ordering Bad Men From Town.

Saturday evening about seven thirty the word went around town that Miss Florence, daughter of Joe Hunt had suicided from drinking about an ounce of chloroform, which she secured at the drug store having it charged to her father. Speculation as to the cause of the tragedy was, of a matter of course general. The suicide of a young girl of all people; one who looks upon life generally from a happy view; when life if ever is a grand sweet dream; the period when no trouble appears possible, she appeared to our people as a very solemn and unfortunate occurrence and that some deep seated cause must be at the bottom of so strange a tragedy, is generally believed. Were this the only young girl who suicided in Carlsbad the matter would not present so extremely serious an aspect. The actual facts leading up to the suicide are difficult to determine, but are rumored to be to the effect that the girl had become infatuated with Jerome Edwards, that Edwards had thrown her up and went back to his former wife an aunt of the girl from whom he was divorced. Then it is said the mother of the girl had reprimanded her severely for keeping company with Jerome Edwards and females of bad reputation. Just previous to her death, Florence, who was at home, said to her elder sister Arta: "I have taken poison and am going to die." Arta naturally thought her sister could not be in earnest, but was horrified shortly after when Florence—who had just taken a drink of water—said: "Oh this pain, it is burning me up, God forgive me, I am dying." The last words had scarcely been uttered when she expired. Medical aid was summoned but it was useless. The parents and relatives, especially Mrs. W. R. Anderson, an aunt at whose home Florence had lived for some time, were almost heart broken, at the fearful way in which the young lady had met death.

Mr. Hunt it seems, was almost beside himself with grief and mortification and endeavored to take summary vengeance on Edwards.

Tuesday evening about thirty of the leading citizens of Carlsbad met at the city hall and notified Jerome Edwards and one Martin Cook, a gambler, to leave town. They left on Wednesday morning train for parts unknown and it is said this locality will not longer tolerate them.

A letter was found written by Florence in which she stated that the hell she was going to could be no worse than the one she was leaving, that Laura (Mrs. W. R. Anderson) was the only person on earth she loved and that her younger sister should have anything she possessed. There was more in the letter but not of interest to the public.

Stockmen's Meeting.

All cattle, horse, sheep and goat owners of Eddy county are requested to meet with the undersigned at the court house in Carlsbad, Saturday, April 7th, at 1 o'clock p. m., to consider the taxation matter regarding live stock, and other personal property, with a view to dividing means whereby all property may be rendered for taxation.

Peter Corn
Sam B. Smith
Ed Toner
J. F. Denaway
W. W. Dannelley
A. D. Wilson
W. J. Barber

D. L. Kemp
C. W. Cowden
Albert Johnson
J. H. James
F. G. Tracy
R. Ohernus
J. D. Walker

Born: Saturday, March 24, 1900, to Mr. and Mrs. Monroe Kerr at Van Horn, Tex., a girl, Monroe at last accounts, was speeping high and talking loud. He and his wife will visit his parents in Carlsbad shortly.

Nothing could be of greater benefit to the county at present than a general reduction of the rate of taxation.

DEMOCRATIC CITY CONVENTION.

A Full Ticket Nominated—The Meeting Very Harmonious.

Saturday, March 24, 1900. The democrats of Carlsbad met in the court house at 8 p. m., by call of Chairman J. D. Walker, there being sixty one democrats present, when the following business was transacted.

Meeting called to order by Mr. Walker when John L. Emerson was elected chairman and W. E. Orr secretary. The chair stated the object of the meeting to be for the purpose of discussing matters of importance to the party, and especially in regard to the advisability of making nominations for city offices at coming city election.

On motion of M. J. Murray, seconded by Robt. Breeding, meeting proceeded to make nominations for city offices.

M. P. Kerr was placed in nomination for mayor by Murray, and on motion of D. R. Harkey the nomination was made by acclamation unanimously. Mr. Kerr accepted the nomination in a few well chosen words which were greeted with applause.

Nominations for city council being declared in order, by motion it was agreed that the nominations should be made separate for one councilman at a time, and that a majority vote be necessary to secure nomination.

Cowden nominated Henry Angell for council, Harkey nominated Dr. Whitcher and Mulane nominated Wm. G. Woerner. Theo. Kerr and Harvey Hess were appointed tellers, the result of the first ballot being: Woerner 23, Whitcher 21; Angell 17. On second vote the result was: Whitcher 33; Woerner 28. Whitcher was declared the nominee and on motion his nomination was made unanimous.

For second member of the council W. H. Angell was nominated by Harkey and W. G. Woerner was also nominated by J. S. Crozier, Teller appointed and the result was: Woerner 37; Angell 29. On motion of Col. Griffin the nomination of Woerner was made unanimous.

For recorder, Ed Orr was nominated by Dr. Whitcher and on motion the nomination was made unanimous and by acclamation.

For member of board of education C. W. Cowden was nominated by Stewart, the nomination being unanimous.

After considerable discussion on the law in regard to whether city marshal was an appointive or elective office, the chair declared nominations in order for marshal.

D. D. Clark was nominated by Murray; Lee Cook by Crozier; W. E. King by Kemp. On first ballot: Clark 27; King 24; Cook 11. On second ballot: Clark 30; King 27; Jas. Lorton 1.

U. S. Bateman moved that the chairman tie the ticket and emblem, the motion, with the probate clerk, motion prevailed.

The meeting then adjourned.

J. L. Emerson has moved his insurance and notary office to the room recently vacated by the tailor at the lively stable corner.

"The truly happy, who are they?" is Pastor Powell's question at the Baptist church Sunday at 11 a. m.

The fire is bright, the biscuit light and perfect as you see. The combination, "Shifting the Best" And Pardee's XTC.

Good photographs as low as \$1.00 a dozen at the tent.

Of all the brands of flour that's made I'm sure as sure can be. There is not one that compares With Pardee's XTC.

To the Public.

I have purchased Mr. Stone's interest in the meat market and will handle Kansas corn fed beef until cattle get fat in this country.

W. H. ANGELL.

To allay pain, subdue inflammation, heal foul sores and ulcers, the most satisfactory results are obtained by using Ballard's Snow Liniment. Price 25 and 50 cts. For sale at Eddy Drug Co.

Good work at the blue photo tent.

W. A. KERR



DEALER IN

General Merchandise

FANCY GROCERIES
A SPECIALTY.

Perfumes

We carry the finest line of perfumes made.

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.

Choir Practice.

Members of the church and their friends who wish to join the choir or in any way assist in the singing, are requested to meet at the Methodist church this evening at 7:30 for practice.

Sunday Trains Will Run.

To-morrow, April 1st, train service will be again instituted, on the same time as trains run during the week, on the P. V. & N. E.

The stockmen who have called a meeting for Saturday, April 7, represent a large number of the stock of Eddy county. At this meeting it is hoped an agreement may be made among owners to give in the full number of cattle, horses, sheep and goats for taxation also that a petition may be started for presentation at the next session of the legislature to repeal the law exempting irrigation works from taxation. Also that something may be done to take the present law into court and obtain a decision as to whether or not the law exempting ditches and irrigation works from taxation is valid. The present law is to ambiguous to understand, but it is very evident from its wording that when the law was passed in 1893, that the legislature deemed its limit to be six years on all works, then under construction. If this view is held by the courts, then the ditches, reservoirs, etc. of this county are subject to taxation, let all owners of personal property be on hand next Saturday and no doubt general good will, will prevail and much good will be accomplished.

The pastry cook no more looks sad But happy as can be. Her bakery pies on yonder shelf, Are made from Pardee's XTC.

T. E. Blackmore completed the loading of his drug stock on a car last Saturday and departed for El Paso where he expects to open up April 2nd. Mr. Blackmore was a resident of Carlsbad for ten years and had many friends who much regret to lose him and his very estimable lady.

PENDLETON & CO.

Livery, Feed & Exchange
....Stable....



Good Rigs at Reasonable Rates.

CALLED HENCE.

Death of Thomas Barfield in San Angelo last Sunday night.

The following account of the death of Thomas Barfield a brother of W. J. Barfield of this place is from the Standard of San Angelo, Tex.

Thomas Barfield died here last Sunday night, his death occurring about 11:30 o'clock in his apartments in the Lasker building.

Mr. Barfield had been sick and incapacitated for any work for the past four months, and his death was not unexpected to his relatives and friends. He was 51 years of age and was never married. He had been for many years a resident of this country, coming out here twenty years ago, from Karnes county, and was well known among the cattlemen of this section. He had, for some time previous to his death, been in the employ of Willis Johnson.

The deceased left two brothers and a sister here, Cos and Albert Barfield and Mrs. Emma Lawton, also a brother, William Barfield, in Carlsbad, New Mexico and a sister in Karnes county Tex.

The funeral services took place at 4 o'clock Monday afternoon, conducted by Rev. F. M. Masters, the interment in the city cemetery. Peace to his ashes.

First class printers and first class printing at the CURRENT office.

Baptist College.

The Baptists of New Mexico are making preparations to establish a denominational college for the Territory, and every indication points to its location at Alamogordo, where they have established a printing office and church paper, the New Mexico Baptist, as a preliminary step. It is estimated the buildings will cost \$100,000 and the college will be first class in every respect. —Alamogordo News.

Carlsbad could have the college if the Baptists here would erect the building. We have at least enough Baptists who could erect a \$20,000 structure and not miss the money, among them C. W. Cowden, Wm. Leek, H. J. Hammond and Tom Cowden not to say anything about the assistance probable from other sources, if the good and rich Baptists would lead off. The Baptist Educational Association agree to endow the college with from a quarter to a half million dollars if the local Baptists would start the ball rolling. Efforts have been made in other directions to acquire institutions for this section, but as there is no other society representing so great a volume of money as the Baptists every thing has felt through. Now let the people who are most interested, come through and Carlsbad will have the Baptist college, for there is no doubt if the Baptists do what they should all others will be more than liberal.

No more distress when neighbor calls

To take a cup of tea—
For in the box the cake is made
From Pardee's XTC.

The taxpayers meeting last Saturday, though rather slim, resulted in much good on account of the awakening of the stock owners to the fact that something must be done and done quickly. All agree that it is unfair to make a scapegoat of the assessor for the purpose of screening the tax dodgers. Neither the assessor or the board are to blame for all this dodging, instead, those who do the dodging are at fault, for if the assessor and board were to be constituted a secret service commission to ferret out the exact amount of property owned by each resident of the county, there would be no need of an audit to the schedule of property as given in by the tax payers. Let it be made known that it is dangerous to make a false oath and there will be no tax dodging.

J. S. Crozier.

REAL ESTATE AGENT
Taxes Paid
Houses for Rent and Sale
Farms and Ranch Property for Sale

Not connected with any corporation.

Politix collectors only employed.

The Town Marshal Should be Elected Not Appointed.

OFFICE OF GATEWOOD & BATEMAN.
Carlsbad N. M., March 27, 1900.

Mr. John Emerson,
Chm., Town Dem. Ex. Com.,
Carlsbad, N. M.,

Dear Sir:—
Referring to your inquiry—made, as you say, preparatory to having the tickets printed for the next town election—as to whether a town marshal should, under the law be elected by the people or be appointed by the board of trustees, we beg to say that we have made a thorough examination of the law of this territory relating to the organization and government of incorporated towns, and also of the orders of the board of commissioners of Eddy county incorporating the town of Eddy (New Carlsbad); and that from said examination it is our opinion that if the town of Eddy was ever legally incorporated at all—about which there is a possible doubt—a town marshal should be elected at the next ensuing election.

The order of the board of county commissioners, entered early in 1890, itself recites, in substance, that it is made under and by virtue of the act of the legislature of 1884 providing for the organization and government of cities and towns and of the amendment to the first section thereof, passed in 1891; this amendment, however, so far as the present inquiry is concerned, merely reduces the minimum population with which a town may incorporate from 2000 to 1000, and should not be confounded with the general act of 1891 providing for the incorporation and government of towns and villages, hereinafter referred to as Eddy, as well before as contemporaneous with and subsequent to the order of the board of commissioners incorporating the town, shows conclusively that it was the purpose and effort of all concerned to incorporate under no other law than that of 1884, as amended. Therefore, it follows that the town was either incorporated under said act of 1884 or it was not legally incorporated at all. But there is no disposition in any quarter, so far as we know, to question the legality of the incorporation procedure. Hence, for the purposes of the act of 1884 and the amendments thereto, such being the case, section 81 of said act, as amended by section 1 of the act of February 25, 1899 (C. L., 1897, §2474) requires that a town marshal shall be elected at each annual election, who shall hold his office until his successor is elected and qualified. His name should go on the ticket with the names of the candidates for trustees and the candidate for recorder. In passing, and by way of digression, it may be remarked that under section 81 of said act of 1884 all subordinate officers of the board of trustees are required to be elected by the people at each annual election.

The amendatory act of the last legislature (1899) requiring town marshals to be appointed by boards of trustees relates solely to towns incorporated under the act of the legislature of 1891 providing for the incorporation of towns and villages. But Eddy, as stated above, was incorporated under said city and town act of 1884, not under the town and village act of 1891, hence said amendatory act of 1899, requiring the town marshal to be appointed by the board, does not apply to us.

