

12-23-1899

Carlsbad Current, 12-23-1899

Carlsbad Printing Co.

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CARLSBAD CURRENT.

VOL. VIII.

CARLSBAD, NEW MEXICO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1909

NO. 7.

CARLSBAD SALOON

BARFIELD & CANTRELL, Proprietors.

WINES,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
CASE GOODS.

S. T. Bitting, Banker.

8 doors below
Hotel Schiller.

CARLSBAD, NEW MEXICO.

A General Banking
Business Done.

Exchanges furnished to Customers
Free of Charge.

The Clever Spider.

"One of my friends was accustomed to grant shelter to a number of garden spiders under a vacant veranda and to watch their habits. One day a sharp storm broke out, and the wind raged so furiously through the garden that the spiders suffered damage from it, although sheltered by the veranda. The main yards of one of these webs, as the sailors would call them, were broken so that the web was blown hither and thither, like a slack sail in a storm. The spider made no fresh threads, but tried to help itself in another way. It let itself down to the ground by a thread and crawled to a place where lay some splintered pieces of a wooden fence, thrown down by the storm. It fastened a thread to one of the bits of wood, turned back with it and hung it with a strong thread to the lower part of its nest, about five feet from the ground. The performance was a wonderful one, for the weight of the web sufficed to keep the nest tolerably firm, while it was yet light enough to yield to the wind and so prevent further injury. The piece of wood was about 2 1/2 inches long and as thick as a goose quill.

"On the following day a careless servant knocked her head against the wood, and it fell down. But in the course of a few hours the spider mended her web, broke the supporting thread in two and let the wood fall to the ground."—Our Animal Friends.

Australia, it is estimated, is capable of supporting at least 100,000,000 inhabitants.



Save Your
Money

THIS you can do by patronizing
the man or institution where
you can get the best prices.

We
defy
competition

PRICES and workmanship con-
sidered. We give satisfaction
or no pay.

The Current
Office.

BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS.

Present Status of Knowledge Con-
cerning the Disease.

The Ohio experiment station has made special study of bovine tuberculosis and states that the present status of knowledge concerning the disease may be summarized as follows:

1. The disease is caused by the growth within the animal tissues of a vegetable organism, *Bacillus tuberculosis*.
2. The bacterium of bovine tuberculosis has not been specifically differentiated from that producing tuberculosis in the human subject.
3. Tuberculosis is produced in the lower animals by inoculation with tuberculous material from human subjects.
4. Tuberculosis has been produced in man by inoculation with the tuberculous material from cattle.
5. The development of tuberculosis in human subjects has followed in so many cases upon the use of the meat or milk of tuberculous cattle that there is no room to doubt that the disease is transmitted from cattle to man in this manner.
6. That tuberculosis is a germ disease, caused as surely by contagion or infection as are smallpox and measles, is confirmed not only by the innumerable cases in which it has spread through herds from single infected animals, but also by the fact that many herds of cattle remain exempt from it, and this fact demonstrates the possibility of entire eradication of the disease.
7. In view of the experience of other states, it would seem that the rational method of extirpating bovine tuberculosis lies not in the wholesale and immediate testing of all the cattle of the state and the slaughter of all reacting animals, but in such municipal action as will control the sale of both milk and meat within municipal limits.

Buying Cows.

When we were buying cows occasionally, says the Boston Cultivator, it was not much satisfaction to us to have the one who wanted to sell a cow tell us she gave so many quarts a day "in the best of the season." We had handled cows and milk for years and in selling milk would have been willing to have believed considerably less in the flush time if we could have got more in the worst of the season.

We had owned two cows standing side by side in the barn and running in the same pasture, one of which gave 18 to 20 quarts at her best, while the other never exceeded 14 quarts a day. The 18 quart cow received the most grain, but shrank to 12 quarts as soon as the other and to six quarts before the other did to eight, while she went dry nearly a month earlier and did not keep in as good flesh. We think if the milk had been weighed every day the 14 quart cow would have had the best record for the year.

A test made three or four months after calving and another two months later gave a much better idea of the quality of the cow than a test made when she is fresh, but the weighing of the milk for the year tells the whole story. Six thousand pounds of milk, or nearly 3,000 quarts, is a good record. It is an average of about nine quarts a day for 11 months, and a cow which gives 20 quarts or more when fresh ought to reach very near that.

Many times when they do not it is not the fault of the cow. The drying up of pastures and no green food ready to give to her; an unwillingness to feed any grain in summer, with the idea that it is not needed, and but little in winter, because she does not give enough to pay for it; no shade in summer to protect from the heat and a too well ventilated barn, which does not protect from the cold in winter; irregular hours of feeding and milking and a lack of proper care generally may reduce a 20,000 pound a year cow to two-thirds of that amount daily.

The man who exchanged cows with the old Quaker to get one which would give more milk decided at last that he should have swapped pastures instead of cows, and perhaps there were some other points in their treatment which he could have changed to his advantage and that of the cow.

Frog's skin, though one of the thinnest, is also one of the toughest leathers tanned.

Live Territorial News.

JAIL DELIVERY.

Three Prisoners Escape From Duty-
ville At Roswell.

Howell Register.

Jail deliveries are becoming common in the Pecos Valley. Three prisoners escaped from the Elddy county jail a week ago last Sunday, and Wednesday night three broke out of the jail here. The three who got out and left are Frank Carper, incarcerated for cattle stealing, Charlie Drain, a horse thief and Tom Roberts, a U. S. prisoner, held for some crime committed at Pecos, I. T. The story of the manner in which they escaped, as told by the other prisoners—G. W. Choate, Joe Lister, Andy Spencer, John E. Fernandez, and Decideria Barde—is about as follows: The prisoners had a pocket knife which it is claimed was tempered by Mullane, the forger, who was in the jail some months ago, and kept it hid under the slats of the sink. With this knife they cut a hole 11 inches square through the iron floor of the upper cell in which they were confined, because of some repairs needed in the lower cell, by working at it for about two weeks, the iron being some three eighths of an inch thick, so that the hole was cut through and the piece ready to be bent down last Sunday, when Sheriff Higgins had the prisoners and the cells searched. On Tuesday night they forced this piece of the iron plate floor, cut on three sides down and then of them squered through and began work on the lower door. With the aid of a broom they had pulled a ladder standing in the outside corridor up against the grating, cut the 2x4 pieces and hid them on top of the upper cells. With these as levers they pried open the lower corner of the door, the lower bolt of which had for several weeks been left back, and inserting blocks, had it open about eight inches when Jailor Hines came into the jail after dark to give a prisoner some tobacco. They failed to get out that night and hanging up a shirt so it prevented the iron plate from being seen, hanging as it did in front of a window, they waited until Wednesday night, when they managed to squeeze through the door, and digging a hole through the brick wall under one of the windows on the south side, crawled out and gained their liberty. They stole Charles Bourke's saddle mare and a gray horse from Mrs. Morrow's premises in the west part of town, to which point the blood hounds traced them at once when put upon the trail. Sheriff Higgins and deputies are out after them, but no information as to the result of their efforts has been received.

The Census Investigation of Irrigation.

A special effort will be made by the Division of Agriculture of the Twelfth Census of the United States to collect and tabulate important data relating to irrigation in arid and semi-arid regions of the United States. A preliminary schedule has been prepared and will soon be sent out to obtain the names of corporations and individuals owning canals or ditches. This is one of the essential steps for securing desired information regarding the extent and value of the canals and ditches used for irrigation, and their source of water supply.

In the preliminary schedule a request is made for the names of the principal canals in their order down stream, the ditches to the right (looking down stream) being arranged on the first page of the list, and those heading to the left on the last page. Request is also made for the name and post office address of some person who can give detailed information concerning each ditch.

The principal schedule now in course of preparation will be mailed to the addresses thus obtained calling for further data, which will be supplemented by detailed statistics gathered by the census enumerators.

It should be noted by all interested in the subject that these various enquiries of the census office in no way conflict with, or duplicate the work, with reference to irrigation which is being conducted by any other department of state. The most nearly related inquiry is that of the Geological survey, which like that of the Census, is under the more immediate direction of Mr. F. H. Newell, the special agent for irrigation in the eleventh census, and Hydrographer of the Geological survey. The fact that Mr. Newell has supervision of this work in the twelfth census guarantees its efficiency and its value to the arid and semi-arid regions.

It will be readily apparent that the value and value of these statistics will depend very largely upon the attention and interest shown therein by those engaged in irrigation and it is earnestly hoped that all to whom the schedules are addressed will appreciate the importance of the request and make prompt and careful reply. In this way only will it be possible to make the information concerning irrigation full and complete.

In order to obtain a full understanding and an intelligent appreciation of the possible development of the arid and semi-arid regions of the west, a general

W. A. KERR

DEALER
IN



General Merchandise

FANCY GROCERIES
A SPECIALTY.

Paid Dear For His Leg.

B. B. Blanton of Thackerville, Tex., in two years paid over \$300.00 to doctors to cure a running sore on his leg. Then they wanted to cut it off, but he cured it with one box of Bucklen's Arnica Salve. Guaranteed cure for piles, 25 cts. a box. Sold by Blackmore Drug Co.

Market Notice.

All parties knowing themselves indebted to Lowenbruck & Stone, formerly U. S. Meat Market, please call and settle with me at the old stand between now and Jan 1, 1910, as all unpaid bills at that date will be turned over to a collecting agency for collection.

JOHN LOWENBRUCK.

Brave Men Fall

Victims to stomach, liver and kidney troubles as well as women, and all feel the results in loss of appetite, poisons in the blood, backache, nervousness, headache and tired, listless, run-down feeling. But there's no need to feel like that. J. W. Gardner, of Idaho, Ind., says: "Electric Bitters are just the thing for a man when he doesn't care whether he lives or dies. It gave me new strength and good appetite. I can now eat anything and have a new lease on life." Only 50 cents at Blackmore Drug Co. Every bottle guaranteed.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS and THE CURRENT

At a Very Low Price
The Semi-Weekly News (publication of Dallas) is published Tuesdays and Fridays. Each issue consists of eight pages. There are special departments for the farmers, the ladies and the boys and girls. Besides a variety of general news matter, illustrated articles, etc. We offer the Semi-Weekly News and the Current for 12 months for the low clubbing price of \$2.50 each. This gives you three papers a week or 156 papers a year for a ridiculously low price. Hand in your subscription at once.

How to Grill Trout.

Score the fish with cuts through the skin about an eighth of an inch apart. Sprinkle with salt and pepper and moisten with melted butter. Heat the grilliron, rub it over with butter or salad oil, lay on the fish and grill for about ten minutes over a quick fire. Baste occasionally with melted butter, turn once or twice to brown both sides, and when cooked lift carefully and slip on to a hot dish. A paste brush is the best thing for treating the fish to a basting of butter.

S. T. BITTING

Department

Store....

Carlsbad N M

Largest Stock.

Sporting
Goods
DRY GOODS
CLOTHING
GENTS FURNISHINGS
SHOES
HATS
STATIONERY
HARDWARE
QUINN'S WARE
HOUSE FURNISHINGS
CLOCK
SADDLERY HARDWARE
WAGON TIMBERS
WAGON COVERS
WAGON TACK
TARPAULINS
BUGGIES
TESTS, ETC.

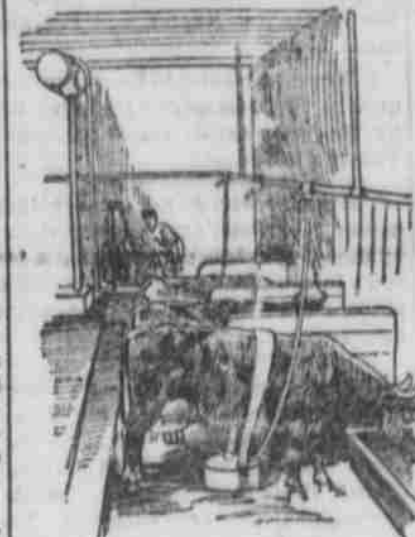
Lowest Price.

MILKING BY MACHINERY.

A New Mechanism Which Milks Several Cows at Once.

In Germany they have invented a machine for milking the cow. The inventor is named Muehland, and his machine is now in successful operation. The principle of the machine is merely suction through long tubes. The advantages of it are the saving of expense and the greatly increased cleanliness due to the fact that human hands do not have to come in contact with the cow or the milk.

An iron tube an inch and a half in diameter runs all round the cow shed at a height of about three feet above the animal's shoulders. This is the distributing pipe, and from it descend to the side of each animal a sterilized rubber tube ending in the milk reservoir placed under the cow. These reservoirs are of cylindrical form and airtight.



MUEHLAND MILKING MACHINE AT WORK.

with a thick glass cover. From the reservoir a tube with four nozzles connects with the four udders of the cow. Instead of a handle the reservoir has two hooks at the side, to which is attached a band which passes over the cow's body and holds the reservoir at the right place.

All the tubes are in connection with a great cylinder installed in the ceiling and from which a tube descends vertically into a vat of pure water. A hand pump serves to draw the air out of the cylinder. Rarefaction then takes place and extends throughout the system of tubes. The connection between the pneumatic cylinder and the vat of water serves to regularize the pressure. A few strokes of the pump starts the work of milking the cows. There is a faucet at the end of the tube leading to each reservoir, and as soon as this is opened the work of milking begins.

Dublin Bootblacks, 1780.

