

9-9-1899

Carlsbad Current, 09-09-1899

Carlsbad Printing Co.

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CARLSBAD CURRENT.

VOL. VII.

CARLSBAD, NEW MEXICO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1899.

NO. 44.

CARLSBAD SALOON

BARFIELD & CANTRELL, Proprietors.

WINES,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
CASE GOODS.

Lumber Yard.

A. N. PRATT, Prop'r.

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



ON AND AFTER OCT. 15
THE GREAT T. & P.
"SUNSET LIMITED."

ONE OF THE
FINEST TRAINS IN THE
WORLD

WILL RUN SEMI-WEEKLY
EACH WAY TO

LOS ANGELES
SAN FRANCISCO,
ALSO TO

St. Louis Chicago
VIA
TEXAS & PACIFIC RY.

Through Dallas and St. Worth.
THE FASTEST TIME EVER MADE.

A Palace on Wheels.

See nearest ticket agent for further
particulars.

E. P. TURNER, G. P. & Y. A.,
DALLAS.

El Paso & Northeastern Railroad.

El Paso & Northeastern Railway.

Leaves Alamogordo 3:30 p. m.
Arrives El Paso 7:15 p. m.
Leaves El Paso 10:30 a. m.
Arrives Alamogordo 2:45 p. m.

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

Connecting at Alamogordo with the
stage line for the

White Oaks Country.

White Oaks, Borlito, Nogah, 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 Laja at 12
m., making connection with the south
bound train.

A. S. GIBBS,
Gen. Supt. & El Paso Agt.

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

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Live Territorial News.

CALLED ON KETCHUM.

An Arizona Officer Tells How the Out-
law Killed Two Merchants.

Santa Fe New Mexican.

Yesterday Sheriff J. L. Munds, of Pres-
cott, Ariz., came to this city to have a look
at Tom Ketchum, the wounded robber at
the penitentiary, for whom he had been
sent for the past two months. At
Camp Verde some months ago Ketchum
killed two merchants and wounded a third
man while seeking to rob a store. Accord-
ing to the sheriff, Ketchum was one of
several men sitting upon the porch of the
store when darkness came. One of the
proprietors went inside to close up for the
night. Ketchum asked what he went in
for. The other merchant explained and
asked whether anything was wanted. Ketchum
directed him to also enter. As the merchant
obeyed Ketchum followed. The man started
to run through the store but was pursued, and
as he entered a rear room where there was a
lighted candle standing by the safe Ketchum
placed a revolver at the head of the fugitive,
who fell dead with his neck broken by a bullet.
The partner ran for the front door and fell
outside dead from a bullet fired by Ketchum.
A man started to pick up the body when
Ketchum declared he would kill all of them
while he was at it, firing a third shot, which
wounded one in the leg. For some reason,
however, the robber then ran away. Rewards
for his arrest and conviction amount to \$2,500.
The Arizona sheriff, Munds, has been searching
for Ketchum ever since, and had a posse with
him in the Datil mountains in Socorro
county, when he found a paper at a sheep
ranch which told of the arrest of the man
wanted in Arizona. He promptly came to
this city to ascertain whether the prisoner
was the one for whom he had been looking
and found this to be the case. Should the
charge against Ketchum of robbing a train
be waived by the territory and the com-
plaint against him by the government of
interfering with mails be withdrawn, the
outlaw could be taken to Arizona and con-
victed for murder. As Ketchum was ap-
prehended before a reward was offered for
his last criminal act, it is likely that the
officers can secure no reward unless it be
the amount offered in Arizona. Convic-
tion for earlier crimes in New Mexico
might not result from trials, as witnesses
could not now be found, perhaps, unless it
should be in the case of the murder of the
postmaster at Liberty.

Ketchum's condition yesterday following
the amputation of his arm was satisfactory
to the surgeons. McInnis, the other rob-
ber at the prison, is non-communicative.

Concerning Tax Penalties.

District Attorney R. E. Gortner, of San-
ta Fe, has written as follows to C. H. Mc-
Henry, treasurer and collector of San Juan
county.

"Answering your favor of the 6th, I beg
to state that it has been construed all over
the territory that penalties on delinquent
taxes are to be added according to the
Duncan law of 1899. That, taken in con-
nection with the Duncan law, would add
on July 1, 1899, 1 per cent to all delinquent
taxes and on August 1, 1899, 4 per cent
more.

"I have no doubt you have great difficul-
ty in making up a good delinquent tax list
for publication under the Duncan law. We
are having the same difficulty in this
county. Do the best you can to get a list
of delinquencies and a good description of
the property and whenever the description of
1899 is good, that will assist you in list-
ing the back taxes on the same property.
It may be that where descriptions are no
good we will have to make new assess-
ments."

Jarilla Mining Camp.

Winfield Pendergrass came up from Ja-
rilla last Friday and furnished the News
with some of the interesting events in pro-
gress there:

"The placer field is apparently all right,
and a number of people are preparing to
work it. The field is about two miles
square, and the panings show it to be
very rich.

"The lucky mine is now making regu-
lar shipments to the El Paso smelter. Water
has been struck in one of the shafts of
the Nannie Baird, and if any quantity
can be found it will prove to be a remark-
able factor in the development of the placer
region and will insure economical mining
in all the properties when depth is gained
sufficient to strike the water. A new find
was made recently in the north end of the
mountains by Fred Rivers and his partner.
Assays from the lead show 178 ounces in
silver and 11 per cent copper on the sur-
face. Tom Pendergrass has taken up the
claim adjoining the one on which the
strike was made. I am informed that air
drills will shortly be added to the equip-
ment of the Nannie Baird mine.

"Now people are coming into the camp
every day and everything points to future
prosperity on a large scale. The report is
in circulation there that the lumber com-
pany will shortly begin to build houses for
rent there."—Alamogordo News.

Lee Will Not be Tried This Term of
Court at Silver City.

O. M. Lee and J. R. Gilliland have re-
ceived notice from Judge Parker that their
case, charging them with the killing of
Deputy Sheriff Kearny at the Wildy well
fight, cannot be reached at this term of
court at Silver City.