However, it might possibly be contended that said town and village act of 1891 superseded said city and town act of 1884 in so far as the two relate to the same subject matter, namely, towns, both being general acts, especially, as the act of 1891 provides that all acts and parts of acts inconsistent or in conflict therewith are thereby repealed; which contention, if correct, would bring the town marshal under said amendatory act of 1899 and make his office appointive instead of elective. But this view, in our opinion, would not be safe to act upon. In the absence of a decision of the courts sustaining it, it would, in effect, be assuming that the act of 1891 had been repealed by the act of 1884 in so far as towns, as contradistinguished from cities, are concerned, long before the town of Eddy was incorporated, and that therefore Eddy was never legally incorporated at all. In this view the incorporation, as we now have it, would exist only by prescription, or long user, under section 1709 of the compiled laws of 1884, and would be governed as well by the act of 1891 and its amendment as by such provisions of the act of 1884 and its amendments as should be held not to have been repealed by the act of 1891 and the amendments thereto.

But as we have said, the safer course is to elect the town marshal and all other subordinate officers of the board; and we believe this is the sounder view. Respectfully,
GATEWOOD & BATEMAN.

Pecos Items.

J. W. Conway will arrive tomorrow on his way from Fort Worth in Carlsbad, where he goes to straighten up his business affairs preparatory to his departure for a visit to Ireland. Mr. Conway has not been in Ireland for about twenty-seven years, and expects to find the country, the people, the customs, everything in fact, much different to what they were when he left there in 1873.

E. L. Collins left the first of the week for Captain, N. M., where he will establish a branch house to his furniture and undertaking establishment here.—Times

The tent photographer guarantees his work to please all who come.

Jno. Franklin has been attending business here the past week. He leaves for El Paso today.

THE CURRENT.
WM. H. MULLANE
Official Paper of Eddy County.
Published every Saturday at Carlsbad, N. M., and printed at the Carlsbad Press.
Saturday, May 21, 1900.
Subscription Rates.
Weekly by mail one dollar in advance.
By mail twelve months \$12.00.
Town Democratic Ticket



M. P. KEHR
For Mayor.
CHAS. M. WHICHER
W. G. WOERNER
For Trustees.
C. W. COWDEN
For Member Board of Education.
W. E. ORR
For Recorder.
D. D. CHARR
For Marshal.

During the late war and since its close, dispatches regarding England's attitude toward the United States have been constantly appearing in a large number of British and American newspapers. These dispatches were sent out with the view of creating the impression that France, Germany and Russia were ready to intervene in the interest of Spain, and were only held in check by the knowledge that England would array her self on our side in the event of such contingency.

Acting on the theory that a lie, if told often enough, will in the end do duty for the truth, a small but noisy group of Americans are constantly referring to these statements in support of their contention that out of pure gratitude we should support England's position in South Africa, become her ally, and relieve the tension of her present isolated situation in Europe.

A great deal of maudlin sentimentality has been uttered since the beginning of this pro-British campaign in the United States, which has been anything but flattering to our national pride.

What has been the object, I ask, of this subservience to a European power who has been always our consistent and nothing enemy? Why should American citizens be so anxious to credit England with part of our victories during the late war, and attribute to her moral support, the achievements of our army and navy? How insufferably truckling in spirit appear citizens who make use of a statement branded time and again, by the highest authorities, as a falsehood, which has the effect of exhibiting their country before the world as a protracted weakling.

It is my intention in this article to show that this so-called condition was not of continental, but of English manufacture; that it found its origin in papers notoriously under the British Foreign office, for the purpose of working an unscrupulous imposture upon the credulity of the American people. This fact I will prove by the unanimous voice of the ambassadors of powers directly concerned, by the statement of our Secretary of State, John Hay, and also by the reiterated statements of our own Ambassadors accredited at Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg. I will show that at no time during the war with Spain did England decline to join the other powers in a move for intervention. I will show that no such action on the part of Great Britain ever took place, and that the impeachment of the continued friendliness of the other powers is due to a carefully planned conspiracy of the pro-English news agencies. At no time was there a purpose on the part of the great powers to interpose against the United States, so that there was never an occasion for such a demonstration of English friendship as has been an assiduously presented. The story although very widely circulated and generally accepted as a fact, is nothing less than a pure fabrication, and for the truth of history, as well as for the removal of the groundless reflection upon the attitude of the European powers, it should no longer be accepted as a part of the records of the war.

The ambassadors and the other high authorities I quote do not give merely their own personal opinions, but the facts learned during their visits to Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg. I feel that it is but simple justice to these powers that the consistent friendship they maintained to the United States throughout every period of the war, and continue to maintain toward this government, should not be obscured by the fiction as to the exceptional friendship of the government of Her Britannic Majesty.

Upon the outbreak of the late war, England set to work the springs of her

Windmills!

Eclipse and Star.

Well Casing and Piping.

Tin and Galvanized
... Iron Work.

Tracy & McEwan.

Journalistic machinery in the European capitals to prejudice continental opinion against the United States. At the same time in order to fan the flame of whatever disaffection existed toward America she incitedly spread rumors of an understanding between Washington and London.

The leading correspondents at the European capital are Englishmen, and most of the news passes through London to America. The correspondents were carefully instructed to select for transmission here the utterances of the most rabid anti-American newspapers, papers which have always had the reputation of being conspicuously close to the English foreign office.

This journalistic campaign is an old trick of John Bull, and has been frequently worked before, but in no case so flagrant or so successfully, as during the Hispano-American war.

Every ridiculous claim called for from London, purporting to represent continental opinion, was published here with sterling headlines, while the views of reputable newspapers were hidden away in the most obscure corner. Our papers seem to have fallen into the trap so cleverly laid, and joined with interest in the British campaign of palaver, bombast, and hypocrisy.

The "Literary Digest," an impartial review of the papers of the world, said, upon this point, during the early stages of the war:

Owing to the want of a direct cable, the news from America and vice versa passes through English hands, and the Germans receive the British of taking unfair use of this advantage. As for the Associated Press it is asserted that the agency supplies numerous falsehoods regarding Germany and that denials are generally ignored.

This fraud and cheat upon the public mind early showed its fruit, because continental criticism of the United States increased in direct ratio to the wave of manufactured English emotion in our behalf.

Responsible papers in Germany and France were not inimical to the United States. During the second month of the war, cables dispatches appeared in New York Herald which seemed to indicate that England's game was being seen through. I quote from an editorial in that paper, which was forced to admit that the origin of continental hostility to America was mainly attributed to the British agencies. The Herald says:

"The fact is noted that England is accused of having incited the present unpleasantness between France and the United States, and it is entirely significant that the German press—as noted in a special cable dispatch from Berlin to the Herald this morning—summarily charges the correspondence of the English newspapers with mounting antipathy toward the United States and Germany."

The special Berlin correspondent of the New York Journal says:

"Diplomats here emphatically express their irritation over the persistent reports, emanating from English sources, of strained German-American relations."

Mrs. MacMahon the well known Russian correspondent says:

"In this present instance the Vienna agencies are obviously working in concert with similar agencies in London, with a view to convincing the United States that they have not a friend on earth save England. But what use has the United States of anybody's friendship in the present emergency?"

Finally let me say that the correspondents of London papers here continually cabled to the continent every article hostile to Russia, France and Germany for the purpose of arousing irritation against us in those countries. When we recall the insulting and abusive attitude of a large element of the American press against these powers during the Spanish war we should not wonder that there is a bitter feeling in some parts of Europe against us. The marvel is that it is not stronger.

THE ATTITUDE OF FRANCE.

France, it was said, assumed the initiative looking for a concerted action of the powers, and because Spain pleaded her interests and her subjects under the protection of the diplomatic and consular agents of that government, additional color seemed to be lent to the fiction. But what was the attitude of the late lamented president, of M. Caron the French ambassador to this country, and M. Hanotaux, the then minister of foreign affairs, during the period of those alleged continental negotiations? We have the authority of our ambassa-

dor, General Horace Porter, in interviews, public addresses and communications to this government, that France adhered to the strict line of neutrality that reports to the contrary were malicious fabrications. In regard to the alleged coalition, M. Cambon and M. Hanotaux, as well as Gen. Porter denied in the most unqualified terms any knowledge of such a proceeding. President McKinley has been outspoken in his commendation of M. Cambon for the tact, delicacy and wisdom with which he handled the difficult negotiations during the war, and leading up to the signing of the protocol.

Upon his return from the preliminary meeting of the Venezuela arbitration committee in Paris, Mr. Justice Brewer was interviewed:

"From the public men I have met in France," he said, "and from others, I have heard nothing but the most cordial feeling was expressed toward the United States. No far as I have been able to judge from my visit the French are quite as friendly toward the United States as the English."

Le Clair one of the chief journals of Paris, discussing England's relations with American affairs, and the unfriendly attitude of the United States toward Germany, throws the responsibility on the English press saying:

"We know the experience of the London papers and postmasters in this kind of work, and cannot forget that in the beginning of the Hispano-American war, we also were the victims of the misleading information of these sheets whose lies and calumnies almost succeeded in misleading the American public opinion. At the present moment Germany is the victim of British journalism, which ably second the foreign office's efforts to embroil the United States with European powers for the purpose of associating more closely America and England."

The aftermath of this propaganda of slander and deception is seen by the views given in the Herald, by a French diplomat. The New York Herald says under date of January 18:

A distinguished French diplomat, who has given careful study to the history and political economy of the United States, this morning gave his explanation of the French state of mind on the subject.

"If France were convinced," he said, "that the United States had an independent policy of its own, it would applaud the French see in America only a foe of the United States. We should like to see the sea divided, not united, under the Anglo-Saxon flag against the world, and that is why thoughtful Frenchmen regret that the United States should quit the isolation of the days of Washington."

THE ATTITUDE OF GERMANY.

Germany was the victim of the news bureaus of England for a considerable time during the war, and for that reason I shall discuss her attitude toward us at greater length.

In the memorable debate which took place upon this subject in the Reichstag, Herr von Bismarck, the imperial secretary of state on foreign affairs, directed attention to the relations of amity which have existed for upward of a century between Prussia and this government.

During our revolution, Frederick the Great referred to the passage of the Hessians hired by George III, through his dominions, and he was one of the first European sovereigns to recognize the independence of the American colonies. He was also one of the chief promoters

Arthur R. O'Quinn,

Dealer in—

Ice and
Wholesale
Beer.

Agent for Schlitz and Anheuser-Busch
Brewing companies

Lumber Yard.

A. N. PRATT, Prop'r.

Lumber,
Lath,
Shingles,
Doors,
Mouldings,
Pickets,
Sash, Etc.

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

of The League of Nations, formed by the northern powers to apply pressure upon the British government to sign the peace of 1763. During the rebellion when Louis Napoleon tried to bring about a joint intervention in behalf of the confederacy, Prussia and the other German states made no secret of their friendship for the Confederate States, and the German capitalists subscribed for large quantities of our bonds at a time when the people of Great Britain were lending money to the seceding states. During the continuance of 1870-71, Germany placed the lives and property of her subjects under the protection of our representatives.

In addition to such proofs of amity we have 20,000,000 people of German extraction in our republic a far greater number than belong to the mythical Anglo-Saxon race.

During the early weeks of the war, owing to the persistent attacks inspired by British influences, appearing in a section of the American press upon the German government, Herr Von Holleben, the German ambassador, called twice upon the president and protested against the sympathetic impeachment of the good faith of his government. This unusual departure in diplomatic procedure was subsequently repeated on several occasions during the later developments of the war, and at each visit President McKinley warmly assured Dr. Von Holleben that he and his cabinet were perfectly satisfied with the attitude of Germany, and were not at all influenced by the irresponsible utterances of the sensational and subsidized press upon both sides of the Atlantic.

The Hon. Andrew D. White, our ambassador at the court of Emperor William had peculiar facilities for discovering the feeling of the Kaiser's government, and in notable speeches delivered in Leipzig and Berlin, he vigorously denounced the statements appearing in certain newspapers as baseless. He was equally emphatic in his declaration that no combination, organized or individual had been attempted by any continental government for the purpose of interfering or neutralizing the force of the United States' position in the Hispano-American war.

So bitterly were the attacks upon Germany by American newspapers and public men resented by the American colony in Munich, that they held a meeting on January 24, 1899, and denounced the anti-German expressions used in the press and house of representatives. It was decided at this meeting to send up a protest and send it to the government at Washington, accompanied by a declaration that no animosity against America existed in Germany.

The Zolnische Zeitung, in its issue of January 30, 1899, commenting upon the assertion of General Woodford that continental Europe was ready to interfere with the plans of the United States, except for England, said: "The idea that there is any European anti-American coalition is a mere figment of the imagination. Certainly Germany, France and Russia, from the very outset of complications, resolved to maintain the strictest neutrality."

Finally, we have had the debate in the Reichstag, to which I have previously alluded, in which the members of all political parties vied with one another, and with the ministers of the government, in expressing good will and friendliness toward our government and our country.

There is no doubt that Admiral Von Diederichs in the Philippines displayed a want of tact and an officiousness that was altogether unnecessary, but the moment that the Kaiser was made aware of the situation he relieved him of his command and exalted his own brother Prince Henry. What further reparation could the German emperor have made? (To be continued.)

The Democratic executive committee for Eddy county will meet this afternoon at the court house to set a date for primaries or mass convention of democrats to decide on primaries or delegate convention. Mr. Gatewood has been appointed from this precinct in place of T. J. Welch who has left town. Ed Hansey represents the Plains in place of R. P. Robertson who has gone to Texas. The other members are Peter Corn, Seven Rivers, C. Dishman Malaga and Whitaker Hope. The question of primaries and convention will be settled shortly and no matter which wins it is hoped all good democrats will abide by the decision that a united and harmonious party may confront the party of tariff robbery and imperialism at the November election.