Among the populace of Dublin in 1780, says the University Magazine, the shoeblacks were a numerous and formidable body. The polish they used was lampblack and eggs, for which they purchased all that were rotten in the markets. Their implements consisted of a three legged stool, a basket containing a blunt knife, called a spudd, a painter's brush and an old wig. A gentleman usually went out in the morning with dirty boots or shoes, sure to find a shoeblack sitting on his stool at the corner of the street. The gentleman put his foot in the lap of the shoeblack without ceremony, and the artist scraped it with his spudd, wiped it with his wig and then laid on his composition as thick as black paint with his painter's brush.

The stuff dried with a rich polish, requiring no friction and little inferior to the elaborated modern fluids, save only the intolerable odors exhaled from eggs in a high state of putridity and which filled any house which was entered before the composition was quite dry and sometimes even tainted the air of fashionable drawing rooms. Polishing shoes, we should mention, was at this time a refinement almost confined to cities, people in the country being generally satisfied with grease.

Obnoxious Billboards.

Where the majority of the people in a town object to a certain billboard it is a question whether the advertiser gains anything by his persistency in keeping it up. The residents whom he thus offends can hardly be expected to be in a sufficiently receptive mind to make the advertising profitable.—Printers' Ink.

Bryant & Son

Painters and
Paper Hangers

Decorators
and Sign
Writers....

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

We allow none
to underbid us
or do better work...

Arthur R. O'Quinn,

Dealer in—

Ice and
Wholesale
Beer.

Agent for Schiller and Anheuser-Busch
Brewing companies.

Lumber Yard.

A. N. PRATT, Prop'r.

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

Wm. Stone

General
Meat
Market.

All kinds of meat products
constantly on hand.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

AT THE

O. K.
BLACKSMITH

CARRIAGE SHOP.

First-class blacksmithing, Carriage painting and wood work of all kinds.
Sewing machines and all kinds of repairs.

Eddy, N. M.

FREE
STABLE

THE CURRENT.
WM. H. MULLANE
Official Paper of Bddy County.
Published every Saturday at Carlsbad, N. M., and entered as 2nd class mail matter.
SATURDAY DEC. 23, 1899.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
WEEKLY—By mail per annum.....\$2.00.
By mail per six months.....\$1.00.
Lense Law Facts.

This is about the way our subscribers talk who come to pay up for their paper for the new year:
"Say Mr. Editor here's two dollars for the CURRENT for another year, but when you change so as to be for the lease law just 'stop the paper' and let the balance go. I am not a sheep man or small stock man but I am a farmer who is trying to live and let live. If every body would try to live live there would be more contented people and less misery on earth. The lease law would destroy the last chance of the sheep owner, while it would also retard the homesteader from obtaining land. What is needed more is an arid homestead law giving each actual settler 640 acres. While a lease law of say four sections under control of one man or corporation might not be of great harm, we are inclined to believe that the best thing for the whole people of the United States is that the least we have to do with leases the better. Were it possible to lease the land of the mountains west of town the lessee could keep people from hunting in the mountains, thereby making another England of America. People in favor of the lease law have no argument to offer for it. There is yet a single sentence to be uttered in its favor, for a law that would entirely blot out the great sheep industry can have but few friends.

The CURRENT will publish any and all communications for or against the lease law for it is in the opinion of this paper a dangerous measure for the western county seat town, the sheep men small cattle men and unborn generations who may need the land for homesteads, because a lease law would retard the arid homestead law which should be 640 acres.

House Rent Again.

Money loans readily all over this Southwestern portion of the United States at twelve per cent per annum on the best real estate and chattel security. The loans made at a less rate may be counted on ones fingers. People with idle funds find no difficulty in placing large sums at twelve per cent per annum. This condition is brought about by the fact that as high as fifty to seventy five per cent is made in live stock of all kinds on the prairies contiguous to this valley. While these remarkable profits are made by the money lender and stock men, neither pay taxes on the full amount of their capital, for many stock owners render less than one-third of their property for taxation and according to the sworn testimony of the citizens there are none with surplus cash in Eddy county, except one or two tax-payers. While we have men with unlimited capital none have ready cash unless some snap bargain, or opportunity to double the amount appears, then plenty of cash is protruding from the pockets of quite a number. On the other hand the houses and in lots town, are not renting at present at six per cent on the amount it cost to buy the lots and build the houses though they are assessed at full value. Is it right that the house owners of Carlsbad should accept as rent a less amount than the money lender receives? It is not expected that the house owner should receive the same remuneration as the cattle man. But a piece of town property should at least bring as much revenue on the amount invested over and above repairs, taxes etc. as the money lender receives. Owing to these facts and the added fact that in no town in the entire southwest can houses be rented at twice the sum paid in Carlsbad rents are to be raised. McLenathen & Tracy who control over four-fifths of the houses for rent in town have conferred with others who control the balance and it has been decided to at least receive fair remuneration for house rent from January 1st, 1900. It would be far better that houses stand idle than rents be held down at such ruinously low rates because where rents are so low. This town is far superior to El Paso as a healthy winter resort because of the big sand-hills around the pass city. Then in summer our thousands of trees make Carlsbad the ideal summer home, with the mountain air of evenings, cooling and refreshing, no better spot can be found in the world. Mr. Hagerman, who spent three years in southern Italy and France says he never experienced so even and salubrious a climate 'Jay Gould wrote the only testimonial he ever penned to attest the benefits he derived from his trip to this town. Why, then should rents be lower here than in other points. All houses are occupied and it only remains with the owners to see to it that they are paid for the use of the capital invested.

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

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

No. For the Transvaal.

Persons wishing to reach the Transvaal by other than English ships can do so as follows:

From New York to Antwerp or Harver French or North German Lloyd boats.

1. From Harve to Laurenzo Marquez by the Charquers Reunio line. The distance from the latter place to the Transvaal border is less than fifty miles.

2. From Hamburg to Laurenzo Marquez by the Deutsch, Antwerp or Rotterdam, by Naples and the Suez canal.

3. From Marseilles to Laurenzo Marquez by the Messageries Maritimes line by the Suez canal, via Mozambique. This is a long route.

The people who do not render their money, bonds etc. for taxation should be shown up. It is not right that a few town lot owners valley farmers, store keepers and honest sheep and cattle owners pay all the taxes.

There is an organization to raise funds to send volunteers to the Transvaal to assist the Boers and many Germans, Americans, Irish Americans, French, Hollanders, Belgians, Swedes, Norwegians, etc. are enlisting. The Irishmen have undertaken to raise a million dollars to assist. All who desire to go to Africa to help the Boer forces can arrange matters by calling at this office at once.

Butler the big bully of the British army was defeated last week at Colenso and was compelled to run away leaving 1095 dead wounded or missing besides eleven of his big siege guns. The British are in a pack of trouble saying that Butler's defeat is the most disastrous of the century, probably forgetting Jackson at New Orleans in 1812. It is only a question of time when the Boers with the aid furnished them by loyal Americans will annihilate England. No American should claim loyalty who could sympathize with such a bully as England, especially while our Alaska question is on, to say nothing of the seal and fisheries disputes.

The Oregon Agriculturist and the CURRENT only \$2.25. The Oregon Agriculturist is a recognized authority on Angora goats and gives more space to this industry than any other paper in the country.

The New "Dooley" Character.

The new serial, "Molly Donahue" by the author of "Mr. Dooley," is announced to begin in the Christmas Ladies' Home Journal.

THE Parlor Saloon,

Conway & Camp,
Proprietors.

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

Death of Mrs. Foex.

Mrs. Maria Standert Mortimer de Foex wife of Professor Foex and mother of Emilie and Daniel Foex died at the family home in Torreon Mexico Dec. 13, at 4 a. m. Prof. Foex being engaged in a prosperous business. Mr. and Mrs. Foex were for six years residents of this town where their two sons grew from boys to men and where the family were well liked by all who knew them. Prof. Foex in reference to his wife's death says:

"My wife was in splendid health, a few days ago. The climate was very good for her, our business much more prosperous than I could hope at the beginning; her musical talent had made her the center of French and American society, which is numerous here, and she felt perfectly happy. The 7th of this month, Thursday, it rained, that happens here two or three times a year. She went out on business, came back with her hands full of packets, and slipping in the mud, could not keep her equilibrium. Her fall was very hard. The following night she had a grave laryngitis, but two days after, owing to the skilful and devoted medical treatment of an old friend, there was no more danger and she felt weak, but merry and in good disposition. Two days after, suddenly, a pneumonia commenced. Despite the most energetic and continual medication, the other lung was attacked, a few hours after, and the 13th, at 4 o'clock in the morning, she left us, unconscious and consequently not suffering. She seems to have understood a long time before the Dr. and myself, the gravity of the situation."

Immense mass meetings are being called in Omaha and many other cities, for the avowed purpose of expressing sympathy with the Boers, at the same time the republican organs are following the example of English papers and are boasting of the closeness of the Anglo-Paxen alliance when no such alliance exists except between the Chamberlain ministry, Cecil Rhodes and the representatives of the Kinsleyism. No liberty loving American can harbor a wish in his heart for the down fall of a sister republic.—Ogallala, (Web.) News.

See the items from the Forks of the creek this week in another column.

A Keen Clear Brain.
Your best feelings, your social position or business success depend largely on the perfect action of your stomach and liver. Dr. King's New Life Pills give increased strength, a keen, clear brain, high ambition. A 25 cent box will make you feel like a new being. Sold by Blackmore Drug Co.

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

LAWRENCESON, Anderson Co., Ky., 1894.
TO THE TRADE:
My brand was selected for use at U. S. Marine Hospital at Washington, D. C., after being analyzed by the eminent chemist, W. M. New, over eighty seven samples of the leading brands of Kentucky, Maryland and Pennsylvania. It should be borne in mind that in this department of the government the selection of the brand is made on the basis of the number of prominent brands in a record that few distilleries can show. The water used for the manufacture of this whisky is from the noted Boiling Spring in Anderson county, Ky., which stands at a temperature of 162 degrees the year round, with a supply inexhaustible. This water is at all times clear. I will further state that I have never had a single barrel returned.

The Great Texas Goat.
The following was received from an acquaintance in Chicago this week. But why the Texas goat? What's the matter with a New Mexico kid?
Thanks to the great Texas goat old age is to be robbed of its terrors. Ponce de Leon was on the wrong track when he sought the fountain of youth in Florida. If the hardy adventurer had been as versed in medical lore as the physicians of to day he would have pushed his way southwestward into Texas and found the secret of perennial youth in goat's lymph. This is the assertion of Dr. H. D. Burrow, of Midland, Texas, and it is endorsed by some of the most eminent doctors in the country. There is no joke about it, startling as the theory may seem. Dr. Burrow spoke in all seriousness the other day when he said:

"Some of the humorists of the country have been having fun with a great scientific fact. It is now an accepted and well-proven reality that old age can be conquered by the use of goat's lymph, and that the best lymph for this purpose is obtained from Texas goats. I don't wish to be understood as asserting that the years can actually be turned back. That is an impossibility. But in every material respect, and especially as regards their bodily functions, men and women who are prematurely old, may regain all the desires and ambitions of youth. Injections of goat's lymph will make them look younger, feel younger, and act younger. This sounds ridiculous I know, but there is plenty of evidence to prove it, and in a few days I shall be able to give the names of notable patients who have been made young again, and back it with the evidence of me a famous in the world of medicine."

"Nore is this all. Goat's lymph, properly administered, is an absolute specific for certain forms of disease. It cures, for instance, all cases of sudden acute or chronic rheumatism. It is also wonderfully efficacious in locomotor ataxia, epilepsy, paralysis, atrophy, and incipient consumption, and in fact in all mental or nervous ailments. Eminent doctors in all parts of the country are beginning to use it, and a specially prepared lymph, drawn from carefully selected Texas goats, has just been sent across the ocean to Dr. Baldwin, of Rome Italy, to be administered to the Pope whose ailment is senility. Such experts as Prof. Stager, of New York, Dr. Flanders, of Boston, Prof. Holden, of Brooklyn, and Prof. Hawley, of Chicago, are enthusiastic over it. The latter has given up his large private practice to devote his time to preparing the lymph and is now using from fifteen to twenty-five Texas goats every day in his laboratory. These animals are carefully picked out by his agents here with special reference to their hardness and health."

"I know what I am talking about in this instance as I have been experimenting with the lymph myself and have had wonderful results. The treatment is very simple. It consists merely of injections of the lymph in doses of from four to fourteen drops once or twice a day according to the severity of the disease. There is no confinement or interference with business. In the early stage of the treatment there is a special diet but this is dropped as the patient shows improvement which is usually in from ten to twenty days. As soon as the lymph gets into general use among physicians it will create a new and profitable market for our Texas goats."

Something Good

FOR
Breakfast.



Children, as well as grown people, like its flavor.

Sold in 2-lb. Packages by

J. E. LAVERTY.

Just Saved His Life.

It was a thrilling escape that Charles Davis of Bowerton, O., lately had from a frightful death. For two years a severe lung trouble constantly grew worse until it seemed he must die of consumption. Then he began to use Dr. King's New Discovery and lately wrote: "It gave instant relief and effected a permanent cure." Such wonderful cures have for 25 years proven its power to cure all throat, chest and lung troubles. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at Blackmore Drug Co.

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

Otis Observations.

Seneca Jessup has lately built an addition to his winter home in Otis.

R. W. Tansill and wife were out at the Vineyard Stock Farm last Sunday.

Miss Lucy Rush presides over the school in the Otis district and has a good school well attended.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. McNair, who reside on the W. A. Wilson place, died Tuesday.

The Pecos Valley is a great winter resort but just now Englishmen have decided preference for Pretoria. One day last week seven hundred arrived on a special train and all stopped at the Kruger Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Galton gave a family dinner one day last week. The guests being W. W. Galton and wife, Mr. Chas. Rogers, wife and daughter Lillie, recently of Foo Chow, China and an enjoyable time was had.