This action is taken on account of the
great number of cases which have been
standing on the docket and which have
been carried over from one term of court
to another.

Sales of Sheep.

C. E. Hartley, of Springer, bought 16-
500 head of lambs, ewes and wethers. Of
these he sold 5,500 head to Scott & Purvis,
of Lamar, Colo.; 1,500 head to Robt. Lowe;
2,500 head to Alexander Master. Prices
ranged from \$1.40 and \$1.60 for lambs to
\$2.25 and \$2.50 for ewes and wethers.

Advices received from Lincoln county
confirm the fact that has thus far only
been surmised that W. H. Buntin, super-
intendent of United States forest reserves
in New Mexico and Arizona who recently
spent two weeks in the Capitan mountains
and around White Oaks, Lincoln and
Nogah, has picked out 27 townships which
he will recommend to be set aside as forest
reserves.—New Mexican.

Big Ranch and Herd Sale.

It is common report that the El Capitan
Land and Cattle Company in Lincoln
county has sold its ranch and cattle to the
Loving syndicate. Last spring 20,000 head
of cattle were sold from the ranch, which
was founded by H. K. Thorber, who died
in Idaho a month ago.—New Mexican.

For Opening the Reservation.

The editor of this paper has received
from the office of Indian affairs, depart-
ment of the interior, some interesting sta-
tistics concerning the Navajo Indians and
the Navajo reservation. It is the belief of
the index, as has heretofore been stated,
that the irritable portion of the Navajo
reserve, lying chiefly along the San Juan
river in this county, could be and should
be opened to settlement. It will probably
not be before the advent of a railroad into
these valleys that the subject will be seri-
ously considered, but then it will come to
the front to stay. Competent authorities
state that there are many thousands of
acres of the reserve that could be covered
by ditches south of the San Juan. In fact
the government itself has initiated work
on one canal to cover land for the use of

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what suits
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get
your Printing
done by
The Current.

the Indians. Although the department is
silent on the subject, all authorities agree
that the Navajo nation is increasing in
numbers and in wealth from year to year.
—San Juan Index.

Shooting at Gardiner.

Every once in a while we hear of a scrap
of some kind at Gardiner, the coal camp of
the C. F. & I. Co., near Hutton, but most
always fail to glean particulars. Tuesday
of last week one of the negro laborers shot
another in the abdomen and he is expected
to die any day. The trouble was over the
presumed love the unfortunate had for the
other man's wife. A few days previous to
that two Frenchmen commenced pumping
at each other with Winchester, and result-
ed in the ivoryman being shot in the back
but not dangerously. There was still an-
other shooting a few nights previous, but
we have failed to learn the particulars.

Some time ago one of the night watchmen
was discharged and a Canadian by the
name of Jackson given the position. One
evening while Jackson was eating supper
his predecessor walked into the dining
room and pounded him over the head with
a six-shooter. It is said that there is hard-
ly a night passes that there is not more or
less promiscuous shooting, especially in the
tough neighborhood of the camp, although
made up of the Alabama element of ne-
groes employed by the company. Some
time ago a man named Go-ch climbed the
manager of the company store and he was
placed in the county jail. It is under-
stood the company is using every possible
means to keep down this lawlessness but

the element is so rough among the negro
class that it seems impossible to do so. It
is said that the next term of court will have
a great deal of criminal matters to attend
to from this camp.

It is any wonder the people of the north
end wanted the county seat and jail?
—Springer Stockman.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS

and
THE CURRENT

At a Very Low Price
The Semi-Weekly News (published in Tal-
laha) 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
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Cloudcroft.

Cloudcroft is in the newly organized
county of Otero, N. M., one hundred miles
north of El Paso, Texas, on the summit of
the Sacramento mountains. It is at the
terminus of the Alamogordo and Sacra-
mento railway. Having an altitude of
9,000 feet above sea level it commands a
magnificent view of the surrounding coun-
try. On the north, the White Mountain
covered with snow the greater part of the
year, rearing his hoary head 1,300 feet
high; on the west the White Sands of the
Tularosa Valley, which constitutes the
most wonderful formation in New Mexico
and presenting an appearance not unlike
white billows rolling in from the sea; and
on the south and east boundless forests of
spruce and pine swaying on the hills and
in the valleys below, and taken together
form a scenery unsurpassed for its mag-
nificence.

CLIMATE

The climate of the Sacramento is simply
superb. It is not excelled by that of any
other region. The atmosphere is cool and
invigorating and absolutely free from im-
purities.

As evidence of the excellence of the cli-
mate of this region of New Mexico, it is
only necessary to state that the United
States government, after careful investi-
gation of all the country in its vast do-
main has selected for a marine sanitarium
selected Fort Stanton.

Write to E. P. Turner, general passen-
ger agent T. & P. Ry. Co., Dallas, Texas,
for full information regarding rates, sche-
dules, chair cars, sleepers, etc.

Pecos Valley & Northeastern Railway Co.

Central Time.

North Bound.	Pease	South Bound.
LV. 2:30 P. M.	Ar. 10:00 P. M.	
6:45	Ar. 11:15	
Ar. 7:30	Ar. 12:30	
LV. 8:20	Ar. 1:15	
9:00	Ar. 2:15	
Ar. 10:45	Ar. 3:15	
LV. 11:15	Ar. 4:15	
Ar. 12:15 P. M.	Ar. 5:15	
LV. 1:00	Ar. 6:15	
Ar. 2:00	Ar. 7:15	

Train No. 1 leaves Pecos, Texas, daily at
2:30 a. m., arrives Eddy 7:30 a. m., Roswell
11:45 a. m., Amarillo 2:30 p. m., connecting
with A. T. & P. F. & W. & D. C. Ry.

Train No. 2 leaves Amarillo daily at 5:45 a. m.,
arrives Roswell 2:30 p. m., Eddy 6:15 p. m.,
Pecos 10:40 p. m., connecting with
Texas & Pacific Ry.