The king has sent some of his most corrupt and tyrannical courtiers to rule and rob Cuba, and they are doing it in excellent form and are forcing the Cubans into discontent so as to get an excuse to send an army and whip them and then annex the island. That is the good office of peace maker which King McKinley assumed. No province of ancient Rome was worse ruled or robbed than has been poor Cuba under the rule of King McKinley. But pay-day will come to this nation, just as it comes to all nations that fall justice. —Girard (Kan.) Appeal.

You can be cheerful and happy only when you are well. If you feel "out of sorts" take Herbine, it will brace you up. Price, 50 cts. For sale at Eddy Drug Co.

THE
Parlor Saloon,
Conway & Camp,
Proprietors.

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. Seary 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.

LAWRENCEBURG, Anderson Co., Ky., 1891.

TO THE TRADE:
My brand was selected for use at U. S. Marine Hospital at Washington, D. C., after being analyzed by the eminent chemist, W. M. New, over eighty seven samples of the leading brands of Kentucky, Maryland and Pennsylvania. It should be borne in mind that in this department of the government service the sample appear in plain bottles, without marks of any kind, and the number of prominent brands is a record that few distillers can show. The water used in the manufacture of this whisky is from the noted Bell Springs in Anderson county, Ky., which stands at a temperature of 56 degrees the year round, with a supply inexhaustible. This water is at all times clear. I will further state that I have never had a single barrel returned.
Very Respectfully,
J. S. SEARY.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

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

McLenathen & Tracy.

Carlsbad, New Mexico.

J. F. MATHESON.

Grain-Commission Warehouse.
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U. S. MEAT MARKET,

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

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We are Not the Only People That
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People Want!

Rose Valley, Canadian Club, Mt. Vernon and
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WHOLESALE AND
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ALL KINDS OF SAUSAGE AND
MEATS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

General Packing House.

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BLACKSMITH
and
Wagon maker.

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

HORSE SHOEING GUARAN
TEED AT ROCK BOTTOM
PRICES.

Canon St. Op. Current
Office.

Feed and Livery Corral
in connection. Accommoda-
tion and satisfaction, guaran-
teed.

CARLSBAD CURRENT.

CARLSBAD, NEW MEXICO.

In case there is a slump in the diamond business, Cecil Rhodes might find employment in the museums as the \$10,000,000 prize beauty.

They have put a St. Louis man in jail on a charge of insanity because he believes he is in hell. The only trouble with that poor fellow is that he's too candid.

Hiding the heart of malice does not in itself free the hands from cruelty. A man may act cruelly from malice, but he may act just as cruelly from sheer coldness. He that would be kind must not only be delivered from the spirit of hate, he must be filled with the spirit of love. If the hands are never to be cruel, the heart must never be cold.

In the enterprising city of Buenos Ayres automobile carriages are no uncommon sight, in the form both of private vehicles and of delivery wagons. Cycle roads now radiate from Buenos Ayres to a distance of sixty and seventy miles in the surrounding country, and under the care of the Argentine Touring club these roads are reserved for the use of bicycles and automobiles.

A young missionary far in the interior of China received for baptism a little child. The name given was Moo Dee, so unusual a combination that the minister asked its origin. "I have heard of your man of God, Moo Dee," was the reply. "In our dialect Moo means love and Dee God. I would have my child, too, love God." Mr. Moody was not a Chinese, but his name told in that language the secret of his life.

The manager of an immense business declares that it costs his house twenty thousand dollars a year simply to correct errors in invoices and other papers—mistakes due to poor writing and poor English, for which employees are responsible. "Some stenographers need but the idea to turn out the perfect letter," said he, "while others are a means of grace because they try the patience." The money lost because of ignorance and carelessness in that single house would pay the salaries of a considerable body of teachers in secondary schools whose pupils are supposed to learn how to write plainly and speak correctly.

A situation involving some tension has arisen out of a conflict of interests between the live stock companies and the frontier settlers. The companies wish to continue their occupancy of the great plains of the West as cattle ranges, and are urging the government to lease them to the highest bidders. The settlers wish the lands subdivided for homes and farms, and protest that they shall still be held open to individual purchase or to private entry under the homestead law, which gives 160 acres to each actual occupant who makes certain improvements. The governor of Nebraska invites other Western governors to a conference in the interest of the settlers.

Details of the sudden eruption from the central crater of Mount Etna, last July, are gradually coming to light through scientific reports. One of the most striking phenomena of the outbreak was the formation of an "eruptive pine" or "cloud-tree" directly above the crater. A famous example of these volcanic smoke-trees is that which was seen standing over Vesuvius during the destruction of Pompeii. But Etna is a far mightier and loftier volcano than Vesuvius. The verge of its great crater is nearly 11,000 feet above sea level, and the "eruptive pine" last July rose more than 16,000 feet above the crater. It was finally blown off by the wind, hiding the sun as it drifted away in an elongated black cloud.

An era of good feeling has begun to make its appearance among the various denominations professing Christianity. It is now not an infrequent occurrence in any of the large cities to see priests of the Methodist, Presbyterian, Catholic, Baptist churches, etc., in conference discussing reform topics. But just as this happy state of affairs begins to show on the horizon of the church world, J. Alexander Dowie has made his appearance at the head of a sect which threatens to grow into great proportions under the title of the Zion. Zion has set its face against all other denominations and has begun the construction of the city of Zion on the banks of Lake Michigan. The rapid strides being made by Dowieism has surprised church men generally. The real secret seems to be in its social and co-operative features. One of the corner-stones is a bank to which members may bring their money and check it out at pleasure. This feature may be adopted by other churches.

At a dinner given by a political club in New York recently a man who is unusually young for one who has attained to such prominence in his profession was for the first time in his life set down for a response to one of the toasts. When at last he was called on, his beardless face flushed and his manner was very embarrassed. Nevertheless he stood up and thus delivered himself: "Gentlemen, before I entered this room I had an excellent speech prepared. Only God and myself knew what I was going to say. Now God alone knows." And he sat down.

THE KENTUCKY PLOT.

Wharton Golden Implicates a Number of Leading Republicans.

Frankfort, Ky., March 25.—John Powers told me they had two negroes here to kill Goebel. They were Herker Smith and Dick Coombs.

This statement was made yesterday by Wharton Golden, a tall, consumptive looking Kentucky mountaineer, while on the witness stand in the preliminary examination of Secretary of State Caleb Powers, charged with conspiracy to kill Goebel.

Golden told a story of the events leading up to the murder that, if substantiated, will, in the minds of those connected with the prosecution at least, probably go far toward proving the contents of the commonwealth that the murder was the result of a plan in which several prominent men were involved.

Frankfort, March 25.—Whether the defense will seek to impeach Golden's testimony in this preliminary examination is not known, as the attorneys for the defense will not talk on the subject, but unless such attempt is made, the commonwealth will rest its case, both County Attorney Polsgrove and Attorney Campbell being satisfied that enough evidence has been presented to hold the defendant on the charges.

Golden, who claims to have been a friend of Secretary Powers and his brother, John Powers, for years, gave testimony that was particularly damaging to John Powers, but he also brought in the names of many others, including Charles Finley, W. H. Culton and Governor Taylor, in his story of the bringing of the mountaineers to Frankfort previous to the assassination. Governor Taylor, however, was not directly implicated, and the attorneys for the commonwealth intimated to-day that they do not expect to have his name brought forth prominently in the story of the alleged conspiracy.

TWO MEN LYNCHED.

A Virginia Town Disgraced by the Action of a Mob.

Richmond, Va., March 25.—The series of exciting events in Greenville county the past week culminated to-day in a double lynching at Emporia. Both Cotton, the negro who, according to his confession, killed Sanders, and O'Grady, the white man who was with him in the cabin when the murder occurred, were hanged by a mob, variously estimated at from 1,500 to 2,000 strong.

This morning the sheriff of the county discharged from duty the military that had been sent from this city at his request, and Major Cutchings, in command of the troops, notified Governor Tyler, stating at the same time that he thought if the prisoners were left unprotected by the military they would be lynched. The governor replied as follows:

"The responsibility is on the sheriff. If he orders you to withdraw, you can do nothing but obey. We have done everything possible to uphold law and prevent mob violence, and the still prevalent rumor, every day necessary."

Accordingly Major Cutchings ordered his men and started for Richmond. This was about 11 o'clock. Hardly was the train out of sight when a mob entered the jail, took Cotton, hanged him to the limb of a tree and fired forty bullets into his body.

Later, despite the protests of cooler heads, who claimed that the guilt of the white man had not been established, another crowd, composed largely of negroes, entered the jail, overcame the resistance of the few that tried to protect O'Grady, took him out and hanged him also.

Record of Tract Society.

Washington, March 25.—The meeting of the American Tract Society was held this afternoon. Rev. Judson Swift, field secretary at New York, presented a report of the society's work and Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, D. D., of New York, delivered an eloquent address.

The secretary's report stated that the society has issued at home and in the foreign field 15,300 distinct publications. It has printed in the Spanish language, Christian literature to the amount of 3,117,000 pages. It has circulated also during the past year 6,800 copies of the Spanish hymn book, the demand for Spanish literature being always in advance of the means to supply. During the past two years over 8,000,000 pages have been circulated in the army and navy. The distribution of Christian literature in the Mormon homes of Utah through the Colporteur wagon and missionaries is of great importance.

Carnegie's New Company.

Trenton, N. J., March 25.—The Carnegie company, the formation of which has resulted from the conference of Andrew Carnegie and H. C. Frick to settle the business differences between them, was incorporated here to-day. The capital is \$100,000,000, and the stock is all subscribed.

The principal subscribers and the number of shares of each are: Andrew Carnegie, 50,370; Henry Phlips, 17,220; H. C. Frick, 15,484; Charles M. Schwab, 18,022; Francis T. F. Lovejoy, Pittsburgh, 7,024.

The remaining stock is subscribed by thirty persons, most of whom hold less than 500 shares. The par value of each share of capital stock is \$1,000. The state receives \$32,000 for filing the incorporation and the annual franchise tax will be \$11,750.

CALL TO SILVER MEN.

The Convention Will Be Held at Kansas City July 4th.

Duluth, Minn., March 25.—Chairman Charles A. Towne of the national committee of the Silver Republican party has issued the following call for a national convention:

"Pursuant to a resolution of the national committee of the Silver Republican party at its meeting in the city of Chicago, on the 20th day of November, 1890, a national convention of said party is hereby called to meet in the Coates opera house at Kansas City, Missouri, at 12 o'clock noon, on Thursday, the 4th day of July, 1900, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for president and vice president of the United States, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said convention."

A cordial invitation to attend or to be represented at this convention is hereby extended to all electors in the United States who in 1896 left the Republican party and opposed its platform and ticket because of the abandonment by that party of its traditional policy of bimetallism; and also to all present members of that organization, who by its adoption of the gold standard, by its retirement of the greenbacks, by its surrender to banks of the government function of issuing money, and its other numerous acts of recreancy to the principles and traditions of the best days of the Republican party, have been convinced that the party of Lincoln no longer exists, and who are prepared to recognize the duties of patriotism as superior to all party obligations.

"Instructions and suggestions will immediately be sent to the various state and territorial organizations respecting the method of selecting delegations to the national convention."

"CHARLES A. TOWNE, Chairman National Committee, Silver Republican Party."

MAFEKING'S HOPE GONE.

Both Relief Forces Checked by the Boers.

London, March 25.—The latest news from Colonel Plumer, who is trying to relieve Mafeking, reports a Boer victory and Colonel Plumer's retreat. The fate of Mafeking is a source of great worry to England and its relief seems almost impossible, as neither Plumer nor Methuen seems to be able to make any material advance. Colonel Plumer's advance guard, under Colonel Bodie, did not quite reach Pitsani, as reported, but finding the Boers occupying Pitsani, formed a camp six miles south of Labatani on the 15th. The Boers attacked him, driving Colonel Bodie back upon Labatani.

On Friday, the 16th, after an artillery engagement, Colonel Plumer retired north under cover of darkness and is now at the Crocodile pool's base. His hospital has been brought back to Gaberones.

All hope of help for Colonel Baden-Powell, a Colonel Plumer's Rhodesian scout, is dispipated by his retreat, since he is where he was reported two months ago. He will have his hands full preventing the tearing up of the railroad northward, and if the Boers are in strong force he may have hard work to avoid falling into their hands. Methuen's relief force from Kimberley is still held at Fourteen Streams, 167 miles from Mafeking, where everybody is on quarter rations and the only meat is horseflesh. Baden-Powell's chances of rescue now are looked upon by competent authorities as about one in a hundred. General French's cavalry division is in battle east of Bloemfontein, according to a message from Cape Town.

LOOKS LIKE A GIGANTIC DEAL.

Officials of Five Great Railways Hold a Secret Conference.

Kansas City, March 24.—The recent rumors of a big railroad consolidation involving the Union Pacific, the Chicago & Alton, the Illinois Central and the Kansas City Southern, the latter road being the reorganized Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf, were revived here to-day, when it became known that high officials of all these lines were holding a secret conference in Kansas City.

Among those participating in the conference were J. H. Fulton, president of the Chicago & Alton; Horace G. Burt, president of the Union Pacific; E. H. Harriman, president of the Oregon Short Line and director in the Union Pacific, the Chicago & Alton and the Illinois Central; and one of the controlling spirits in the management of the Kansas City Southern.

The stories of a pending consolidation are denied, but among railroad men not directly interested the probability of such a combine is much discussed. Especial stress is laid upon the fact that the same capitalists are largely interested in all the properties and that the Union Pacific and the Chicago & Alton are already working under close traffic relations.

Puerto Rico's People Starve.

