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Carlsbad Current, 02-17-1900

Carlsbad Printing Co.

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CARLSBAD CURRENT.

VOL. VIII.

CARLSBAD, NEW MEXICO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1900.

NO. 15.

CARLSBAD SALOON

BARFIELD & CANTRELL, Proprietors.

WINES,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
CASE GOODS.

S. T. Bitting, Banker.

3 doors below
Hotel Solita.

CARLSBAD, NEW MEXICO.

General Banking
Business Done.

Exchange Furnished to Customers
Free of Charge.

A Word to a Salt Lake Briton.

From the Irish World.

One of our readers in Ogden, Utah, sends us a copy of the Daily Tribune of Salt Lake City, which in an article under the heading, "A Word to Excitable Irishmen," suggests that the Irish who sympathize with the Boers in their grand and unceasing fight against the robber British empire are "loafers" whose object is to "bring more assessments out of the Irish born population of this country."

The writer of this, a Briton we presume, must be a very ignorant man if he does not know about the wholesale performance of his countrymen in the line of "loafing" and "assessments" in every land on earth that they have been able to seize, as they are now trying to seize the Transvaal. Has he never heard of the "assessments" on Ireland of \$12,500,000 per annum in the form of exorbitant and extortionate taxation by the British treasury, as reported a couple of years ago by a royal commission? That commission, appointed by the British government, was composed mainly of English experts in taxation and finance and after a full investigation of the subject it declared that for the past fifty years Ireland had been compelled to pay in imperial taxes from \$12,500,000 to \$15,000,000 a year more than her fair share. What does Mr. Goodwin of the Tribune think of this assessment? It means the trifling sum of \$275,000,000 "assessments" in fifty years by rich England on "poor" Ireland—poor for no other reason than that she has been and continues to be robbed by her rich neighbor—who is rich just because of such "assessments," upon countries ruled by her rule. As a further illustration of the British spirit and practice in the assessments' line we may cite as a word of caution to Mr. Goodwin and other Britons, the following instructive and interesting communication which appears conspicuously on the editorial page of the New York Sun of Sunday last by way of comment on the proposed fasting and praying in England on account of the whipping the English "loafers" a greeting in South Africa:

1. Thou shalt not steal. Exodus, xx, 15.
2. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's house. Exodus, xx, 17.
3. And Naboth said to Ahab, The Lord forbid me, that I should give the inheritance of my fathers unto thee. I Kings, xxi, 3.
4. Thus saith the Lord, Hast thou killed and also taken possession? I Kings, xxi, 19.

In order to demonstrate the singularly felicitous character of these texts, it is only necessary to recall to mind the action of the British government in four recent instances, when immensely valuable mineral wealth was discovered on neighbors property.

(a) The diamond fields of Kimberly were taken from the Orange Free State by force (by England and the right of war) were afterwards offered as indemnity, \$200,000, which is about equal to two weeks' output of diamonds.

The gold mines of Venezuela were being treated in the same manner, and their forcible appropriation was only prevented by the action of the United States.

(c) In the case of the gold mines in Alaska, the British government has been endeavoring for many years to "cheat" Uncle Sam out of them by chicanery, having made prompt assertion of claim of ownership immediately upon their discovery. It was not, however, content to treat the United States with South African methods.

(d) The last instance is in the gold mines in the South African republic. These are the most valuable in the world. The Johannesburg district which is the

only one of several, and is but partially developed at that, was producing some \$7,000,000 per month prior to the war.

Really one would suppose that it is generally believed in Great Britain that when the Deacons were given to Mose there was a special reservation in favor of "British interests" in respect to the eight and tenth commandments.

Provided of course that propriety is duly observed and carrying out each "felonious little plan" is officially designated as "rectification of frontier," "extenuation of spheres of British paramountcy to the good of humanity," or you shall now say that Rev. Mr. Chubb and the "light of the torch" had no existence except in the brain of Dickens?

In addition to these few samples of British "loafing," we shall only suggest to the Salt Lake editor as a fit subject for consideration and reflection the moral enshrined in the idea of Satan reproving sin as an idea not more incongruous than that of England or Englishmen remonstrating against "assessments."

A Word to 'Excitable Irishmen.'

From the Salt Lake Tribune.
All races of men have their classes, there is a class of Irishmen in the east, and in the south of Ireland itself, that level-headed Irishmen in America, especially, ought to be cautioned against. To read the Irish World, one would think that the power and prestige of Great Britain were thoroughly broken. There was a great meeting the other night in New York. One man brought in resolutions to the effect that Great Britain was in the dust; that now she would, for some centuries, suffer all the hardships that Ireland has in the past. Our judgement is that these things are done merely that a set of loafers can bring more assessments out of the Irish-born population of this country. The utmost strength that the Boers can bring against Great Britain cannot exceed 100,000 men. If any other nation would interfere, Great Britain would sink every transport that tried to carry reinforcements to the Boers. More than that there is no nation in a condition to make war on Great Britain at all. Russia has several millions of people in her territory that are in imminent danger of dying of famine, she has unprotected works in eastern Asia which it will take her several years to fix so that she will be in a condition to meet attacks from the sea, and she is using all her strength to protect these works against Great Britain, but against Japan. France, if it alone, would make a good fight against England, but she would never dare begin a trouble of that kind, with Germany and her 800,000 trained soldiers on her frontier. It would be suicide. In the same way, Germany has no fleet whatever to compete with that of Great Britain, and she, while the great military power of Europe, still has France on one side and Russia on the other, and does not trust either. As for Austria, Italy, Spain and all the other states of Europe, they are not worth considering. And this is all too plain that we think it will justify us in saying that the excitement which just now some Irish are trying to work up is simply to rob their countrymen throughout the country just as O'Donovan Rossa did for fifteen years. Our private judgement is that Ireland has lost the opportunity of a century. Had the leading men in Ireland when the war broke out with the Boers proclaimed that whatever their former differences might have been, or may now be, with England the realm being assailed they were ready to help in the war in favor of their own country; had they done that, they would have had some rule in six months—some rule as much as Australia or Canada has. As it is, England will whip the Boers this year or next, or some time, and when her army comes home, with 150,000 trained men to back her 750 warships, she will not be in a humor to be very merciful to her pronounced enemies.

FOR SALE: Ladies Crescent bicycles good as new also one fine guitar.
L. S. CRAWFORD.

The City Meat market for a choice steak, pork or mutton.

Live Territorial News.

A JUDGE BLOWN UP.

And His Home in Hillsboro Wrecked by Giant Gunpowder.

Hillsboro, N. M. Feb. 9.—Last night a severe explosion, heard all over town and felt in the immediate vicinity of Judge Smith's residence on Main street, startled everybody.

Judge Smith on being interviewed on the matter said: "I can best explain by showing you what happened. Come in." Entering the house the Judge continued: "I was seated at my dining table last night. My chair was directly over that large hole in the floor. My wife said she was going out to milk the cow and would take the baby with her. She had not been gone more than two or three minutes when I noticed something burning and rose to investigate, just as I got up, a terrific explosion occurred, throwing me up nearly to the ceiling and partially stunning me. After I had crawled out of the debris in the room I noticed that the front of the building had been blown nearly two feet out onto the sidewalk, the chair I had been sitting on was blown to atoms, and the heavy ice chest had fallen down. The room generally was wrecked just as you see it."

The Judge then showed this correspondent a hole that had been scraped out underneath the house, where no doubt a cartridge had been inserted—a tell-tale cartridge with cap and feet.

"I was lucky to escape with only a sprained ankle, bruised limbs and a general shaking up," said the Judge. Thank God I am still alive. I shall transfer all my property tomorrow, and investigations will be begun by a competent detective to fasten the guilt upon some one."

To Grab the Staked Plains.

"Buffalo Jones" of Kansas long ago achieved fame as the grower of buffalo upon his farm in the sunflower state, and for his theory that by a cross between the bison and the domestic cattle he could produce a hardy animal which would combine the qualities of both. But the "buffalo" scheme of the Kansas man should entitle him to rank as the greatest practical joker of the wide west. He has conceived a plan for grabbing the staked plains in New Mexico, ostensibly for a buffalo farm, and has hypothesized or buffaloezed Representative Lacey of Iowa into introducing a bill into congress to lease to him, free of charge for twenty years, about all the public domain bounded by the Texas line on the east and south and extending to the Pecos river or the hills east of it into Chaves and Eddy counties. A line run westward from the north extremity of the proposed buffalo preserve would reach to Roswell in a direct line, some seventy miles, but the buffalo promoter does not ask to have the line go more than fifty miles in that direction. It then makes an angle and goes southward thirty miles, where by a second angle it is carried west fifteen miles and thence south to within sight of the waters of the great irrigation reservoirs seven and eighteen miles above Carlsbad. Then to keep his buffalo from being rounded up by the poacherkeeper at Carlsbad, Jones turns his pasture line eastward again a score of miles and then runs it due south to Texas, thirty miles below Carlsbad.

The preserve would include over half of Eddy county, and about a quarter of Chaves county, and cover about 4,000,000 acres of land. Of course, there are already a few ranches in that area, but if the range were fenced in the housekeepers would have to move on, like Hungry Joe. The strip would have a length of 100 miles and an average width of sixty miles. There is a tradition that in early days the buffalo herds trailed up the east side of the Pecos river, but were never known to cross that stream, even when they drank from it. Perhaps it is due to that early story concerning the habit of the lion that his champion did not ask congress to give him a piece of land clear over to the Rio Grande. A condition imposed upon the buffalo breeder for the monopoly of this tract of land for twenty years is that he, his heirs or assigns, shall place upon this domain "suitable inclosures" and not less than 100 full blooded bison.

W. A. KERR



General Merchandise

FANCY GROCERIES
A SPECIALTY.

Ran, his heirs and assigns, the tract of land described in section 1 of this act for a period of twenty years free of rental charge. Said lease shall provide that the said Charles J. Jones, his heirs and assigns, shall place upon said tract of land, within one year from the passage of this act, suitable inclosures for bison, and not less than 100 full blooded American bison, of sufficient number of males and females for breeding purposes; that it shall be unlawful, under penalty prescribed in section 3 of this act, to sell, kill, maim, destroy or otherwise dispose of or remove from said tract of land by the said Charles J. Jones, his heirs and assigns, or any other person or persons whomsoever, any female bison except for sanitary, scientific or humane purposes, during the continuance of this lease, unless the inclosure should be in excess of one bison to each 500 acres of land in said tract, and except the excess of one male to every twenty female bison, which excess, in either case, may be disposed of by the said Charles J. Jones, his heirs and assigns; that at the termination of such lease the said Charles J. Jones, his heirs and assigns, shall be allowed to remove from said tract of land, for his personal use, the same number of male and female bison last placed by him upon such tract of land, and the remaining bison shall become the property of the United States; that the secretary of the interior may remove from said tract of land every five years, during the continuance of such lease, five per cent of bison for use in the national park or gardens; that if the said Charles J. Jones, his heirs and assigns, fail to perform the requirements herein set forth his lease shall be declared void by the secretary of the interior, and all his rights in said tract shall cease upon the terms herebefore provided for final termination of such lease; that the said Charles J. Jones, his heirs and assigns, shall make such annual report to the secretary of the interior as he may require.

Sec. 3. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to kill, maim take or dispose of any bison, or to cut, tear down or destroy any fence or inclosures, or to hunt, shoot, take or trap game of any character within the boundary of said tract of land, except by the written consent of the said Charles J. Jones, his heirs and assigns; and any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500, or imprisonment of not exceeding ninety days, or both fine and imprisonment.

A Buffalo Bill.

Plan to Get a Barb Wire Clinch On the Staked Plains.
The following bill was introduced by Representative Lacey of Iowa:

A bill to set a part and preserve for the American bison and for other purposes:
Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, that the secretary of the interior is hereby authorized for the American bison, the following described lands, to-wit:

Beginning at the point on the east boundary of the territory of New Mexico, where the second standard parallel south of the New Mexico base line, when surveyed, will intersect said east boundary; thence west along said second standard parallel south to the northeast corner of township 11 south, range 22 east; thence south along the range line between ranges 22 and 23 east to the south east corner of township 18 south, range 22 east; thence west along the third standard parallel south to the northeast corner of township 18 south, of range 23 east; thence south along the range line between ranges 23 and 24 east to the southeast corner of township 20 south, range 23 east; thence east along the fourth standard parallel south to the northeast corner of township 21 south, range 23 east; thence south along the range line to the northeast corner of township 22 south, range 23 east; thence south to the northeast corner of township 23 south, range 23 east; thence south to the south boundary of the territory of New Mexico; thence east along said south boundary to the southeast corner of said territory; thence north along the east boundary of the territory to the place of beginning; excepting from the forte and effect of this act all irrigation rights and lands lawfully acquired therefor, and all lands which may have been prior to the date hereof embraced in any legal entry or covered by any lawful filing duty of record in the proper United States land office, or upon which valid settlement has been made pursuant to law, and the statutory period within which to make entry or filing of record has not expired, and all mining claims duly located and held according to the laws of the United States and rules and regulations not in conflict therewith; Provided, that this exception shall not continue to apply to any particular tract of land unless the entry man, settler or claimant continues to comply with the law under which the entry, filing, settlement or location was made.