Stages for Lincoln, White Oaks and Nogah
S. M., leave Roswell daily except Sunday
at 7:30 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,
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Department
Store

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Gents Furnishings,
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Clocks,
Cutlery,
Guns,
Ammunition

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Saddlery Hardware,
Harness,
Wagon Timber,
Buggies,
Wagon Covers,
Tarpaulins,
Tents, Etc.
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THE CURRENT.

WM. H. MULLANE
Official Paper of Eddy County.
Published every Saturday at Carlsbad, N. M., and entered as 2nd class mail matter.
SATURDAY SEP. 9, 1899.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
WEEKLY—By mail per annum \$2.00
By mail per six months \$1.00

The following is from the Marion Falcon of Lebanon, Ky. The soldier who wrote the statements is thoroughly worthy of credence, so the Falcon says. He was formerly a newspaper man, and is now connected with the hospital service in Manila. Says he in part:

"The war here is nothing more nor less than an outbreak of A. P. A. fanaticism, military despotism and political knavery. Since coming here the army of occupation has done some evangelizing by teaching children and young girls some of the vilest filth that ever issued from human lips. Prostitutes and venereal diseases are rampant where heretofore such were unknown and the worst of it is that rape has done more than persuasion. (The writer here cites instances of libertinism, on the part of the American soldiery, too shocking for publication.) Is it any wonder that the natives look upon the American soldiers as a fiend?"

"But the story does not end here. There is more of it—more that is blacker and more infamous. Continues the writer.

"But the worst of all is the desecration of churches and convents. Thousands of dollars worth of church property—chandeliers, stoles, chalices, crucifixes—are worn around camp as trophies of victory. Priests and nuns are openly insulted on the streets by our religious freedom advocates, and a certain chaplain was caught picking the eyes out of a pair of statues of Our Lady and St. Joseph, under the impression that they were precious stones."

No doubt the United States will sooner or later overcome the rebellion as it is called; but the memory of such brutal and bestial conduct will remain for generations. It will take ship loads of bibles and armies of preachers before the Filipinos will be persuaded to think that the religion professed by their "liberators" is good for anything.

The facts are that few men who are useful in any occupation at home ever go to a war of conquest. It is generally the lazy, shiftless and good for nothing bums, who would rather die than work, who go to war. This is the class who desecrate churches and loot the homes of peaceable people. While it is not the policy of the government to plunder and destroy, it is what war leads to and the Hanna-McKinley crowd is responsible for the war. This outfit first claimed Spain had no right to Cuba or the Philippines because she abused the rebels, so the war was started to help the insurgents; then when Spain was whipped this same mob kept up the war on the insurgents in order to appease the speculators and yellow newspapers.

There seems to be a general misunderstanding concerning the use of the public fountain which requires an explanation. Last spring the railway company shut the water off from the fountain and the management declared no water would ever again be allowed to run through the fountain. This as all know, was regarded as a public calamity and the editor of the CURRENT took the trouble to see Mr. Nichols to find out what was the cause for shutting down on the public. Mr. Nichols stated that people were carrying the water away and by so doing escaping the payment of water rents and purchase of water by the barrel; that if to water the horses of the town and country was to be made the cause for great loss to the company, the water should not be allowed to run through the fountain. Then the CURRENT offered to lease the water and become responsible that it be shut off from the fountain every night at six and started at seven in the morning, besides paying for all repairs, etc., and also not allow water to be carried away. Since going into this agreement it has been found almost impossible to fully carry it out, because many persist in stealing water away in jugs, pails, kegs, etc. Unless the rules can be followed the fountain will be closed to the public and it is to be hoped that all will see the necessity of using the water properly. Horses working to vehicles or being used under the saddle and people may drink at the fountain. During the hot weather a small stream was allowed to run some nights but now that winter is coming on no water will be in the fountain at night; for there are a few who will carry it away if it is allowed to run at night. People are cautioned not to drive stock to the fountain or carry water away or the whole town will certainly suffer the loss of the greatest blessing we now have. The printed cards posted at the fountain were torn down and every effort to do right was met with counter effort to apparently endeavor to aggravate the railway company into shutting off the water.

The city schools opened Monday with Dr. A. J. Emerson as principal; Prof. McMullen, grammar department; Prof. Robt. Intermediate, Miss Joie

Witt primary. The schools are undoubtedly in good hands and will be a success. That most important feature discipline, is fully represented. The teachers run the school and scholars who "don't like the teacher" must walk a chalk line or quit. The parents should now endeavor to impress the proper respect for teacher on their children, when a mutual love will grow up and the scholars of Carlsbad can look back in after years to at least one profitable and pleasant school year. The CURRENT hopes to be able at the close of this term to record a very profitable session for the scholars. In the language of one pupil, "the teachers know their business" and all the pupils need is to obey and they will be sure to improve in their studies.

The happiest man in the land today, says an exchange, is the successful farmer. He sits contentedly under his own vine and fig tree, undisturbed by the maddening noises of the great city. Banks fail, railroads go into the hands of the receivers, booming towns collapse, all business stagnates. But the wise farmer can snap his fingers at all these things. He is monarch of all he surveys on his broad acres. And the honesty of his boys and the purity of his girls is guarded against temptation and in them he is giving the country its best womanhood and manhood. The farmer is to be envied and if he is not contented with his lot he is lacking in wisdom.

The Standard Oil company, through its agent, the Continental Oil company, is levying a heavy tax upon New Mexico consumers of coal oil. Of course this must be done in order that

him the second he pulled the trigger. He went on back shot caught me in the right arm, which naturally dropped useless from my gun. I then fired holding the gun like a revolver, with my left hand but only wounded him slightly, if I had seen him a second before he fired, or he had hit me anywhere else, even in the heart, I could have killed Harrington. Twice I thought of killing the engineer and now I am sorry I didn't.

"Well I guess that breaks up the old gang."

He said the gang comprised six men including himself, until the night the Santa Fe train was held up near Grant Ariz., about a year ago. In the defense of the train by its crew, Billy Carver, one of Ketchum's most reckless retainers, was shot dead. This is the first time the identity of the dead robber has been made public.

Ketchum then described how the gang had robbed the same train that was held up south of Pecos on the night of Sept. 8, '97, at exactly the same place at which the last robbery occurred. He said the crime was of his own planning, but that he took no active part in it.