Ponce, Puerto Rico, March 24.—The situation here is now more serious than it has been at any time before since the terrible hurricane. In many places the poor are starving. The price of rice, beans and codfish has increased from fifty to 100 per cent. Demonstrations against the delay of the United States government in settling open questions have recently been held at Mayaguez, Yague, Arecibo, Aguadilla, Pajardo, Juana Diaz, Guayama and many other towns. The people are unable to understand the delay and they condemn all Americans indiscriminately. Bad feeling is arising which it will take years to overcome. Even riots are threatened. Trouble is almost inevitable unless the tension is relieved. Even wealthy land owners cannot command ready cash and many Americans are penniless, being glad to work for their board.

Austrians Would Stop the Guns.

Vienna, March 24.—Deputies Wolf and Lemisch have telegraphed to the premier, Dr. von Koerber, demanding that he take steps to stop the exportation of forty-five guns which are said to have left Skoda factory, Bohemia, on their way to Trieste. It being further alleged that they are intended for the use of the British forces in South Africa.

IN OLD KENTUCKY.

Lawyers Prepare to Fight and Audiences Run for the Windows.

Frankfort, Ky., March 27.—The most thrilling event of the examining trial of Republican Secretary of State Caleb Powers occurred this afternoon, shortly after three o'clock, and for a few minutes it looked as though serious trouble could not be prevented. Judge George Denny, for the defendant, in an argument upon the competency of a question, said:

"It is perfectly lawful for people to come here and to come armed. I came here several times myself."

He was referring to the crowd that was present at the mass meeting held in the state house yard just prior to Governor Goebel's assassination.

Colonel Campbell for the prosecution, replied that he did not consider it lawful and was surprised to know that Mr. Denny had come here armed. Denny denied such a statement and said he did not come armed. Campbell insisted that he had made the statement. Both men were much excited and spoke with vehemence, and with arms shaking, commenced to advance toward each other.

The court room was crowded and the audience evidently thought a fight was on and made a mad rush for the doors and windows, people falling over each other in their mad efforts to get out of the room. Several policemen and deputy sheriffs were crying for order and Judge Moore was bringing his sword down with terrific force and urging the people to take their seats. After five or ten minutes of the most exciting scenes since the assassination, quiet was restored.

Just as soon as the room began to grow orderly, ex-Governor Brown, one of the attorneys for the defense, whispered to Colonel Campbell, who promptly arose and apologized to Judge Denny and the court. Judge Denny replying in a happy speech. On an inspection of the record it was found that Colonel Campbell had misconstrued Judge Denny's statement.

At the conclusion of the examination of Golden, the commonwealth rested its case. It was stated last night that Mrs. Golden would also be introduced as a witness, but she was not put on the stand. It is stated that she is an unwilling witness.

LORD SALISBURY APOLOGIZES.

For Opening of Consul Macrum's Mail by a British Censor.

New York, March 27.—A special to the Journal and Advertiser from Washington says:

Lord Salisbury has apologized to the United States for the opening by the British censor at Durban of mail addressed to ex-Consul Charles E. Macrum, at Pretoria.

The apology will be sent to the House committee on foreign affairs by Secretary of State Hay when Mr. Macrum's case against the State Department is heard.

Bryan May Move to Texas.

Omaha, March 27.—A special to the Bee from Washington, D. C., says:

There is seemingly good reason for believing that William J. Bryan is quietly making arrangements to move to Texas in the event of his defeat for president.

The Texas delegation in Congress, and more particularly Senator Culberson and Representative Bailey, look upon Bryan's movements with considerable trepidation and see in his quiet trip to the Lone Star state much to arouse suspicion. Bryan's children are going to school in Austin. They are in love with the state, so it is said, as is also Mrs. Bryan. Colonel Bryan appears to the emotionalism of the southerners to a remarkable extent and in point of fact his temperament favors more of the South than of the North.

A Texas congressman to-day said that Mr. Bryan was the idol of his people and that should he meet defeat at the polls, losing Nebraska as well as the nation, he saw no other future for the Nebraska statesman than for him to move to the imperial commonwealth of Texas, and take up his residence with the people who honor him for the fight he made for silver.

"Should Bryan decide to move to Texas," said the congressman, "he would at once take a prominent place in the councils of the Democratic party, and so warm-hearted are our people over wrongs that it would not surprise me to see him displace Culberson, Clifton and Bailey in the leadership and become the dictator of Democratic politics in the Lone Star state. Bryan must realize that with Nebraska lost to him, he stands but little slow for future preferment and he can with honor to himself and to the state turn his eyes toward Texas, whose Democracy is unquestioned and unquenchable."

The Horlocker Case.

Hastings, Neb., March 27.—The feature of the Horlocker-Morey poisoning case to-day was the appearance of Mrs. Horlocker on the stand. She was greatly affected and when she left the stand she fainted. She told of the love passages between Morey and herself, saying that they frequently remained together in the law office after the others had left; that Morey called on her at the Blue river resort three times, and that at one time, when Mrs. Morey was away from home, she, at Morey's solicitation, accompanied him to his room. She protested, however, that there was at no time any immoral relations between them.

She also identified a locket containing Morey's picture and a lock of his hair which she had worn next to her heart. At times Mrs. Horlocker found it well nigh impossible to answer the questions put to her, burying her head in her hands and sobbing aloud.

Depositions of insanity experts were also read, in which the opinion was expressed that the defendant was insane when she sent Mrs. Morey the candy.

Cashier Ruins a Vermont Bank.

Rutland, Vt., March 27.—With its doors closed fast and its cashier, Charles W. Mussey, in jail, a defaulter for \$145,000, the Merchants' National Bank of this city, formerly one of the strongest institutions in the state, stands tonight on the verge of ruin, and its stockholders come to its assistance and help the remaining assets to pay off the \$351,000 due its depositors.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

What Congress is Doing.—Notes From the White House and the Departments.

The House committee on public lands has reported favorably the bill extending the provisions of the antitrust law to soldiers of the Spanish war and Philippine insurrection.

The Senate committee on naval affairs has agreed to report the bill for a Pacific cable which Senator Hale was authorized to draft at the last session of the committee and the report was later presented to the Senate. The bill provides for a present cable only to Honolulu, but declares a purpose to extend it in the future.

Ex-Governor McCord of Arizona, who recently came to Washington at the request of the Arizona Press Association to further Arizona's claim to statehood, states that there is no prospect of securing Arizona's admission at this session of Congress. "I have decided to give up for the present," said Governor McCord, "and will advise the people of Arizona not to press the matter until after Congress gets Puerto Rico, the Philippines and Cuba off its hands."

The House committee on public lands has reported a bill abolishing the payment of \$1.25 an acre on land taken up by settlers under the desert land act. The committee also reported favorably a bill to refund \$1.25 per acre to persons who have located under the preemption or homestead laws, and who have commuted their entries by cash payments to \$2.50 per acre where the lands located were within a railroad grant and the railroad was never built.

The Senate committee on appropriations has reported the urgency deficiency bill, carrying an appropriation of \$200,000 for continuing the work of the geological survey in stream gauging in the arid and semi-arid states. This work has been suspended by reason of the exhaustion of the appropriation caused by extra work of the survey during the drought period in California. Hydrographer Newell of the survey states that when the new appropriation is available considerable work will be done in Colorado and Wyoming.

After a spirited discussion, extending over three days, the Loud bill relating to second-class mail matter was recommended by the House to the committee on postoffice and post roads. The majority in favor of the motion to recommend was so decisive that it is regarded as unlikely that the measure will appear again during the present Congress. Mr. Loud said after the vote was announced that this was the third time and out, so far as he was concerned. The vote on the motion was 148 to 96, with 14 present and not voting. The bill is intended to exclude from the second-class postage rate all books and pamphlets.

The division of issue of the comptroller of the currency's office is sending new currency to national banks at the rate of more than a million dollars a day, and will continue to do so until the full amount which the banks are entitled under the new law has been furnished. Under the old law national banks were permitted to take out circulation to the maximum of ninety per cent. of the par value of the bonds deposited with the Treasury Department. The amount of bonds to secure circulation is about \$240,000. The new act permits the banks to take out circulation to the par value of these bonds, thus entitling them to about \$240,000 in excess of that they have heretofore enjoyed.

Ellis H. Roberts, treasurer of the United States, says that under the new currency law nearly \$12,000,000 of silver bullion must be immediately purchased by the mints for the coinage of 10, 25 and 50-cent pieces. The new law requires that the subsidiary silver shall hereafter be kept at \$100,000,000, which is an increase of \$24,000,000 (\$24,574,587), for the amount outstanding on the 1st of the month was \$75,425,413. The same law provides that hereafter all currency under the denomination of \$10 shall be standard silver dollars or certificates issued upon them. Therefore all greenbacks and other notes of \$1, \$2 and \$5 are to be retired and silver certificates substituted for them. This will require the coinage of about 120,000,000 new silver dollars within the next year or two.

The conference on the Puerto Rican appropriation bill have agreed upon a compromise measure. The Senate conferees receded from the Senate amendment limiting the appropriation to the revenues collected on Puerto Rican imports until the first of last January and restored the clause in the House bill applying to future revenues, reading as follows: "Together with any further customs revenue collected on importations from Puerto Rico since January 1, 1900, or that shall hereafter be collected under existing law."

The provision in the Senate amendment specifying the purpose for which the money shall be used is retained, but an addition is made declaring specifically that it shall be for the "aid and relief of the Puerto Ricans."

Mr. Foss of Illinois, who is acting as chairman of the committee on naval affairs during the disability of Mr. Boutwell, has prepared the largest appropriation bill ever offered to the House of Representatives for that branch of the service. Its total is \$18,000,000 in excess of the highest previous record. It provides for two 14,000-ton battleships at a cost of \$3,000,000 each, exclusive of armor of armament; three swift twenty-two-knot armored cruisers of 8,000 tons, to cost \$4,000,000 each; and three twenty-two-knot unarmored cruisers of 6,000 tons, to cost \$1,140,000 each. In addition to this \$12,000,000 is appropriated to continue the construction of vessels already begun. Two new dry docks at Brooklyn and Norfolk are provided for as large as any in the world, and a new building for the Naval Academy, to cost \$2,000,000.

The Republican peace committee met after the adjournment of the Senate Thursday and practically ratified the offer of Senator Foraker in the Senate to separate the House Puerto Rico tariff bill from the Senate governmental bill, and to take a vote on the House measure. The peace committee is willing that a vote should be taken upon the House bill as first passed by that body, provided it becomes apparent that it is impossible to attempt to amend it, but an effort will be made to ascer-

tain whether the House will consent to any modification. Some of the Republican senators think the bill should be so changed as to provide for the continued exemption from duty of the articles which were exempted by the President's order. They also find the House bill deficient in that it fails to provide any means of collecting the duty which it imposes.

After a brief and spirited debate the House on Saturday took the last congressional step in completing the Puerto Rican relief bill, agreeing to the conference report by a vote of 185 to 87. The bill turns over to the President for the use of Puerto Rico, about \$2,000,000 of customs receipts collected on Puerto Rican goods up to January 1st last, and such amounts as may hereafter accrue, until otherwise provided by law. The debate lasted but an hour, but in this time the whole range of Puerto Rican legislation was discussed. An important bill passed during the day, appropriating \$10,000 for designs for a suitable memorial in Washington to Ulysses S. Grant, this being the first step in a movement to secure an arch similar to the arch of triumph at Paris, commemorating the illustrious statesman. A resolution was passed asking the secretary of state for information on the "open door" negotiations concerning China.

Representative Shafroth last week presented the petition of the wool growers' association and the cattle growers' association of Lincoln county against the leasing or ceding the public lands. While a number of similar petitions have been received by members of Congress from associations and individuals living in the arid states, the great bulk of the petitions with which Congress has been flooded have come from persons not directly concerned in public land problems, and from parts of the country where accurate knowledge of public land conditions is not likely to be in possession of those sending the petition. The form of all these petitions is identical and they are mainly sent by labor and trade organizations located in the eastern and southern states. That they are not spontaneous but are the work of a secret bureau, is shown by the fact of the opposition to the Shafroth bill, which provides for absolute reclamation of the land to be ceded and for its distribution among actual settlers in small tracts.

Representative Hay of Virginia filed the report of the House committee on military affairs on the bill establishing a national battlefield memorial park of 6,000 acres on the sites of the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, The Wilderness and Spotsylvania Court House. The representative states that more men were here engaged than in any battle in the world's history, numbering at least 500,000, with losses in killed and wounded on both sides amounting to 120,838. The intrusions all over the field are said to be in a remarkable state of preservation. At Fredericksburg also is the home of Washington still intact, a monument erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution. Here, too, Captain John Smith anchored his little bark and fought the Indians in 1608, and within sight of the city were born Washington, Monroe, Jefferson and Madison, the Lees of both the Revolution and Civil War, and Zachary Taylor. The report adds that in Virginia the great war began and ended, and not an acre of its soil, where more men fell than on all the other battlefields of the war, has yet been dedicated as a national park.

The correspondent of the Chicago Record, a Republican paper, says: Representative Page Morris of Minnesota and six other Republican members of Congress have found it necessary to go home and explain to their constituents their reasons for voting for a tariff on Puerto Rico, and all of them are likely to lose their seats because of that inexcusable blunder. One member who is similarly situated "lay right down and let his constituents jump on him," to use his own words. He did not attempt to defend the bill. He said that it would have been necessary for him to change his opinion, every intelligent man in his district, and that is too big a job, so he promptly entered the plea of "guilty" and threw himself upon the mercy of his constituents, asking them to take into consideration certain extenuating circumstances. "I told them that I was led by party loyalty into voting against my own conviction," he said, "but I promised never to do so again. This seemed to please the people, and I think I am stronger than ever in my district, but I had a mighty narrow escape from political oblivion." Those members who are attempting to defend their action meet with many embarrassments and may provoke a controversy in which they come out second best. It is the general opinion that the passage of the Puerto Rican tax bill will cost the Republican party the control of the next House of representatives.