Mr. Ewers is building a store house for his honey and bee supplies near Wilson's swamp. He purposes moving his dwelling house and other buildings to this farm in February. He will go into gardening and celery raising more extensively.

Mr. Ed Scoggins returned from his Texas trip Saturday. He brought with him 100 head of heifer calves. They are a nice lot. Mr. Scoggins retained 90 head. Mr. Frank Tracy took 25 head, J. B. Toone 9 head and Mr. Grande 14 head.

Hon. Jas. A. Anchata died in Silver City Dec. 12.

The Lincoln Trading Co.

The Lincoln Trading Co. whose purchase of the large business of Chas. Beigean & Co., of Lincoln was mentioned at length in last week's issue of this paper has been organized with the following: W. S. Prager, president; H. H. Moeller, vice-president and J. J. Jaffa secretary and treasurer. J. J. Jaffa was expected back here from Lincoln this week to remove his family to Lincoln, but has been too busy to get away. He made the change in order to get to a higher altitude and nearer the mountains so as to be free from the prolonged attacks of hay fever from which he has suffered every summer for several years and which has made it necessary for him to go to the mountains each year to gain relief.

Mr. Prager and Mr. N. Jaffa will not be directly connected with the detailed management of the business and will remain residents of Roswell and look after their large interests here.—Register.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BY. EDWARD S. (CATHOLIC). Services every Sunday at 9:30 a. m. All are cordially invited.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH: (Regular services Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Sunday school at 10 a. m.; Epworth League at 3 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL GRACE CHURCH: 1st Sunday in the month: Children's church morning prayer 10:30 a. m.; Holy Eucharist and sermon 11 a. m.; Evening prayer and sermon 7:30 p. m. 2nd Sunday in the month: Morning prayer, litany and sermon 11 a. m.; Evening prayer and sermon 7:30 p. m. Divine services on all Saints Day 10 a. m. Sunday school 10 a. m. Evening song on Fridays 7:15 p. m.

Notice of Trustees Sale.

Whereas, I have been appointed trustee of the estate of M. J. Murray, a bankrupt and have been ordered by W. S. Kelly referee in bankruptcy, to sell and dispose of all said property coming into my hands as such trustee, within thirty days after the 21st day of December 1899.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that I will sell the following described articles until they are all gone, at the prices named below, to wit:

One McFarland buggy	\$55.55
Two Avery buggies, each	25.00
One McFarland buggy	22.00
Two McFarland phaetons, each	99.00
One McFarland surry	89.00
One McFarland surry	95.00
One McFarland surry	95.00
Two McFarland buggies, each	61.00
18 sets of wagon bows, each	.80
Eleven first class stockmen's saddles at \$30.00 each for choice.	

In addition to the above enumerated articles I have to sell a number of sets of single and double harness, all hand made and of the best quality, which I will sell at less than first cost, also a large quantity of saddle and harness leather, and saddle and harness fixtures, such as would be ordinarily kept in a well assorted stock of merchandise in a harness and saddle store. These goods must be sold for cash and at one price to all, that is the price fixed by the appraisers, and the price fixed by them is less than the first cost of the goods.

Call at harness store in Bronson block where I will take pleasure in showing the stock.

J. T. COOPER, Trustee.

Any young gentleman or lady will find it to their advantage if they desire a business education, to write N. E. Adams, principal business department, Weatherford College, Weatherford, Texas, for special inducements to pupils entering between Dec. 20 and Jan. 19, 1900. Thorough instruction guaranteed. 12-16-4

Christmas Goods.

Bert Leck has anything you want in candies from stick to fancy box, also a fine line of fireworks. Call and what he has.

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
All kinds of new work a Specialty
Farming implements of all kinds repaired on short notice.
BLACKSMITH and Wagon maker.
Feed and Livery Corral in connection. Accommodation and satisfaction guaranteed.
HORSE SHOEING GUARANTEED AT ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.
Canon St. Op. Current Office.

A WARM SESSION.

Closing Day of the General Debate on the Financial Bill.

MR. BAILEY OF TEXAS SPOKE.

In an hour's talk, he vigorously presented the Democratic view—Proceedings of the Senate.

Washington, Dec. 15.—The closing day yesterday of the general debate on the financial bill proved to be one of exceptional interest. At the outset a sharp personal colloquy occurred between Representatives Wheeler and Berry of Kentucky over the recent Kentucky election and the charges growing out of it. Considerable feeling was shown. Later in the day Mr. Bailey of Texas, until recently the Democratic floor leader, received close attention in an hour's speech, vigorously presenting the Democratic view, and enlisting the time-honored and undying Democratic organization. In marked contrast with Mr. Bailey's utterances Mr. Scudder of New York, who followed him, announced that as a Democrat he believed in the gold standard and would vote for it. Mr. Payne of New York and Mr. Dail of Pennsylvania also spoke during the day. The debate under the five-minute rule occurred today.

Washington, Dec. 15.—Soon after the senate convened yesterday, on motion of Mr. Hale of Maine it was agreed to adjourn from yesterday till next Monday. Mr. Aldrich presented a special order fixing the standing committees and their personnel for the senate of the fifty-sixth congress. The order was adopted without dissent, a statement being made by Mr. Cockrell of Missouri that such vacancies as existed in the minority representation would be filled at an early date.

Mr. Davis of Minnesota secured the passage of a resolution requiring the secretary of state to transmit to the senate the reports of Hon. Bartlett Tripp, Samson commissary, on affairs in Samson.

The senate at 12:42 went into executive session and at 1:10 adjourned until Monday.

Republican National Convention.

Washington, Dec. 15.—The Republican national convention will be held at Philadelphia on Tuesday, June 19 next. The place and date were decided by the national Republican committee yesterday after a friendly contest for the honor of entertaining the convention between the city selected, Chicago, St. Louis and New York.

The meeting of the committee was held at the Arlington hotel and was presided over by Senator Hanna, the chairman of the committee. Forty-three of the forty-five states and all of the six territories were represented.

The proceedings throughout were enthusiastic and harmonious, every speech that was made emphasizing the fact that President McKinley will be renominated and that the convention will be in effect simply a ratification meeting. The claims of the rival cities were presented by distinguished citizens in open session.

The balloting occurred in the afternoon behind closed doors. On the first ballot Philadelphia received thirteen votes, Chicago twenty, New York seven and St. Louis nine. On the second ballot the contest narrowed to Philadelphia and Chicago. The New York votes went to Philadelphia and the St. Louis vote was split between the City of Brotherly Love and the Windy City of the Lakes.

Printers Strike.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 15.—The members of Pittsburg Typographical union No. 7 have walked out of the offices of the Pittsburg daily newspapers and struck work, although the scale or contract between the printers and publishers does not expire until Dec. 24. Their demand is that the machinists employed to care for the linotype machines, and who are members of Dequense lodge No. 99 of the International Association of Machinists, be forced to become members of the Typographical union.

Caused Excitement.

Washington, Dec. 15.—Nicholas Davis of Kentucky, a member of troop B, third cavalry, stationed at Fort Myer, Va., who had been drinking heavily, armed with a Krak-Jorgensen rifle and several hundred rounds of ammunition, barricaded himself in an upper room of the company quarters Thursday. He imagined the place was assailed, opened all the windows commanding the various approaches and proceeded to shoot aimlessly about.

Buller Meets With Serious Loss.

London, Dec. 15.—The war office has received a dispatch announcing that Gen. Buller has met with a serious reverse, losing ten guns.

Gen. Buller was attempting to cross the Tugela river. Finding it impossible to effect his object, he ordered a retirement in order to avoid greater losses.

He left eleven guns behind.

The following is the text of Gen. Buller's dispatch announcing his reverse:

"Buller to Landowne, Chieveley Camp, 6:26 p. m., Dec. 15.—I regret to report a serious reverse. I moved in full strength from our camp near Chieveley at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. There are two fordable places in the Tugela river and it was my intention to force a passage through one of them. They are about two miles apart.

"My intention was to force one or the other, with one brigade supported by a central brigade. Gen. Hart was to attack the left drift. Gen. Hilyard the right road, and Gen. Lyttleton was to take the central and to support either. Early in the day I saw that Gen. Hart would not be able to force a passage and I directed him to withdraw. He had, however, attacked with great gallantry and his leading battalion, the Cannought rangers, I fear, suffered a great deal. Col. I. G. Brooke was seriously wounded.

"I then ordered Gen. Hilyard to advance, which he did, and his leading regiment, the East Surrey, occupied Colenso Station and the houses near the bridge. At that moment I heard that the whole artillery I had sent to support the attack—the fourteenth and sixteenth field batteries, and six naval twelve-pounder quick firing guns, under Col. Long, had advanced close to the river. In Long's desire to be within effective range, it proved to be full of the enemy, who suddenly opened a galling fire at close range, killing all their horses, and the gunners were compelled to stand to their guns. Some of the wagon teams got shelter for troops in a donga and desperate efforts were being made to bring out the field guns.

"The fire, however, was too severe, and only two were saved by Capt. Schofield and some drivers, whose names I will furnish.

"Another most gallant attempt with three teams was made by an officer whose name I will obtain. Of the eighteen horses, thirteen were killed and as several drivers were wounded, it would not allow another attempt. Unsupported by artillery, I directed the troops to withdraw, which they did in good order.

"Throughout the day a considerable force of the enemy was pressing on my right flank, but was kept back by mounted men under Lord Dundonald and part of Gen. Gortol's brigade. The day was intensely hot and most trying on the troops whose conduct was excellent. We have abandoned ten guns and lost by shell fire one. The losses in Gen. Hunt's brigade are, I fear, heavy, although the proportion of severely wounded, I hope, is not large. The fourteenth and the sixteenth field batteries also suffered severely. We have retired to our camp at Chieveley."

At Mountville, W. Va., the other night, Frank Walker was hanged. Walker shot Thomas Sanders.

Gen. Otis notified the war department that the transports City of Sydney and Pathian, with forty-eight infantry volunteers, arrived at Manila. No casualties are reported.

Wheat Crop Statistics.

Washington, Dec. 15.—The statistician of the department of agriculture reports the wheat crop of the United States for 1909 at 547,390,000 bushels or 12.2 bushels per acre. The production of winter wheat is placed at 291,600,000 bushels and that of spring wheat at 255,690,000 bushels. Every important wheat growing state has been visited by special agents of the department and the changes in acreage are the result of their investigations. The newly-seeded area of winter wheat is estimated at 30,150,000 acres, which is about 200,000 acres greater than that sown in the fall of 1908. The sowing of wheat is still going on in California and some of the southern states and the foregoing estimate is subject to correction. The average condition is 97.1. The acreage sown with winter rye is estimated at 0.7 per cent less than that of last year. The average condition is 98.2 per cent.

Venezuelan Revolution.

Kington, Jamaica, Dec. 15.—Mail advices just received here say the Venezuelan revolution is taking thorough hold, nearly all the states having declared in favor of Hernandez. The best informed claim that there is no doubt of his final success.

Barinas (Dutch Guiana) reports a widely organized movement for the purpose of aiding the south African Dutch and annoying the resident British subjects.

Adjudged Guilty.

Anglin, Tex., Dec. 15.—Yesterday morning the railroad commission met to consider the matter of the citation issued by that body summoning Col. L. J. Polk, general manager of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway company to show why he should not be adjudged in contempt of that tribunal as a result of letters written by him.

Mr. Polk was present in person, accompanied by General Attorney Wharton Terry of the Santa Fe. There were also present Capt. J. Polk of San Antonio, live stock agent of the Santa Fe; F. K. Parks, auditor, and J. E. Moody, secretary to Mr. Polk. Messrs. W. A. McVittie and John E. Bailey of Galveston were also present, besides other spectators.

The railroad commission of the state was represented by First Assistant Attorney General R. H. Ward, assisted by D. E. Simmons, third assistant attorney general.

All parties waived the reading of the citation and Mr. Terry filed and read a general demurrer and exception to this proceeding.

Mr. Terry, addressing himself to his demurrer, stated that the government is divided into three departments—executive, administrative and judicial—and desired to know which head the commission was created. He further stated that the people who created this commission did not contemplate that it would have power under all three of the departments. He dwelt on the idea that the commission is simply a legislative agency and that the claim that it has administrative, executive and legislative power is a pitiful subterfuge, and in support of this read at length from an article written by the late Sawie Robertson, who claimed that it has neither executive nor legislative power.

Mr. Terry then called attention to what he termed a fatal defect in the legislative act conferring the power upon the commission to hold persons in contempt because the law did provide for an execution of their judgment because the said body is not supplied with a sergeant-at-arms or bailiff, and therefore the commission is without means to enforce its judgment.

Mr. Ward for the state conceded the fact that power to punish for contempt is ordinarily conferred upon the judiciary but that the organic law conferred the same power upon other bodies, and he then referred to the text of the constitutional provision governing the regulation of common carriers, especially upon the amendment thereto, which conferred upon the commission all necessary power to carry out its intent and purpose, and declared such amendment as all power and clothed this tribunal with unlimited power. He contended that the constitution gave the legislature power to clothe this body with unlimited power and that the action of the legislature in conferring this power is not subject to revision by the courts.

Mr. Polk was adjudged guilty and fined \$50.

Burning Bridge.

Paris, Tex., Dec. 15.—The southbound Frisco passenger train, due at 9:45 o'clock Monday morning, was reported several hours late and finally had to be abandoned. The Santa Fe made up a train in the yards and went out on schedule time without waiting for connection. The delay was caused by a bridge burning out between Fort Smith and Paris. The belated train had to be abandoned and the limited through train was two or three hours behind schedule.