Sec. 2. That the secretary of the interior is hereby authorized and directed to to lease to Charles J. Jones, of Topeka, Kan., his heirs and assigns, the tract of land described in section 1 of this act for a period of twenty years free of rental charge. Said lease shall provide that the said Charles J. Jones, his heirs and assigns, shall place upon said tract of land, within one year from the passage of this act, suitable inclosures for bison, and not less than 100 full blooded American bison, of sufficient number of males and females for breeding purposes; that it shall be unlawful, under penalty prescribed in section 3 of this act, to sell, kill, maim, destroy or otherwise dispose of or remove from said tract of land by the said Charles J. Jones, his heirs and assigns, or any other person or persons whomsoever, any female bison except for sanitary, scientific or humane purposes, during the continuance of this lease, unless the inclosure should be in excess of one bison to each 500 acres of land in said tract, and except the excess of one male to every twenty female bison, which excess, in either case, may be disposed of by the said Charles J. Jones, his heirs and assigns; that at the termination of such lease the said Charles J. Jones, his heirs and assigns, shall be allowed to remove from said tract of land, for his personal use, the same number of male and female bison last placed by him upon such tract of land, and the remaining bison shall become the property of the United States; that the secretary of the interior may remove from said tract of land every five years, during the continuance of such lease, five per cent of bison for use in the national park or gardens; that if the said Charles J. Jones, his heirs and assigns, fail to perform the requirements herein set forth his lease shall be declared void by the secretary of the interior, and all his rights in said tract shall cease upon the terms herebefore provided for final termination of such lease; that the said Charles J. Jones, his heirs and assigns, shall make such annual report to the secretary of the interior as he may require.

Sec. 3. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to kill, maim take or dispose of any bison, or to cut, tear down or destroy any fence or inclosures, or to hunt, shoot, take or trap game of any character within the boundary of said tract of land, except by the written consent of the said Charles J. Jones, his heirs and assigns; and any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500, or imprisonment of not exceeding ninety days, or both fine and imprisonment.

A Night of Terror.
"Awful anxiety was felt for the widow of the brave General Burnham of Machine, Me., when the doctors said she would die from pneumonia before morning," writes Mrs. S. H. Lincoln, who attended her that fearful night, but she begged for Dr. King's New Discovery, which had more than once saved her life and cured her of Consumption. After taking the sleep all night. Further use cured her." This marvelous medicine is guaranteed to cure all Throat, Chest and Lung Diseases. Only 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at Blackmore's drug store.

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.

In the Japanese city of Yokohama there is a little American colony of some 80 families, who have undertaken to feed and care for the 10,000 American soldiers who are to pass through that city on the way to the Philippines. The accounts do not state that there is any one family that has refused to take part in the handsome act of hospitality, nor do we read that any person has uttered sentiments of opposition in loud tones. It is pretty safe to wager that if the same matter came before a community of 50 families in this country it would be found that at least the head of one family would refuse to contribute toward such an act of hospitality on the ground of opposing to the war in the Philippines. Whatever may be the diversity of opinion as to the policy of the administration respecting the Philippines, there can be no question as to the devotion and loyalty of our soldiers, and they deserve the good opinion and courteous consideration of all Americans, whether at home or abroad. The question suggests itself, Are Americans better patriots abroad than at home?

Stood Death Off.
E. B. Munday, a lawyer of Henrietta, Tex., once fooled a grave digger. He says: "My brother was very low with malarial fever and jaundice. I persuaded him to try Electric Bitters and he was soon much better, but continued their use until he was wholly cured. I am sure Electric Bitters saved his life." This remedy expels malarial blood, kills disease germs and purifies the blood; aids digestion, regulates liver, kidneys and bowels, cures constipation, dyspepsia, nervous diseases, kidney troubles, female complaints, gives perfect health. Only 50c at Blackmore's drug store.

For choice pork sausage, head cheese, liver wurst, boogya sausage, dried and corned beef, and all other goods try the City Meat market.

For Sale.
Big ranch with private water right; no water company to worry or bankrupt you on water rent. Who wants a snap in a fine farm? Seven rivers with private water right and plenty of water? Big spring on the land sufficient to water sixty acres. Rock residence cost \$1,000. All fenced. Improvements cost \$1,200. Will be a most given away, on easy terms. Enquire or address, Wm. H. Mullin, Carlsbad N. M.

Notice of Foreclosure Sale.

Notice is hereby given that, whereas a debt of about the first day of April, A. D. 1899, Frederic Auguste Lavelle by a mortgage recorded in mortgage record 2 at page 25, of a record in the office of the county clerk of the county of Eddy, territory of New Mexico, and dated last mentioned day and year, conveyed in mortgage to The First National and Improvement Company the following described property, lying and being in the county of Eddy and territory of New Mexico, to-wit: A certain quarter of section number 22 south, range 22 east, township 18 south, range 22 east, section 22, and the south east quarter of section number 23 south, range 22 east, township 18 south, range 22 east, section 23, and the south east quarter of section number 24 south, range 22 east, township 18 south, range 22 east, section 24, and the south east quarter of section number 25 south, range 22 east, township 18 south, range 22 east, section 25, and the south east quarter of section number 26 south, range 22 east, township 18 south, range 22 east, section 26, and the south east quarter of 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THE CURRENT.
WM. H. MULLANE
Official Paper of Eddy County.
Published every Saturday at Carlsbad, N. M., and entered as 2nd class mail matter.
SATURDAY FEB. 17, 1900.

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CREED OF THE FLAG.

["Who will haul down the flag?"—President McKinley.]
"Who will haul down the flag?" quoth he,
And no man an answer gave.
But who will haul up the flag, ask we,
Where the flag ought never wave?
Over an arrogant nation of spoil
& a subject race and a conquered soil
And a government based on force?
Answer us, answer us, true and fair,
Who will haul up the flag there?"

"Who will haul down the flag?" quoth he,
Nay, think how it first went up.
When war's ardor of the land and sea
Poured forth from his burning cup.
When brave men died and left in bequest
One pledge for the great and the small;
Not stars for a few and stripes for the rest,
But the flag of our country for all.
Answer us, truly and plainly, my pray,
Was that not its meaning in Washington's day?"

From Washington's day to Jackson's time,
From Jackson's time to Lincoln's time,
Indians can follow that flag sublime
And doubt what the symbol meant.
Five self-polluted states, each one a star
Fixed fast in a field of blue,
Pinned in by the blood and stripes of war
No power there for me and you!
Answer us, now, do you dare to drag
The old faith out of our fathers' flag?

"Who will haul down the flag?" quoth he,
Why, no hand of flesh and bone
Can lower that flag on land and sea
Till the faith of the flag is gone!
Till a few small rule and cunningly keep
The hunting to garish their greed,
Till dollars are dear and honesty cheap
By the force of a tory creed.
Then will it fall! But answer us clear,
Do you fancy that hour is drawing near?"

Did our liberty bell ring in vain?
Was our Declaration a lie?
Must we turn to the old world again
With the penitent prodigal's cry?
Must we arm us and march to the van
Of Europe's barbaric hosts?
And become out a gentleman's puppet to men
To open a pathway for trade?
Must we strut through the world and bluster
And brag,
With the dollar mark stamped on the brave old flag?

May, haul up the flag, raise it high!
For yet is its spirit great.
Let it sing to the wind and the sky
The truth that it always meant.
Let it sing to the bright light of man,
"All power, so that never can lag,
Let it sing to the trade that goes where it can,
But liberty follows the flag!"
Yes, haul up Old Glory, but comrades, take heed
That no man shall part the old flag from the creed!

—Howard S. Taylor.

From the statement of Consul General Maercken recently returned from Pretoria, it is quite plain that McKinley and Hay have been secretly in league with England despite the fact that nine-tenths of the United States sympathize with the Boers in their struggle for liberty. In December 1892 Louis the XVI of France was tried and beheaded for a lesser crime than McKinley has been guilty of if he is in league with England; despite the fact that this country is pledged to neutrality. Treason is nothing compared to McKinley's acts of joining England in its unjust war and if he should incite a revolution of the large majority of the people similar to the French revolution of 1848 it would be no surprise. McKinley is only an English tool, a lick spittle for the queen.

The rate of taxation in Eddy county amounts almost to confiscation and if the people ever expect to live here or induce others to come, something should be done at once to reduce taxes. So far as the town is concerned the four saloon licenses amounting to about \$1600, creates sufficient funds to conduct all town business and leave \$600 in the town treasury. If all the stock in the county was assessed besides all the real estate over one million dollars more taxable property might be placed upon the rolls thus reducing county taxation by one-half. Court expenses are exorbitantly high and by holding only one term of court each year this part of the expense would be reduced. The citizens should meet with the town board March 5, in the evening and state their views on taxation, for that meeting will decide whether or not a tax levy be made on property the coming year. There is no necessity for a levy, for the saloon and opera house licenses are certainly more than necessary to run the town; even on an extravagant hoodie policy, while less than \$600 will run the town on an economical basis. Many a larger town than Carlsbad is now being run on less than what is obtained from one saloon. The robbers at Santa Fe should not be overlooked while this tax subject is up but as it is impossible to reach them at present the least said, perhaps the better.

Territorial taxes are too high caused by the extravagance and plunder of a republican legislature which pays two prices to the New Mexican for printing and practically steals several thousand dollars each year through the Immigration Bureau graft.

The question suggests itself to liberty-loving Americans who desire to have our government express sympathy for the Dutch republics in South Africa in their struggle for independence, how long will it be before President McKinley will attempt to hoist the

We are Not the Only People That
Keep First-Class Goods
But We Keep What the
People Want!
Rose Valley, Canadian Club, Mt. Vernon and
many other brands of first class liquors
AT THE
CENTRAL SALOON.
KEMP & WERNER, Proprietors.

D. W. GERHART,
WHOLESALE AND
RETAIL
MARKET
ALL KINDS OF SAUSAGE AND
MEATS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
General Packing House.

British flag over the White House?—
Springer Stockman.

Why Did They Switch?
Why did some of the territorial papers advocate statehood 1898 and oppose it now? "It's so sudden" remarked the old maid on being asked for her hand, some might say. It is but it's funny, this suddenness in the change of opinion. We don't believe there is any principle exhibited by newspapers that advocate a theory one season and oppose it the next. Some say the conditions are different now, (very few raise any argument here) but the large majority are willing to accept them trusting in the ballot of the people to improve them when they are granted that right of franchise, which under a territorial government they are deprived of. Let the people say who our territorial officials, district and supreme judges shall be, not those who barter off these important offices as political collateral to satisfy a political debt.

Now they say pauper immigration would run us. Such argument is stuff not used by intelligent men. Our leading men today, our wealthiest men, our best men, and some of our men who make this argument arrived in New Mexico without a dollar. Some of them walked in, others rode the bumpers and blind baggage of railroad trains. Were they paupers? None of them were, but men of thrift desiring to locate where they had an equal advantage with all in the struggle to accumulate in this world's goods. We do not have to leave our own town to obtain a splendid example. Our business men, (with probably two exceptions) and they are solid financially, either came here with scarcely a dollar or not a cent. One of our wealthiest and most respected citizens was years ago put off a freight train at the water tank here. He is here yet and we don't care to lose him. He was no pauper, he had health and ambition, he is a strong advocate of statehood. The poor (financially) immigration to this territory is what has developed it. No man of progress is opposed to immigration.

Why the little opposition to statehood is devoid of arguments. While it is yet uncertain whether congress will pass an enabling act for New Mexico the people stand ready at any time to vote her into statehood under a fair constitution.—Springer Stockman.

If any one is in the least doubt as to American sympathy for the Boers, let him keep track of the public meetings being held over this land purporting to draft resolutions of sympathy for them and he will no longer be in doubt.—Springer Stockman.

THE
Parlor Saloon,
Conway & Camp,
Proprietors.

TO THE TRADE:
My name was well known to the 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 the department of the government service the sample appear in plain bottles, without marks of any kind, and the selection of the heavy whiskey two years, "Old and '91," on its merits, over such a large number of prominent brands is a record that few distillers can show. The water used in the manufacture of this whiskey is from the hot boiling spring in Anderson county, which stands at a temperature of 96 degrees in 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. SEARCY.

Washington Letter.
(From our regular correspondents.)
Washington, Feb. 9.—That English diplomacy is away ahead of English military generalship has once more been proven by the Nicaragua canal treaty, sent to the Senate this week, which instead of being received with shouts of approval, as Mr. McKinley seemed to think it ought to be, has been met by stern protests, even from supporters of the administration. Although England is in a position where it would have agreed to almost anything proposed by this government, which is almost its only friend among the nations of the world, the English diplomats got almost exactly what they wanted. To reduce the treaty to every day language, England graciously agrees that we shall build the Nicaragua canal with American money, provided that she and all other nations shall have equal use of the canal both in peace and war and that the U. S. agrees never to fortify either end of the canal. Unless many Senators change their present attitude, this treaty will not be ratified, unless its present jagged features are cut out. The sentiment in both branches of Congress, regardless of party, favors the construction of the Nicaragua canal by this government, provided that we have absolute control of it, which means, of course, the right to close it to our enemies in the time of war.

After all their bluff and bluster, the republican Senators, are afraid of going before the country squarely on the issue of the single gold standard, and this week the majority of the finance committee reported the old international bimetallic standard as an amendment. The amendment, which merely says that a bill is not intended to place any obstacle in the way of the accomplishment of international bimetallicism, is too palpable a humbug to fool any man, but it is intended to ease the consciences of such so-called republican bimetallicists as Senator Chandler, who was instrumental in getting the amendment reported, and to give such western silver republicans as care to take advantage of it an opportunity to speak into the gold camp.

Representative Williams, of Mass., one of the leading democratic members of the House Committee on foreign affairs, made a strong speech against the annexation of the Philippines, meeting the Republicans on their own plane of dollars and cents and showing what poor business it would be in the end. He ridiculed the idea which political necessity has caused the republican leaders in both house and senate to adopt—that the U. S. does not include the territories of the U. S.—and predicted its overthrow by the supreme court. The closing words of Mr. Williams, which were greeted with applause, follow: "I am much more opposed to annexation of the Philippines in its old historic American sense than I am to the new-fangled doctrine of imperialism. As much as I would hate to see the Declaration of Independence thrown to the winds, as much as I would hate to see the historical landmarks of Washington's Farewell Address forgotten, as much as I should hate to see the constitution amended so that we might have subjects, I would rather change the constitution. I would rather be relegated to the unwritten constitution of England, to the common law itself, than to admit eleven millions of barbarians like that to share and share alike with me and my children and my grandchildren in molding the destinies of this great republic, the last hope of all ages for the demonstration of the fact that man can govern himself."