"I think the Cubans are getting to understand that steady progress is being made toward the establishment of their government. I do not think they wish the present condition of affairs to continue, but they are not impatient about taking over the government." Secretary Root made this statement after he had reported to the President on his return from Cuba. It was evident from the secretary's manner that he does not think the Cubans are yet ready for self-government, though he would not say so. "The strongest men in Cuba," he continued, "realize that the education of the inhabitants of the island is going on as rapidly as it can. The Cubans are capable of learning the art of government and are very anxious to learn. They have taken very kindly to the business of education. The island is in a very satisfactory condition, politically and otherwise. Everything is quiet and serene. I would like to have our people go to Cuba and look over the island. The cities and towns are clean and everything is in excellent condition. The island is consequently healthy. Very few of the troops are on the sick list. It is the purpose of the department to withdraw troops from time to time, but as a result of my trip it is not proposed to accelerate such withdrawals. It is intended to reduce the military force after a time. Nothing is to be done now. I have taken no action respecting the formation of Cuban battalions. We have no authority at present to take such action. To do so now would necessitate the discharge of some of the volunteers in service."

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

The Successful Farmer Operates This Department of the Farm—A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.

Dairy Notes.

One of the hard things that the manager of a creamery or cheese factory has to contend with is dishonesty among those that supply milk. Where milk is purchased by the hundred pounds this condition is particularly acute, and it even exists in considerable measure where the milk is purchased by the test. One cheesemaker tells of the trouble he has with his patrons that bring poor milk. He says that one man continually brought milk so near the souring point that it was sometimes impossible to use it, and once or twice it was returned. But the man would always come back smiling the next day and assert that the manager was wrong in sending back the milk—that it kept perfectly for a long time afterward. One day the milk brought was so near sour that the manager thought it necessary to refuse it. He thought, however, that he would be sure that this milk soured, so he slyly slipped into the cans enough rennet to make the milk thick in a short time. The following morning the farmer was back with a new lot of milk, but declared that the milk of the preceding day kept over night, and that some of it was used for making custard the next day. Of course, it was not policy for the manager to give away the fact that he knew the man was lying, or that he had put rennet in the milk. It illustrates one of the biggest obstacles in the way of getting clean milk.

Do not feed musty hay to dairy cows, nor in fact any kind of fodder that is musty. Some believe that this mustiness will not pass through into the milk, and it may be so, but we are suspicious of the truth of the assertion. It is a fact that there is a difference in the flavor of butter made in June grass and the butter made in the winter when the cows are fed on dry hay. If this difference in feed makes any difference in flavor, why may it not make a good deal of difference if the feed be particularly bad. Moldy feed is a bad thing to have around in any case and should be thrown out. Using it as cow bedding is likely to make the matter worse, for the whole stable will be scented with it, and in the morning when the milk is drawn it will certainly be tainted and this taint will grow as the cream ripens. It is not advisable to use this for bedding and depend on airing the barn enough in the morning to get the smell out. This would be seldom done at all, and where done it would generally be done in a very imperfect manner. The presence of spoiled feed is very often the cause of poor butter.

Whether or not Americans will ever be able to build up a trade in London depends on whether they can so improve the great mass of butter produced that it will grade mainly as first quality. At present the amount of really good butter is said to be not more than 25 per cent of the whole, and this 25 per cent brings a premium in the American market. If all our product were of good quality, the best prices in this country would be much less than at the present time, but the rest of the butter would bring a very much higher price than at present. This, of course, is based on the supposition that conditions remain as at present. American butter might then enter the English market in competition with Danish.

Man wants frequent change of food, but not so our cows. They do best when fed the same ration constantly. The digestive system of the cow seems to adjust itself to a certain feed and to be unable to change readily. Thus, if silage be fed for a long time, a change to dry hay or corn fodder means a sudden falling off in the milk flow, and this flow cannot be restored by a return to the first ration. The plan, therefore, of putting half of the corn fodder into the silo and drying the other half has no advantage in it; and it is a positive detriment if the two kinds of feed are to be alternated. If the silo is large enough, it will pay better to ensilage the entire fodder crop than to dry half of it.

Hardiness in Poultry.

To the Farmers' Review: I desire to call the attention of farmers and farmers' wives to a few facts of considerable importance. It is without question true that, in all branches of stock industry, good blood is the key to success. In fact, in all business, whether mercantile or industrial, the best goods make permanent success. This is true also in poultry culture. Common hens, like cheap labor, are not to be depended on. The object of the poultry raiser is eggs and meat. To produce the former we have the Leghorns, Minorcas, Spanishs, Hamburgs, and the like. For meat we have, if our aim be for roasting, superior qualities in the Plymouth Rocks, Brahmas, Cochins; and for broilers no better breed than the Wyandottes can be secured. Now, if we properly raise, house and feed these breeds, no cross-bred fowl can equal them. We have come to this conclusion after years of experimenting with both cross-bred birds and with pure-bred ones.

But some say, "when we use pure bloods, we have a great deal of sickness in our flocks, while our mongrels are always hardy." It is a pity that too often such is the case. What is the cause? I believe it to be due to in-breeding. In-breeding is injurious to

the fowls the farmer wants to use. It may produce fancy specimens, but often they are physical wrecks. Why not keep our pure-bred fowls pure without breeding all the stamina out of them? Why not make such successive generations harder than the preceding one? Can this be done and how? It can be done by out-crossing, or changing the males. This would be called detrimental to standard breeding, but it is good common sense in practical culture. Out-crossing can be resorted to with unprofitable poultry, if the next year males of the same breed be again used.

The farmer has reached the stage when, if he cannot secure strong, hardy thoroughbreds, he resorts to cross-breeding. When they once get to crossing they get careless and cross males of the cross on females of the same family. It does not take long for this process to convert really good fowls into mongrels. Mongrels, dunghill or barnyard fowls are the result of hap-hazard breeding for generations. At length it becomes a matter of indifference to the owner as to their ancestry. What we need most of all is to bring only thoroughbreds up to the highest type of hardiness and utility. Then the farmer should use only pure-bred fowls.

I wish to touch on another question: Does it pay farmers to buy eggs for setting at a cost of \$1 to \$1.50 per 157? Yes. We will suppose that out of the 15 the farmer gets but seven chicks, three males and four females. The males themselves are worth twice the cost of the eggs and the pullets will be extra. EDWIN BURROUGHS.

To Breed Hard Headers.

A government report says: The man who is raising hogs to be sold for breeders cannot be too careful to use only such as come nearest the ideal for the breed; hence, from his point of view, defect in color, swirls, or a misshapen tail would be a serious blemish to the animal. The breeder of breeding animals can well afford to pay a relatively high price for an animal which is free from these minor defects, as his sales will depend largely on the general appearance of his herd, while the hogs of the pork raiser are sold by the scales. Boars should not be purchased until they are four or five months old, as they do not show their form fully before that time. They cost less at weaning time, but their purchase at that time is a lottery, as a promising pig often develops into an inferior and poorly shaped animal. It is not safe to delay the purchase until the boar is wanted for service, as others will be wanting him at the same time, and there may be delay in finding a desirable animal. The service is more sure and the boar can be handled with much less trouble if he has been on the place for a few weeks before he is needed for use. He should have time to become accustomed to his new quarters before he goes to service. The boar should never be allowed to run with the sows, as he will be a continual worry both to them and to his owner, and it is much better to keep him in a lot where he can neither see nor hear other hogs. He should be kept as quiet as possible, and his food should be such as will give him strength and vitality, but not too fattening. He will do better service when he has sufficient grain food to give him exercise, and only sufficient grain food to keep him in good condition without becoming so fat as to be heavy and unwieldy.

Michigan Dairy Inspection.

Here are three characteristic reports of the Michigan dairy inspectors:

F. A. Johns—Condition of cows, fairly good, but not very clean; feed, corn stalks, cut straw, hay, bran and middlings; stables, neat and clean; partly whitewashed, uses lime on floor; yard, wet and dirty; drainage, fair; ventilation, good; water, well; milkroom, neat and clean; uses an aerator.

L. L. Whipple—Condition of cows, good and clean; feed, cut stalks, hay and bran; stables, neat and clean; whitewashed; drainage from stables, poor; yard, fairly dry and clean; manure deep in front of stable door; ventilation, good; water, well; milkroom, neat and clean; cement floor in milkroom; uses an aerator.

O. S. Bancroft—Condition of cows, good and clean; feed, corn stalks, mixed hay and ground corn and oats; stables, clean and neat, but some cobwebs on ceiling; partly whitewashed; yard, fairly clean and dry; drainage, fair; ventilation, good; water, well; milkroom, neat and clean.

The adoption of a similar system wherever cows are kept would do much to improve our dairy products.

The time is coming when Americans will appreciate the hen and give her the amount of attention due her. It is surprising that on some of our farms the flock of hens does not exceed 25. These are easy to take care of, it is true, but the flocks should be much larger and still be taken care of. There is no better investment on the farm than that in the poultry establishment. With the increase of population the demand for poultry products is bound to increase, and this increased demand must be largely met by the American farmer rather than by the specialist in poultry raising.

The person that sets hens early must expect to put in some time in watching to see that all things about the nests are right. It is necessary to visit the sitters two or three times a day to be sure that none of the eggs have been rolled off into a corner of the nest and to be sure that the hens have not made a blunder and gone back onto the wrong nest. Such a visit should be made before dark to see that all things are right for the night. This care need also be exercised in the summer time, but not to so great degree.

Here are some "stable hints" that are good enough to be offered to horse owners generally:

Give your stable a thorough cleaning occasionally. It will more than repay you in way of appearance, and be beneficial in a sanitary way.

Give your stable plenty of air and light.

Always water your horse before feeding. You can teach him to drink then by not offering water after feeding, thereby avoiding possible colic.

Don't water or feed when hot.

Give your horse grain in a large surfaced feed box, or use an iron one with an irregular surface (half ball), molded in; he will not fill his mouth so full, chewing his food better.

Feed your horse as near the ground as possible; when eating low down more saliva becomes mixed with the food, aiding digestion.

Have your stable stalls as nearly on a level as possible.

Use a little lime occasionally in your stalls and barn yard. Lime is a great purifier.

Don't speak to your horse louder than you would to your sweetheart, and don't allow profanity used around him—a horse with brains don't like to be talked to like a prize fighter.

Have regular hours for feeding your horse, and give him sufficient time to eat.

Don't strike your horse with a fork handle, or strike him over the head; if he needs punishing use a small whip—everyday clubbing or striking does no good. Make him respect you and the whip, and have him fear nothing else.

Use your horse kindly, but do not pet him—it makes him too familiar. Pet horses are like pet people—no good.

Feed your horse clean food; if your oats are dusty clean them, and don't feed hay full of dust or dirt.

Don't tie your horse too low down or too long. Just so he can have the use of his head to lie down.

Change your horse's feed occasionally; it will make him feel good. Give him bran, roots, etc. (small quantities of roots at first until accustomed to them). How would you like to be fed day in and day out on one kind of food?

Don't allow your horse to stand in manure or wet places. This is what causes thrush, and the ammonia arising in such places affects the eyes, etc., and coming in contact with the carriages and harness destroys varnish and weakens leather.

Keep your horse feeling good by proper food and care and he will more than repay you for the little extra time you give him.

Keep your horse well groomed, as a well-kept animal not only appears better but keeps easier and feels better (like a man after a bath) than one neglected.

Keep a little salt where your horse can get it at his pleasure, not throwing it in his feed. How do you like your food over salted?

Keep your horse's mane and tail well cleaned and wash his tail and dock occasionally in a pail of water. It will greatly stimulate it and grow a flowing tail.

Effect of Cold on Eggs.

Camille Daresse, a Frenchman, made many experiments on the effect of foreign circumstances on hens' eggs. One of his last was the effect of cold. On his death his assistant, Etienne Rabaud, completed the experiment, and has given the result. There were 30 rows of 24 hen's eggs each. They were new laid, and were submitted to test after remaining three days undisturbed. Eighteen were exposed to a temperature of 18 degrees and were kept apart for purposes of comparison. A third of the frozen eggs were put at once in the incubator at 38 degrees C. The second third was slowly thawed in the open air, and then left in the incubation temperature. The remaining third lay three days, so as to let them get over the effect of the manipulations, and then were put into the incubator. The results were:

1. Hen's eggs can stand a temperature of at least 15 degrees cold and live. 2. The freezing works a great change, since the further development in most cases seems to be only a growth of cells without clear differentiation. 3. The damage done is lasting, for slow thawing does not give back its normal development to the germ. 4. The individuality of the germs is obvious in this experiment, in that several of the eggs subjected to freezing could still produce an embryo with peculiarities, but possibly normal.

Pennsylvania Color Law Upheld.—The oleomargarine law of Pennsylvania, with the clause relating to the non-coloring of oleomargarine, has been upheld by the courts of that state. Judge Arnold, in giving his decision, in part said: "The effect of the statute is that butter may be colored yellow, but oleomargarine may not. The statute being enforced in the case before us is in words exactly like the Massachusetts statute. As it is unlawful to sell deceptive oleomargarine in Massachusetts, although it is manufactured in another state, so it must be unlawful to sell it in Pennsylvania under similar circumstances."