Ten marriage licenses were issued at Corsicana on the 19th.

Will Recover.

Waco, Tex., Dec. 15.—In the case of Dr. S. M. Jenkins, whose trial on a charge of criminal operation and murder was suspended because of the shooting of the defendant, the jury is waiting and the judge scarcely knows how to proceed for the present, as it is a novel case, and in some respects without a precedent.

Dr. Jenkins was not touched, in a vital point, and his physicians predict his recovery.

There is some paralysis of the skin, but otherwise there are no disagreeable symptoms.

Hugh Wheat, who did the shooting, has been admitted to bail in the sum of \$2500.

It is the general impression among the lawyers that in case Jenkins recovers sufficiently his trial can proceed.

Queen Victoria has sent a sympathetic letter to Gen. Roberts.

Dynamited.

Bridgeport, Tex., Dec. 15.—About 10 o'clock yesterday morning an attempt was made by some unknown party to take the lives of three sleeping Mexicans.

The house in which they slept was dynamited, completely wrecking it, and seriously injuring two of the Mexicans. One escaped unhurt.

One hundred dollars reward has been offered for the arrest of the guilty party.

Truck Growers' Meeting.

Bonham, Tex., Dec. 15.—The Fannin County Fruit and Vegetable Growers' association held a meeting in the county court room Saturday morning and a very interesting session was held. A good attendance was had and each member seemed to take especial interest in the proceedings.

The constitution and by-law of the association were read by the secretary and adopted. They contain many things that insure the success of this diversification move.

It was decided that the membership fee should not be raised, but remain at 25 cents, and the members are confident that in a comparatively short time the membership will comprise every enterprising farmer in the county.

A programme for the next meeting to be held at the same place Saturday, June 6, was arranged.

One object of these meetings every month will be to discuss how and what to plant at different periods, and how to successfully grow what is planted.

As the time for gardening will be at hand before many more meetings, the question of the purchase of seeds was discussed. It was decided that at the next meeting each member bring a list of wheat seeds he will need and the quantity and give same to the secretary, who will submit the entire amount of the association to the different seed houses and secure as low prices as possible.

The next meeting will no doubt be largely attended and good results will no doubt be had.

Hold Robbery.

Sherman, Tex., Dec. 15.—Sheriff Shrewsbury and Deputy Morrison were at Southmayd, eleven miles west of Sherman, investigating a bold and successful holdup at that place.

Harlie McElroy, the victim, makes the following statement of the way it took place:

"I was walking from the postoffice to the Texas and Pacific depot. Just as I reached the railroad track a tall man in dark clothes with a broad-brimmed black hat and a handkerchief tied around his face just so his eyes were visible, met me and presented a revolver rather close to my face saying: 'Hold up your hands.' I thought he was one of the boys about town trying to play a trick on me, and I told him to take that pistol away; he might shoot somebody. His reply was: 'Well, I'd just as soon shoot you as any other d—d man.'"

There was something in the ring of his voice, which I realized belonged to a stranger that made me know he was in earnest. It was a chilly night and I had both my hands in my pocket. As I drew them out I brought my pocketbook out in my right hand and held both my hands up. He told me to stand still and with the muzzle of the pistol right against me he went through all my pockets with his other hand. It was not very light where we were and I don't think he ever saw the pocketbook in my hand until he ran his hand up along my arm until he reached the hand the book was in, then he took it. There was, to the best of my recollection, about \$14.50 in the pocketbook. He then told me to move up, and at the point of the pistol he made me walk into the space between McElroy's place of business and the postoffice. Addressing me, he said: 'Now, you run,' and I proceeded to do so without further orders. The man was, in my opinion, about 5 feet 11 or 12 in height."

The officers are diligently at work in the matter, but it seems hard to get a clue.

Natural Gas.

Corsicana, Tex., Dec. 15.—The demand for natural gas for heating purposes is causing the owners of the two pipe lines to extend their mains into the residence districts, and before the winter is over a large percentage of the homes in Corsicana will be heated with natural gas instead of coal. The price charged for gas varies according to the number of stoves in a house, the range being from \$1.75 per month per stove to \$2.50 in residences. Where large burners are put in in business establishments the present price is \$5 per stove per month, and even at this price, which is considered too high, the gas is cheaper, cleaner and much more satisfactory than coal.

Several establishments are now using the natural gas for illuminating purposes and it gives the greatest satisfaction. In short, the natural gas is a boon to this town.

The steamer Belle of Austin, was burned the other night.

Killed a Lion.

Rhame, Tex., Dec. 15.—A Mexican lion was killed Friday evening by Horace Morgan, a young man about 15 years old, residing in Tarrant county. He was on his way to Azle when he was attacked by the vicious animal. It took him about an hour to exterminate the beast, as it seemed to have a great propensity to fight. However, he succeeded in subduing him after ten shots were fired into the animal's body.

Special Session Call.

Austin, Tex., Dec. 15.—The governor yesterday afternoon issued the long-expected proclamation convening the Twenty-sixth legislature in session and fixing Tuesday, Jan. 23, as the date of meeting. The governor embraces four subjects in his proclamation, and a provision quoting the constitution, which permits his submitting other matters from time to time.

The first subject is that of a new tax bill, which was printed yesterday.

The second subject is that of reducing the ad valorem tax to be levied next year. It is proposed to reduce it from 30 to 16 2-3 cents on the \$100. This is recommended in view of the large amount of general revenue now accumulating in the state treasury, and it is estimated that from the present receipts, after paying the expenses of the extra session, there will be in the state treasury at the end of the fiscal year, Aug. 31, to the credit of the general revenue fund \$750,000. This is to reduce taxation and keep money in circulation.

The third subject explains itself, and the fourth, which has not heretofore been mentioned, and comes in the nature of a surprise, contemplates increasing the salaries of the superintendents of the state lunatic asylums.

The last appropriation bill compelled these superintendents to board themselves and families without increasing their salaries. This so reduced their compensation that the governor contemplates increasing the same. The proclamation in full is as follows:

Proclamation by the governor:

I, Joseph D. Sayers, governor of the state of Texas, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the constitution thereof, do hereby call a special session of the Twenty-sixth legislature to convene in the city of Austin, beginning at noon Tuesday, Jan. 23, 1900, for the following purposes, to-wit:

1. To provide a tax system for 1901 and succeeding years and which shall take the place of all tax laws now in force.

2. To reduce the rate of the ad valorem tax under present law for general revenue purposes for the year 1900, and to make certain appropriations.

3. To compensate the permanent school fund for any deficiency that may have accrued by reason of the alienation of any portion of the lands belonging to the same under and by virtue of section 2, article 7 of the constitution and in connection therewith to amend or repeal chapter 173, approved June 5, 1899, and known as senate bill No. 344, acts of the Twenty-sixth legislature.

4. To better regulate the compensation of the superintendents of the state lunatic asylums.

5. To consider and act upon such other matters as may be presented by the executive pursuant to section 40, article 3 of the constitution.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the state to be affixed at Austin this 15th day of December A. D. 1899.

JOSEPH D. SAYERS, Governor.

By the governor: D. H. HARDY, Secretary of State.

Residence Burned.

Sherman, Tex., Dec. 15.—Yesterday morning at 3:30 o'clock the cottage at 913 East Pecos street, the property of Mrs. Howe, was burned. It was occupied by Rev. J. H. Logan. The home is a total loss, valued at \$600; no insurance. Household effects practically destroyed, valued at \$500; no insurance. Fire is supposed to have started from dropping coals from a heating stove.

Shot in a Courtroom.

Waco, Tex., Dec. 15.—Dr. S. M. Jenkins who has been on trial in Judge Scott's court, charged with murder and criminal operation, was shot by Hugh Wheat, a brother of Miss Mary Wheat, the unfortunate woman in the case. Dr. Jenkins was shot in the back and the wound is thought to be fatal. Judge Scott only a few minutes before the time of the shooting had called court to order and asked counsel for the state to put on witnesses and proceed. The courtroom was thronged with an immense crowd, including the witnesses, attorneys, relatives of the parties concerned and those curious to look on at the trial and to see what would transpire. As Hugh Wheat, the brother, walked into the courtroom he made his way to the railing back of where Dr. Jenkins sat and took steady aim at the defendant from behind, sending a ball into defendant's back.

The steamer State of Kansas burned at New Madrid, Mo., the other day.

To Hold a Reunion.

Texarkana, Tex., Dec. 15.—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers of the lodges in cities adjacent to Texarkana met here yesterday to discuss plans for a reunion during the Christmas holidays. There were forty-one members present. Nothing definite was decided upon, it being understood that another meeting will be held during the ensuing week, when final action would be taken.

EVENTS OF EVERYWHERE.

Election Commissioner Pryor of Kentucky has resigned.

The German reichstag passed to third reading the bill repealing the law prohibiting workmen's associations.

President McKinley sent to the senate the names of 294 census supervisors appointed during the recess of congress.

The Hamburg police have received seventy requests from various parts of Germany for the detention of boys going to join the Boers.

An official dispatch from Manila says that 229 Spaniards who were formerly prisoners in the hands of the Filipinos have arrived there.

A great many bears are reported in the Choctaw nation. Three were killed in Nashola county a few days ago. Their meat retailed for 15 cents per pound.

The Spanish chamber of deputies by a vote of 131 against 53 rejected a motion by Senor Romanes demanding that the government withdraw the navy estimates.

At Adel, Ia., Joseph Hutchens beat his wife to death with a club and then blew his brains out with a shotgun. He was about 65 years of age and had been married forty years or more.

A decided increase in trade between the United States and Mexico is shown by the receipts of the New Laredo Mex. custom-house, which in the last five months amounted to over \$2,000,000.

Andrew Carnegie has authorized the city council of Oklahoma City, Ok., to draw on R. A. Frank of Pittsburg, Pa., for \$25,000 for the purpose of erecting a public library at Oklahoma City.

A severe hail storm covered the country just northeast of Texarkana in Arkansas a few nights ago. The blow passed over Washington and Hope, Ark., and did a great deal of damage to property.

The investigation of the Cherokee auditor's office, which was recently burglarized, developed the fact that \$12,586 in uncollected national certificates has been stolen and are being sold all over the country.

The United States grand jury at Savannah, Ga., has during the present session returned six indictments against persons charged with conspiring against the government in connection with the work done in Savannah harbor.

Members of the Southeastern and Mississippi Valley Freight associations met at Chicago and discussed the general advance of freight rates that is to become effective Jan. 1. The average advance in southern territory will be about 15 per cent.

In the district court at Guthrie, Ok., Henry P. Rudens, a constable, was sentenced to six years in the penitentiary for shooting Ella Arnold, a 16-year-old girl, who refused him admittance to her sister's house to serve a writ one day last summer.

The United States supreme court affirmed the opinion of the court of claims in the case of the claim of the La Abra company against the Republic of Mexico, holding the claim to be fraudulent and unfounded. Justice Harlan delivered the opinion.

On Christmas day the women of the Pelmetto state will present to Lieut. Victor Blue, of the United States navy, a handsome medal as a testimonial of his services in the Spanish-American war. The medal was raised by the Association for Patriotic Award.

John Kendall, a farmer, was held up and robbed by masked men near Waukomis, O. K.

A mass meeting was held in Omaha, Neb., at which resolutions were adopted favoring the Boers in their conflict with England. Gov. Poynter presided and speeches were made by G. M. Hitchcock, candidate for United States senator, Gov. Poynter and a number of others.

The new electoral bill giving proportional representation, passed in Belgium the chamber of deputies. The Catholic party will be unable to elect more than seven deputies in Brussels, instead of eighteen, as heretofore. The Liberals say they will win in that country.

Cotton manufacturers of Augusta, Ga., will advance the wages of their 8000 operators Jan. 1, so dispatches from New York state. The wages of operatives elsewhere will also be advanced. About 160,000 all told will be benefited by the advance.

A Washington special to a New York paper says Germany, France, Russia, and Italy refuse to give the United States written assurance that the door will be maintained in China, as per this country's proposal, but will agree to a European plan.

Dispatches from Apia, Samoa, received at Berlin say that news of the final settlement of the Samoan question has been hailed with satisfaction by the German residents and a large majority of the Samoans. Maletoa Tausu's people are depressed.

Carlsbad Current.

Wm. H. MULLANE, Publisher.

CARLSBAD, - - - - - N. M.
TEXANETTES.

Sherman has a broom factory.
Parties are boring for oil at Burnet.
Kanis has organized a charity society.

Detroit is to have an electric light plant.
A cotton seed oil mill is to be built at Detroit.

The Texas and Pacific is improving its dam at Bonham.
In a friendly scuffle at Greenville, Gus Baird was stabbed.

The total matriculation of Sherman's public schools is 1846.

Several handsome residences are being erected at Bonham.

The tenth cavalry (colored) is to be stationed at Bracketville.

The contract has been let for the Y. M. C. A. building at Paris.

Seventeen carloads of oranges passed through Bonham a few days ago.

A female vendor at Tyler named Willis was robbed of \$225, taken from his stand.

The Abilene presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian church met at Ranger.

H. Techmeyer, a traveling man, had a foot horribly crushed by a train at Flatonia.

Scarlet fever caused the public schools at Comstock to close until Jan. 1.

Train-robbing fiends are pursuing their nefarious work at two or three points in the state.

Ed Steger will erect a mammoth barn at Bonham. It will be one block long and capable of accommodating 600 horses.

S. G. Huddleston has been appointed superintendent of the Gulf and Brazos Valley railway, with headquarters at Mineral Wells.