Senator Caffery in a speech, showing by constitutional law that if we keep the Philippines its inhabitants will become full-fledged citizens of U. S., paid this high compliment to Senator Hoar:

"I am glad that Massachusetts has on the floor a worthy successor of Webster and Sumner, and that he stands forth as a guardian for constitutional right and constitutional law."

The activity of those who are scheming to add to the already enormous amount of money paid by this government for pensions may be judged when Senator Gallinger, chairman of the Senate committee on pensions, who is ultra-liberal in his ideas upon the subject, publicly states that if the bills now before his committee should become laws it would bankrupt the country to make the payments.

Will Stand by the Platform.
We have yet to see an honest Democrat who stood by the platform in 1896 who is not more than willing—aye, enthusiastic—for the re-adoption of that platform in 1900. The fellows who are making the noise in favor of changing the platform were not with us in 1896. They left us in 1896 because we were right, but since then crawled back into the party through back doors and there are now impudently asserting themselves. But they will not prevail. The platform of the Democratic party in 1900 is already written in the hearts of the people, and what is in the hearts of the people will prevail in 1900, as it did in 1896. The trimmers will be left when the clear-lauders were left when Bryan became the Democratic nominee for president.

**REAL ESTATE AND
INSURANCE.**
We have a large list of choice ranch, farm
and town property.
McLenathens & Tracy.
Carlsbad, New Mexico.

The third rail system of electric propulsion is superseding steam on many surface and elevated railroads. The Brooklyn elevated railroads have adopted it in part, it is in use on the New York and Brooklyn bridge and two short surface lines running out of Hartford and one running out of Boston, have substituted it for steam. The system doubtless has many merits, but it has also some demerits. In some respects it is more dangerous than the overhead trolley wire. One man was killed, by coming in contact with the third rail recently near Hartford, and a second man was killed the same way on the Brooklyn elevated railroad a few days ago. There is still a question as to whether the third rail appliance will be able to withstand severe winter storms. It is still in the experimental stage, and its introduction should be carefully guarded and further experiments as to its adaptation to this climate should be carefully watched.

The trial of the Dreyfus case demonstrates that expert testimony is pretty much the same the world over.

THE GREAT T. & P.
"SUNSET LIMITED,"
ONE OF THE
**FINEST TRAINS IN THE
WORLD**
WILL RUN SEMI-WEEKLY
EACH WAY TO
LOS ANGELES
SAN FRANCISCO,
ALSO TO
St. Louis & Chicago
VIA
TEXAS & PACIFIC RY.
Through Dallas and Ft. Worth.
THE FASTEST TIME EVER MADE.
A Palace on Wheels.
See nearest ticket agent for further particulars.
E. P. TURNER, O. P. & T. A.,
DALLAS.

J. F. MATHESON.
Grain-Commission Warehouse.
And General Forwarding
Hay, Grain, Seed, Feed, Blacksmith Coal
U. S. MEAT MARKET,
Fresh Meats, Sausage, Game, Etc.,
Always on Hand.
Free Delivery in any Part of City.
JOHN LOWENBRUCK, Props.

G. F. A. Robertson
BLACKSMITH
and
Wagon maker.
Feed and Livery Corral
in connection. Accommodation and satisfaction guaranteed.
Canon St. Op. Current

emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp when all else fails.

Millions of Women

Use CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and healing, red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients, and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines, in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, viz., TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

All that has been said of CUTICURA SOAP may be said with even greater emphasis of CUTICURA Ointment, the most delicate, and yet most effective of emollients, and greatest of skin cures. Its use in connection with CUTICURA SOAP (as per directions around each package), in the "ONE BOTTLE CURE FOR SCALP HAIRS," in the "INSTANT HAIR TREATMENT FOR DISGRACING ITCHINGS AND IRRITATIONS," and in many cases too numerous to mention, is sufficient to prove its superiority over all other preparations for the skin.

Cuticura

Complete External and Internal Treatment for every Humour, consisting of CUTICURA SOAP (25c.), to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickest cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT (50c.), to instantly stop itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT (50c.), to cool and cleanse the blood.

The Best, \$1.25
A BROKEN NEW is often sufficient to save the most torturing, disgusting, and humiliating scalp, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. **POWEN DRUG AND OIL CO.** Chicago, St. Paul, Boston. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," free.

RODS For treating and locating (hold on) any type, line or buried treasure. M. J. ROWLER, Rockville, Washington, D. C.

W.B.'s Throat Candy, one of the best combinations for vocalists, public speakers, etc. Send for Leaflet. Mfg. Co., Chicago, Chicago. For sample box.

Hairs of Yours

"La Creole" HAIR RESTORE Is a perfect hair dressing and Restorer

YAN VLEET-MANSFIELD DRUG CO., MEMPHIS

STOCKMEN CONFERENCE

In Annual Session Oklahoma Cattlemen Convene at El Reno.

A LARGE NUMBER OF PERSONS

In Attendance, Many of Them Being From the Last Year State Governor's Address a Feature.

El Reno, Ok., Feb. 14.—The elements favored the Oklahoma Livestock Association on its opening day. It rained slightly Monday and the indications Monday night were that Mother Earth would don the white mantle, but the sun came out and the day has been a beautiful one.

There are over 2000 delegates and visitors here and they are on hand from almost every section. Texas is represented by a good-sized delegation. Chicago, Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Louis and even Denver have representatives here, and Oklahoma, the Indian Territory and Kansas livestock men have come in numbers.

The association was called to order at 10 o'clock yesterday morning by the president, Abner G. Wilson of Kiowa, Kan. The invocation was delivered by Rev. J. W. Hedges, and Mayor T. E. Hensley delivered an address of welcome, which was frequently and loudly applauded.

President Wilson responded, saying among other things that the association was organized for profit to its membership and was in no sense engaged in booming real estate properties or adding to the taxation valuation of town lots.

The reports of the secretary, executive committee and treasurer were read. The treasurer's report corresponded to the financial showing made by the secretary.

A resident Wilson announced the committee on resolutions as follows: Ira Liddleman of Woodward, J. P. Wilson of Kiowa and C. D. Farmer of Gage, Ok.

Officers of the association were then elected as follows: President, A. T. Wilson, Kiowa, Kan.; first vice president, M. F. Word, Grand, Ok.; secretary, William E. Bolton, Woodward, Ok.; treasurer, J. J. Gerlach, Woodward, Ok.

An adjournment followed until 3 p. m. At that hour Gov. C. M. Barnes of Oklahoma delivered an extemporaneous address before the convention.

He took up the question of disposing of the grazing lands in the western portion of Oklahoma in such a way that they could be utilized. He said that the policy of the Territory was established by the legislative assembly of the Territory in 1897, when the assembly, he said, declared all lands west of general range line No. 14 to be for that portion of the Territory.

These lands, he said, are now subject exclusively to homestead entry, but those who had lived here since the opening of the Territory know that cattle and rainfall conditions are such that they are not best adapted for stock-raising purposes only, and that it would therefore seem advisable that some other disposition be made of these lands.

These lands, he said, west of range No. 14 are mostly open cattle ranges and are used by unauthorized owners of cattle, and that the possession or occupancy of same is a subject of much contention and controversy, leading in some instances to shooting and killing.

He said that he recommended to the federal government in his last report to the secretary of the interior that some arrangement be made for the authorized leasing of the lands to cattlemen, limiting and defining the ranges to be leased.

He said that he had suggested that a donation of these lands to the Territory for public school and public building purposes, which would enable the Territorial legislature to solve the question speedily and for the general welfare of the people of the whole Territory. He suggested to the convention that it should follow up the proposition by resolution and request to Delegate Flynn to push this matter before congress.

In regard to the administration of the cattle inspection laws of the Territory the governor said that he had found much difficulty in executing satisfactorily the crude and lame law the Territory had on that subject.

Found Dead.

Vinita, I. T., Feb. 14.—Bird Cochran, a Cherokee who lives about three miles northwest of Fort Gibson, I. T., was found dead Sunday morning by the section men who were going over the track, about three miles west of the railroad bridge. He was literally cut to pieces by a freight train having run over him. The head was severed from the body, different members of which were scattered about. The deceased was in Fort Gibson the night before.

Alaska Bill.

Washington, Feb. 14.—The house committee on military affairs completed the appropriation bill. It carried \$111,700,000, against \$80,000,000 in the bill for the current year. The seeming great increase is accounted for by the fact that the appropriation for the current fiscal year was inadequate and the urgent deficiency bill recently passed carried a large additional appropriation for the army for the current year.

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Kentucky Situation

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 14.—The first sign of a break in the Democratic line was noticeable yesterday.

It came in the shape of a resolution offered by Senator Triplett providing that upon adjournment Thursday the legislature name Frankfort as its next meeting place. While no action upon the resolution was taken, it is believed to foreshadow a return of the Democratic legislators to the state capitol soon, possibly by the end of the week. This action will probably be taken, when a report is received from the committee sent to Frankfort upon conditions as to the presence about the capitol of militia or armed men, and as to the advisability of resuming sessions at the usual meeting place. This is rendered more likely as the defection occurred in the senate, where the Democrats have a bare working quorum.

With the resumption of legislative business at Frankfort in prospect and the transfer to the courts of the claims of the rival governors, as seems likely to be brought about within a few days, the clouds are rapidly lifting and it is believed normal political conditions may be restored in the state in two or three weeks. That much time at least will be required to secure the adjudication of the issues between the parties. If the federal courts decide they have jurisdiction, it will last much longer.

Two Speeches.

Washington, Feb. 14.—The financial debate in the senate reached its climax yesterday.

Two great speeches, one in favor of the pending senate substitute measure and the other in opposition to it, were delivered and both were listened to by senators with close attention. The first was delivered by Mr. Allison of Iowa, the ranking member of the finance committee. He had been in attentive listening to the speeches delivered on the other side of the chamber and in the course of his argument, he presented his answers to the points raised against the pending senate bill.

Mr. Jones of Nevada declared that the bill was vicious and unwarranted, conferring too great power upon national banks and fastening the country to a gold currency. He discussed the question from a historical and philosophical view point.

In the House.

Washington, Feb. 14.—The members of the New York delegation had a meeting as soon as they were apprised of Representative Chickering's death and appropriate resolutions were drafted for presentation to the house. The dead member's desk was draped and wreathed in flowers when the house met at noon.

A joint resolution increasing the limit of cost of the new government printing office to \$425,000 on account of the increased cost of building material was adopted.

Fitz Wants to Fight.

New York, Feb. 14.—Bob Fitzsimmons yesterday posted \$5000 with the sporting editor of the New York Journal as a forfeit to bind another match with Jim Jeffries, and issued an open challenge to meet any fighter in the world.

The ex-champion said that his money would remain up under the following conditions:

To give Jeffries first chance, provided he would sign articles now.

Tragic Death.

New York, Feb. 14.—Congressman Charles A. Chickering of Copenhagen, N. Y., was found dead outside the Grand Union Hotel in this city. He had either fallen or jumped from a fourth story window of the hotel.

The body of Mr. Chickering was found on the sidewalk on the Forty-first street side of the hotel under the open window of his room, which was on the fourth floor, by a milkman who was driving through the street at 5 o'clock yesterday morning.

Favor Boers.

Madrid, Feb. 14.—Senator Devilla in the senate questioned the government on the subject of the reported sale to Great Britain of Maxim cartridges manufactured at the Placentia arms factory. He took the opportunity to say that opinion in Spain was entirely favorable to the Boers.

The premier, Senor Silveira, replied that he could not give a definite answer, as he was not aware whether private industry had supplied ammunition to England.

Mexican papers speak favorably of the Nicaraguan canal project.

Alaska Bill.

Washington, Feb. 14.—The house committee on military affairs completed the appropriation bill. It carried \$111,700,000, against \$80,000,000 in the bill for the current year. The seeming great increase is accounted for by the fact that the appropriation for the current fiscal year was inadequate and the urgent deficiency bill recently passed carried a large additional appropriation for the army for the current year.

FUNERAL SERVICES

Held Over the Body of the Late Gov. Goebel.

THOUSANDS IN ATTENDANCE.

The Crowd Was Remarkably Well Behaved and Not an Unpleasant Episode Occurred During the Proceedings.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 9.—Rain came down in sheets yesterday while the funeral services were being held over the body of Kentucky's dead Democratic leader.

Early in the morning the arrival of people to witness the funeral exercises began, most of them in the early part of the day coming in buggies from the surrounding country. By the time the early trains had arrived the crowd was enormous. Special trains came in from Georgetown and Lexington and a few other places not far from Frankfort, but the large crowds came in on the regular trains from Louisville and Cincinnati. Fully 10,000 people were on the streets to watch the funeral. The body lay in state in the parlor of the Capitol hotel until 11 o'clock in the morning, and more people viewed the remains yesterday morning than Wednesday afternoon and night. At times the jam in the doorway leading to the parlors was too great for anybody to force a passage through.

The crowd was remarkably well behaved, however, and there was not an unpleasant episode connected with the proceedings from first to last.

When the procession passed the capitol the front of the building was covered with soldiers, who stood watching the marchers, but, save three sentries at the gate, there was none of them within 500 feet of the street. The flag on the staff of the capitol building was at half mast.

It did not require fifteen minutes for the line of marching men to pass the capitol grounds, and all chances of trouble were over.