After leaving Pecos "Black Jack" went to Alamosa, this state where he inspected two banks. He also inspected the Rio Grande narrow gauge road, near there, with a view of train robbery, but abandoned all three projects.

"The ground is so soft around there," said he, "the boys could be tracked easily."

From Alamosa the robber chief went to the rendezvous of his gang in Arizona, where he received \$800, his share of the spoils taken from the train near Pecos.

Ketchum told the officers that he did the brain work for the gang, and that the

SURFACE OF ROADS.

Only the Hardest Stone Should Be Used For Top Layer.

The advantages to be derived from good stone roads are manifold that all other materials should be discarded where tough road stone is available for their construction and maintenance. But it is greater economy to use earth or gravel than to go to the expense of macadamizing roads with too soft, too brittle or rotten material. Many use this because it is easily prepared. A road should never be surfaced with anything short of trap rock or serpentine. Inferior material may often be used with impunity for the first layer, or foundation, but even this should be selected with great care.

The evils resulting from improper construction of stone roads are even greater than those from the use of improper material. Macadam never intended that a heterogeneous conglomeration of stone and mud should be called a macadam road. Neither did he intend that the name should be applied to roads constructed of large and small stones mixed together and spread upon the surface. The surface of a road built in this manner is constantly disturbed by the larger stones, which work to the surface and which are knocked hither and thither by the wheels of vehicles and the feet of animals. Such methods of construction cannot be too severely condemned.

The first course of foundation of the macadam road can be made of the coarsest stones from the crusher, provided that they are of uniform size and that each stone shall weigh not over six ounces and will pass through a 2 1/2 inch ring. Where the road is to be eight inches thick this foundation should be four inches after rolling. If the road is to be of greater thickness than eight inches, the foundation should be composed of two courses separately rolled.

After having thoroughly rolled this foundation apply enough ground stone or coarse sand to fill the interstices. This should be wetted and thoroughly rolled until a hard and uniform surface is obtained.

Upon this foundation the surface material should be placed, wetted and thoroughly rolled. The stones of which this surface material is composed should be if possible crushed to a size of one inch in diameter; but if that is not possible they should never be larger in diameter than 1 1/2 inches. Ground stone screenings should then be spread upon the surface, wetted and rolled as before, until a hard smooth surface is the result.

STATE AID FOR ROADS.

What the System Has Done For the Farmers of New Jersey.

Road building by state aid is steadily increasing in New Jersey, says Engineering News. The principal construction has been in the direction of roads four, six and eight inches deep, as experience has shown that properly drained earth is a sufficiently good foundation for any road superstructure, and all that is wanted is enough "metal" on the surface to stand up under the wear until the roads have to be resurfaced. This happens when the roads are subjected to two or three inches of wear. To cheaply maintain the surface an application of coarse sand or gravel and loam containing oxide of iron will keep the surface in good condition and make a soft cushion for the feet of horses.

The authorities of New Jersey have decided on roads 10, 12 and 14 feet wide in the country and 16 feet wide



TRAFFIC ROAD, NEW JERSEY.

In the towns as the limits for state aid. If the citizens wish wider roads, they must do the remaining work at their own cost. The roads are now costing from 20 to 70 cents per square yard, depending on the locality, availability of stone, etc.

Before the advent of stone roads the leading highways, not graveled, were almost a bed of sand, and teams carried 40 or 50 baskets of produce to Philadelphia markets with difficulty. Farmers shipped produce mainly by railroads and boats as being the cheaper method. The farmers now cart to market instead of sending by boat and return with from three to five tons of manure, and thus effect a large saving. When carting an average load of 150 baskets, the farmer saves by the use of his own team about \$10 per day. He also saves a commission of 10 per cent, or about \$8 on 150 baskets, by marketing his own produce.

Some Kansas Streets.

"We don't think we have ever known the roads to be quite so bad on this part of the Lord's footstool, as they were last spring. An empty wagon is a load for a team on any of the unpaved streets," says the Quosonzo (Kan.) Republican.

Road Briefs.

Would you be willing to have the public judge you by the character of the road in front of your house? Call your neighbors together and devise some way for making the roads good in your vicinity.

Repairing a road costs nothing.

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.

the Standard Oil company officials and stockholders may be paid exorbitant salaries and magnificent dividends. The vice-president of the Standard Oil company, for instance, receives a salary of \$200,000 per year, or four times as much as the president of the United States. But withal, there is no good reason why the people of New Mexico should not help themselves in this matter. If the laws in force at present are not strong enough to make this gigantic monopoly come to time, more stringent laws can be passed at the next session of the territorial legislative assembly. Solicitor General Bartlett is making a strong effort towards the enforcement of the law relating to the matter. It is to be hoped his efforts, which meet with the approval of the people regardless of politics, will meet with success. The Standard Oil company should be compelled to respect the rights of the people, although it thinks that the people and the consumers of coal oil and kindred products throughout the width and breadth of this country have no rights that need be respected by it and act accordingly.—Alamogordo News.

Curry's Recruits.

Lieut. George Curry, of Alamogordo, has enlisted recruits for the 11th regiment in the Philippine islands. He would have secured more men but only 21 blanks were sent him. Some of the recruits are from Chavez county, some from Otero county and the remainder live at El Paso. Harry Walt nephew of Mrs. T. H. Catron, is one of them.

With the exception of three whose names are withheld, the following compose the squad: Okey H. Frye, G. L. Black, Lewis Sinder, Wm. McCarty, Leonard Rasmussen, Herbert W. Browning, Joseph Laney, John Kelley, Abraham Allen, Paul Warren, John W. Maxwell, Arthur Clark, Harry H. Owen, Allen Thelbert, James T. Witt, Thos. E. Pondergrass, James T. Hapley, C. Gooch, T. E. Bush, H. Zorras, Harry Walt, Jefferson P. Stubbled, Harry Goodman, Charles Earls, Noah Osborn, James McDonald, Monte P. Whaley, Jas. L. McCurry, Edward G. Piper.—New Mexico.

Planned Crimes for Six Years.