On every warm day in winter, when the dropping has thawed enough to be loose from the floor, the hen house should be cleaned out to make it possible to have a house free from gases. The tendency is in the winter to let the house alone too long. This results in lessened vitality to the fowls, and it is difficult to understand how some houses are habitable at all.

The orchardists of the country are coming more and more to appreciate the value of spraying.

FARMING MATTERS.

(From Field and Farm.)

While there is no one soil that is good for all varieties of vegetables, most all will do fairly well on any good land. The most important thing is a soil that will work easy, that is deep, and lays so that the water will not stand on it, and yet is practically level. Irrigation rows should run with the grade, preferably north and south. With plenty of water light loose soil is best, and while such soils are supposed to require more manure the land is kept constantly under cultivation. Light soil is always in mechanical condition to grow a crop; all that it needs is the fertilizing element.

Many dairymen make the mistake of feeding alfalfa exclusively to their cows from fall to spring, and we are just now seeing the injurious effect in many cases of such procedure. Now, while alfalfa is an excellent food for the dairy cow, it is not a complete ration. When a dairy cow is confined for any great length of time to an exclusive alfalfa diet she may become alfalfa sick, lose her appetite in a measure and will not consume enough food to enable her to do her best in milk production or to make a profit for her owner. Hence we need something else than alfalfa, and on the irrigated farm it is advisable to grow root crops, such as sugar beets, golden tatarian mangels, or carrots. More food value can be obtained under irrigation and proper cultivation from the root crops than any other. But when we have alfalfa and roots we have not yet a complete dairy food. We need corn to supplement these, and corn with alfalfa and roots makes an ideal ration for a dairy herd.

We are often interrogated about the outlook for sheep and are asked if this is a good time to go into the business of raising wool and breeding lambs. If one has a farm with a nice patch of alfalfa and a little browsing outside on the range or in the hills with a boy to look after a small flock in daytime, one can start with sheep now just as well as at any future time and can pay as high as \$5 a head for big ewes in lamb. If there is no ranch, no range and the open world to fight, we would hesitate a long time before branching out into the sheep business on a small capital such as most young men possess nowadays, if they have money at all—and the most of them are dead broke and on a still hunt for a job. The sheep business of the coming time will have to be backed by dough the same as with other lines of trade and there will be no single lying around loose to be gobbled up without money, as was the case fifteen or twenty years ago when things were more decently right for a poor man than we find them to-day.

The preparation of the soil for sugar beets requires much labor and attention. In order to produce a best of eight form and pure throughout the soil must be such as will permit the beet to penetrate it readily with its tap root and also permit it to tubed itself wholly therein. If this is not the case the tendency of the beet is to sprangle out, which it should not do. It should have a single taproot, which tapers off into a long thread-like appendage, striking down deep into the subsoil. The beet should grow under the soil as much as possible, and the top portion should not stick out above the surface, as this is not only deleterious to the whole beet, but makes it necessary to cut off that portion, which projects above the ground, causing the beet to lose to the grower. The soil should usually be plowed about eight inches deep, the plow being followed by a subsoiler that loosens up the earth to the extent of seven inches more. Then it should be harrowed back and forth until it becomes thoroughly pulverized and softened.

We are often asked for an opinion as to the best method of cultivating or plowing an orchard in the spring. The large orchardists of Missouri cultivate their orchards in early spring with the Morgan spading cultivator, first going one way with this cultivator, then cross-wise. They cultivate three times each way with two horses, making six cultivations at intervals of a week, at no greater expense than it would cost to plow the land once. They consider this method of cultivation superior to plowing. In California they employ the top-notch cultivator quite generally throughout the season and several carloads of those machines have been sold in western Colorado. Cultivation should begin in orchards, vineyards and berry fields early in the spring, as the soil is warm enough to work. In many orchards the ground might be cultivated with a disk harrow before it becomes hard early in the spring, whereas later on this implement would have no effect whatever on the hardest clay or loam and the land would have to be plowed. Hence there are two reasons for beginning cultivation early, particularly if one desires to avoid plowing. Deep cultivation of orchards is not necessary and is injurious. All that is necessary is to keep the surface loose, thus forming a mulch which prevents the evaporation of moisture from the soil.

Will Own Colorado's Largest Orchard.

The largest orchard in Colorado will be J. S. McCalland's when he completes even the first part of the improvements which he has decided upon. His Fort Collins orchard at present consists of sixty-seven acres of apples, plums and cherries. He said yesterday that he had decided to add fifty acres to his orchard. Later he intends to plant fifty acres more in apples, cherries and plums. This his orchard will cover 167 acres. The railroad has made "McCalland's" a stopping place, and an effort is now on foot to have a postoffice established at that point for the benefit of the Harmony district and the lunch feeders of that vicinity. J. S. McCalland tells how profitable a telephone has been for him:

"I read in the paper," said he, "that corn was going up and telephoned for two carloads. Next day corn went up a cent, and if I had waited until going to town that day to order the corn I would have lost just \$100. So you see I have had my 'phone for a year for considerably less than nothing."—Denver Republican.

ODOR OF OYSTERS SAVED HIM

It Reminded the Dying Reprobate of Home and Boyhood Days.

The story was told by a railroad contractor over the black coffee of a certain Bohemian table d'hôte in the old quarter. "I never fully appreciated that proverb about finding a man's heart through his stomach," he said, "until a couple of years ago, when I was doing a bit of construction work on the Texas and Pacific, out beyond Alexandria. One day a strapping big fellow we all knew as 'Chicago Pete,' who was bossing a shovel gang, was struck by a falling derrick and had half a dozen ribs crushed in. He was dying when they brought him to camp and with the party came a country preacher, who happened to be riding by at the time the accident occurred. I made the poor fellow as comfortable as I could in my shanty and the parson undertook to administer spiritual consolation, but he soon found he had a rather difficult job. 'Chicago Pete' had been a pretty tough customer all his life and had most of the traits that decent folks can get along without, but he entertained a supreme contempt for death-bed reformations and told the preacher so with a picturesque embellishment of profanity that made the good man's hair bristle on his head. Nevertheless he stuck to his task and for upward of an hour he pleaded with the sufferer to repent before it was too late. Finally, when he was about to give up in despair, my cook next door began to fry some oysters which I had secured that morning as a special treat, and as their faint odor drifted into the shanty Pete suddenly opened his eyes. 'Them oysters reminds me of home,' he said. 'When you were a boy?' asked the minister, taking the cue as quick as lightning. 'Yes,' said Pete, 'my mother used to fry oysters that smelt just like them do.' Then think of her now, my dear friend! the minister cut in. 'Think of your poor old gray-haired mother!' and between the redoubled odor of the oysters and the earnestness of his appeal Pete was actually shedding tears in less than five minutes. 'Will you join me in prayer?' asked the preacher presently. 'Yes,' said Pete, 'if you'll leave the door open so I can keep on smelling them oysters,' and a little later he passed quietly away in the odor of sanctity and hot grease. That's a true story, boys, and wherever may Peter be, I trust that all is well with him. He was a good fellow at the bottom and he died like a Christian and a gentleman."

BOYS WHO LACK GOOD MANNER

They Never Give Up Their Seat in Public Conveyances to Ladies.

Nine out of ten of the boys and young men who travel up and down the elevated roads of New York are absolutely void of good manners as are a lot of wild Indians—probably more so. It is so seldom that one of these will get up and give a lady a seat that when it does occur the event creates surprise. Scores, yes hundreds of times, have I seen old and middle aged women hang on to a strap mile after mile, while some unlicked whelp of a boy has sat in front of her in stolid indifference. Nor were these always loafers or boys going to their work—fully as often the selfish fellow will be a well-dressed schoolboy or one whose manners otherwise will show a decent bringing up and good manners at home. They don't care, that's all. They have been taught it by somebody. Time and again I have seen a mother sit complacently with a half grown boy or girl beside her, while other women stood up. Did she care? Did she suggest to the boy that he should arise and give his seat to some poor old woman? Not a bit of it. She had paid for that seat and meant to keep it in the family. In such cases I have always hoped that she might be clinging to a strap the next time, while some other mother's darling kicked his feet against her dress and stared at her in complacent selfishness. There is probably not a city in America that can compare with New York for the number of street car hogs to the square foot. This don't mean the boys only, by a long shot.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Ice Cream Burned.

A few years ago a famous actor was asked what was the most amusing thing—not down on the bills—which he had ever met with in his long theatrical experience. He replied that once in a play in which he appeared, an ice-cream freezer, presumably filled with cream, was among the properties displayed to the audience. It was not practicable to equip the freezer with real ice cream, so its place was supplied by cotton. One of the actors had occasion to cross the stage with a flaming torch, and a spark from the torch must have fallen into the freezer, for, to the joy of the audience, which greeted the casualty with enthusiastic applause, the ice cream was immediately enough to burn up then and there, thus inflicting a serious blow upon the "realism" of the performance. —New York Mail and Express.

German Doctor's Invention.

In Germany a doctor has taught his patients how to "massage" rheumatic finger joints by thrusting the hand into a deep glass partially filled with mercury, which presses on them. The hand is dipped in and out of the glass about thirty times at each treatment, and the swelling is thus reduced. —Washington Times.

Salvagees Warring on Slugs.

The salvagees in a New Jersey town have started a crusade against the use of slugs.

NEW MEXICO ITEMS.

Professor E. A. Allen, who has been for three years the popular superintendent of the government school at Albuquerque, has resigned, for the purpose of taking a year's rest.

The new \$15,000 school house at Raton was completed last week and occupied. The building is 6470 feet, two stories in height, built of brick and contains six rooms. Raton now has three modern school buildings—more than any other city in the territory except Albuquerque.

Captain A. M. Fuller, commandant at Fort Wingate, is in Albuquerque as a witness against Charles Lockett, a soldier charged with murder of a companion, Sheridan Phillips. The other expresses himself very strongly in favor of the establishment of a large military post at Albuquerque and has written to that effect to the department.

A short cut to El Paso, in which the Fort Worth & Denver City Railroad is supposed to be interested, is now being surveyed by the Pecos Valley road. Surveyors sent out by the Pecos Valley line have arrived in El Paso. The route surveyed is from Miller station, between Roswell and Eddy, across a barren mineral country. It is supposed that this cut-off will connect with the Sierra Madre & Pacific, a line running into Mexico, which is to be extended to the Pacific coast.

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 Mesquero 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 from the same committee, providing for the adjustment of claims and rights of settlers on and near the Navajo reservation in New Mexico. 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.

At a meeting of the Cattle Sanitary Board of the territory last week, the matter of the collection of a fee by the State Sanitary Board of Colorado on all New Mexico cattle that pass through any portion of that state was discussed and a protest will be made. A dispute in reference to inspection of cattle going to the Mesquero Indian agency between Cattle Inspector Hendrix and the agent at the Mesquero agency and the contractors, who deny the right of New Mexico to inspect the cattle brought to the agency, was referred to the Interior Department at Washington. A suit was brought against the board by William Fair, a butcher of Albuquerque, who was prevented from importing some cattle from southern Texas that were ticky. The board will fight the suit to establish its right to prevent such importations.

John Pilcher, a storekeeper at Jicarillas, 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 barred, 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 Jicarillas since last winter. He was single and lived in the store.

The Indians on the big ditch at Albuquerque are still unruly. Notwithstanding the injunction issued against them last Friday by Judge Crumpacker that they must not interfere with the work, thirteen of them appeared along the ditch line and prevented work. Sheriff Hubbell swore in three deputies to assist him in arresting the obstreperous leaders of the Santa Ana Indians. The deputies failed to appear Tuesday morning and the sheriff went to the village alone and single-handedly arrested the governor, chief of war, grand councillor, ditch overseer, interpreter, lieutenant governor and three other Indians. The Indians showed much anger, the chief of war going so far as to strike the sheriff. The latter insisted that his prisoners must accompany him to Albuquerque, and by his firmness and fearlessness he gained his point.

The men who robbed Bowman's bank in Las Cruces on the 12th of February and got away with about \$1,100, were captured a few days ago in San Antonio, Texas, and brought back by Deputy Sheriff Williams. Their names are Billy Wilson and Oscar J. Wilbur. Wilson was positively identified by Candler Freeman when he got off the train. Wilbur has made a full confession, in which he states that he and Wilson committed the robbery and that Will Craven and Print Rhodes were accessories. Wilbur is unknown in this portion of the country. Wilson and a former partner of his, James Brooks, formerly lived in Grant county and were indicted two or three years ago for the robbery of a school master at Cook's Park. And, owing to lack of evidence, the case was dropped. Shortly after the bank robbery a saddle disappeared from Hanover, a mining camp in Grant county. Brooks was missed about the same time and was afterwards found with the sheriff of Grant county. Upon his return to Grant he informed the sheriff that Wilson and Wilbur had requested him to join them in the bank robbery, which he declined to do. He also gave the sheriff such additional information as enabled him to locate the men wanted. Craven and Rhodes, with Wilbur and Wilson, were given a preliminary hearing today, of which Wilbur reiterated his previous confession. The justice bound the prisoners over to await the action of the next grand jury in April. Craven and Rhodes are well known cowboys and some entertain doubts of their guilt.

Delinquent Tax List

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in accordance with the law as provided in Sec. 51, Chap. 22, of the Territory of New Mexico, Acts of 1890, an act entitled, "An Act to provide for the assessment and collection of taxes in the Territory of New Mexico," I will, on the first Monday of May, 1891, the same being the 1st day of May, A. D. 1891, at 9 o'clock a. m. at said day at the front door of the court house in the town of Carlsbad, county of Eddy, Territory of New Mexico, offer for sale at public auction the real estate and personal property described in the following list, for the amount of taxes, penal and costs duly accrued.