The grave to which Gov. Goebel's remains may be consigned to-day and the point at which the monument to his memory is to be erected was selected by his relatives and intimate friends Wednesday.

As the procession passed the executive building every man in the parade turned his face toward it in the effort to see if Gov. Taylor was watching the march. There was no sign of life there, however, although one of the windows was open and the curtains fully up. Other windows in the building were filled with soldiers and some few citizens, but there was no face at any of the windows of the governor's office.

The grave is located about half way between the Kentucky soldiers' monument and the cemetery chapel, just over the slope of the hill to the north of the Confederate monument and near an immense oak tree whose branches stretch far over the mountain, north of which marks the Democratic leader's resting place.

Around the freshly thrown up clay and open grave was gathered a throng of several thousand people, who waited patiently for hours in the midst of the downpour for the funeral cortege to appear. For half an hour before the long procession reached the cemetery the rain came down in a perfect deluge and was blown in sheets by a fitful south wind drenching every one to the skin. But through it all they waited, silent and reverential. The addresses were listened to with profound attention.

Rev. Louis Wallace, chaplain of the state penitentiary, pronounced the benediction. As he finished the quartette sang "America" and the body was taken within the chapel. Guarded by a strong force of deputy sheriffs, armed with rifles, it will remain there until the weather clears, when it will be carried to the grave prepared for it and buried.

Another Conference Held.

Rio de Janeiro, Feb. 9.—The Bolivian ministry Wednesday had a conference with officials of the foreign office and again demanded that the Brazilian government should restore the authority of the Bolivian officials in Acre, alleging that the state government of Amazonas is responsible for the trouble which has occurred. Brazil will probably send a squadron of gunboats to protect Brazilian property.

Times to Washington.

East Liverpool, Ohio, Feb. 9.—Charles E. Macrum, late United States consul at Pretoria, left yesterday morning for Washington, where he will present his report to the President. Mr. Macrum still retained that mysterious silence which has characterized him since his departure for the United States from the Transvaal. During his stay in this city he revealed his secret to his mother and father, but like their son, their lips are sealed.

Hitler and Boers.

London, Feb. 9.—This morning's news, so far as it goes, leaves Gen. Buller holding the position north of the Tugela which he won on Monday and defended against Boer attacks on Tuesday.

On Wednesday the British commander seems to have been holding fast to what he had secured and making no attempt to advance.

His heavy guns and transports are evidently being brought up. This unavoidable delay again gives the Boers an opportunity to mass a strong force in front of him.

The valley through which it is believed Gen. Buller plans to push his way to reach Ladysmith is dominated on one side by Vaal Krantz and on the other side by Doorn Kloof. The British hold the former hill, or ridge, but the Boers have many men and guns on the latter, and can sweep the valley and prevent the passage of the British Infantry.

It is certain that artillery will play a very important part in the attempt to force a way through the pass, so that Gen. Buller may not have resumed the offensive until yesterday morning, if indeed he did then.

It is learned that a private cable to a well-known Boer from Spearmans Farm, says that on Wednesday Buller was holding the position gained, and that Ladysmith's relief is certain.

While of course the sender's optimism must be taken into account, it seems certain that the outlook for the British arms is rosier than at any time since the war began.

A large crowd was at the war office throughout the day. Buller's first list of casualties, numbering about 250, was received in stony silence. The people have made up their minds that heavy losses are inevitable and are prepared.

No intelligence as to the destination of Lord Roberts and Kitchener has yet reached London.

From other fields of the war the only important news comes from Gen. Gatacre, who has reported that the Boers made an attack upon the British position near Sterkstroom, apparently to prove that they were not napping.

The report that armed Kaffirs have been found among the Boer dead in the trenches at Vaal Krantz is seized upon by some London papers as a justification for the employment of Indian native troops in South Africa.

There is no doubt that a couple of battalions of those wonderful hill fighters, the Gurkhas, would be very useful.

Clubland developed yesterday quite a new and powerful interest in the progress of the war. Whetted by the news, which was taken to mean that a general move of the British forces had commenced, thus there was a larger attendance in the clubs this morning than has been for some weeks past. Crowds stand around the telegraph boards.

Severe Blizzard.

Wagoner, I. T., Feb. 9.—A regular blizzard visited this town Wednesday night. The thermometer dropped like in a well. A fearful wind storm raged for an hour and much damage was done. The most serious damage in town was the blowing off of the roof of the main hotel and allowing water to pour in the building, causing considerable damage. William Nealy's house, in the southwest portion of the city, was torn all to pieces, some of the lumber was carried three blocks. One of his little daughters was thrown against the fence and hurt about the legs and arms. Frank Nealy was burned about the feet by a stove blowing over. Mrs. Nealy was slightly hurt by the falling building. It was a fearful night and much alarm was felt, for it seemed at times that the wind was strong enough to tear down the best of houses.

Destructive Windstorm.

St. Louis, Feb. 9.—One death and wide-spread property damage resulted from a severe windstorm which swept this city early yesterday. Rain fell in torrents before the blow set in. The dead—Mrs. Susan Thompson, killed by contact with a live wire at Winnebago street and Marine avenue. Between 2 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning a gale which reached sixty miles an hour struck the city. The barometer fell to 29.35, the lowest record. A terrific thunderstorm had been in progress several hours during which 1.9 inches of rain had fallen.

The district between Franklin avenue, Morgan street, Third and Sixth streets, recently burned over is where the greatest damage occurred. Here \$20,000 worth of property was destroyed.

Bryan in New Jersey.

Burlington, N. J., Feb. 9.—W. J. Bryan arrived here yesterday and practically opened the campaign in southern New Jersey with a speech. In honor of Col. Bryan's visit most of the manufacturing and business places closed at noon. Every county in southern New Jersey was represented by large delegations.

A sub-committee of seven of a committee of 100 met Col. Bryan at Trenton and escorted him here.

PERSONAL CHARGE

Has Gen. Roberts Taken in the Transvaal War.

CAMPAIGN SOON COMMENCES.

'Boys' Will Soon Proceed to Find Out as to Whether or Not He Can Vanquish the Boers.

London, Feb. 13.—Lord Roberts has gathered 25,000 men, with whom, according to the best military opinion in London, he purposes turning the left of the Magerfontein line near Jacobabad, entering the Free State, compelling Gen. Cronje to raise the siege of Kimberley, and thus making his first step toward Bloemfontein.

On Sunday Lord Roberts announced the appointment of Gen. Sir Henry Colville, hitherto commander of the Guards brigade, to take command of the ninth division, which is being formed and will consist probably to a great extent of colonial troops. Gen. Colville will be succeeded by Gen. Reginald Pole-Carew.

Lord Roberts tells the correspondents when he gets down to business they shall have ample opportunities to send news. His chief press censor Sunday issued new rules, and in future all written communications are to go unchecked. Only telegrams will be censored.

For the next few days little news is likely to get through, but later there will be more freedom. Thus says the censor, and the last clause may be interpreted to mean that something is about to happen.

Kimberley, twenty miles away from the Modder river position, is in sore straits. Details of the December death rate show that in a population of 14,000 whites and 19,000 blacks the mortality was 60 whites and 138 blacks per 1000. The infantile death rate was 671 per 1000 among the whites and 912 per 1000 among the blacks. Enteric fever was prevalent.

This frightful state of things in December cannot have improved much, if at all, since, and the fighting power of the garrison must have been greatly diminished. Meanwhile the bombardment by the Boers has increased and there is imminent danger of the town falling under the very eyes of Lord Roberts. It is believed in circles close to the war office that he will move at once.

Scouts have approached within 1000 yards of the Boer entrenchments at Magerfontein. They have found these strong, and ascertained that they are used as dwelling places. Naval gunners are constantly watching the enemy's lines with strong glasses, and they declare that there is an appreciable diminution in the Boer forces.

In Natal the Boer commandoes south of the Tugela occupy Bold's Farm and several mines west of Chieveley. Two thousand Boers with three guns are advancing through Zululand towards Natal.

The war office is making preparations to continue the stream of troops for South Africa. Four large steamers have been chartered. Japan agrees to let the Armstrongs transfer to England four naval quickfiring guns that were built for her, consenting to wait for the execution of her own order until the hostilities in South Africa are over. Several Europeans, by similar consents as to guns being constructed by Vickers Sons & Maxim, enable England to secure 100 Maxims.

Two thousand men are constantly employed at Woolwich arsenal and all the gun and ammunition factories are working night and day to execute government orders. The weekly output of four firms is 4,000,000 rounds.

Quite Probable.

Washington, Feb. 13.—It is learned at the navy department that the Princeton is acting under the orders of Admiral Watson and not under those of Gen. Otis in raising the flag over the northern islands of the Philippine archipelago.

The assumption is that this policy was dictated from Washington. It is said as to the islands said to have been situated and taken possession of north of the twentieth degree of latitude that they are clearly within the limits of the ceded territory.

John D. Rockefeller intends giving \$1,500,000 more to the Chicago university.

More Rented.

Ardmore, I. T., Feb. 13.—A great deal of land in the Choctaw nation has been rented to tenants, as in former years, for agricultural purposes, and the farming conditions there this year will be much the same as in years past. The interior department and Indian office for farming purposes, as there will be have settled on a policy that will permit the Chickasaw citizen to rent lands more land in cultivation this year than last in that nation.

True On.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 13.—Although the protocol was not signed, there is a truce in the fight for the state offices, to await action by the courts. Yesterday at Cincinnati the case involving the minor offices was heard before Judge Taft.

There is much talk among Democratic legislators about passing a bill offering \$100,000 reward for the detection of the assassins of Gov. Goebel. Such a bill has been prepared and, it is believed, will pass.

Senator Blackburn has been called to Washington on personal business, leaving the diplomatic management of Democratic affairs in the hands of Congressman D. H. Smith.

The efforts of the Democratic lawyers were directed yesterday toward mapping out plans to secure the adjudication of the claims of Taylor and Beckham to the office of governor. There is danger of a clash as long as the present positions are maintained. Judge Fryer believes the injunction suit now pending before Judge Cantrell at Frankfort will be useless as far as determining the main issue is concerned, because its object was to prevent Gov. Taylor from interfering with the legislature or adjourning it to London. A new start must be had, and this will probably be by a suit at law in behalf of Beckham to establish the legality of the action of the legislature in declaring him elected and to secure possession of the office or by a petition in equity to restrain Taylor from exercising the duties of the office of governor. Hitherto the case has been in the hands of the courts, either by appeal or original proceedings before Judge Taft, will endeavor to get their claims before the Federal courts; but their course will depend largely upon that adopted by the Democrats. Petitions in the governorship case were drawn up for submission to Judge Taft with that affecting the minor offices, but were held up temporarily because of the peace negotiations. Gov. Bradley may now prevent them at any time.

The court of appeals probably will hold its next session in Louisville. When soldiers were thrown around the state buildings the court adjourned, declining to sit with such surroundings. Several of the judges have been here for the past week, and it is believed they will not return while any armed men or soldiers are about the state buildings.

Both houses of the legislature met again at the courthouse yesterday.

When the house convened a concurrent resolution was presented calling upon Hon. W. B. Taylor to at once withdraw the militia and force of armed men which he has gathered about him in the statehouse and surrender the executive offices to J. C. W. Beckham, the lawful governor.

Under the rules the resolution went over for one day.

A concurrent resolution offered Saturday was adopted providing for the appointment of a committee of three representatives and two senators to investigate conditions at Frankfort as to safety and advisability of resuming legislative sessions at the capitol.

Depose Orator.

New York, Feb. 13.—Chauncey M. Depew presided over and delivered the principal address of the fourteenth annual Lincoln dinner of the Republican club, held at Delmonico's last night. The dinner was attended by over 500 members of the club and their guests. A notable guest present was Mr. Lincoln's registrar of the treasury, L. E. Chittenden, who is now an octogenarian. Among other guests of honor were Abner McKinley, Gen. Anson G. McCook, Samuel Thomas, Gen. Henry L. Burnett and Attorney General John W. Griggs.

Important Bill.

Washington, Feb. 13.—An important bill was passed by the house yesterday, which makes universally applicable the law that permits the transit of goods in bond through certain parts of the United States.

Under it, goods in bond can be shipped through any portion of the territory of the United States to foreign ports. It is principally designed to give the transportation companies of the United States a share of the transcontinental trade to the orient. The bill also repeals the law of March 1, 1895, prohibiting the shipment of goods in bond to the Mexican free zone. The latter provision was fought by Mr. Stephens of Texas.

Down With the Boers.

London, Feb. 13.—The Socialists tried to hold a pro-war, or peace meeting at Mile End, London, Monday night. A hostile crowd invaded the hall shouting, "Down with the Boers," and singing the national anthem. Henry M. Hyndman, the Socialist leader, and others attempted to speak, but they were roughly handled and scattered. The utmost violence prevailed and the police were compelled to intervene and to clear the streets in the neighborhood of the hall.

NEWS FROM MANILA

Insurgents Have Adopted Harassing Tactics Against Americans.

THEY SHOOT BURNING ARROWS.

The Plague Continues—Eight Cases Have Been Reported Among the Natives and Chinamen.

Manila, Feb. 12.—Of late the insurgents in Albay province, Luzon, have adopted harassing tactics against towns which the Americans have garrisoned. They camp in the hills and maintain a constant fire upon the American outposts.

When the troops rally against them they scatter, returning when the Americans return.

They shoot burning arrows and have thus burned a large part of the town of Albay. Indeed, most of the large towns in that province are practically deserted except by the garrisons.

Scarcely any of the inhabitants return to their homes. They are camping in the interior and it is supposed arms.