By his own confessions, "Black Jack" Tom Ketchum has been for half a dozen years the brains of a gang to which must be credited all or nearly all of the train and postoffice robberies which occurred within that period in this state and the south west.

Special Agent Reno, of the Colorado & Southern railroad, and Sheriff Stewart of Eddy county, New Mexico, heard his confessions. Reno arrived in Denver last night. "Black Jack" began his revelations by telling about the crimes that brought about his downfall.

"I was holding down the engineer and Freeman with my Winchester," said he, "when Harrington fired at me. I shot

others lured on his keeping out of active operations, so that his identity might not be betrayed.

The names of the original band of "Black Jack" robbers with one exception are, Tom and Sam Ketchum, Billy Carver, Dave A. Kiss and G. Franks. Special Agent Reno says he will very shortly have the unnamed robber in custody, therefore he is withholding his name. Atkins is at large. He is accused of murder at Knickerbocker, Texas, in 1898. Franks is also at large. Carver and Sam Ketchum are dead.

Black Jack spoke slightly of Berry Ketchum, his respectable brother at San Angelo, Texas, adding:

"If I die don't give him my body. Bury me with Sam. He was the best of the family."

He also mentioned a sister Mrs. A. E. Duncan of Knickerbocker, Tex., saying that she had always been his good friend.—Denver News.

a business
man...

Should have good stationery—
it helps
his business—
and that is what
the patrons of
The Current know.
Are you in
the list?

Reduced Rates for Summer Trips.

Commencing June 1st and continuing to and including September 30th, 1899, the Texas & Pacific Railway Co. will sell round trip summer tourist tickets to points in Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Ontario, Pennsylvania, Quebec, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin, at a considerable reduction in rates.

See the nearest ticket agent for full information or write E. P. Turner, E. P. & T. A., Dallas, Texas.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

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

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Carlsbad, New Mexico.

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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.
LOWENBRUCK & STONE, Props.

W. A. KERR.
General Merchandise.
.....Fancy Groceries a Specialty.

SANTA FE ROUTE
THE SHORT LINE TO
Chicago, St. Louis
and Kansas City
No Transfers from El Paso or Fort Worth.
Ask for Time Cards and Maps of Your Nearest Agent, or write
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BLACKSMITH
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Wagon maker,
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in connection. Accommodation and satisfaction, guaranteed.

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Physician and Surgeon.
Office and Residence, Rooms 16 and 17 Windsor Hotel
Calls answered promptly day or night.
Office hours 1 to 4 p. m.

Wing Lee Laundry.
(Next to O. K. Shop.)
Work Equal to a Steam Laundry.
No torn clothes—No Extra Charges
All work Guaranteed Satisfactory

If people write love letters that would appear perfectly rational and proper in print, it means that they have been punished for being in love before.

Some people are so contrary that they like to stand out in the rain.

If you can whistle, don't do it. If you can't, don't learn.

Music for Nervousness.

Scientists claim that music has power to soothe the nerves. But the quickest way to cure nervousness is to strengthen the nervous system. We know of nothing which will accomplish this quicker than Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Do not take a substitute. See that a private Revenue Stamp covers the neck of the bottle.

Half that a man says, he begins with, "there ought to be a law—"

General Manager Underwood of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, has a plan to unify and simplify the titles of officials. Several of the officers have duties to perform which are not shown by their official designation, and on July 1st the following changes will be made: Harvey Middleton, now general superintendent of motive power, will be mechanical superintendent in charge of all shops, and the construction of and repairs to locomotives and cars. David Lee, engineer maintenance of way, lines west of Ohio river, will be superintendent maintenance of way, trans-Ohio division, and D. A. Williams will be superintendent of stores.

We hate the man who advises us not to drink ice water in August.

The Best Prescription for Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price, 50c.

Every one must run the risk of rain.—Exchange.

Hall's Catarrh Cure. Is a constitutional cure. Price, 75c.

Some men are so disgusting that they are not tolerated around saloons.

FIVE Permanent Cures. No Bitter or Unpleasant Taste. First day a cure of Dr. Allen's Great Nerve Restorer. Good for NEURALGIA, Sciatic, Headache, Rheumatism, St. Vitus' Dance, Epilepsy, Trismus, etc. Price, 50c. Per Bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Nearly all earnest looking people are homely.

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent.

Easy to try, easy to take, easy to act on, easy to please. Chamberlain's Family Medicine. Good for COLIC, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Stomach Ache, Indigestion, etc. Price, 25c. Per Bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

What has become of the old-fashioned boy who "bawled?"

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, soothes the inflamed membrane, cures pain, cures wind colic, etc. Price, 25c. Per Bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Everything is a sign of something to the man who is curious.

No Cure No Pay

Is the way FINDLEY'S EYE SALVE is sold. Chronic and Granulated lids 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, Denturist, Texas.

AYER'S PILLS

Sick headache. Food doesn't digest well, appetite poor, bowels constipated, tongue coated. If your liver is clogged, Ayer's Pills are liver pills, easy and safe. They cure dyspepsia, biliousness. 25c. All Druggists.

Want your postcards or heard a beautiful bouquet of pink roses? Order now! **BUCKINGHAM'S DYE FOR WHISKERS** 25c. Per Box. Sold by all Druggists.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER

WILL KEEP YOU DRY.

Don't be fooled with a machine or rubber coat. If you want a coat that will keep you dry in the hardest storm, buy the Fish Brand Slicker. It is for sale in your town. Write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

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Send your name and address on a postal, and we will send you our 150-page illustrated catalogue free.

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A STRANGE ROMANCE.

RECALLED BY THE FINDING OF A PICTURE.

Was This Theodosia Burr?—Discovery of a Portrait in North Carolina Gives a Clue to Her Fate—Story of a Tragic Disappearance.

(Special Letter.)

A portrait, believed to be that of Theodosia Burr Alston, the ill-fated daughter of the more ill-fated Aaron Burr, has come to light in Elizabeth City, N. C., and with the portrait have emerged some details that may reveal the veil of gruesome mystery which has always enveloped the culminating tragedy in her life.