J. F. MATHESON,
Treasurer and Collector, Eddy Co.
Carlsbad, New Mexico, March 10, 1900.

Delinquent Tax List, 1899.

Owner	Lot	Town	Edy Tax Pen.	Cost	Amt.
Unknown	10	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	11	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	12	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	13	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	14	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	15	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	16	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	17	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	18	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	19	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	20	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	21	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	22	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	23	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	24	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	25	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	26	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	27	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	28	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	29	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	30	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	31	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	32	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	33	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	34	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	35	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	36	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	37	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	38	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	39	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	40	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	41	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	42	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	43	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	44	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	45	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	46	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	47	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	48	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	49	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	50	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	51	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	52	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	53	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	54	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	55	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	56	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	57	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	58	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	59	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	60	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	61	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	62	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	63	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	64	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	65	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	66	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	67	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	68	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	69	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	70	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	71	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	72	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	73	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	74	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	75	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	76	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	77	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	78	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	79	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	80	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	81	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	82	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	83	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	84	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	85	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	86	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	87	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	88	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	89	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	90	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	91	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	92	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	93	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	94	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	95	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	96	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	97	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	98	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	99	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	100	1	0.00	0.00	0.00

Delinquent Tax List, 1899--Continued.

Owner	Lot	Town	Edy Tax Pen.	Cost	Amt.
Unknown	101	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	102	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	103	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	104	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	105	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	106	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	107	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	108	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	109	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	110	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	111	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	112	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	113	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	114	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	115	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	116	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	117	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	118	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	119	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	120	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	121	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	122	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	123	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	124	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	125	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	126	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	127	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	128	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	129	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	130	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	131	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	132	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	133	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	134	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	135	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	136	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	137	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	138	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	139	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	140	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	141	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	142	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	143	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	144	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	145	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	146	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	147	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	148	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	149	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	150	1	0.00	0.00	0.00

Delinquent Tax List, 1899.

Owner	Lot	Town	Edy Tax Pen.	Cost	Amt.
Unknown	151	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	152	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	153	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	154	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	155	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	156	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	157	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	158	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	159	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	160	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	161	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	162	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	163	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	164	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	165	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	166	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	167	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	168	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	169	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	170	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	171	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	172	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	173	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	174	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	175	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	176	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	177	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	178	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	179	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	180	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	181	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	182	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	183	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	184	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	185	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	186	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	187	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	188	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	189	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	190	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	191	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	192	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	193	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	194	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	195	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	196	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	197	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	198	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	199	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	200	1	0.00	0.00	0.00

Delinquent Tax List, 1899--Continued.

Owner	Descript.	Spec. Tax	Tp or Hk	Range	Rate	Excess	Cost	Amount
Un- known.								
801 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
802 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
803 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
804 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
805 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
806 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
807 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
808 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
809 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
810 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
811 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
812 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
813 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
814 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
815 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
816 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
817 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
818 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
819 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
820 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
821 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
822 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
823 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
824 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
825 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
826 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
827 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
828 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
829 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
830 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
831 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
832 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
833 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
834 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
835 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
836 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
837 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
838 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
839 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
840 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
841 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
842 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
843 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
844 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
845 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
846 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
847 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
848 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
849 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
850 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
851 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
852 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
853 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
854 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
855 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
856 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
857 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
858 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
859 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
860 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
861 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
862 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
863 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
864 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
865 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
866 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
867 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
868 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
869 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
870 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
871 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
872 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
873 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
874 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
875 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
876 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
877 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
878 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
879 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
880 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
881 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
882 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
883 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
884 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
885 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
886 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
887 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
888 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
889 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
890 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
891 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
892 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
893 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
894 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
895 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
896 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
897 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
898 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
899 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
900 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
901 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
902 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
903 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
904 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
905 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
906 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
907 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
908 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
909 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
910 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
911 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
912 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
913 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
914 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
915 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
916 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
917 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
918 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
919 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
920 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
921 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
922 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
923 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
924 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
925 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
926 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
927 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
928 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
929 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
930 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
931 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
932 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
933 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
934 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
935 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
936 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
937 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
938 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
939 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
940 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
941 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
942 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
943 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
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945 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
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956 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
957 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
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960 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
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964 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
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967 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
968 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
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971 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
972 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
973 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
974 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
975 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
976 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
977 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35		
978 NW 1/4	15	21	21	6.07	19	35</		

Delinquent Tax List, 1898--Continued[illegible]Delinquent Tax List, 1898.—Continued.

Owner	Description	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
ROW	Row 1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
	Row 2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
	Row 3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
	Row 4	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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	Row 7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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	Row 9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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	Row 11	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
	Row 12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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	Row 17	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	4																																																				


Delinquent Tax List, 1897.

Owner	Descript.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Angell Austin	Stevens	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Angell Austin	Edgley	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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Angell Austin	Edgley	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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Angell Austin	Edgley	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Angell Austin	Edgley	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Angell Austin	Edgley	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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Angell Austin	Edgley	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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Angell Austin	Edgley	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Angell Austin	Edgley	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Angell Austin	Edgley	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39																																																													

Delinquent Tax List, 1937—Continued.[illegible]Delinquent Tax List 1897.—Continued.[illegible]

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.
AT THE
O. K.
BLACKSMITH AND
CARRIAGE SHOP.

First-class blacksmithing. Carriage painting and wood work of all kinds.

 Sewing machines and all kinds of repairs. **FREE**

Eddy, N. M. **FEED**
STABLE

FREEMAN & CAMERON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
EDDY, - - - NEW MEXICO

GATEWOOD & BATEMAN
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
CARLSBAD, NEW MEXICO.
W. W. Gatewood
U. S. Bateman

CHAS. M. WHICHEY, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon.
Office Rooms, East, N M
Hotel Windsor

C. H. WRIGHT, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and Residence, Rooms 4 and 5 Windsor Hotel
Calls answered promptly day or night.
Office hours 1 to 4 p. m.


S. T. Bitting, Banker.
5 doors below
Hotel Schilt.

CARLEBAD, NEW MEXICO.
A General Banking
Business Done.
Exchange Furnished to Customers
Free of Charge.

Wing Lee Laundry.

Work Equal to a Steam Laundry.
(Next to O. K. Shop.)
No Tarn Clothes—No Extra Charges.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.
M. E. CHURCH, NORTH: Regular services Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Sunday school at 10 a. m.; Epworth League at 3 p.

Eddy Lodge No. 21, K. of P.

Meets every Thursday




evening at 7.30 o'clock.
 All visitors are welcome.
 JOHN BOLTON, C. C.

R. R. & S.

 **MASONIC.**—Edg. Lodge No. 21, 21, A. F. & A. M.—Meets in regular communication at 1:30 p. m., 2nd Saturday of each month. Visiting brethren invited to attend.

J. H. FULBILMAN, W. M.
A. N. PRATT, Secy.

 I. O. O. F. Eddy Lodge

No. 3 meets every
Friday evening in
Masonic hall. Visiting brothers in good
standing cordially welcome.
C. B. Whitsett, N. G.
Jno. B. McEwan, Secy.

Treasurer and Collector Eddy Co.
Carlsbad, New Mexico, March 24, 1900.

... 100%	32	28	28	9.74	2.75	6.65	17.74
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A. H. Fisher	swt nwt	19	23	58	13.24	10.46	85	22.75
Winnie H. Gibson	Greene hfs	1	30					

[illegible]

(Continued on next page)

Delinquent Tax List 1894—Continued.									
Owner	Descript	Acres	Range	Tax	Penalty	Cost	Amount	Owner	Descript
Unknown	First ad.	10	10	10	10	10	10	Unknown	First ad.
Unknown	First ad.	10	10	10	10	10	10	Unknown	First ad.
Unknown	First ad.	10	10	10	10	10	10	Unknown	First ad.
Unknown	First ad.	10	10	10	10	10	10	Unknown	First ad.
Unknown	First ad.	10	10	10	10	10	10	Unknown	First ad.
Unknown	First ad.	10	10	10	10	10	10	Unknown	First ad.
Unknown	First ad.	10	10	10	10	10	10	Unknown	First ad.
Unknown	First ad.	10	10	10	10	10	10	Unknown	First ad.
Unknown	First ad.	10	10	10	10	10	10	Unknown	First ad.

Delinquent Tax List 1893.									
Owner	Descript	Acres	Range	Tax	Penalty	Cost	Amount	Owner	Descript
Unknown	First ad.	10	10	10	10	10	10	Unknown	First ad.
Unknown	First ad.	10	10	10	10	10	10	Unknown	First ad.
Unknown	First ad.	10	10	10	10	10	10	Unknown	First ad.
Unknown	First ad.	10	10	10	10	10	10	Unknown	First ad.
Unknown	First ad.	10	10	10	10	10	10	Unknown	First ad.
Unknown	First ad.	10	10	10	10	10	10	Unknown	First ad.
Unknown	First ad.	10	10	10	10	10	10	Unknown	First ad.
Unknown	First ad.	10	10	10	10	10	10	Unknown	First ad.
Unknown	First ad.	10	10	10	10	10	10	Unknown	First ad.

Delinquent Tax List 1892.									
Owner	Descript	Acres	Range	Tax	Penalty	Cost	Amount	Owner	Descript
Unknown	First ad.	10	10	10	10	10	10	Unknown	First ad.
Unknown	First ad.	10	10	10	10	10	10	Unknown	First ad.
Unknown	First ad.	10	10	10	10	10	10	Unknown	First ad.
Unknown	First ad.	10	10	10	10	10	10	Unknown	First ad.
Unknown	First ad.	10	10	10	10	10	10	Unknown	First ad.
Unknown	First ad.	10	10	10	10	10	10	Unknown	First ad.
Unknown	First ad.	10	10	10	10	10	10	Unknown	First ad.
Unknown	First ad.	10	10	10	10	10	10	Unknown	First ad.
Unknown	First ad.	10	10	10	10	10	10	Unknown	First ad.

Delinquent Tax List 1891.									
Owner	Descript	Acres	Range	Tax	Penalty	Cost	Amount	Owner	Descript
Unknown	First ad.	10	10	10	10	10	10	Unknown	First ad.
Unknown	First ad.	10	10	10	10	10	10	Unknown	First ad.
Unknown	First ad.	10	10	10	10	10	10	Unknown	First ad.
Unknown	First ad.	10	10	10	10	10	10	Unknown	First ad.
Unknown	First ad.	10	10	10	10	10	10	Unknown	First ad.
Unknown	First ad.	10	10	10	10	10	10	Unknown	First ad.
Unknown	First ad.	10	10	10	10	10	10	Unknown	First ad.
Unknown	First ad.	10	10	10	10	10	10	Unknown	First ad.
Unknown	First ad.	10	10	10	10	10	10	Unknown	First ad.

ROOMS FOR RENT....

finest and best rooms in town.

PRICES ARE RIGHT.

furnished or unfurnished

CURRENT OFFICE.....

Washington Letter.

Washington, Mar. 25, 1900.

Republican Senators are still in a dead lock on the Porto Rican tariff and the key is yet to be found. Some of the republicans have been whipped into support of the tariff against their own convictions and against the expressed wishes of their constituents but there are still about a dozen who hold out for free trade and who say they will vote with the democrats for a free trade amendment. The bill giving back to Porto Rico the money which has been and is being unjustly taken away from its inhabitants under the Dingley tariff has become a law, but what is to become of the other and more important Porto Rican bill is yet to be determined. Mr. McKinley and every member of his cabinet are now openly working to get votes for the tariff, in the face of their official record as advocates of free trade with the island. Democrats are taking no part in the mess, realizing that the republicans are making democratic votes by thousands and being willing to let it go at that until the time comes to vote.

Although hampered by the republican members of the house military committee, which is investigating the use of Federal troops in the Idaho mining troubles last year, representatives Lusk and Sulzer having succeeded in showing that the troops were extremely brutal in their treatment of men arrested; that warrants of arrest, similar to the infamous French lettres de cachet, with the space for the name left blank, were signed and issued to constables in quantities, and that, although there is a state law against discrimination against either union or non-union miners, no man could work in the mines of the copper district country without a permit, and no member of a labor union could secure a permit. This isn't a showing to be proud of, and the investigation isn't over yet.

The platform adopted by the Nebraska democrats is thought to represent Col. Bryan's idea of the platform that should be adopted by the Kansas city convention, and consequently it has been much discussed among democrats in congress. The only feature of the platform adverse to criticism by democrats is that dealing with the initiative and referendum. Among southern senators who were outspoken in their condemnation of this idea were Tillman, Bacon and Clark. Senator Jones, chairman of the democratic national committee, said of the Nebraska platform: "It is a curious declaration of war against the democratic party. Certainly we are all agreed upon the re-affirmation of the Chicago platform, upon the condemnation of trusts, in our opposition to imperialism, and in the belief that the Constitution follows the flag. The initiative and referendum is something new in a democratic platform, I admit, but I am not prepared to say that it is an unwise innovation. I would not, of course, advocate the reference of all minor matters of legislation to the people, but on all great questions it seems to me that judgement of the people might well be appealed to, and accepted. As a general rule, no man is afraid of submitting a question to popular will if he believes that he is in the right."

Representative Sulzer of New York, made a warm speech before the East Washington democratic club, in which he said: "England controls the policy of the administration of William McKinley. It was English influence that involved us in war in the Philippines. England wanted our soldiers and our ships in Asiatic waters. It is beginning to be clear now why she wanted them there. Salisbury is a far seeing prime minister. He foresees the effort that England is now making to crush the South African republics; he foresees that the czar might seize the opportunity to push Russian interests in China and thus jeopardize what England calls her rights there. With a secret alliance or understanding between the government of Great Britain and the republican administration in Washington, American guns and American bayonets might be turned to England's account in the far East."