Insurgents prevent them going back. It is reported that there is much suffering among them, owing to the lack of food. As a result of these conditions the hemp business in that section is seriously hindered and ships going for cargoes are compelled to take gangs of coolies to do their loading. Hemp held in the interior is quite inaccessible.

Col. Bell will take two regiments and a battery through the province of North Camarines and South Camarines, going there on transports. Many insurgents retreated to that part of the island from Cavite and Batangas provinces.

Another expedition will soon start to garrison towns along the north coast of the island of Mindanao.

Guerrilla warfare continues south of Manila. Two attempts have been made to ambush the Americans. Col. Schwan while returning to Manila with his staff and an escort of a hundred cavalry from Batangas, was attacked by the insurgents. The latter were dispersed, but the Americans had five men wounded.

Lieut. Col. Beacon with six companies of the forty-second infantry had a two-hour's fight with Gen. Pio del Pilar's command, which attempted to ambush the Americans along the trail through Morong province near the lake. Here also the insurgents were dispersed but the Americans had several wounded, among them a captain.

Gen. Bell is operating southward through Zamboanga province with a small force.

Another expedition is proceeding northward from Subig bay. It is reported that the insurgent general, Alexander, has recovered from his wound and has assembled a large force in that district.

The plague continues. Eight cases were reported last week among the natives and Chinese. There is no excitement, however, and business and social life are undisturbed.

Small-pox is prevalent among the natives along railways and in the towns on the northern coast. Two officers of the thirty-sixth infantry have died of the disease.

Scarcity of Labor.

Havana, Feb. 12.—The scarcity of labor in the country is threatening to prove a serious menace to the agricultural interests, and especially to the sugar-growing industry. Two large sugar plantations near Calabarten, which were ready to grind, have been obliged to shut down. On the Nareles plantation, which would produce 100,000 bags this year, the cane is still standing, and it is feared that the crop will be a total loss. Large and small planters are handicapped in handling crops. Wages have advanced from \$18 to \$20 a month on plantations, and experienced tobacco pickers are getting from \$3 to \$4 a day. Such a condition of affairs was never known in Cuba before, and if immigration is not fostered the situation will be worse next year. The Cuban laboring class is largely employed now by municipalities in the street and sanitary departments.

Delegates Arriving.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 12.—A number of notable delegates arrived yesterday to participate in the three days' conference under the auspices of the National Anti-Trust League, beginning at 10 a. m. to-day in Central Music hall. M. L. Lockwood, president of the league, said that the volume of business to come before the conference was so great that the sessions might have to be extended beyond the time originally intended.

Soldiers are Leaving.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 12.—It was reported last night that the Republicans would this week seek to bring the contest for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor before the Federal court.

Former Gov. Bradley, chief counsel for the Republicans, in their application before Judge Taft to restrain the state election commissioners from proceeding with the contests for the minor offices, was in town yesterday afternoon in consultation with leading Republican lawyers.

The case involving the minor offices comes up today at Cincinnati, and it is believed the other case will also be taken before Judge Taft, though it is not likely anything will be done until after Tuesday.

On that day the application of the Democrats for an injunction to restrain Gov. Taylor from interfering with the legislature will come up in the circuit court at Frankfort.

The case has been continued from time to time by the Democrats pending the peace negotiations. It is expected a temporary injunction will be granted. The case will then be taken to the court of appeals, the state court of last resort. Upon whether or not an appeal to the Federal court will be made the Republican hope of relief from that quarter.

Gov. Beckham, Senator Blackburn and their associates in the Democratic state government passed a quiet day.

The legislature will remain here until it has received a report from its committee, which it is expected will be appointed today to investigate conditions at Frankfort.

From talk among the members it is not believed they will return to the capitol while soldiers are about the state buildings.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 12.—All day long the troops have poured out of Frankfort on special trains and last night only soldiers from Covington, Newport, Lexington and Morgantown were camped in the capitol square. The leaving of the troops was the only feature that transpired in the political situation in Frankfort yesterday. Gov. Taylor remained quietly in the executive mansion and did not visit his office, giving himself a day of rest.

Adj. Gen. Collier said that only a few companies of infantry would be kept on duty here for a short time, to do police work around the capitol square and guard the public building. They would, he said, interfere in no way with the actions of the members of the legislature, access to the legislative halls would be as free and unrestricted as it was before Gov. Taylor issued the proclamation declaring that Frankfort was in a state of insurrection.

The members of the Republican legislature were expected to arrive from London late yesterday afternoon, but word was brought that they had spent the day in an excursion to Cumberland Gap, and would not for the most part arrive until 10 o'clock this morning.

Steamer Aground.

New York, Feb. 12.—The sea was growing rougher last night and the steamer Gate City, from Savannah, still fast aground off East Moriches, L. I., where she stuck on Thursday night. The present outlook for floating the ship is bad. Sixteen men of the crew were brought ashore yesterday so as to make the work of taking off the remainder in case of immediate danger as easy as possible. The men were landed in the breeches buoy.

Red river was reported on a rise the other day.

Captured by Boers.

Rensberg, Feb. 12.—A platoon of five Victorian riflemen, after holding a post for some hours Saturday, was forced to retire, the Boers getting on a hill and firing down upon them. Three were slightly wounded, one is missing and one escaped unharmed.

Out of a patrol from Tlofontein, under Capt. Hamilton, composed of eight Tasmanians and eight of Gen. French's scouts, only two Tasmanians and three scouts returned. The others were captured by the Boers. Later advices are that in Wednesday's brush two correspondents, Mr. Hales of the London Daily News and Mr. Lambie of the Melbourne Age, fell behind. Mr. Hales, who was slightly wounded, was captured by the Boers, and Mr. Lambie was killed. The British took two prisoners.

Bonham is having considerable work done on her streets.

Blizzard in Colorado.

Denver, Colo., Feb. 12.—A blizzard is sweeping over Colorado. The central and northwestern portions are in the throes of the storm, which is gradually moving southward. As yet railroad traffic has not been affected to any extent, but a continuance of the storm will seriously interfere with it. Reports from southern Wyoming and western Nebraska are to the effect that a blizzard has been raging some time in that vicinity and is continuing.

Unfavorable Reports.

Austin, Tex., Feb. 14.—House judiciary committee No. 1 yesterday evening took up the libel bills, one by Messrs. Greenwood and Staples and another by Mr. Prince.

Judge Wright addressed the committee in support of his motion to report the bills with the recommendation that neither pass.

He argued that all publishers understood what was and what was not libel. The effect of the bills would be to change the rule of damages under the guise of requiring proof of implied malice. Mr. Johnston had said Monday that the press only asked the privileges accorded to common murderers, and that the speaker said it at present received. He argued that a paper was not punished for malice which was purely a fiction, but for the damage done. He contended that mental anguish was no part of actual damages. He stated that truth was always held to be a justification.

All the newspapers asked, he contended, was that they be not held to account for mistakes which they made. There was, he said, a just libel law, which was created through decisions rendered by the courts, and he wanted the press held within the present restrictive bounds.

Judge Kittrell said the necessity for a just libel law was apparent by the decision in a recent case against the Houston Post, in which it had to pay \$2000.

If the newspapers published defamatory statements without knowing or believing them to be true, they expected to pay damages, but they objected to being mulcted when they made an honest mistake, beyond actual damages.

Mr. Prince said he agreed with Mr. Wright in some of his objections, and his bill had been drawn on lines which met these objections.

Under its provisions the newspaper publishing a libelous statement would be liable for actual damages and mental anguish damages, but would not be liable for punitive damages unless malice should be proven. Under actual damages a paper would be held for mental suffering caused by humiliation. Under the bill the truth of publication gave plaintiff damages to mind, body and estate.

Where a paper had been mulcted under such provision for publishing the truth, it should not be further punished, but if malice was shown by plaintiff, then punitive damages might be assessed against the paper. In short, to show malice, express or implied, the plaintiff would be compelled to prove it, just as the state must prove murder in the first or second degree, when a person is arraigned for killing another.

On motion of Mr. Wright the Greenwood bill was ordered to be reported unfavorably—8 to 4.

The Prince bill was also ordered reported unfavorably—7 to 6.

In the senate Allen's libel bill was favorably reported, also double-header bill.

A message was received from the governor proposing certain amendments to the Dallas city charter.

The towns and city corporations committee made a favorable report on Mr. Miller's Dallas charter bill, introduced a few moments before.

Mr. Sebastian secured consideration of his bill appropriating \$50,000 to start work on the epileptic asylum at Abilene. The bill was ordered engrossed and passed finally under a suspension of the rules.

In the house the tax bill was discussed.

Mr. Wright, as a privileged question, moved that the chair appoint a committee of five lawyers to investigate the legal points in the land bill in order to ascertain how much of the public domain is due the public school fund. Carried.

A message from the governor was received recommending a change in the Dallas charter also amending the revised statutes regarding the publication of tax roll blanks.

Hillsboro, Tex., Feb. 14.—Mr. James Burgess of Sulphur Springs, Mo., died Monday night very suddenly at the home of his daughter, Mrs. O. Holland. He was sitting in a rocking chair breaking candy for his grandchildren, when suddenly he exclaimed, "Oh, Lord," and his head sank back on the chair and he died without a groan. His wife died on the 8th at his home in Missouri, and, as he was not very well, he came home with Mrs. Holland.

Sedalia, Mo., has had a twelve-inch snow.

Everything was quiet at Frankfort, Ky., on the 13th.

Tyler Fire.

Tyler, Tex., Feb. 14.—The store of A. J. Rosenfield was destroyed by fire Monday night. Rosenfield carried \$13,000 insurance on the stock, and the building, which belongs to the S. A. Goodman estate, was insured for \$50,000. The adjoining buildings were damaged to some extent which are also covered by insurance. It was a most unfavorable night for fighting fire, there being a strong wind from the northwest and the wonder is that the entire block was not burned.

An Important Session.

Denton, Tex., Feb. 10.—When the convention of county judges and commissioners was called to order Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock the roll call showed the presence of the following members: Judges I. D. Ferguson, Denton county; W. D. McCoy, Johnson county; J. F. Stout, of Navarro county; J. T. Johnson of Wise county and Judge Wm. Hodges of Lamar county, and Judge Bannister of Delta county came in later; Commissioners A. Dickey, J. H. Frio, T. J. Broxson of Johnson; W. N. Jackson, T. S. Atchison and J. F. Morgan of Denton county; G. W. Teyman and R. L. Hughes of Fannin, Miles F. Stanley of Hill county and R. L. Winfrey and G. W. Neely of Dallas county.

What is probably the most important subject that came before the convention in the two days' session was the question of the best manner of dealing with the small-pox. From the talks of various members it seemed that every county represented had had or expected to have something to do with the handling of the disease, which is a forcible illustration of the wide prevalence of the disease in Texas at the present day. The opinions given varied widely on some points, the expense incurred showing an especially wide divergence, and while this was so there is no doubt that the commissioners received some valuable pointers that they can use when they again have to do with that loathsome and troublesome condition.

The small-pox question occupied the first position on the programme, owing to the great interest felt, and Judge W. D. McCoy of Johnson was the first speaker on the card. The speaker touched at length upon the importance of the question and declared forcibly that there was much needless expense incurred in its treatment and handling. The physicians were in some instances paid entirely too much, he thought. Twenty dollars, as was paid by some counties, he said, was too much, and \$10 a day was ample to secure the very best medical talent.

He believed that the contract should be made for that amount for thirty or sixty days, at the court's discretion, and after that time the contract should contain a clause reducing the pay to \$7.50 or even \$5 a day. "This doctor's bill is a big item in the small-pox question," he said, "and there should be some uniformity about it." He told of Johnson county's experience in handling the disease, and gave it as his opinion that that county had done it at less expense than any county he had as yet heard from, the entire cost for the treatment of treating and taking care of thirty-three cases in the winter time at that being only about \$2,220. This was only done, however, he afterward explained, by calling upon the county poor farm for some supplies raised there, but even with this total amount seemed somewhat remarkable when compared with some of the other counties. Tents, the speaker believed, were far and away better than houses for the handling of the disease, that being the opinion of many physicians, and besides, the tents were of some value afterward in their case being worth dollar for dollar for what had been paid for them.

The maharajah of Jaipur has made a donation of 100,000 rupees to the South African war fund.

A large number of Britons residing in Berlin under the age of 30 have received orders calling them home for military service.

Residences Burned.

Texarkana, Tex., Feb. 10.—The residence owned and occupied by Misses Annie, Lizzie and Lena Muller, on Pine street, in this city, was destroyed by fire Thursday night. An adjoining house, belonging to the same parties and occupied by a family named Nicholson as a boardinghouse, was also burned. The contents of both residences were entirely lost. Two young men named Harry Metcalf and W. H. Winham were lodging at the Nicholson place, and barely escaped with their lives, the flames having hemmed them in. They were compelled to jump through a window ten feet high, and both men were seriously wounded by the venture. McGee's hands were lacerated and his face burned. Winham's left cheek was split open and his head badly burned. The houses were valued at \$3000 and carried an insurance of \$500 each. The household goods were not insured.

Red river is reported quite low.

Allowed Bail.

Tyler, Tex., Feb. 10.—The grand jury Thursday returned a bill of indictment against Walter Latley, charging him with the murder of his step-father, Rusk Townsend, on the 1st day of January. He was allowed bail which by agreement of the district attorney was placed at \$2000. Last week Judge Gordon Russell, under application for bail by writ of habeas corpus, denied the defendant bail and remanded him to the custody of the sheriff.

House and Senate.

Austin, Tex., Feb. 9.—The first business yesterday in the house was Mr. Shropshire's substitute for subdivision 19, taxing bowling alleys, raising the tax from \$100 to \$500.

Mr. Robertson of Bell's amendment was to exempt bowling alleys in private residences, social clubs and in buildings owned by the Young Men's Christian association.