The story of her father's career is one of the most picturesque in American annals, and she contributes to it one of its most picturesque episodes. Shrewd, crafty, polished and witty, this son of a New Jersey clergyman had deftly and sinuously made his way upward, adroitly availing himself of the follies of men and the frailties of women, until, in 1800, he received a tie vote with Jefferson in the electoral college for president of the United States.

It was this daughter who formed the heart romance of his life. Her indomitable fidelity was henceforth all that linked him to the world of man. She had had a joyful welcome into this world, the beautiful girl who was to have so terrible an exit from it. Every step of her education had been thoughtfully superintended by a father who was always kind if not always wise. He resolved that she should grow up supreme among all the women of the land.

"If I could foresee," he wrote to his wife in the days of her infancy, "that Theo would become a mere fashionable woman, with all the attendant frivolity and vacuity of mind, adorned with whatever grace and allurements, I would earnestly pray God to take her forth with hence. But I yet hope, by her, to convince the world what neither sex appears to believe—that women have souls!"

So she grew up a well educated, well-mannered, brilliant, witty and most estimable young lady. The career of womanhood had been early thrust upon her. At fourteen her mother had died and she had become the sole sharer of her father's home, the mistress of his household, the friend and companion of his mind. Then, in 1800, came the separation. But it came in his least poignant form. She was wooed and married by a young gentleman of North Carolina, who was every way worthy of her. His name was Joseph Alston.

It is true that South Carolina was then a twenty days' journey from New York. That was the most serious drawback to the marriage for both father and daughter. But Theodosia made long and frequent visits to the home of her childhood. She wrote back letters full of exuberant rapture about the scenery around New York, the society within it, and, above all, about the renewed delights of her father's companionship. Sometimes Mr. Alston accompanied her on these visits. Later another traveling companion was added.

This was Master Aaron Burr Alston. He was Theodosia's only child. Next to Theodosia he grew to be the dearest object on earth to Grandpa Burr. That gentleman was never weary of the lad's company when he was at Richmond Hill, nor could he ever bear enough of his childish exploits and sayings when he was at home.

Early in 1805 he turned his face toward the great west, which was then a new country. He went down the Ohio river in a flatboat. A few miles below Marietta he came to sight of an island, calm, secure, romantic, which took its name of Blennerhassett from the eccentric

in Mexico? What if the western states, ultimately falling away from the union, should cast their lot with his, making New Orleans the capital of a new nation, of which he would be dictator?

He matures his plans carefully and warily. He seduces Mr. Blennerhassett with visions of wealth, power and titular grandeur. Mr. Blennerhassett's island home is to be the base of supplies for a contemplated expedition. Other men of wealth, energy or position were interested in the scheme. Prominent among these were his own daughter and her husband. To achieve careers and a residence for her, her husband and her joy was Burr's darling object.

Then the bolt fell. President Jefferson, who for some time had been vaguely conscious of Burr's project, in a proclamation dated Oct. 27, 1800, publicly denounced it, and warned all good citizens. The project immediately collapsed. In the succeeding June Burr was arrested. His trial for treason took place in Virginia. It was impossible to prove any overt act against him.



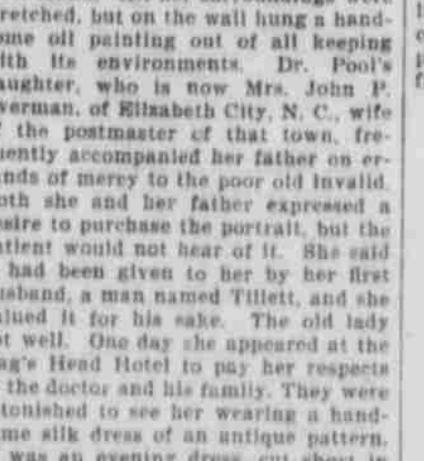
FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA PAINTING BELIEVED TO BE THEODOSIA BURR ALSTON.

Burr decided to forfeit his bail, and he escaped to England.

After five years of exile he took heart to return. Sailing under an assumed name, he arrived incognito in New York. At the right moment he caused a line to appear in a newspaper to the effect that Aaron Burr had returned to the city, and had resumed the practice of law in Nassau street.

One only wish was left to the stricken father and daughter. That was for speedy reunion. But Theodosia's husband was now governor of the state and general of militia. The war of 1812 had broken out. He could not leave his post. Finally, it was decided she should come by sea. She embarked December 29, 1812, at Charleston on a small schooner named the Patriot. The Patriot was never seen nor heard of again. It has always been presumed that she was lost off Cape Hatteras in a storm which broke out a couple of days after she sailed. To Aaron Burr, waiting in New York for the vessel that never came, cruel stories were reported that the Patriot had been captured by pirates, and that all on board had been murdered with the exception of Theodosia, who was carried on shore a captive. "No," said Burr, decisively, "she is dead. Were she alive all the prisons in the world could not keep her from her father."

And now for our promised story of the portrait. Some years ago the late Dr. W. G. Pool, a well known physician at Pasquotank county, North Carolina, was spending the summer at Nag's Head. This is a watering place on the North Carolina coast, situated on the "Banks," a narrow strip of land lying between Albemarle sound and the Atlantic ocean. The denizens of the "Banks" are primitive folk, and at one time the land thereabout was infested by pirates. It happened that Dr. Pool was called to see a destitute old woman named Mrs. Mann. All her surroundings were wretched, but on the wall hung a handsome oil painting of all keeping with its environment. Dr. Pool's daughter, who is now Mrs. John P. Overman, of Elizabeth City, N. C., wife of the postmaster of that town, frequently accompanied her father on errands of mercy to the poor old invalid. Both she and her father expressed a desire to purchase the portrait, but the patient would not hear of it. She said it had been given to her by her first husband, a man named Tillett, and she valued it for his sake. The old lady got well. One day she appeared at the Nag's Head Hotel to pay her respects to the doctor and his family. They were astonished to see her wearing a handsome silk dress of an antique pattern. It was an evening dress, cut short in the waist, and only reached down half way between the old lady's shoe tops and her knees. She had come to tell the doctor that, as she had no money, she hoped he would accept the portrait in payment of his services. The doctor and his daughter were overjoyed, especially when she related the circumstances under which it had come into her possession. She had no head for dates, but she remembered that one calm winter's day during the time of our last war with England her first husband (Tillett) and some of his associates, lounging on the beach at Nag's Head, were surprised to see a smart vessel under full sail making for the shore.