A young man named Hudson fell from a tree at Dike, Hopkins county, and sustained injuries from which he died in a few hours.

Moses Gimel has filed a petition in bankruptcy. His liabilities are placed at \$3523 and no assets save wearing apparel, which is exempt.

Attorney General Smith has gone to Washington to represent the state in the Waters-Pierce Oil company case before the United States supreme court.

Henry Johnson, an aged colored man, was adjudged guilty at Waco of selling without a license whisky to cotton pickers. He was given a light sentence.

The jury at Decatur in the case of Rev. A. D. Rodgers against the Fort Worth and Denver railroad for \$10,000 for alleged damage sustained on the company's train, allowed Mr. Rodgers \$2200.

Sheriff Cabell of Dallas was notified that over two miles of copper telephone wire was stolen between that city and Fort Worth. Copper wire is valuable and finds a ready market at all times.

A greater number of farmers have traded with cash this year at Thornton, Limestone county, than for years before, and the proportion of cash buying farmers is safely and largely increased for 1900.

Ex-Confederate General Longstreet and wife are at Mason. In 1858, while a captain in the United States army, Gen. Longstreet was stationed at Fort Martin Scott, and while there purchased Mason county land. His business is in connection with same.

Mark Robinson, Jr., was thrown from a wagon near Madison and instantly killed.

The house famine continues at Corsicana without any indication of speedy relief. The town is full of strangers, most of whom want to rent residences, and there is not a residence for rent in the city. Four-room box houses that did not cost exceeding \$350 are readily rented at \$10 per month.

Waxahachie has already commenced preparations looking to the entertainment of the State Firemen's association, which convenes in that city next May. A large amount of money is being subscribed, and Waxahachie will make the occasion a red-letter event for the Texas fire fighters.

Dr. J. D. Westervelt, surgeon for the San Antonio and Aransas Pass railway, departed this life at Corpus Christi, his home, several days ago. Dr. Westervelt was county physician of Nueces county for a number of years and a physician widely known.

Dr. W. M. Sandell, one of El Paso's most prominent physicians, organizer of the Texas Press association and well known all over Texas, has just recovered from a severe illness, which has kept him confined to his bed for several weeks.

LAWTON LOSES LIFE

The Noted General Meets Death at Hands of Filipinos.

EASY MARK FOR SHARPSHOOTERS

Until Late, the Brave American Officer Remained on the Firing Line and Bullets Missing Near.

Manila, Dec. 20.—Maj. Gen. Henry W. Lawton has been shot and killed at San Mateo. He was standing on the firing line, in front of the troops, was shot in the breast and died immediately.

Gen. Lawton left home Monday night, having returned from his northern operations Saturday, to lead an expedition through Marikina Valley, which has been an insurgent stronghold throughout the war. The valley has several times been invaded, but not held by the Americans. Gen. Geronimo was supposed to have there the largest organized force north of Manila, and Gen. O'Day wished to garrison Marikina. The night was one of the worst of the season. A terrific rain had begun and is still continuing.

Accompanied by his staff and Troop I, Fourth cavalry, Gen. Lawton set out at 9 o'clock in advance of the main force, consisting of the Eleventh cavalry and one battalion each of the Twentieth and Twenty-seventh infantry, which started from La Loma at midnight. With a small escort he led the way through an almost pathless country a distance of fifteen miles over hills and through canyons and deep mud, the horses climbing the rocks and sliding down the hills. Before daybreak the command had reached the head of the valley.

San Mateo was attacked at 8 o'clock and a three hours' fight ensued. This resulted in but a few casualties on the American side apart from the death of Gen. Lawton, but the attack was difficult because of the natural defenses of the town. Gen. Lawton was walking along the firing line within 300 yards of a small sharpshooters' trench, conspicuous in the big white helmet he always wore and a light yellow rain coat. He was also easily distinguishable because of his commanding figure. The sharpshooters directed several shots which clipped the grass nearby. His staff officers called Gen. Lawton's attention to the danger he was in, but he only laughed with his usual contempt for bullets.

Suddenly he exclaimed: "I'm shot," clinched his hands in a desperate attempt to stand erect and fell into the arms of a staff officer.

Orderlies rushed across the field for surgeons, who dashed up immediately, but their efforts were useless. The body was taken to a clump of bushes and laid upon a stretcher, the familiar white helmet covering the face of the dead general. Almost at this moment the cheers of the American troops rushing into San Mateo were mingling with the rifle volleys.

After the fight six stalwart cavalrymen forded the river to the town, carrying the litter on their shoulders, the staff preceding with the colors and a cavalry escort following. The troops filed bareheaded through the building where the body was laid, and many a tear fell from the eyes of men who had long followed the intrepid Lawton. The entire command was stricken with grief, as though each man had suffered a personal loss.

Grief at Fort Wayne.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Dec. 20.—Grief is general in this city over Gen. Lawton's death. Gen. Lawton was living in Fort Wayne with his parents and was a student at the outbreak of the civil war. He enlisted here in the Ninth Indiana volunteers. He was a member of Bass post G. A. R., and a member of Harmony Lodge I. O. O. F. Bass post had raised a fund of nearly \$1000 to purchase a testimonial sword which was to be presented to Gen. Lawton upon his return from the Philippines.

Boston Failure.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 20.—Dillaway & Starr, bankers and brokers of this city, assigned.

The firm is one of the most prominent of the kind in the city and is composed of Charles F. Dillaway, George H. Flint and A. W. Lawrence.

The firm, it is understood, with two other houses, carried a large quantity of mining stocks. The embarrassment of the Globe National bank is said to have been the reason for the assignment.

Bank Collapse.

London, Dec. 20.—The failure of the London and Northern bank, limited, a comparatively small concern, was announced yesterday. The directors issued a statement attributing the failure to the alleged libelous assertions regarding the bank which have appeared in the press for the past two or three days. The bank's assets, according to the directors, should fully cover the liabilities.

WHI Mobilize.
London, Dec. 20.—The government has at last consented to mobilize a force which Gen. Buller is credited with having demanded all along, as essential to success in South Africa, namely, 10,000 mounted infantry.

This morning the war office issued an order to the effect that the government had decided to raise a mounted infantry force to be called "Imperial yeomanry," and to be recruited from yeomanry, volunteers and civilians possessing the qualifications. Enlistment will be for one year, or during the continuance of the war. The men must be between 20 and 35 years of age and of equal physique to the ordinary cavalry soldier. Officers and men are to provide their own horses and to wear neutral tint cloth shooting jackets, not necessarily uniform, felt hats, breeches and gaiters. All must be good riders and marksmen.

The same order invites every volunteer regiment that is linked with a regular battalion serving at the front to supply a full company which will take the place of the mounted infantry of the regiment.

These arrangements are expected to result in a considerable force. The enrolled strength of the yeomanry forces, which originated in the troublous period of the French revolution, is now 10,443. Their services have never been called for in war.

The lord mayor of London, Alfred Newton, is raising and equipping a force of 1000 volunteers among the city corps. The large city firms are contributing the necessary expenses.

Col. Sir Charles Howard Vincent, commander of the Queen's Westminster volunteers, has also offered to raise a regiment of 1000 picked marksmen. The enthusiasm of volunteer enlistments continues and promises to give the government ample material. Rudyard Kipling addressed a meeting at Rottenflood last evening, called for the purpose of forming a volunteer company.

The queen has announced her intention of entertaining at Windsor Castle, Dec. 26, the wives and children of soldiers serving in South Africa, who reside in the neighborhood. Tea will be served, her majesty presiding in person.

The British second-class cruiser Isis will convey Gen. Kitchener from Egypt to the Cape. She has been ordered to steam at sixteen knots.

Special reports regarding the fighting at Tugela river are still filtering through, but the newspapers complain that these are severely censored, and it is still impossible to get an accurate idea of the battle. From the latest accounts, however, it appears that Gen. Buller was in personal command.

A correspondent of the Associated Press at Chieveley camp says the Boers excuse themselves for firing on the stretcher bearers by asserting that two squads of the Connaught rangers took cover under civilian bearers of the Red Cross and that this act drew the Boer fire, three being killed and several wounded.

In the Michigan senate a resolution expressing sympathy for the Boers and calling on the president to act as arbitrator between the two warring nations was defeated.

The government of New South Wales has decided to send a field hospital corps and a battery of artillery to South Africa in addition to the mounted contingent.

Senator Berry of Arkansas has introduced a bill in the senate to amend the third section of the interstate commerce act, relative to railroad discrimination.

Gale Elected.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 20.—In the election in the Seventh Kentucky congressional district Monday to elect a successor to the late Congressman Evan E. Settle, June W. Gayle, Democrat, of Owen county, was elected over ex-Congressman W. C. Owens, who ran as the fusion candidate of the anti-Globe Democrats and Republicans. About two-thirds of the vote was polled. At Gayle's headquarters his majority in the district is placed at 3000.

German Flag Hoisted.

Apia, Samoa, Dec. 20.—The German flag was hoisted over the court house yesterday as an official notification of the annexation of the islands by agreement to Germany. The German consul, on board the Cormoran, was interviewed by the Samoan chiefs, to whom he said that the Samoans could have their own king and chiefs. They then informed the consul that Mataafa would be selected.

Foot Crime.

Wynnewood, I. T., Dec. 20.—About 9:40 o'clock Monday there was brought into town the mutilated body of Geo. Miller, the same having been found on the track of the Santa Fe railway about one mile north of this place. On examination it was found that he had been shot in the back with a 44-caliber ball, which had passed out just below the left breast, lodging in his clothing. Both jawbones were crushed.

Pugilist Sharkey has gone to Hot Springs, Ark.

LIEUT. BRUMBY.

Admiral Dewey's Flag Officer Dies at Garfield Hospital.

A BRILLIANT YOUNG MAN.

He Was Regarded as an Energetic and Capable Assistant and Was at the Head of His Grade.

Washington, Dec. 18.—Lieut. Thos. M. Brumby, flag lieutenant to Admiral Dewey during the Manila campaign, who has been ill with typhoid fever for several weeks, died at Garfield hospital shortly after 6 o'clock yesterday evening.

The lieutenant's present illness dated from about the 27th of November, the first symptoms being nothing more than a cold, which, however, failed to yield to treatment, and soon afterward he went to the Garfield hospital where he died.

The death of Lieut. Brumby, while not unexpected, was a great shock to Admiral Dewey. The relations of the two men for several years past have been very intimate and a strong friendship had grown up between them. Lieut. Brumby went out to the Asiatic station with Admiral Dewey and had been with him until they both returned to the United States several months ago. In his capacity as a flag lieutenant to the admiral Lieut. Brumby was thrown with his chief practically all the time and acted as his personal representative in many matters of detail, delegated to him by the commanding officer. He was regarded by Admiral Dewey as a bright, energetic and capable assistant, while the devotion of the latter to the admiral was something marvelous. The burden of his thought during the latter days of his illness, before his mind was wrecked with delirium, seemed to be regarding his work for the admiral.

Admiral Dewey was unremitting in his attentions to him until his condition became precarious and visitors were not allowed to see him. Some days ago Mrs. W. I. Heyward of Marietta, Ga., a sister, was summoned and Thursday she was joined by her husband, both remaining with him until he died. Brumby's aged mother is still living in Marietta, Ga.

The father, who is dead, was a colonel of the fourteenth Georgia regiment in the confederate army. Lieut. Brumby was 44 years of age and unmarried. Nothing definite has been decided concerning the funeral except that the body will be taken to Georgia for interment, leaving here tonight for Atlanta. It is entirely improbable that Admiral Dewey will accompany the remains, but will designate his secretary, Lieut. H. H. Caldwell, to perform that duty.

Lieut. Brumby was appointed a naval cadet from Georgia, entering the service on the 29th of September, 1873, and his present commission dates from the 25th of August, 1892. Practically all the time during the last two years he has been with Admiral Dewey.

In his report of the battle of Manila Admiral Dewey spoke in very complimentary terms of the services and gallantry of his flag lieutenant and recommended that he be advanced some number on the list of lieutenants. His recommendation was adopted by the navy department and the name sent to the senate, but together with a number of other promotions made by the department failed to be acted upon.

The Willowdene.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 18.—The British steamer Willowdene, Capt. Anderson, from Rio de Janeiro via Santos, coffee laden, thirty-six days out, arrived at Port Esds and is now at the Mississippi quarantine station.

Her crew consists of twenty-five men. All are in excellent health and there was no sickness aboard during the voyage. The vessel will be put through the strict fumigation and unloading process provided by the United States treasury regulations. The ship took part of her cargo of coffee at Santos, and both English and American consuls testify that the bubonic plague exists there. The American consul testifies that the ship was thoroughly disinfected, and since then she has been at sea thirty-six days with not a case of sickness aboard.

The board of health is not certain of its powers in prohibiting entry to a healthy ship, but will meet next Thursday to decide finally. The ship has 48,000 bags of coffee aboard.

Offering Their Services.

New York, Dec. 18.—Many thousands of loyal Britons have been calling at the British consulate in this city in the last few days offering their services to their mother country in her struggle with the Boers. Sir Percy Sanderson, the British consul general, said that since the outbreak of the war he had received many thousands of applications from fellow-countrymen in this city, who were ready and willing to enlist and go to the front.

Gen. Buller's Losses.

London, Dec. 18.—Gen. Buller's casualties at Colenso are reported at eighty-two killed, 667 wounded and 348 missing. His loss in officers was seven killed, forty-one wounded and seventeen missing. Several of the wounded have since died from their wounds.