Some members desired the motion divided, as the passage of the substitute would kill the amendment. Mr. Robertson withdrew his amendment, to bring it up later.

Mr. Lane moved to table. The ayes and noes were ordered. The vote stood ayes 53, noes 53, and the chair voted no.

The previous question on the substitute by Mr. Shropshire was ordered and the ayes and noes demanded. The substitute was adopted—ayes 57, noes 51.

Mr. Robertson's amendment was renewed. The amendment was amended so that it shall not apply to private residences or social clubs where intoxicating liquors are sold or given away.

Adopted. Mr. Terrell moved to amend by adding to the section a penal section which would prohibit gambling or even playing for alley fees.

Mr. Bridges moved to table, on which the ayes and noes were demanded. The motion was lost—ayes 60, noes 36.

Mr. Terrell's amendment was on an ing to section a penal section which 46.

Mr. Schluter offered an amendment to substitute \$250 for \$500, explaining that this was the committee's report, but had been inadvertently omitted in the printing of the committee's amendments.

The main question was then ordered. The ayes and noes on Mr. Schluter's amendment resulted: Ayes 59, noes 47.

The tax on bowling alleys is thus placed at \$250, private residences and social clubs are exempt, provided intoxicating liquors are neither sold nor given away on the premises.

Oba Roberts, son of Ex-Governor Roberts died at his home near Terrell the other day.

Austin, Tex., Feb. 9.—The senate met yesterday morning with a quorum present.

Mr. Greer introduced a resolution correcting a resolution of his recently adopted regarding the proposed channel from deep water to the Neches and Sabine rivers.

Mr. Greer introduced a bill authorizing railroad companies to purchase school lands where they are necessary for depot and terminal facilities only. The purchase and price to be left to the discretion of the land commissioner.

Mr. Goss introduced a bill prescribing the manner of electing school trustees independent districts, so as to meet the objections of the supreme court in holding the recent law unconstitutional.

Mr. Atlee introduced a bill defining libel, as the foundation for a civil action for damages.

Public lands committee reported favorably Mr. Potter's bill seeking to meet the objections of the supreme court to the bill passed at the regular session in reference to the sale of isolated and detached sections of school lands.

Mr. Terrell introduced a bill providing that the scholastic census of Texas be taken biennially instead of annually as is now the practice.

Adjourned until 10 o'clock Monday morning.

Smallpox Cases.

Corsicana, Tex., Feb. 9.—Two cases of smallpox, so pronounced by County Health Officer Dr. Wm. Pannell, have been discovered in this city. One is on Second avenue in a negro cabin on the old McFadden place, the patient being a negro man named Abe Talley, who has been with the Central work train gang near Garrett. The other case is a negro man in a negro boarding house on South Thirteenth street, and he also has been with the work train gang. There have been many exposures to these cases, and yesterday morning the city council met in extra session for the purpose of establishing a pesthouse and taking such precautions as were necessary under the circumstances. The pesthouse, with a detention station, has been established east of the city, and a general vaccination in the city ordered. Dr. Pannell says there is no occasion for a panic of any kind, and that with proper precautions the disease will be stamped out.

One thousand men have joined the strikers at Chicago.

Coal Mine Sited.

Nacogdoches, Tex., Feb. 9.—The Garrison coalmine its real estate, machinery, fixtures and various buildings and paraphernalia, were sold at sheriff's sale. Mr. L. P. Duncan of Galveston was the purchaser the highest bid being \$1,700. It was sold under a judgement in his favor for \$1,694.50. The mine, or company, owned twenty-six acres of land. Its location is at the thriving town of Garrison, in this county.

The Tax Bill.

Austin, Tex., Feb. 12.—House judiciary committee No. 1 last night ordered an unfavorable report on Powell's bill to tax mortgages secured by a lien on real estate and providing the mode for the levy, assessing and collecting taxes thereon.

The committee then took up the Greenwood libel bill.

Mr. Greenwood, its author, explained that if a publisher, on his attention being called to an erroneous publication, failed to make a retraction, malice would be presumed, but where the publisher made the proper amends, as required by the law, it should be taken into consideration in trial of a libel cause.

He argued that under the prevailing law an irresponsible publication, which might defame the dead, could not be reached even under the head of criminal libel.

He contended that under the common law a person could not be criminally punished for defamation of the dead.

The law he had prepared was equitable and just to the press and to the public also. The people were entitled to a law defining what is libelous and specifying what shall be regarded as privileged matter. He had endeavored to cover all features in the bill, but would be perfectly satisfied if the committee should adopt a substitute bill.

He failed to see how, under the provisions of the constitution guaranteeing free speech and a free press, the courts could render the decisions on libel which had come down and were considered as the law on the subject. He said the press, which was responsible, and not execution proof, was entitled to relief. He spoke of a matter which had come before the legislature, had never been printed by the responsible papers because of fear of being mulcted in damages for libel, yet the public was entitled to be in possession of such news.

Mr. Prince's bill on the same subject was taken up.

Mr. Prince said his bill did not define libel, it simply put in a newspaper on the same basis as a criminal before the bar, etc.; the defendant could plead truth and malice was not presumed. The burden of proof of malice was being on the plaintiff.

In establishing damages, actual damages were allowed, but punitive damages could only be recovered on proof of malice. The bill required that even if truth is established, damages may be recovered for actual damages pecuniarily or to reputation or for mental anguish.

To recover punitive damages, it must be proven that the publication was made with malice. On proof of malice the plaintiff can recover both actual and punitive damages, and even if the publication is true plaintiff can recover actual damages and damages for mental anguish.

Mr. Wooten said that there was no trouble in dealing with the responsible and reputable press, but all papers were not responsible. He said the state was without any law on libel except the common law and judicial decisions handed down.

House considered the tax bill. Several amendments were offered.

School Affairs.

Ennis, Tex., Feb. 12.—Chairman W. D. Ferris and his associates on the board of school trustees are in receipt of a letter from State Superintendent J. S. Kendall, in which he explains the attitude of school affairs in independent districts since the recent decision in the Houston case, and urging them to continue to exercise their functions as a school board until the legislature shall have passed on the bill now under consideration to remedy the defects cited by the supreme court.

Cannon Case.

Franklin, Tex., Feb. 13.—The civil proceedings for the removal of County Judge O. D. Cannon was tried before a jury, and the verdict found the allegations in the petition to be true and judgment was accordingly entered removing him from office permanently. He had already been suspended by District Judge Tallaferra, and T. M. Taylor was appointed during the pendency of the suit. The commissioners' court will now fill the vacancy. Judge Cannon is still in jail at Georgetown.

Mr. Vandiver of Missouri introduced a bill prohibiting corporations, trusts, etc., from contributing to campaign funds or for influencing or intimidating employees.

Ladysmith is said to slaughter thirty-six head of cattle daily.

Murder Charge.

Fort Worth, Tex., Feb. 13.—Feld Farfar, the 16-year-old stepson of W. H. Nanny, was arrested by the county authorities, charged with murder. He waived examination before Justice Frank Mullins, and was put under \$2500 bond, which was furnished.

Mr. Nanny was assaulted on the evening of the 8th instant, being struck on the head with a heavy piece of wood, and died Saturday at 1:30 p. m.

Marshall's new synagoga is to cost \$5000.

terms and the best line of new fruits ever offered.
SMITH BROS., Concord, Ga.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY, gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 16 HATS (valued FREE). DR. H. M. CARR'S DISP., Box 4, Atlantic, Ga.

W. N. U. DALLAS. - NO. 7 1908

When Answering Advertisements Hint

LOCAL.

Born to Mr. R. E. Welden Friday Feb. 10, a daughter.

Gas Stegman sold 80 acres of the Greene Parks land for \$500. Pretty cheap land.

Mrs. Riggs will take pisin sewing, cleaning and mending at her home near Baptist church.

W. L. McEwan has moved to the Holt home place, formerly the Fusselman residence.

"The World's Thirst Quenched," is the subject at the Baptist church tomorrow at 7 p. m. Welcome to all.

Mr. J. D. Walker this week purchased the interest of J. M. Jump in the livery business, the firm being now Walker, Pendleton and Angell.

Messrs. McElles & Asberry are elevating the principal streets of the town. They have a team of eight big, fine mules and are making splendid headway.

Jan Byrd, formerly of the Ranger (Tex.) Success and later of the Mineral Wells Success is now at work in the Argus office, having sold his paper at Mineral Wells.

Miss Ponia Straughn, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. J. E. Lavery, for several months, departed Thursday for Weatherford, Texas, to enter school. She was met in Pecos by her father.

R. A. Nymeyer's mine in the San Andres Mountains is said to pan out \$1,000 per car of copper ore. At this rate it is only a question of a short time ere Mr. Nymeyer will have money to burn.

J. K. Gibson will leave shortly with a Kenosca outfit to travel, having resigned his position with the Electric Light plant, C. H. Echols being the electrician at present. Mr. Gibson gives a good entertainment and people of other towns will find him reliable.

Casagiot Bros. this week departed for Ordway Cuto, having sold out their business here. They resided here for seven years having come here from Florence Italy. Both are good honest citizens and the people of Ordway are to be congratulated in acquiring them as residents.

The Ladies Guild will give a dinner and supper Tuesday Feb. 27, assisted by all the churches in town. All amounts taken in will go to the building fund of the Eddy County Hospital. The menu will be served at the city hall next door up stairs to the bank. Dinner from 12 to 2 p. m. and supper from 5 to 10 p. m.

H. M. Clark dealer in registered Herefords will be in about Monday with a car load of bulls fifteen registered Herefords and five registered Durhams. The balance of the car will be full blood Herefords but not registered; parties calling at the depot feed yard early in the week can get a choice of fine bulls.

Thos. Gardner, who was in town Wednesday says the Capitol of the United States is to be moved to Fort Worth Texas so as to give the Texas stock men an opportunity to make laws for the whole country. He says that Texas has the least law but a few of her English stock men want to pass the law in New Mexico so as to gobble the land.

Charley Smith, the porter at Hotel Schlitz was arrested yesterday by Sheriff Stewart for appropriating a pocket book containing a \$200 draft and \$45.00 in bills while in the room of J. J. Thomas one of the guests. Mr. Thomas had left his pocket book in the room while going to breakfast and returning missed it. He notified Sheriff Stewart who at once ferreted out and arrested Smith. Under Stewart's close examination Smith confessed and the pocket book was found under a dresser in one of the rooms where Smith had hid it. Mr. Thomas commends the detective work of Sheriff Stewart very highly. Mr. Thomas was formerly of North Dakota and is one of the great army of collectors employed by the McCormick Harvesting Co. being here for health purposes. He says Mrs. Fred Myers, (formerly Martha Walker) was divorced in Fargo and is now married to a prominent merchant of Camden, N. D.

Quite a deal in stock occurred Wednesday when Gilbert O'Neal of Hope in company with C. A. Bennett purchased the entire property of Thos. Gardner of McMillan consisting of 4000 head of sheep 170 head of cattle and 100 ranch horses and tools, wagons etc. as it was a lump deal the consideration being \$16,000. It is impossible to say what the sheep of cattle brought. The ranches are on Seven rivers and Four Mile the upper one being known as the Jones water hole and the lower one the old Gardner ranch on Seven rivers. The ranches are estimated to be worth about \$10,000 on account of their location and abundance of water. Mr. O'Neal will probably move to the old Gardner ranch from Hope while Mr. Bennett will reside on the old Charley White place which he purchased this week from Mr. A. L. Haynes. Mr. Gardner will go to Pueblo Colorado where he has considerable property rented.

Live Stock Meeting.
The call of J. D. Walker for a meeting of stockmen, was responded to last Monday.

It was the sense of the meeting that they should make joint shipments of stock, with a view to getting better rates from the railroads. Rowell now gets better rates than Carlsbad by about \$15 per car. There should be concert of action and no doubt there will be, when this rate can be remedied.

Mr. Walker was requested by the stockmen to circulate petitions in the several precincts of Eddy county, for signatures, to be presented to the commissioners court asking that the following bounties be allowed on the seals of the following wild animals: Lobos \$20, Coyotes 50 cents, Panthers \$5, Bear \$5.

Mr. Walker is to be commended for the interest he is taking in this direction and it is hoped that his efforts will meet with success.

There being only 1/3 of one mill allowed by law for bounties on wild animals the stockmen requested the board to place an extra tax on stockmen to make a fund sufficient to pay all bounties.

New Time Card in Effect Sunday.

The Pecos Valley & Northeastern issued another time table, this week, to take effect Sunday, the 18th. The principal change is in the northbound train's time, which leaves here at 5:30, local time, instead of 5:20 as heretofore. It arrives in Roswell at 10:50 a. m. and Amarillo 9:15 p. m. The southbound time is unchanged, still leaving at 8 a. m. The change will be greatly appreciated by the traveling public, as arising at 5 o'clock in the morning to catch a train is disagreeable in itself to say nothing of the inconvenience of going without breakfast until reaching Roswell at 5:30. Now, breakfast will be served at Hotel Schlitz in ample time to catch either train. The railway company will run no Sunday trains in the future.

ROOMS FOR RENT

The Best Rooms in Town, Location and Price Considered.

Strangers can do no better than call and get prices on same.

CURRENT OFFICE

A train was held up at Fairbanks, Ariz. a small station near Benson Thursday evening at 6 o'clock J. D. Milton former chief of police at El Paso was the express messenger and when he opened the door of the express car to transact the usual station business he was covered by a robber and commanded to throw up his hands which went up with a pistol which went off wounding Mr. Robber. About twenty five shots were fired but the robber posse got away with their wounded man leaving Milton painfully but not dangerously wounded. One of the robbers was guarding the engineer and fireman while two others tried to rob the express but failed. A sheriff posse from Tombstone is in pursuit.