THEODOSIA BURR ALSTON, FROM A PORTRAIT.

The property of the Collin County milling company recently destroyed by fire at McKinney, is to be rebuilt.

Owing to the warlike preparations trade is said to be almost at a standstill at Cape Town, Africa.

The men watched her with interest, supposing she would tack, instead, she sailed straight ahead, and in a little while was beached. The men got into one of their boats and rowed up to her. They found that all the canvas of the strange vessel was spread and that her tiller was lashed. Climbing aboard, they descended into the cabin. Here a table was spread with a half finished meal. The berths were unmade. A number of silk dresses were scattered over the floor. Every indication pointed to the fact that the persons on board had hurriedly left the vessel in the midst of a meal. On the wall of the cabin hung the portrait which fell to her husband, together with one of the silk dresses, as his share of the treasure trove.

Such is the story which I obtained the other day from the lips of Mrs. Overman, to whom the portrait had descended. I had heard some rumors of the facts, and, being in Elizabeth City, called at Mrs. Overman's residence for confirmation. She went over the particulars above given, and showed me the portrait. This is painted on wood, about eighteen by twenty inches in size, and is incased in what was once a gilt frame, the gilding having been worn away by age. It represents a woman of about 30 years of age, with well shaped features, piercing black eyes, brown hair, slightly tinged with auburn, and an olive complexion. The hair is done up much in the modern style, high on the head, with comb in back and frizzed in front.

When the portrait was first presented to him Dr. Pool naturally recalled the story of Theodosia Burr, and at the first opportunity compared the portrait with a well authenticated engraving of Theodosia. Everybody who has ever made the comparison declares that the likeness is striking, and while it cannot be proven, of course, that this is a likeness of Theodosia Burr, the circumstantial evidence is almost conclusive. Not long ago a lady who is connected with the Burr family came all the way from one of the western cities to Elizabeth City to see this famous portrait, and went away pretty well convinced that she had looked upon the portrait of her lost relative.

Does it not seem as if the story were true that the Patriot was attacked by pirates who murdered its crew and passengers and carried off all the booty they could conveniently dispose of, and then sent the boat adrift? If the story be true, is it all true? Was Theodosia also murdered or carried off, as legend avers, to a fate worse than death?

Took Away His Living.

It is well known that the missionaries in China do a great deal in the way of alleviating suffering among those who cannot obtain the services of a doctor. Quite recently a Chinaman lost his sight, and some sympathetic neighbors came and enlisted the services of the local missionary on his behalf. The missionary found his patient suffering from cataract and succeeded in removing it and restoring sight to the Chinaman. The obliging neighbors then, however, represented to the missionary that he had robbed the man of the means of earning his living by the means of a "blind" beggar, and that in future he would be expected to take him into his service and keep him.

A UNIQUE REUNION.

Anderson (Ind.) Letter. The Rev. W. L. Meese of this city has the distinction of having married over 1,200 couples. For years Mr. Meese, or "Uncle Billy," as he is familiarly called, has presided over a large share of the matrimonial ceremonies in this county, until there is an impression that the knot is not properly tied unless he does it. The couples married by him have formed themselves into a matrimonial association, and intend to celebrate with him in the city park. Mr. Meese believes that comparatively few of the couples whom he has joined have been put asunder in the divorce court. He frequently receives letters from un-



THE REV. W. L. MESE.

married women asking him to find them good husbands, and giving outlines of the kind preferred.

It Goes without Saying. Chicago News: Clara—One can't believe a word the men say any more. Maud—Why not? Clara—Well, there's Jack; he promised faithfully never to tell any one if I would permit him to kiss me just once, and in less than a minute he had repeated it.

I do not see why we should not be as just to an ant as to a human being. —Charles Kingsley

The Travis County Fair association has been organized. The initial fair will be held next month at Austin.

Lot With a costly Lien.

A mortgage of \$20,000.000 on a tiny town lot is rarely recorded in real estate annals. The city of San Jose, Cal., has within its limits a little patch of ground which has actually borne an incumbrance of these stupendous proportions. The story of this lot is the story of an unpaid note. Away back in 1851 David C. Vance, its owner, borrowed from Jackson Lewis the sum of \$1800 at the then current rate of interest of 8 per cent per month, to be computed monthly, security being the real estate and its improvements. The note is yet unpaid. One day Mr. Vance disappeared. He couldn't take the lot with him, so that small section of the earth has gone on eating its head off, as it were, ever since. The note and mortgage, after the manner of such things, made its way through the courts in proceedings and foreclosures, and in the next dozen years the \$1800 grew like Jack's beanstalk. A return of sale finally showed the total amount due the man to whom the note and mortgage had been assigned, Morris M. Wise, in round numbers, that included interest, costs and sheriff's fees, \$21,000.000.

Coxey Growing Wealthy.

"General" Jacob S. Coxey, who led the tramp army to Washington five years ago, has become a zinc mining magnate.

Last year he organized a company among some of his friends at Massillon, O., and took a lease on the Shual Mining company property, three miles south of Joplin. The company began operating last spring, and has just struck an immense run of lead ore ten feet thick.

It is taking out ore in great quantities, and Coxey's fortune is made.

Prof. Chas. F. Curt, A. M., Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., says: "We unhesitatingly attribute the recovery and continued good health of our little boy to TEETHINA. Upon these powders he seems to fatten and thrive." If not kept by druggist mail 25 cents to C. J. Moffett, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

Every man deliberately does things he can't afford.

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

It always makes a man mad if he has a son who is taller than he is.

Faultless Starch. Best and purest starch, gives stiffness and elasticity. No sticking, blistering or breaking. Every grocer sells it, nearly every body uses it. 10c a package.

Women are very dangerous to fool with, and men are worse.

Scrofula to Consumption.