Though the figures given out by the war department caused dismay among those aware of the news, Buller's loss is even greater than Lord Methuen's at Magersfontein. The regiments suffering most were the royal field artillery, the Dublin fusiliers and the Devonshire regiment.

The defeat of Gen. Buller has centered the storm of indignation that has been growing for two weeks upon the ministry and the clamor against Colonial Secretary Chamberlain and the marquis of Lansdowne, the war minister, is fierce and determined.

They are scapegoats upon whom the wrath of the nation falls. Chamberlain is especially the object of vindictive invective since it was his policy that caused the war. Lansdowne is second only to Chamberlain in this denunciation, because of his sloth in putting in the field troops sufficient to nip the war in the bud.

Whether Lansdowne is removed at once or not it is certain that there will be a big shake up in the war office personnel at once. It is semi-officially admitted that the conduct of the war will result in a thorough reorganization of the department.

A clean sweep will probably be made in a number of the bureaus, and officials that have grown gray in the service will have to make way for younger men who are up to the times and can cut out the dry rot that permeates the whole system, bringing it up to the standard required by the great changes that have revolutionized warfare in the past few years.

Field Marshal Wolseley advised Lansdowne months before hostilities began to send a great army to South Africa. His advice was unheeded.

Lord Roberts supplemented his chief with like counsel. He, too, was ignored. Others only a degree below them in rank and war experience shared their views.

Field Marshal Wolseley, commander-in-chief of the British army, arrived in London yesterday, bearing special orders given to him by the queen at Windsor when she learned of the defeat of Buller.

Telegrams from Windsor had preceded his arrival in London, hastily calling a meeting of the cabinet, and the ministers met at the foreign office yesterday afternoon to discuss the reverses of Buller, Methuen and Gatacre and plan the most effective means of retrieving the disaster.

Joseph Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, was not present.

Cape Colony is in a ferment, and Boer reports say that 5000 British colonial troops have joined the Boers.

Sugar Mill and Refinery.

Tampa, Fla., Dec. 18.—Plans have been perfected for the erection in this city of a big sugar mill and refinery. It is the intention of the men behind the enterprise to make Tampa not only the market for the sugar cane of Florida, but to bring the crude article from Cuba and refine it here. Those interested do not care to have their names made public at present, but have authorized the statement that the refinery would be established.

Carl Jahl was found dead in bed at Mineola the other day.

The Texas at Havana.

Havana, Dec. 18.—The United States battleship Texas, Capt. Sigbee commanding, has arrived here, and Capt. Greene, commandant of the naval station, has conferred with Capt. Sigbee with regard to the removal from Colon cemetery of the bodies of the victims of the Maine disaster. The present intention is to remove the remains with as little ceremony as possible.

The work of disinterment will begin this morning. Each coffin will be closed in a metal casket and be surrounded by a disinfecting compound. The caskets will be removed during the night to the naval wharf, where they will be under guard until all is ready for removal to the battleship, which it is said, will take place Wednesday night or Thursday at daybreak. The Texas will then leave at once.

Father Chadwick will identify the coffins as they are taken from the ground, having a chart showing the exact location of each.

Surveying Appraisers.

Antlers, I. T., Dec. 18.—The United States surveying appraisers have folded their tents at this place and moved to Kosoma, twelve miles north of here. Superintendent Kenyon says the work is progressing most satisfactory. This crew is carrying ranges 12, 14, 15, 16 and 17. They will get to the border sometime next June. Superintendent Kenyon says a great deal of time could be saved by skipping the mountainous country around Kosoma.

The Earth's Age.

The age of the world was one of the interesting topics discussed at the recent meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. Sir Archibald Geikie, the well known geologist said that notwithstanding all of the multiplied researches of the century, no relic of the first condition of our earth has been found. As far as reliable evidence can be drawn from the rocks of the globe itself, we do not seem to be nearer the recovery of the beginning than Hutton was a century ago. The most ancient rocks that can be reached are demonstrably not the first formed. They were preceded by others which we know must have existed, though no vestige of them may remain.

The geologists variously estimate the age of the earth at from 10,000,000 years to 400,000,000. They have been unable to discover any indication that the rate of geological causation has ever, on the whole, greatly varied during the time which has elapsed since the deposition of the oldest stratified rocks, though physicists hold that all kinds of geological action must have been more vigorous and rapid during bygone ages than they are to-day. So far as Sir Archibald has been able to form an opinion, 100,000,000 of years would suffice for the portion of the history of the world which is registered in the stratified rocks of the crust.

The paleontologists, however, declared that 100,000,000 years was too short a time to account for their discoveries in the evolution of organized existence on the globe. A special effort is to be made at the international geological congress, to meet in Paris next year, to organize a system of combined observation with the view of some more definite agreement on the age of the earth. The fact that the lowest estimate of the scientific men at the meeting in England was 10,000,000 years makes it clear that old notions on this subject were, to say the least, very far astray.

THE GRIP CURE THAT DOES CURE.
Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets remove the cause that produces La Grippe. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

A cipher counts when it stands in its proper place.

We will forfeit \$1,000 if any of our published testimonials are proven to be not genuine. The Fisco Co., Warren, Pa.

Coquettes favor a diversification of beaux.

No Cure No Pay

Is the way FINDLEY'S EYE SALVE is sold. Chronic and Granulated Pds cured in 30 days; common sore eyes in 3 days, or money back for the asking. Sold by all druggists, or by mail, 25c. box.

J. P. HAYTER, Decatur, Texas.

Pugilists are known by their fights, fugitives by their flights.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. P. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We are the undersigned, have known P. J. Cheney for the last 15 years and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

West & Traub, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.; Walcott, Kimball & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The ghost of pay day is feared by no man or woman.

DR. CHILTON, Practice limited to the Eye, Ear, Throat and Nose, 201 North Texas Bank Building, Dallas, Texas.

Klondikers are sometimes in easy reach if we but knew it.

The Cause of Chapped Hands.
Much of the discomfort experienced from chapped hands in cold weather is due to washing with inferior soap, the ingredients being poisonous to the skin. It is therefore important to have pure soap. If warm rain water and ivory soap are used in washing the hands, they will be smooth and white at all seasons. ELIZA R. PARKER.

We are patted in prosperity, pushed when in poverty.

If You Use Ping Tobacco
You should read the Star Ping Tobacco advertisement in this paper. They make the most attractive offer ever made for the return of their Tin Tins.

One who is envious is truly to be pitied.

A Bright Outlook.

La Porte, Texas, is now attracting the attention of the business men of the United States and during 1900 great interest will be manifested in it. Owing to an advantageous natural location it is destined to enjoy a growth in commercial manufacturing and shipping interests which millions of dollars in advertising and years of energetic promotion could not give it were it not so favored by nature. Men of affairs with large experience in the upbuilding of cities are predicting a future for La Porte which if but half realized will make it the greatest seaport on the Gulf of Mexico and indeed one of the principal seaports of the United States as well as a city of great importance in the manufacturing, railroad and commercial world. It is at the head of Galveston Bay in the celebrated coast country of Texas and has a summer and winter climate which makes it a resort for travelers the year round. The farming land surrounding it is as fine as any in the United States.

It is a hard matter to correct the proof-sheet of life.

THE Pleasantest, most powerful, effective and never failing REMEDY for

Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, La Grippe and Catarrh. If all knew what thousands know of the efficacy of "5 DROPS" as a Curative as well as a Preventive of any Ache or Pain known to the human body, there would not be a family in all America without a bottle of "5 DROPS." Send for trial bottle, 25c. or large bottle, containing 100 doses, \$1.00. 6 bottles for \$5.00. SWANSON BROTHERS, CHICAGO, ILL. 100-104 N. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

WISDOM'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION



"TURKEY ACTRESS"

A pretty little Thespian said to me the other day:

"I must look out for a turkey job for Christmas."

"Why, what do you mean?" I queried.

"What haven't you heard of 'turkey actors'?"

"I know plenty of actors who are good, and a few actresses who are ducks," was the reply.

"Oh, dear, no! Turkey actors are those who only get an engagement for Thanksgiving or Christmas or New Year's."

"And how long can they live on that?"

"Well, it's better than nothing. I engaged for twenty dollars and expenses last Christmas to play Alida Bloodgood in 'The Streets of New York.' Oh, what an experience!"

"Come in here," quoth I, "and over a brimming bumper of chocolate or a wild wasal of tea, tell me all."

And as we lunched together she told me this:

"They sent for me from a dramatic agency, said the money was sure and almost any dresses would do. Alida is the daughter of a banker in the play, but they said that in the town where we were to perform on Christmas night they wouldn't know the difference. However, I fixed up three changes without spending a cent."

"We were all to meet the manager at the ferry in Jersey City. He didn't

edly, 'If I don't have any supper I don't go on.'

"Why, that'll be all right, my dear. We'll go out together, and you shall have supper with me."

"And he laid his arm affectionately on my shoulder."

"I gave him a good push, and he fell up against the door. Oh, how angry he was!"

"What are you doing?" he shouted.

"Rehearsing you in the character of a gentleman," said I, "and you won't suit."

"He went out and banged the door, but a very nice supper came up to me later. Still I remembered the gleam of hate in his eyes and was on my guard."

"We had a very good house that night and felt a little encouraged. As I stood looking out of the peephole in the curtain, the property boy brushed against me."

"Bag pardon," he said, hurriedly, "but I've been workin' so hard an' nothin' to eat so that I'm as weak as a rat. I've had no supper."

"You shouldn't go without your supper," I said.

"I ain't got the price."

"I gave him half of my forty cents."

"Go out and get a cup of coffee and a sandwich."

"He took the money with a grateful look and disappeared."

"The play went on. So did he, for that matter, for he played two parts, poor little soul!"

"At the end of the third act he knocked at my dressing room door."

"Say, you're Miss Hallett, ain't yer?"

"Yes."

"Well, I got somethin' I want to say to yer on the quiet."

"I finished dressing and came out."

"You certainly was good to me," he said with a grin, "an' now it's turn about."

"What do you mean?"

"Just this. The boss—the manager, I mean—just sent me up to the hotel to get five dollars changed into pennies an' nickels an' ten cent pieces."

"Well, what has that to do with me?"

"Plenty! He's a-makin' up salaries out front in the office, an' he's a-laughin' with another feller. He's goin' to pay you your salary in pennies an' nickels an' dimes."

"I don't believe it."

"Well, you can, I heard him tell the other feller, an' they think it's a great joke. He's down on you for some reason or other. Don't gimme away."

"And so he disappeared again."

"So this was the manager's contemptible revenge."

"Twenty dollars in nickels and pennies!"

"I called the stage manager."

"Don't ring up the curtain, Mr. Clarke," I said, "for I shan't go on until I get my salary."

"But, my dear what I said," was my rejoinder, "as I went back to my dressing room."

"I thought of Patti refusing to put on her slippers until poor old Mapleson had produced \$4,000—how she got two thousand, simply put on one slipper and waited."

"Heavens! Suppose they had paid her in nickels and pennies!"

"The manager came dashing back."

"What's this, Miss Hallett?"



appear, but sent a message that he'd see us in the town."

"We all paid our fares—I had forty cents left—and reached the place pretty well disgusted."

"At the hotel they viewed us suspiciously, as we had no trunks, and there we learned that the matinee had been abandoned, no seats having been sold."

"We had a rehearsal instead, and it was six o'clock before I staggered into the hotel, only to learn that we couldn't have any supper unless we paid for it individually."

"I sent word to our manager that I had no money and shouldn't play without my supper."

"This brought him to my door in a hurry. He knocked, and entered with a surprised air."

"Why, my dear," he said, "there's some mistake."

"I think there is," I replied, spirit-

edly, "If I don't have any supper I don't go on."

"Why, that'll be all right, my dear. We'll go out together, and you shall have supper with me."

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"What's this, Miss Hallett?"

"I want my salary."

"Salaries will be paid immediately after the performance."

"Mine must be paid now or the performance will not be finished."

"In awkward position he drew a newspaper package from his overcoat pocket. It seemed heavy, and I heard the clink of coin."

"Awful lot of silver tonight," he said, as he handed me the parcel.

"I dropped it scornfully."

"I want greenbacks," I said firmly.

"But I haven't."

"Greenbacks or no performance," I repeated calmly.

"You should have seen his face!"

"You should have seen the property boy contorting himself with delight behind a 'set house'."

"With the 'smothered curse' of the melodrama the manager picked up the scattered coins and marched away. A twenty-dollar bill came back to me in a few moments and the play ended in orthodox fashion."

"But what do you think of that for meanness?"

"I'm speechless," said I. "Encores the audience, please! I must steady my nerves!"

If I Were He, and He Was Me.

If I were only Santa Claus, And Santa Claus was me, I'd show to him just what a good Old Santa I'd be. I'd always bring the kind of toys And story books for him; I'd find his stocking every year, And fill it to the brim. This year I'd bring a book or so On how we conquered Spain, Or how a boy pursued his foe Across the Klondyke plain. And boxing gloves—and, say, I guess A pistol would be fine



IF I WERE HE.

To Klondyke with. And then—oh, yes! A wheel for ninety-nine. I'd bring a leather suit and hat—The kind that cowboys wear. Of bowie knives and things like that He'd have a lot to spare. I'd fill his stocking then with all The candy it would hold, And where the packages were small I'd fill in round with gold. And when they saw how good I was How happy folks would be If I were only Santa Claus And Santa Claus was me.

These Christmas "C. O. D.'s"

He was an active parcel boy. From house to house he'd range, And whosoever your bill might be He always "had the change." But cruel, coarse and changeless boys His efforts did deride, Until, from utter loneliness, The little fellow died!

IN STARDUST

BY ROBIN GREY

CHAPTER VIII.—(Continued.)