The Boers are Christians.
The following from an English source puts the quietus on the stories of Boer savagery and so-called beluga:
"Our burying party sent out was received by the Boers sympathetically. They rendered assistance also to our men. Over the grave they sang a hymn, and some of the leaders made impressive speeches, expressing abhorrence of war, regretting the heavy losses on both sides, and declaring that the war would soon be ended. One wonders if ever before in the history of war the victors in such an engagement stood round the graves of the men they had just shot, sang a hymn, and, amid these solemn surroundings, impressively bewailed the strife of blood which they ferretly hoped would soon be ended. Mystery of earthly affairs, that we must shoot such men."
"Alas for human wisdom."

FROM THE FORKS OF THE CRICK.

By E. F. H. D.

POORLY PERSONAL.

Assessor Cochran came in from the mountains this week to see how the cat might jump.

Ed. Ramsey the accomplished manager of the Hats came in from the ranch to enjoy the society of his family for a few days.

Tom Kenyon from Pecos came down at the Forks, looking into strict business matters.

Maj. Humphries left for Roswell this week in quest of an occupation, whereby he may make an honest livelihood.

Col. Henry Desing Sr. has gone to the White Oaks road to superintend some rock work for C. H. Eddy.

Messrs. Hill and Thomas of Lone Tree were here Monday with wagons loaded with wood. They say Carlsbad shall not freeze up.

As I was walking down the street the other day and stepped into a saloon, to get a fresh cigar, I was much surprised to find my old Texas friend, tending bar there, and expressed my opinion to that effect. He assured me that while he was employed there, but when he wanted a drink, he always went to the Central Bar, where they keep Ros Valley and American Malt, the only whiskey in Carlsbad, that exactly suits my taste.

Court convenes Feb. 21. Of course every body will be here and the prospective candidate will get in his work. The political pot is already beginning to simmer and after court may boil out right.

WAIL.

The old cow crossed the road; Old Buller crossed the creek.

He does this at leisure—I e, when he's on the south side. Sometimes he considers it highly important to rush things when leaving the vicinity of Spion Kopje.

English generals have proven the "running qualities" of their respective commands. That "fighting clause" hasn't panned out, exactly to the understanding of the gentleman at the Forks.

Tugela river water is said to be beneficial to soldiers of the English Regiment. It has saved the lives of many a fighting scoundrel specially when the river is up.

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.

Glad to learn the reason of Buller's faint the other day, it teaches people how to "faint at the right time and thus prevent contagious diseases. Since come to think of it, those Britishers have had several fainting spells.

Philippines are still "at it" and Grand Ma Otis is coming home, Me. has sent a "Commission" to relieve him. He is great on commissions—can't live without 'em.

Corn Fed Beef.

The U. S. market is selling corn fed beef from the Holt ranch, G. B. Williamson at McMillan. These steers have been kept up and fed corn and drink the clear spring water the same as that used by the family on the ranch. No danger of getting alkali from using this meat.

Working Night and Day.
The business and mightiest little that ever was made is Dr. King's New Life Pills. These pills change weakness into strength, listlessness into energy, brain-fog into mental power. They're wonderful in building up the health. Only 25c per box. Sold by Blackmores.

Windmills!

Well Casing and Piping.

Tin and Galvanized

... Iron Work.

Galvanized Iron Cisterns built to order.

Give us a call and get our prices.

Tracy & McEwan.

as souvenirs of the trip.

Barney and Tom Riggs, George Estes, J. B. Gibson, J. Y. Leavell, A. T. Windham and Judge Frazier are to be at Vernon, next week, witnesses in the Miller trial. Some of them left today, and the others will start tomorrow.

D. R. Harkey and family passed through Thursday from Carlsbad, enroute to Mineral Wells, where Mrs. Harkey will remain several months for her health. Mr. Harkey will return in a few days to attend his duties as association inspector.

Otis Observations.

Mrs. C. J. Demorest has an attack of the grippe. Mrs. Dr. Cason has charge of the case at present.

Mr. Bradley is going to try dry farming at Hope. He starts for that section this week.

A number of the grocery men who furnished provisions to raise beefs the past season are mourning for the shekels that are not. Best seed, thinning and water rent consumed the proceeds and the grocery men held the sack.

The Otis school, Miss Rush teacher, closes next week.

Mr. John Mihlfred the popular ditch rider is making things hum along the ditches putting them in spick span order for stock water.

Mrs. A. S. Goetz of Carlsbad spent Thursday of last week with friends in Otis.

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For the best method of circumventing a wire fence inquire of the Otis sportsmen.

Carlsbad people have had the water rent for their lots reduced in order to encourage the beautification of the town. The Otis Observer suggests that if they wish to beautify the town that one of the first steps is to provide some means to eradicate the slimy catapiller.

Mr. Ewers is moving his house and farm buildings from his old homestead to his new farm west of Hope-dale Ranch.

Old Barley and Malt.

If you want the mellowest, whiskeies for medicinal or other uses, call in at the Central Bar of Kemp & Woerner and take a bottle of Rose Valley or Old Barley Malt, and you will think "that it must be now that the Kingdom's a coming in the year of Jubilee."

Parlane has sixty-five tons gyp corn and mto maize in the head, for sale.

"The Gospel Came" is the theme for morning worship at the Baptist church tomorrow.

I. C. Sanchez returned from an extended trip through the mountain country Monday, having insured all the good people of the whole northwest in his company, the Equitable.

Court convenes Monday, the 20th, and nearly every juror has been served with notice to be on hand at that date.

Char. Watson, who until recently was employed near El Paso, was brought in yesterday by Constable Clark. Something about a yearling.

An Article of Democratic Faith.

We demand the free and unlimited exchange of both gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract. We are opposed to the issuing of interest bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace, and condemn the trafficking with banking syndicates, which in exchange for bonds and at an enormous profit to themselves supply the federal treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism. We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin. Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegated to corporations or individuals. We therefore demand that the power to issue notes to circulate as money be taken from national banks, and that all paper money shall be issued directly by the treasury department and be redeemable in coin and receivable for all debts, public and private.—Platform of 1892.

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From the Times.

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MENACE OF MILITARISM.

Barren Which Imperialism Would Impose on This Country.

When the American people fully realize the significance of the fact that their own country is safe under the military protection of but one regiment and two battalions of infantry, while an army of 100,000 men and the expenditure of millions of dollars are found necessary to the more inauguration of a colonial system in the western hemisphere, the question of foreign expansion will have reached the proper basis for intelligent figuring.

Under this realization thoughtful Americans will begin to doubt the wisdom of a policy which would settle upon a government already supreme in one hemisphere and able to maintain its supremacy with but a skeleton military system, a burden of colonial conquest calling for the creation of an army far larger than was ever necessary to legitimate American expansion on this continent. They will not be able to recognize in the Philippines, nor in any other territory possible in the old world, either the inducement or the righteous cause warranting such a sacrifice.

Imperialists demanding a surrender of American principles and a repudiation of the Monroe doctrine for the sake of foreign conquest are leaving out of their reckoning that sound American loyalty to the teachings of the founders of the Union and that sound American common sense through the exercise of which the Union has so greatly prospered in counting upon American acquiescence in their un-American policy. They will encounter this spirit at the polls, however, in the national campaign of 1900, as they encountered it in the Eighth congressional district of Missouri on Aug. 29 last, and the signs are extremely favorable for a national expression of sentiment strictly in line with that voice so overwhelmingly against Imperialism Voshell in Missouri.

Unwittingly, but with a logic as powerful as intentional, an imperialist administration is presenting a striking object lesson of the blessings attendant upon American adherence to American principles and of the burden and danger inseparable from expansion into the old world. The Monroe doctrine never received a stronger endorsement than is found in the spectacle of the United States of North America tranquil and safe under the protection of less than 2,000 soldiers, while 100,000 are needed to enforce the government's repudiation of that doctrine, with a prospect of an increasing demand dark with the menace of a militarism that should never be possible in a free and self governing country.—St. Louis Republic.

SUSPICIOUS SOUNDS.

Significance of the Palming of a Republican Paper.

There is one feature of present discussion that does not shed a very favorable light on the purposes and projects of the Republican party in the Philippine Islands—namely, the fury with which the administration organs resent criticism of and opposition to the Republican policy in those islands.

Nothing could be more significant than the readiness with which men otherwise sane and sensible employ the terms "traitor" and "treachery" as descriptive of those who, honoring the flag and willing to die for the principles of which it is the emblem, are keenly anxious that it should have the same meaning abroad that it retains at home. We do not hesitate to say that there is something suspicious in the heat manifested by the Republican organs when the wisdom and justice of their Philippine policy are called in question.

The plain object of this free employment of the terms "treachery" and "traitor" is to stifle discussion. It is an effort to make weak-minded and weak-kneed people believe that the manifest destiny of the republic is to engage in foreign conquests and to subject alien peoples to a state of vassalage. It is true that these epithets belong to the ammunition of the lowest order of partisans, yet we now see them employed indiscriminately by men who are supposed to know the meaning of words.

If it is "treachery" for freemen to oppose and run counter to a foreign policy hatched in a cabinet meeting and in no part or parcel endorsed by the people, how long will it be before "treason" will consist in opposing a domestic policy of that party? How long will it be before all who presume to vote against the Republican candidates will be rounded up, driven into transports and hustled off to some Devil's island set apart for "traitors"? We observe with keen pleasure that this loose and flippant employment of the epithets "treason," "treachery" and "traitors" is bringing about a wholesome reaction in those sections of the country where a reaction against Republicanism is essential to the health of the body politic.—Atlanta Constitution.

Early or Late Conventions.

The talk of holding earlier presidential conventions than usual next year is not likely to be received with approval outside of political circles. There is nothing to be gained by such a move, while there is a distinct disadvantage in it for most people. A political campaign is invariably a disturbing factor in the business world, and the earlier the political conventions are held the longer will the business interests of the country be adversely affected.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Perils of Militarism.

Nations contemplating the influence of the militarist spirit on society will not miss the significance of the display of militarism at its strongest being made in France.

CRIMSON CLOVER SEED.

How to Detect Adulteration and Test Its Purity.

According to Dr. A. J. Peters, who is in charge of the pure seed investigations of the department of agriculture, the use of crimson clover has increased to such an extent that it is now a standard crop in many parts of the southern and middle states. It is distinguished by its long head of brilliant scarlet blossoms and by the great depth to which its roots make way. Wherever the winters are not too severe it thrives and is a valuable plant for soil or for hay. It is a winter annual, the seed being sown any time from the middle of July to late fall in the southern states. It grows through the milder weather in winter and quickly makes a dense cover to the ground in spring. This can be pastured, cut for hay or turned under for green manure or all three, depending upon conditions.

The seed of crimson clover is larger than that of red or mammoth clover and is a most perfectly oval in shape. The fresh seed is of a bright reddish yellow color and has a high polish. As the seed becomes older the color changes to a reddish brown, and eventually the polish is lost and the seed has a dull, dark, reddish brown color. Such seed should never be purchased, as it is too old to grow well.

In general, the seed of crimson clover is less liable to contain many weed seeds than the seed of other clovers. It is harvested before the weeds have matured their seeds, and, being planted in late summer or fall, it tends to choke out what weeds may come up with the young plants. In some cases, however, it contains the seeds of serious weeds, and farmers should be on their guard when purchasing. In a laboratory test the seed of 50 kinds of weeds were found to be present. Most of these occurred but seldom and only a few seeds in a sample, but sorrel, yellow trefoil and mustard were found in 72 per cent of the samples.

The seeds of a species of geranium are not infrequently present. These are about the size and shape of crimson clover seeds, but lack polish, and are marked with fine pits, which are at once evident when the seed is examined with a low power hand lens. The most serious adulteration of crimson clover seed is that of the Egyptian clover. It is stated that this is not uncommon in European seed, but is not in American samples. The seeds of the Egyptian clover tend to egg form. There are deeper lines on the edge, where the rootlet can be seen outlined on the seed. In crimson clover, this edge is about as smooth as the back, but in Egyptian clover there is a marked depression on each side of the rootlet.

The worst weed that can possibly get into a cloverfield is dodder. The seeds being small are seldom found in crimson clover seed, but they may be present in poorly cleaned samples, and a lookout should always be kept for them. The seeds of dodder are small and gray and look like minute lumps of clay.

While crimson clover is comparatively pure, its germination often leaves much to be desired. It deteriorates rapidly with age. Dr. Peters advises customers not only to insist upon a guarantee of a definite percentage of purity and germination from the dealers, but to test their seed. This, he says, can be easily done at home by any one. A piece of moist cloth (flannel is best) is laid on a plate, the seeds are placed between the folds of the cloth and the whole is inverted over a bowl. A certain number of seeds, 100 or 200, should be counted out and the germinating ones removed and counted as fast as they appear. Germination will begin on the second day, and good seed ought to reach 80 to 90 per cent in three days.

The Feeding of Molasses.
Lovers of molasses will have to pay more for this sweetest next season than they have paid since a short time after the civil war, says an exchange. This is due not alone to the condition of the crop, but to the process being used to extract the sugar from the corn. Advances from the cane growing states are that next year's output of molasses will be only 60 per cent of normal. The crop this last year was only about 40 per cent of the crop of the preceding year. This, of course, means the product of open kettle molasses, which will be very scarce, and that it will command a high price.

Sugar is what the planter is after, as molasses is only a by-product, and the planter thinks no more of it than the miller does of his bran. He devotes himself to increasing his yield of sugar and improving the quality of it. The new process, known as the centrifugal, of making sugar, gives a larger yield and a better quality. The molasses produced by the centrifugal process is poor in quality and much less in quantity.