Representative Champ Clark, of Mo., thus stated his position on the trust question: "It would be foolish for me to waste time making an anti-trust speech. The entire matter may be summed up in a single sentence. This is not a new issue. The first anti-trust speech was made about 4,000 years ago by an old gentleman named Moses, when he wrote upon the tablets of stone the inspired words, 'Thou shalt not steal!'"

Hon. Hoke Smith, of Georgia, who was in Washington on private business, was asked to state his views on the political outlook and said: "The people of Georgia are too busy making money to pay much attention to politics, but they are solid for the regular democratic nominee for President, be he Mr. Bryan or any one else. Of course, we all believe it will be Mr. Bryan, and I think the South generally, is dead against imperialism, and will vote that way."

Mr. McKinley has requested Gen. Joe Wheeler to withdraw his resignation, and remain in the army. Gen. Wheeler has not yet decided to do so. He has been given to understand that if he will remain in the army he can have a brigadier's commission in the regular army, or rather be retired with that rank.

The Australian salt bush is well adapted to this section and it is claimed will bring into profitable grazing use thousands of acres of arid land that has heretofore been worthless. The California experiment stations and the national department of agriculture have been testing this plant and it is found to be far the best for dry salty soils. The farmers hereabouts can find no better plant to try. Mr. Anderson who has tried it is loud in praise of its feeding qualities. This plant will produce as much, if not more feed per acre than alfalfa.

Well named, it is a joy to feed. With me you will agree. When once you've made the staff of life from Parakee's XTU.

Additional Local.

The mass meeting of democrats last Saturday at the court house to nominate town officials was one of the most harmonious gatherings ever held in town. About sixty-five democrats took part and all felt that a very acceptable ticket was selected. The following with reference to the candidate for mayor is from the Argus, and so seldom does that exponent of republicanism see anything good in democracy that it is given in full:

Monroe P. Kerr, the democratic nominee for the majority of Carlsbad, is a man who is entirely acceptable to both parties. He is a prominent, progressive and popular citizen, public spirited, and with a long experience in the administration of municipal affairs. He was an alderman for two terms in Brenham, Tex., a town of 6,000 inhabitants, and was six times re-elected to the majority of the place. He is 63 years of age and was born and raised in Texas, serving in the civil war in Sibley's brigade as lieutenant, Company F, 5th Texas. Mr. Kerr also served as president of the Eddy county board of education for five years. He will stand for all that is wise and conservative in the administering of city affairs, as well as see to it that Carlsbad as a municipality keeps in the van in the valley's march to prosperity. As stated, he will be entirely unopposed and is practically the unanimous choice of every voter in town—an endorsement that is much stronger than any mere words could be.

W. G. Woerner one of the candidates for trustees has resided here for about eight years and has won more friends than almost any other gentleman in the town. Mr. Woerner has for years been engaged in business with Mr. Kemp and none can but admit that the Central Bar is above reproach. He will not be found in favor of squandering the town's cash.

Dr. Wheeler who came here from New York some three years ago succeeding Dr. Kensingler is the other candidate for trustees. He has by hard work built up a good practice and has invested all he has made in the country, being possessed of his own home where he resides with his mother. He is also interested in live stock and has property rented. A more substantial or representative citizen cannot be found.

Mr. Clark who was nominated for marshal has held the office the past year and has performed his duty fearlessly and as the choice of the people will undoubtedly be elected. He is an old resident, coming here before the town was started and is a true western man in every sense.

C. W. Cowden, who was unanimously chosen to serve on the board of education for three years, is a heavy cattle owner of the county and much interested in the schools. He was appointed when Mr. Kerr resigned and is now elected.

H. F. Christian will occupy the Blackmore cottage.

C. C. Emerson is stranded with his dramatic company in Ft. Worth. It is very difficult for indifferent, common-place amateurs to travel and exist where even professionals of merit find it hard going.

Prof. E. M. Skeets has kindly consented to give an address on the flora of this part of New Mexico at the Baptist church Friday evening April 6. He will illustrate by life size water color sketches and will furnish a rare treat free to all. All invited next Friday 7:30 p. m.

If your child is cross or peevish. It is no doubt troubled with worms. White's Cream Vermifuge will remove the worms, and its tonic effect restore its natural cheerfulness. Price, 25 cts. For sale at Eddy Drug Co.

And now my friends success is sure if this you'll only try XTU, the perfect flour, Of Parakee you can buy.

Joe Byrne and Henry Robb have purchased from W. T. Nelson the ranch out on the head of Rocky, where they will run their sheep.

Banker Routs a Robber.

J. R. Garrison, Cashier of the bank of Thornville, Ohio, had been robbed of health by a serious lung trouble until he tried Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Then he wrote: "It is the best medicine I ever used for a severe cold or a bad case of lung trouble. I always keep a bottle on hand. I don't suffer with Coughs, Colds, or any throat trouble or lung trouble when you can be cured so easily. Only 50c and 91c. Trial bottles free at Blackmore Drug Store."

Ten cowboys from Roswell passed through here stopping at Hotel de Stewart Wednesday night. They were in charge of Sheriff Higgins and four deputies. Frank Carter, who was tried here for cattle theft and got a hung jury, was sent for four years for stealing a horse to get away on when he broke jail. Will Hainault, one of the deputies, returned from Pecos Thursday and went home yesterday.

Geo. Wardman who is in southern France, is expected home next month.

The New Saddle Store.

In center room of Bronson block, has recently secured the services of a first class workman from Gallup & Frazier's road factory in Pueblo Colo. All kinds of saddles, harness, repair and manufacturing work done promptly. All work guaranteed. Please call and examine our stock and work.

J. T. COOPER, Mgr.

We Can do Your Printing as Cheap as Anybody!

Current Office.

Best Work, Lowest Prices -- Guaranteed.

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THE SHORT LINE TO
Chicago, St. Louis
and Kansas City

No Transfers from El Paso or Fort Worth.

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

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

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

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

M. E. Church, South. Regular services Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m.; Epworth League at 3 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.
J. E. SAWYERS, Pastor.

Baptist Church. One block west of court house. Regular services each Sunday. Bible school, 10 a. m. with classes for old and young; 11 a. m. public worship, with preaching, singing, prayer, and sermon. All cordially invited. Midweek worship, Wednesday 7:30 p. m.
HARVEY J. PIERCE, Pastor.

Editor Fuller is improving and is expected home in the sweet bye and bye.

The Ladies Literary Club elected officers as follows Tuesday afternoon: President Mrs. H. F. Christian, Vice Pres. Mrs. L. W. Freeman, Secy. Mrs. M. R. Miller, Treas. Mrs. F. G. Tracy.

Mr. Plowman and wife of the Guadalupe were in town Wednesday. Mr. Plowman reports having secured abundance of water at his place.

Dr. Wheeler went to Florence on a hand car Thursday, to attend Mrs. Stobough who was very ill with colic.

Bob Breeding has two children very sick with tonsillitis.

Miss Louise Blodgett of El Paso is visiting Miss Hutchins.

Democratic Meeting.

Carlsbad, N. M., March 20, 1900.

To the Democrats of Eddy county.

I hereby call a meeting of all democrats of Eddy Co. to convene at the court house in Carlsbad Saturday March 24 at 2 p. m. for the purpose of choosing three delegates to attend the territorial convention at Albuquerque N. M., April 13, 1900. This convention elects delegates to the national democratic convention at Kansas city July 14, 1900, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for president of the United States.

J. S. CHAZLER,
Chairman Dem. Executive committee

What's Your Face Worth.

Some times a fortune but never, if you have a sallow complexion, a jaundiced look, moth patches and blotches on the skin, all signs of Liver Trouble. But Dr. King's New Life Pills give Clear Skin, Rosy Cheeks, Rich Complexion. Only 25 cents at Blackmore Drug Store.

A Fiendish Attack.

An attack was lately made on C. F. Collier of Cherokee, Iowa, that nearly proved fatal. It came through his kidneys. His back got so sore he could not stoop without great pain, nor sit in a chair except propped by cushions. No remedy helped him until he tried Electric Bitters which effected such a wonderful change that he writes he feels like a new man. This marvelous medicine cures backache and kidney trouble, purifies the blood and builds up your health. Only 50c at Blackmore Drug Store.

Much pain and uneasiness is caused by piles, sparing neither age nor sex. Tabler's Buckeye Eye Ointment cures the most obstinate cases. Price 50 cts. in bottle, tubes 75c. For sale at Eddy Drug Co.

Pekin duck eggs at 50c. per setting of 12. Leave your order with the money at Lecks.

Election Proclamation.

An election is hereby ordered to be held at the court house in this town, Carlsbad on the first Tuesday in April, 1900, it being the third day thereof, for the purpose of electing the following officers for the town of Carlsbad.

One Mayor to serve one year.

Two trustees to serve two years.

One town marshal to serve one year.

One recorder to serve one year.

One member of the board of education to serve three years.

The following named judges are hereby appointed to hold said election in accordance with the laws governing town elections in the territory of New Mexico: Wm. H. Mullins, J. A. Freeman, Robt. Breeding.

Done by order of the board of trustees of the town of Carlsbad this 5th day of March, A. D. 1900.

M. J. STURGES, Mayor.

FOR SALE: Ladies' Crescent bicycle good as new and one fine guitar.

L. S. CRAWFORD.

One Stigman, who was very ill, is improving.

Do You Have Corns.

If so use the Eureka Corn Cure, a new discovery and will remove Hard or Soft Corns with a few applications. Not only removes but Cures. 25c. Postpaid. Sure Cure Co., Magnolia, Ark.

R. L. Smith this week sold to W. J. Deter the 1080 sheep for \$21,000 cash, which was paid in one draft last Tuesday in the Bank of Carlsbad. Mr. Smith brought the sheep here from San Angelo, Tex., about a year ago and has cleared just \$7,000 in the year on the bunch.

One of G. W. Cowden's little girls, Annie, has acute rheumatism.

Dr. Wheeler was called to the home of Aubrey Glad in Last chance, Mrs. Glad being very ill but is recovering.

Margaret Davis of Hope has a child sick with pneumonia.

He Fooled the Surgeons.

All doctors told Renick Hamilton, of West Jefferson, O., after suffering 15 months from Merial Fistula, he would die unless a costly operation was performed; but he cured himself with Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the World. Surest Pile cure on Earth. See a box, at Blackmore Drug Store.

Have you a cough? A dose of Ballard's Horehound Syrup will relieve it. Price, 25 and 50 cents. For sale at Eddy Drug Co.

SYNOPSIS OF STATEMENT

Insurance Companies

McLenathsen & Tracy,
CARLSBAD, NEW MEXICO.

Niagara Fire Insurance Co.,
of New York.

Assets.....\$3,740,897.78
Liabilities.....1,856,490.05

Net surplus.....\$754,407.73

Palatine Insurance Co.,
of Manchester, England.

Assets.....\$2,637,777.00
Liabilities.....2,039,509.00

Surplus.....\$598,268.00

YOU CAN PATENT

anything you invent or improve; also get CAVEAT, TRADE-MARK, COPYRIGHT or DESIGN PROTECTION. Read model, sketch, or photo. Free examination and advice. **BOOK ON PATENTS FREE.** No Att'y's fee before patent. Write to **C. A. SNOW & CO.** Patent Lawyers, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Pecos Valley & Northeastern Railway Co.

Cent a Time.

North Bound.	Pecos	South bound.
Train No. 1 leaves Pecos, Texas, daily at 7:30 p. m., arriving at Carlsbad at 7:45 p. m., leaving Carlsbad at 8:00 p. m., arriving at Roswell at 8:15 p. m., and at Amarillo at 8:30 p. m., connecting with the A. T. & N. P., and the Ft. W. & D. Ry.		Train No. 2 leaves Amarillo daily at 5:25 a. m., arriving at Roswell at 5:40 p. m., and at Carlsbad at 6:00 p. m., leaving Carlsbad at 6:15 p. m., arriving at Pecos at 6:30 p. m., connecting with the T. & P. Ry.

Stages for Lincoln, White Oaks and Nogal N. M., leave Roswell daily except Sunday at 7:00 a. m.

For low rates, for information regarding the resources of this valley, price of lands, etc., address: **D. H. NICHOLS,** General Manager.

DON P. DONAHUE,
Gen'l. Frt. & Pass. Agt.,
Carlsbad N. M.

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Any one sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion from which an invention is probably patentable. Communicate at once to avoid competition. **Handbook on Patents** sent free. United States Patent Office. Patents taken through **Munn & Co.** receive special notice, with best results, in the **Scientific American.**

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El Paso & Northeastern Railroad.

El Paso & Northeastern Railway.

Leaves Alamogordo 5:20 p. m.
Arrives El Paso 7:45 p. m.
Leaves El Paso 10:20 a. m.
Arrives Alamogordo 2:45 p. m.

Making connection at El Paso for the east, west and all points in Mexico.

Connecting at Alamogordo with the stage line for the

White Oaks Country.

White Oaks, Rosillo, Nogal, Gray and Salado coal fields.

Also connecting with Tularosa stage line which leaves Alamogordo after arrival of train each day. Leaves Alamogordo at 10:20 a. m. La Luz at 1:20 p. m., making connection with the south bound train.

A. S. GRIFFIN,
Gen'l. Supt. & Frt. & Pass. Agt.
H. ALEXANDER, A. G. P. A.