"How odd!" she said absently. "I nearly remembered that name again. My memory must be coming back, I think."

"Let me trust it is," said Valdane rather nervously.

She leaned her chin upon her hand and looked thoughtful for a few moments then, raising her eyes—

"Mr. Martineau," she said, with a little sigh, "I should like all this business set on one side for a few weeks, please. Mr. Stelling is gone for his holiday—to Lord Umfraville's for the shooting."

"To Clarisdale?"

"Yes." She paused, and asked in some astonishment, "Do you know Lord Umfraville?"

"Well—a-yes; his wife was my cousin. I generally stay there every autumn."

"Indeed? Viscount Thornheath is a great friend of Mr. Stelling's."

"Ah, perhaps we shall meet! You wish then for me not to institute inquiries just yet?"

"Not just yet, please. I don't feel strong enough—not in quite good spirits enough to—"

She checked herself bravely. Not for worlds would she have hinted, even to herself, that she thought Bernard might before all things have taken steps to ascertain whether or no she were free. But he had chosen instead to go to Clarisdale, and she was too loyal to murmur even to her own heart.

To Valdane it seemed like a respite.

"Will you let me have a line when you wish me to pursue this matter, then?" he asked, rising to take his leave.

"Yes; or Mr. Stelling will come to see you. May I keep this copy of the will?"

She was Lord Umfraville's only unmarried daughter and, being the youngest, had been spoiled and petted during infancy, neglected whilst her sisters went to their balls and receptions, and then suddenly found herself, on her mother's death, mistress of the house. It was a bad training, but the result was on the whole better than might have been expected. Lady Mildred was very charming and not at all arrogant, though she was rather selfish.

The Umfraville family was in a bad way, having the misfortune to possess property in Ireland. For the last few years the tendency of affairs had been down, down—hopelessly down. Lady Mildred knew that it was she who was expected to retrieve the family fortunes, and it was this fact which just now weighed upon her mind, for she had been so foolish as to fall in love with her mother's cousin, Valdane Martineau.

Valdane was what Lord Umfraville would have superciliously called an "impossible" person. So secure had he been of the "impossibility" of this young man that he invited him each year to Clarisdale, feeling confident that no daughter of his would think of a young man who was a solicitor, and only moderately well off. He ignored the fact that the man had the manners of an aristocrat, the bearing of a perfect gentleman, the experience of a man of the world and the reputation of being irresistible. To Lady Mildred, alas, he was irresistible! She had succumbed to his influence before she knew it. Now it seemed as if she could not break free.

Accustomed as she was to admiration, she never doubted that he more than reciprocated this partiality. It had, therefore, been a decided surprise



"MR. STELLING, IT WAS VERY FOOLISH OF YOU TO LOSE ALL THE SPORT."

"Certainly, but please don't lose it," he lingered simply because he could not tear himself away, though he could see in every drooping movement that she was exhausted and unhappy, and wished to be alone.

He would have bartered all his prospects for the privilege of taking her in his arms and soothing her—of holding her to his heart, and telling her that henceforth nothing should ever grieve her. He held out his hand at last reluctantly.

"Is there nothing more that I can do for you?" he asked.

"No, there is nothing," she replied, shaking her head and smiling. "You are so kind, I don't know how to thank you sufficiently for your kindness."

It seemed a painful wrench when he loosed the little fingers from his own.

"By-the-by, Mr. Martineau"—she followed him to the door—"I left my—left my wedding ring on your table. I nearly forgot to mention it to you. Did you see it?"

"I did," he stammered. "It is quite safe—you shall have it: I have it safe," he reiterated in confusion; "but I can't give it to you now."

How could he, when it was hung from his neck by a slender cord?

when her father received a letter from Valdane, saying that he could not get away for the first, and begging to be allowed to leave the date of his arrival at Clarisdale uncertain for a few days. The letter was cordiality itself, but it left Mildred sore and wounded. She was astonished to find how keen was her disappointment, and how flat and dull the first had seemed without his accustomed presence. That evening her father took her aside.

"Mildred," he said, "do you remember that young Stelling who was at Oriel with Laurie—that very handsome young fellow who was so attentive to us when we went up to Commemoration? Would you believe it—through the death of an old woman—his godmother—no relation at all, they say—he has just come into a fortune of what do you think? Twenty thousand a year! All the papers are full of it. Now Mildred, my darling, every girl of your acquaintance will be after that young man. But if you gave your mind to it I am sure you could—eh? Think, my pet, what it would be for us all! Twenty thousand a year! And what's your beauty for, Millie, if not to draw you a prize—eh?"

Had such a course of action been proposed two days earlier it would have met with his daughter's unqualified disapproval, but at that moment her one desire was to punish Valdane, so she only smiled her slow, sweet smile and asked:

"Is he coming here?"

"This evening, my darling."

"I remember," said Mildred, "that he was very handsome."

"He was—and most distinguished-looking. What will you wear tonight, Millie?" asked Lord Umfraville casually, inwardly rejoicing at his success.

"Leave that to me," Mildred answered calmly. "I will wear—you will see what!" and her father left her with a blissful feeling that all was going just as he wished.

When Bernard arrived that evening, Lady Mildred received him alone. It was chilly and she had a fire kindled in the drawing-room. She sat on a very low chair, a red glow over her crimson draperies and golden hair.

She greeted the young man with a pretty mixture of cordiality and shyness. She made him sit opposite to her in a chair which was the ideal of comfort, and apologized prettily for the fact that none of the men were in yet, and all the girls were dressing. She gave him a cup of tea from a tiny table near, and insisted that he was hungry after his long journey, and must eat some tea-cake, which she lifted from the marble fender with a dainty pink handkerchief between her delicate hands and the hot porcelain. There was no light save from a branded cluster of wax candles on the tea table and the warm glow of the fire. The corners of the tastefully furnished room were in darkness.

Bernard began to realize what life might be, now that whatever he longed for was within his reach. In his house—the great house he meant to buy—he thought his drawing-room should be just like this. The man looked at Lady Mildred—at her perfect toilette, her delicate skin, the turn of her head, and thought how excellently she fitted in her surroundings.

She was beginning her work well. Only her motive was not to win Bernard, but to inflict pain on the resurgent Valdane, when he should arrive.

CHAPTER X.

On this warm afternoon, as she lay in the hammock, she was thinking it all over and wondering where Valdane was, and what or who was keeping him from her. She was thinking, too, of the open admiration in Bernard's fine eyes the night before as he leaned over her piano.

No doubt he was handsome. She thought she could win him; would it not be madness—utter madness—to let him go for the sake of a man who had never in so many words told her that he loved her, and whom, if she married at all, she would have to marry without her father's consent?

A footstep brushed on the grass. Lady Mildred half rose. Bernard was there, looking admiringly down at her.

"Mr. Stelling! I thought you were shooting."

"I was, but when I found the picnic party had arrived without you, I gave them the slip, and meanly sneaked home through the woods, hoping to have the luck to discover your retreat. Fortune favors the brave, they say. I would not have missed a sight of you here for worlds!"

"Mr. Stelling! It was very foolish of you to lose all the sport."

"So long as you don't add that it's very impertinent of me to intrude I'm content! Your pose is really perfect. I used to be able to sketch a little. Would you lie still for ten minutes while I try my hand?"

"Oh, nonsense!"

"No nonsense at all. Oh, you won't be so unmerciful as to move. Do let me have five minutes!" He had taken out a small book and leaning against the smooth trunk of a beech, was sketching rapidly.

"There! That fan fits in well—we will call the picture 'A Summer Day.' Keep your hand and arm still for a minute, please! Do I weary you?"

"No"—she was half laughing—"I am too comfortable. You can't have done anything in so short a time."

"Just enough for a remembrance," he said. "You keep so still. My sister and her friend, Miss Lilbourne, always fidget so dreadfully; I shall tell them to follow your good example."

(To be continued.)

Castellar a Newspaper Man.

Cadiz Correspondent Chicago Record.

The late ex-president of Spain, Emilio Castellar, was a newspaper man all his life, and after he had practically retired from political life his literary labors kept him alive in the esteem of his countrymen. Yet his conspicuous work as a journalist, no less than as man of affairs, was done during the third quarter of a century. In the '60s, when Castellar had become famous by his share in the meeting of the Teatro Real, where Gonzales Bravo, the master of oratory, marked him as the rising leader of the young democracy, he wrote his first article for El Tribuna. He dissolved his connection with that journal when it sought to brand him as a monarchist. La Soberania Nacional, on the other hand, he abandoned because it was too radical. Then he joined the staff of Discussion, resigning his position in 1864 to found the short-lived Democracia, which he published and edited for two years.

To Be Trusted.

"Don't you think the American masses can be trusted to think out problems for themselves and arrive at sensible conclusions?"

"There can't be any doubt of it," said the officeholder, "so far as the American masses in my own locality are concerned. They have been voting for me for years."—Washington Star.

Small But Strong.

Mr. North—You say you like spirited horses; what is your favorite breed?

Mr. South—Too tell you the truth, such a pony of brandy.

Luther said that if a man were not strong at twenty, handsome at thirty, learned at forty and rich at fifty, he never would be strong, handsome, learned or rich.

VICTORY SURE IN 1900.

Democratic Nominee Will Be Triumphant Elected.

THE REAL QUESTION AT ISSUE.

Chicago Platform Gives a Clear Expression of Democratic Creed—William J. Bryan is the Logical Leader—No Difference of Opinion Regarding Philippine War.

I think that the Democratic party in the Chicago platform gave a free, full and clear expression of the Democratic creed governing a number of subjects. I think we ought to abide by that platform without any amendment or modification. I shall be entirely satisfied with any nominee who will sincerely accept that platform as the basis of his political administration. Mr. Bryan is the leader of the party on the silver plank, and he will be the logical leader on the issue that will be formed if the Republicans succeed, as I suppose they will, in passing their currency bill. If the Republicans insist upon the legal enactment of the single gold standard, silver will be the predominant issue of the next campaign.

The Republicans will attempt to disguise the purpose and effect of their legislation, but the real question will be this: Shall the coinage of the silver dollar be prohibited and the legal tender power limited to \$10 in one payment? On that question I have little doubt that every Democrat and every bimetalist in the United States will vote for the Democratic nominee. I think a silver man will be elected president.

I think the United States government is doing everything that is requisite to crush out Aguinaldo's munitions of war are supplied by some combination somewhere on the coast of Asia. That combination is fighting the United States for a mercenary and malignant purpose. It is counting upon popular sentiment in the United States to recall the American troops and make terms with Aguinaldo. That expectation is utterly vain and without any foundation in fact. The people in this country are satisfied with the results already accomplished by this war. They are determined to press it to a successful conclusion. We deplore the revolting features. We regret that innocent men are being led to their death by Aguinaldo and his selfish advisers, but that is only an incident in the suppression of any insurrection. I am of the opinion that Mr. Root is going to make an admirable secretary of war. He is a very able man and a very fine lawyer, and he seems not to be involved in any of the complications that have caused disturbance in army circles.

There will be no difference of opinion among the American people in regard to the war. Both leaders of the two great political parties, Mr. McKinley of the Republicans and Mr. Bryan of the Democrats, concur that the war must be prosecuted to a successful conclusion. No political party that opposes the United States government in its earnest attempt to suppress the insurrection in the Philippines will be sustained by the American people, and I am satisfied that the Democratic party cannot be led into that attitude.—Senator Morgan.

THE COINAGE RATIO.

Three Reasons Why It Must Remain at 16 to 1.

"We do not hold the ratio of 16 to 1 to be, like the law of the Medes and Persians, unchangeable. It is neither sacred nor supernatural. It involves no fundamental principle. What we want is to open our minds to the free and independent coinage of both gold and silver at some precise ratio. We believe the parity of the two metals can be maintained at the ratio we propose. We want to try it. We want to begin where we left off and determine by careful and guarded experiment whether we are right or wrong. At all events, by experiment, and by experiment alone, will we reach the ratio at which gold and silver dollars can be coined on equal terms and kept at par. The American people must soon determine whether they will have bimetalism or abandon it. If we are to have it, we must begin it, and the difficulty of beginning it is augmented by every year it is delayed."

We regret to say that the extract is from Mr. Stone's speech delivered on Saturday evening, Aug. 19, at Huntington, Mo. Mr. Stone has evidently forgotten that the ratio of 16 to 1 cannot be eliminated from real bimetalism. There are three reasons why the ratio cannot be eliminated:

1. It is the legal and long established ratio.
2. It is the ratio of production on a basis of 500 years' experience.
3. Any attempt to change it would depreciate the present full legal tender standard silver dollar, of which there are now some \$40,000,000 in existence.

The commercial ratio is the least important of all of the alleged obstacles to remonetization of silver. It would at once adjust itself to the natural and legal ratio in answer to the inflexible law of supply and demand. To admit that there is a doubt on this point is equivalent to denying the whole principle of bimetalism.

Ohio Platforms.

Mayor Jones is running on the golden rule; Nash, Mark Hanna's candidate, is running on the gold rule; John L. McLean is running on good old Democratic principles. It remains to be seen which of the candidates will make the best impression in Ohio.—New York News.

WHAT GAGE IS DOING.

Finance Meets the Demand For Currency of Small Denomination.

The attempt of the treasury department to relieve the currency famine is an extremely instructive lesson in governmental finance. There is a widespread demand for currency of small denominations for the ordinary business transactions of the people. Paper money is the kind wanted, not silver dollars or gold dollars or five-dollar goldpieces. To meet this need the best the treasury can do is to issue gold certificates of the denomination of \$20, with the open confession that even this measure will be of doubtful utility. Not one dollar will be added to the sum of money in the country by this maneuver. Its effect will be simply to add to the number of \$20 bills when the demand is for ones and twos. This may prove a relief in some directions, but it certainly cannot help the small business transactions in which the small bills are needed.