Every year a new process is being tried and every season the crop of open kettle molasses is becoming less, until in a short time old fashioned molasses will be a delicacy only used on the tables of the rich.

Not the Correct Thing.
Farmers have much to learn about economy, according to Texas Farm and Ranch, which notes the fact that many who grow corn use more or less every year, every year buy the seed at from \$2 to \$3 a bushel. A seed dealer says he has a regular list of customers who buy peas for planting every spring, just at the time when every other farmer wants peas, and as a result peas are put up at enormous prices. This is only one of the many ways in which farmers don't do the correct thing.

LOCATION OF

BETTER GO ROUND A HILL CLIMB OVER IT.

A Level, Winding Road Is Always Better Than a Straight, Hilly One. Especial Care Should Be Given to Proper Drainage of a Highway.

In the Year Book of the department of agriculture is printed an excellent article on the construction of country roads, written by M. O. Eldridge, assistant in the office of road inquiry. He deals with the present work to be connected with a view to future improvement, location of roads, grades, drainage and other important details of modern road building. Mr. Eldridge says:

Many roads of this country were originally laid out without any attention to general topography, and in most cases followed the settlers' path from cabin to cabin or the boundary lines of farms regardless of grades or direction. Most of them remain today as they were originally located and where untold labor and expense have been wasted in trying to haul over them and in endeavoring to improve their deplorable condition. It is a great error to continue to follow these primitive paths with public highways. The proper thing to do is to call in a good road engineer and have the location so changed as to throw the roads around the ends or along the sides of the steep hills and ridges instead of continuing to go over them, or in raising the road up in dry, solid ground instead of splashing through the mud and water of the bogs and creeks in the lowlands.

If a road goes over a hill when it might go around, the labor and expense put upon it are absolutely wasted, and the sooner its direction is changed the better. If a road is not rounded up and surfaces drained, it should be, not only for present use as an earth road, but as a preliminary for macadamizing. If it is not underdrained in all wet spots, this should be the first work done. Nothing indeed will pay better for present use than putting in tile or stone drains.

In laying out a road straightness should always be sacrificed to obtain a comparatively level surface. Although this is one of the most important principles connected with road building, it is one of the most frequently violated. There is no objection to an absolutely straight road, but graceful and natural curves conforming to the lay of the land add beauty to the landscape, besides enhancing the value of property.

Good roads should wind around hills instead of running over them, and in many cases this would not increase their length, as it is no farther around some hills than over them. Moreover, as a general rule, the horizontal length of a road may be advantageously increased to avoid an ascent by at least 20 times the perpendicular height thus saved. For instance, to escape a hill 100 feet high it would be better for the road to make such a circuit as would increase its length 2,000 feet. The reasons for this are manifold, the principal one being that a horse can pull only four-fifths as much on a grade of 2 feet in 100, and gradually less as the grade increases, until with a grade of 10 feet in 100 he can draw but one-fourth as much as he can on a level road.

The greatest load that can be hauled over a road is the load which can be hauled up the steepest hill on that road. The cost of haulage is therefore necessarily increased in proportion to the grade, as it costs 1½ times as much to haul over a road having a 5 per cent grade and three times as much over one having a 10 per cent grade as on a level road. As a perfectly level road can seldom be had, it is well to know the steepest allowable grade. If the hill be one of great length, it is best to have the lowest part steepest, upon which the horse is capable of exerting his full strength, and to make the slope more gentle toward the summit to correspond with the continually decreasing strength of the fatigued animal.

All things being considered, the horizontal grade of a road should never be greater than 5 feet to 100.

Water being the greatest enemy of the road, it should flow freely off the surface. This is accomplished by preparing the bed so there may be a fall from the center to the sides of 8 inches, never exceeding 9 inches, on a road 30 feet wide. For a road 18 to 20 feet wide 2 to 4 inches is enough. A ditch should be constructed on either side of the road to carry away easily and quickly all water from the road and vicinity. These ditches should have a continuous fall throughout their entire length, and their size should depend upon the amount of water they are expected to carry. Water should never be allowed to flow across a roadway. Culverts, tile drains, or if nothing better can be had a hollow log should be provided for that purpose.

In order to have good roads it is just as necessary that water should not be allowed to attack the substructure from below as that it should not be permitted to percolate through it from above.

Underdrains are easily and cheaply made, and when properly constructed with the best tools and materials available will last for ages. They should be about four feet deep and carefully graded at the bottom so as to have a fall throughout their entire length of at least six inches for each 100 feet. The drains should be used if possible, but if they cannot be secured large, flat stones can be carefully placed so as to form an open channel at the bottom. Slim fagots of wood or brush bound together in bundles and laid lengthwise at the bottom will answer fairly well. The ditch should then be filled with field stones or gravel. The drains should be protected by straw, sod or brush to prevent the soil washing in and clogging them.

SHEEP IN THE SOUTH.

Old Fields and Timber Lands May Be Profitably Utilized.

Every one of the southern states has a larger proportion of uncultivated land than any northern or western state, writes Henry Stewart. There are millions of acres of timber lands, not to mention those old fields abandoned to nature for a time, during which they may gather a fresh supply of food for crops by gradual decomposition of the soil thus exposed to the weather. The southern farmer is making a great mistake in this way. So much of his capital is lying idle, and worse than idle, for in many instances the fields are scored by the rains and cut into gullies, the top soil being washed down on to the lower lands or borne bodily away to the ocean by the streams.

These old fields may be used for raising millions of sheep if only the simplest kind of culture were given them. There are many crops that might grow on these old lands at such a small expense as would afford a much larger profit per acre than the lands planted with either corn or cotton. Deep plowing will immediately stop the washing and gullying of the land by the rain, and the remains of the crops grown and the manure of the sheep will quickly improve their fertility and bring it into regular culture again. Thus the keeping of sheep will be the salvation of the south from its admitted poverty, which is due to overproduction of a chief staple—cotton—and the neglect of any means of restoring fertility by the ordinary methods of good farming.

All through the south there is a vast quantity of valuable timber land on which there is an overgrowth that even now feeds and fattens thousands of cattle and millions of pigs. Sheep could be kept on these lands with great profit, for they are held at very low prices, and in some districts they will afford ample feed for flocks without any help. But by thinning out the small timber and sowing these lands with grass the sheep would be easily carried over the worst of the season in comfort. The valuable timber would thus be retained to come into use by and by. There are millions of the finest tracts that anywhere else would be worth ten, twenty or more dollars, as they stand, for each one. By and by, when railroads are made, this timber will afford many hundred per cent profit on the purchase, and in the meantime a handsome income may be made from the sheep fed in these sheltered, shady, cool and well watered pastures. There is an impression abroad that this part of the south is overrun by wandering dogs. This is far from being the case. Many flocks are now running at large on these lands, and it is a rare thing to hear of any damage done in this way. The population, of course, is sparse, and must be where tracts of thousands of acres are lying unused, and so far, from several years' personal experience of the writer, not a sheep has been lost in this way. The people occupying the sparse settled tracts mostly keep a few sheep, and the dogs are trained to know the sheep, and will hunt rabbits through the pastures without interfering with the sheep. All this is true of what is known as the mountain region, the backbone of the eastern part of the United States.

Twenty-five cents is an ample allowance for the year's cost of feeding a sheep in this extensive region. The same estimate is quite sufficient for the lowland country, from the foot of the highlands to the Atlantic coast. Hand feeding is needed only in some years for two or three days at a time. But this is not required if some land is put in grass which is mowed for hay to meet this occasional need, and grass is left for a change of pasture, alternately with the woodland feeding. The most of these forests will quickly fatten the flocks and put them in such good condition that some little hardship met with in unusual seasons may be suffered with impunity. In fact, nowhere else in the wide world has nature been more prolific in furnishing the means for the profitable raising of sheep as in our own south, but nowhere else has generous nature's liberal hand been so ungenerously neglected.

Natural Laws of the Horse.
The importance of a knowledge of the natural laws which govern the actions of our horses, says Dr. J. C. Currier in Farm, Stock and Home, is apparent to every well informed horseman; but to those who have not studied the matter carefully it may be well to call attention to the fact that the pivotal point of all forward and backward movements of the horse is the center of the body—viz, whatever happens at the front of the horse impels him backward and at the back end causes him to go forward.

When the halter is put on the colt's head for the first time and we pull at it, every one is fully aware that the colt will go backward; and we rarely stop to consider why this is so. But the colt feels that he has got his head into some kind of a trap, and he knows but one way to get it out, and that is to pull his head out of the halter.

If he got his head fast in the fence or anywhere else, he would go backward to get it out and would struggle even to the breaking of his neck if he did not succeed. If he gets his front foot over a bar or a barbed wire fence, he will go backward to pull it out.

If he gets his hind foot fast, he invariably goes forward to pull it out. Therefore the hitching of the balky horse by the tail will often succeed in pulling the load without a fight than any other known process.

A Matter of Taste.
"I notice that in a certain eastern school district the teachers' bicycle shirts are barred."
"Well, I think I like 'em barred fully as well as I do spotted."—Plain Dealer.

SCARCITY OF STALLIONS.

Supply of Breeding Horses Short Next Season.

From all that can be learned just now there is every prospect that the supply of breeding horses will be very short next season, says The Horseman. Last season a number of well to do farmers and others interested decided to purchase stallions to stand for public service in the vicinity of their homes, but refrained from doing so when they found they could not for a few hundred dollars pick up a good horse such as had been going a begging in the dark days of the dull times. Finding that for such a horse as they wanted they would have to pay from \$1,000 upward, these intended purchasers went home, having decided to wait for another spring, and then they could buy at a lower price.

It was the general impression that the spur values had taken would induce so many men to go to Europe to import stallions that in 1900 the supply would be far greater than the demand, prices accordingly being much lower. Also for such carefully laid plans! The importation of stallions this year has been disappointingly small. Those who went to France found that the supply was so light and prices so very high that it was impossible to get together any sort of a large lot with the prospect of making even a fair profit on them. The Oklahoma importation, which consisted of 70 head, was fully 50 short of what it was intended to be when Mr. Fletcher left for France. So with the other importers of French horses. With those interested in British horses it was even worse. The prices paid for good geldings have risen so much of late years in Britain that the knife has been very freely used, with the inevitable result that only the tops were kept entire. There is a shortage of horses in Britain, and a good demand prevails for all high class stallions. This put the good ones away above the point at which they could be imported safely; hence only a few have been brought over.

One would be importer priced a good looking ton weight 4-year-old horse owned by a prominent English breeder of Shires. This was a whole colored brown horse of weight, quality and symmetry and a prize winner at one of the important shows of England. The importer was fairly staggered when the owner asked him 1,200 guineas (\$8,000) and decided there and then to charge the expense of that trip up to health account and let it go at that.

How to Tie Wool Fleeces.

The first thing to be considered is how to put up the wool so as to give the buyer a good impression when he first looks at it. There are a number of ways of tying the fleeces. Some prefer using a box, into which the fleeces are pressed and tightly tied so that when it is taken out it retains the shape of the box, says a writer in the Mountain Stockman. The fleece that is most attractive and seems to get the most comments from buyers in general is the one that is simply folded, as loosely as possible, and have it hold its shape, using as little twine as will accomplish the object.

Where this is well done light, bulky looking fleeces are made, which in the market are more appreciated than the more symmetrical fleeces that come from the box, the criticism on the latter being that pressing it so tightly gives it a soggy and heavy appearance that repels a buyer. The twine used should be the regular wool twine, and under no circumstances should steel twine be used. By steel twine I mean such as is commonly known as hide rope and some kinds of blading twine made from the steel fiber. The reason why it should not be used is that its fibers intermingle with the wool and cannot be got out in process of manufacture and have to be picked out of the goods in the shape of specks.

Now, as to the condition of the fleeces before it is tied. It should be free from all tags and heavy skirt locks and as free as possible of all seeds, chaff or straw as well as mud burs. Seeds and chaff are very hard to get out of wool, and where the fleeces are thus with them the value is hurt more than burs affect its value.

Feeding Young Pigs.

Professor Thomas Shaw recommends the following supplemental feed for young pigs where they do not get feed enough from the sow: If there is skim milk on hand, partition off a place in the pen where the dam is, if necessary, but which she cannot reach, and there, in a low trough, feed some skim milk as soon as the pigs will drink it. As soon as they take it freely feed them a slop of shorts and milk. Then give them a little oats or corn strewn on the floor in addition to the slop. Feed the slop so that it will not become stale at any time. If there is no skim milk at hand, a thin slop of shorts and water in next best, presumably a little warm if the weather is cool. But when the trough room is ample young pigs may have their food supplemented by allowing them to eat with the dam at will. The same kinds of food that are best suited to provide an abundance of good pure milk from the dam will alone provide the right sort of feed for the pigs. But the trough should be low, and one or more planks should be in front of it, so that the little pigs can easily get into it, and care should be taken not to feed much bran or the hulls of oats to the sow when the pigs are learning to eat, as such food is too coarse for the digestion of the little pigs. It is surprising how soon they will learn to eat thus along with the dam. Take it all in all, there is perhaps no better mode of management than that just subscribed for average conditions. It is the least laborious. It answers very well and forces one to be cautious as to the character of the food given to the dam. Indiana Farmer.

How to Make Corn Fritters.

Grate the corn from a dozen ears and add three fresh eggs well beaten. Stir a teaspoonful of baking powder through two heaping tablespoons of flour and then stir it through the grated corn and eggs. Next add a half pint of sweet milk, season with salt and a very little pepper, and fry the fritters in enough smoking hot fat for them to swim in. Drop the batter in with a large spoon. If the batter is not stiff enough so that it holds together, in frying, add a little more dough. Fritters prepared in this way are much more dainty than when the corn is cut from the ear.

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