But two ways are now open for the injection of new blood into the currency circulation of the country, says The Economist. One is the issue of national bank notes, and the other is the coinage of gold. The first is an exceedingly clumsy method, the operation of which depends not on the necessities of the business community, but on the price of United States bonds and the probable profit in the issue of notes based thereon. The second has lately furnished a substantial addition to our stock of money, but in an unpopular form, since people do not like to use gold money itself, and the issuance of paper money against gold is restricted to notes of large denominations.

These considerations point strongly to the desirability of currency legislation which will furnish to the people the kind of money they need at the time they need it most. The present secretary of the treasury would have the banks perform this office. But why can't the government perform it as well? Whether the banks or the government is to control the national currency is one of the sternest questions of the financial question and is bound to continue as long as the administration purposes an addition to the privileges of the national banks.

SHELTERING A THIEF

McKinley Is Obstructing Justice in the Case of Captain Carter.

Captain Olin M. Carter, United States corps of engineers, was tried by a court martial nearly a year and a half ago and found guilty of having defrauded the government of over \$1,600,000. He was sentenced to a fine of \$10,000, three years' imprisonment and dismissal from the army. There was not the slightest doubt of his guilt. His case was reviewed by 30 legal and military officials, and all found conclusive proof that he was a criminal. His crime was infinitely worse than that of a common thief or burglar, for he appropriated funds which had been entrusted to his honor as an officer. In spite of these facts, Captain Carter has up to the present time retained his freedom, his position, his sword and his salary. He has been living in luxurious apartments and squandering gayly the money which should have been spent on the harbor improvements of Savannah.

The blame for obstruction of justice can be traced through the red tape mazes of officialdom up to President McKinley. Either because Carter is from Ohio or because of the political influence of his friends McKinley has shown an indefensible desire to lighten or remit his sentence. This conduct of the president must necessarily have a very injurious effect upon the public mind, destroying confidence in the impartiality of the law. For the lesser crime of obtaining \$50,000 under false pretenses Lord William Nevill is now serving out a sentence of five years in the Wormwood Scrubs prison, England. He was a lieutenant in the British army, and his father was one of the pillars of the Tory party, yet he received prompt punishment for his crime. Why has there been this long delay in Captain Carter's case? The American people would like to know the secret of Mr. McKinley's affection for this uniformed swindler.—New York Journal.

Bryan Is Very Poor.

A great many of the Republican papers after the nomination of Bryan in 1896 sneered at him because of his poverty and argued from the fact that he had not amassed a fortune that he was not a fit man to be president of the United States. This line of attack is still persisted in and reminds us of nothing so much as of the comment of an old Englishman who resided in Springfield, Ill., on hearing the result of the national convention of 1860. "What!" said he. "Abraham Lincoln nominated for president of the United States! Can it be possible? A man that buys a 10-cent breakfast for his breakfast and carries it home himself!"—Bayonet.

Imperialism Disapproved.

The base forced by the Republicans in the Eighth Missouri district upon which they counted for gains was the expansion policy of President McKinley. The issue of imperialism and of the Philippine war was clearly defined in the platform and while the result proves the fidelity of the Democrats to the party programme it signifies more it signifies popular disapproval of the McKinley administration's policy.—St. Louis Post Dispatch.

A Hard Row to Hoe.

Missouri Republicans who desire to enlist the national organization of their party in the disheartening work of making Missouri a Republican state are having a hard time of it as the two great parties now stand on the vital issues of the day.—St. Louis Republic.

SHEEP PROSPECTS.

A Good Thing Rather Than a Big Thing.

The man at present without sheep who is not getting hold of a few or the man with sheep who is not extending his operations, intensifying his management or reducing it to a scientific basis is not living up to his privileges, says J. McCraig in The American Sheep Breeder. Prospects never were better for sheep business. The general tendency of public choice in favor of sweet, juicy, palatable meats is putting the sheep business on a lasting and solid basis. Sheep raising is thought by many to be a kind of primitive industry suited to poor lands and undeveloped agricultural conditions. Many who raise sheep on good lands look on them as a sort of corner product or adroit gain that demands no skill in management and little expenditure of labor at any time of the year. It is true that sheep will do better than any other kind of stock on the minimum of care. They will yield a profit on ordinary or even poor pasture alone, but they are, on the other hand, most susceptible to generous treatment. Three hundred sheep to the square mile on the expensive and highly cultivated lands of England does not look as though sheep were to be relegated to poor countries or poor pastures. Neither does it look as though the taste for mutton belongs to countries in a primitive state of industrialism or of progress.

There is every encouragement for a prospective shepherd to start now. Wool and mutton are both good and are both short of the requirements of the country. There is a strong commercial impetus which will affect labor, the demand for labor; hence population and foodstuffs for that population. Present prices are not boom prices, but are such as will enable the beginner to get a stand of stock at a price that will make it impossible for it to die in his hands.

Sheepmen do not stand much chance for a boom, as their stock multiplies so rapidly that there cannot be any long continued failure of supply. There is not much room for the boomster or speculator in the sheep business, but there is always plenty of room for the steady, consistent and confident manager who is looking for an adequate and satisfactory return for a moderate investment of capital and care. The sheep business offers a good thing rather than a big thing, and a good thing that is safe.

If you haven't been in the business before, take a part of your available capital and begin now. If you have not bred sheep before, start easy and buy ordinary ewes, but figure on improving your ewe flock in the future by getting a good ram. The grand principle of success is to raise each year youngsters that are better than their ancestors of the ewe flock, and this is most economically done through the use of superior males. If it were not possible to vary your flock according to the character of the coupling, there would be no such thing as skill in breeding. Rank on a good sire, whether your flock is common or select.

If you have been breeding before, you are acquainted with the individuals of your flock. You know the attentive mothers, the good milkers, the heavy shearers. You know the ones that breed singles and those that bring twins. Finally you know which ones answer to the accepted type and to your ideal. You know the coarse head, the heavy ear, the cloudy wool and dark skin. Hold on to the ones of tried breeding qualities and that conform to your ideal and let the others go to some less ambitious shepherd who has yet to learn the expensive lessons of old experience. A hard old mistress she is.

Cholera and Broad Sows.

James Wiley of Indiana, the veteran breeder of Berkshire hogs, says:

"I have had hog cholera in my herd eight times in 30 years, have made a practical study of the disease and have tried a great many different remedies. I have slaughtered animals after they had recovered, but could find no trace of the disease. I have bred sows after recovering from the disease. I think sows should not be bred for at least two months after fully recovering. At least 75 per cent of the sows proved to be breeders that had the disease. It affected mature sows less than it did younger ones. I regard any hog that has had cholera and fully recovered as immune from further attacks. I believe one of the best measures for breeders and farmers to adopt to stamp out the disease is to breed it out with the proper sanitary management. When cholera strikes a herd, it weeds out the weak ones first. Those that have great constitutional vigor are able to resist the disease. Sows that have recovered and recovered will breed stronger and more vigorous pigs. We have 23 sows in our herd that have had the cholera and fully recovered, and they have raised two litters a year for two years."

"We have one sow 7 years old. She had the cholera badly six years ago, when I was old. She fully recovered and farrowed four litters of ten pigs each and raised them in two years, and she has raised two litters each year since and never had less than nine pigs in a litter until this spring, when she had only six. She has gone through the cholera twice since and did not die. Her pigs have been very strong and vigorous. We have had several other sows that did nearly as well. I regard a sow that has had the disease and fully recovered, if it has left her a breeder, as very valuable. I never knew a hog that had the genuine cholera and fully recovered ever to take it the second time."

FERTILIZER FACTS.

Manurial Requirements of Crops. Needs of Grass, Clover, Rye, Etc.

The Hatch experiment station of Massachusetts has reached some very practical conclusions, as a result of careful investigation into the industrial requirements of crops. Among them are the following:

Grass is similar in its requirements to oats (nitrogen in the form of nitrate of soda most beneficial); the clovers are to a considerable extent similar to corn in their dependence upon potash, but are more benefited by phosphoric acid than the latter.

For use where timothy is to be grown, a fertilizer supplying the elements in the following proportions is recommended: Nitrogen, 8; phosphoric acid, 3; potash, 3. For manuring where clover is desired: Nitrogen, 2; phosphoric acid, 5, and potash, 10.

Maximum crops of hay at minimum cost, whether of grasses or clovers, are not to be looked for from the application of phosphate.

Rye shows a more general dependence upon applied fertilizers than the other crops under experiment. The difference in the degree of effectiveness of the elements applied (nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash) is not great. The results of experiment do not encourage the belief that one sided phosphate manuring for rye will be most profitable.

Nitrogen should be most prominent in fertilizers for oats, while for rye the fertilizer must be richer in potash.

The experimental work of the past few years indicates that the continuous use of nitrate of potash may so far deplete the soil of lime that an occasional application of this material may be required in case of such use. Some results indicate that the sulphate of potash is a safer material to use, where a growth of clover is desired, than the muriate. The high grade sulphate should be selected. It costs about 40 cents per hundred more than the muriate.

Interesting Celery Notes.

"It takes plenty of manure and water to make fine celery. We manured the ground for celery very heavily, and when the plants were about half grown we placed a thick mulch of manure between the rows and poured the water on the mulch with the hose. The result is a large growth, and I think I have doubled the value of the crop by mulching and irrigating it in this way. To grow well in hot, dry weather, celery roots need a moist, cool place, and this is most easily provided by mulching with manure. I have 20,000 plants on one plot of one-half an acre. On this plot I have spent about \$100 for manure and labor. The crop is now nearly all ready for market, and as it stands I estimate the value of the crop at wholesale price to be \$400. If we can retail it all, I can double this amount."

"There is always considerable loss in marketing a crop. Many times when growing a crop I have figured on its value at the market price, but always when it is marketed there is a shortage in the cash received for it. Celery is the most expensive crop I grow and, if it is well handled, the most profitable one. I have realized well from it by packing about two dozen bunches in small baskets and expressing them to hotels and boarding houses. They get it fresher so than when buying in larger quantities." So writes a New York truck gardener to the Ohio Farmer.

Conquering the Burdock.

It takes a burdock two years to reach maturity, and if the warfare is begun with the first appearance of the plant it is likely to be abandoned before the victory is won—that is, if you undertake to spend on the young plants, enough will escape to land one to believe that that method is not effectual. If the plants are cut off early in the second year of their growth, just as the blossom stalk is nicely formed, the plant will send out lateral seed stalks that will mature seed. And because of their low branching it is impossible to mow them, and they are left in their glory.

If the plant is left entirely alone until there is danger of the burrs being distributed and then cut off close to the ground and the stalk dried and burned, that plant will be conquered, because frost will overtake it before it can mature seed. If this plan is followed up, burdocks can be eradicated, as I know from experience, says a Country Gentleman correspondent.

News and Notes.

Wheat sown one or two inches in depth usually gives better results than when seeded deeper, except in a very dry season, when deeper sowing is advisable. As a rule, wheat sown with a press drill is better than when sown with a hoe drill, says American Agriculturist.

The potato should be carefully handled in digging and storing so as not to be cut or bruised. A bruise may not be so fatal as in the case of fruit, but it may lead to decay.

The probability of squashes and muskmelons growing past together becoming mixed or hybridized by cross pollination is indistinctly small, as they belong to different genera, the squash being a cucurbit and the muskmelon a cucurbit. Orange Judd Farmer contributes this opinion on a much talked of question.

Under the suggestive heading of "Death in the Well" Ohio Farmer observes: "The statistics of boards of health demonstrate that the maximum of sickness and the minimum of water are coincident in September or October. Usually a low stage of water represents a concentrated state of contamination; hence typhoid fever outbreaks that are traceable almost directly to the drinking water and its source of supply during these months."

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Ar. 9:00 a.m.	Amarrillo	Ar. 10:15 a.m.

Train No. 1 leaves Pecos, Texas, daily at 1:30 p. m., arriving at Carlsbad at 7:15 p. m., leaving over night. Leaves Carlsbad at 6:30 a. m., arrives at Rowell at 8:30 a. m., and at Amarillo at 9:00 p. m., connecting with the A. T. & N. P., and the Ft. W. & D. Ry.

Train No. 2 leaves Amarillo daily at 8:25 a. m., arrives at Rowell at 8:45 p. m., and at Carlsbad at 9:15 p. m., leaving over night. Leaves Carlsbad at 7:00 a. m., arriving at Pecos at 11:00 a. m., connecting with the T. & P. Ry.

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

For low rates, for information regarding the resources of this valley, price of lands, etc., address:

D. H. NICHOLS,

General Manager.

DON D. DONAHUE,

Gen'l. Frt. & Pass. Agt.

Carlsbad, N. M.

El Paso & Northeastern Railroad.

El Paso & Northeastern Railway.

Leaves Alamogordo 8:30 p. m.
Arrives El Paso 7:15 p. m.
Leaves El Paso 10:30 a. m.
Arrives Alamogordo 8:45 p. m.

Making connection at El Paso for the east, west and all points in Mexico. Connecting at Alamogordo with the stage line for the

White Oaks Country.

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

Also connecting with Tularosa stage line which leaves Alamogordo after arrival of train each day. Leaves Tularosa at 10:30 a. m., La Luz at 12 m., making connection with the south bound train.

A. S. GREIG,

Gen Supt. & Frt. & Pass. Agt.

H. ALEXANDER, A. G. P. A.



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