Any one predisposed to Scrofula can never be healthy and vigorous. This taint in the blood naturally drifts into Consumption. Being such a deep-seated blood disease, Swift's Specific is the only known cure for Scrofula, because it is the only remedy which can reach the disease.

Scrofula appeared on the head of my little grandchild when only 18 months old. Shortly after breaking out it spread rapidly all over her body. The scales on the neck would peel off on the slightest touch, and the odor that would arise made the atmosphere of the room sickening and unbearable. The disease next attacked the eyes, and we feared she would lose her sight. Eminent physicians from the surrounding country were consulted, but could do nothing to relieve the little innocent, and gave it as their opinion that the case was hopeless and impossible to save the child's eyesight. It was then that we decided to try Swift's Specific. That medicine at once made a speedy and complete cure. She is now a young lady, and has never had a sign of the disease to return.

Scrofula is an obstinate blood disease, and is beyond the reach of the average blood medicine. Swift's Specific

S.S.S. For The Blood

is the only remedy equal to such deep-seated diseases; it goes down to the very foundation and forces out every taint. It is purely vegetable, and is the only blood remedy guaranteed to contain no mercury, potash or other mineral substance whatever. Books mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper

Ladies Plush Cape

Made of Sable seal plush, lined with serge and trimmed with fur. Each cape has a large collar, high, round, and wide, with a large, high, round collar, and a large, high, round collar. Length 30 inches.

Style "M" \$3.98

This is but one of the many beautiful low priced garments illustrated in our Fashion Catalogue containing over 100

Photo-Engravures of the latest styles in Ladies and Children's garments.

WRITE FOR A COPY MAILED FREE

BOSTON STORE, State and Madison Streets, Chicago, Ill.

BROWN'S IRON TONIC

For loss of appetite, lack of energy, depressed stomach or mental distress; it destroys the effect of malaria, restores healthy constitution and restores the health and vigor of youth. This celebrated tonic is a delightful medicinal and its effects upon the mental and physical system are both striking and lasting. 41.00 per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

DR. MOFFETT'S TEETHINA

TEETHING POWDERS



Alma Dighton, Regulates the Bowels and Makes Teething Easy. TEETHINA Relieves the Bowel Trouble of Children of Any Age and Costs Only 25 Cents. Ask Your Druggist for It, or Mail 25 cents to C. J. MOFFETT, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

CARTER'S INK

Too good and too cheap to be without it.

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 & \$3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.

Worth \$4 to \$5 compared with other makes. Endorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers. ALL LEATHERS, ALL STYLES. THE GENUINE W. L. DOUGLAS shoe and price stamped on bottom. Take no substitute. Cheap to buy good, large quantities of \$3 and \$3.50 shoes in the world. Your dealer should keep them—if not, we will send you a pair on receipt of price. Place a dollar order with us. Catalogue Free. W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.

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St. Edward's College,

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Conducted by the Congregation of the Holy Cross. The College is beautifully situated on the Heights, three miles south of Austin, in a healthy and picturesque locality. Every facility is offered for a thorough Classical or Commercial course with Modern Languages, Music, Shorthand, Typewriting, Drawing and Painting as optional studies, under special resident teachers. For Catalogue and further particulars address REV. JOHN T. BOLAND, C. S. C., President.

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DENTAL DEPARTMENT. Atlanta College of Physicians and Surgeons. Oldest College in State. Thirtieth Annual Session opens Oct. 2, closes April 1st. Those contemplating the study of Dentistry should write for catalogue. Address: DR. S. W. FOSTER, Dean, 62-63 Human Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. W. N. O. DALLAS, — NO. 30 — 1899

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to have their regular customers smoke

Old Virginia Cheroots

because they know that once a man starts smoking them he is "fixed," and that he will have no more trouble with him trying to satisfy him with different kinds of Five Cent cigars.

Two hundred million Old Virginia Cheroots smoked this year. Ask your own dealer. Price, 3 for 5 cents.

PLANTATION CHILL CURE is Guaranteed.

We will refund to him. Price, 50 cents. Sold by All Druggists.

IF IT FAILS Go to your merchant and get YOUR MONEY BACK

VAN VLEET-MANSFIELD DRUG CO., MEMPHIS, TENN.

PHANTOM SHIP

The Flying Dutchman.

—BY CAPTAIN MARRYAT.

CHAPTER XXIII.

"I have then seen him," said Philip, after he had lain down on the sofa in the cabin for some minutes to recover himself, while Amine bent over him. "I have at last seen him. Amine! Can you doubt now?"

"No, Philip, I have now no doubt," replied Amine, mournfully; "but take courage, Philip."

"For myself, I want not courage—but for you, Amine—you know that his appearance portends a mischief that will surely come."

"Let it come," replied Amine calmly; "I have long been prepared for it, and so have you."

"Yes, for myself, but not for you." "You have been wrecked often, and have been saved; then why should not I?"

"But the sufferings."

"Those suffer least who have most courage to bear up against them. I am but a woman, weak and frail in body, but I trust I have that within me which will not make you feel ashamed of Amine. No, Philip, you will have no wailing, no expression of despair from Amine's lips; if she can console you, she will; if she can assist you, she will; but come what may, if she cannot serve you, at least she will prove no burden to you."

"Your presence in misfortune would unnerve me, Amine."

"It shall not; it shall add to your resolution. Let fate do its worst."

"Depend upon it, Amine, that will be long."

"Be it so," replied Amine. "But, Philip, it were as well you showed yourself on deck; the men are frightened and your absence will be observed."

"You are right," said Philip; and rising and embracing her, he left the cabin.

Philip, on his return to the deck, found the crew of the vessel in great consternation. Krantz himself appeared bewildered—he had not forgotten the appearance of the Phantom ship off Desolation harbor, and the vessels following her to their destruction. This second appearance, more awful than the former, quite unmanned him; and when Philip came out of the cabin he was leaning in gloomy silence against the weather bulkhead.

"We shall never reach port again, sir," said he to Philip, as he came up to him.

"Silence! silence! The men may hear you."

"It matters not; they think the same," replied Krantz.

"But they are wrong," replied Philip, turning to the seamen. "My lady, that some disaster may happen to us after the appearance of this vessel is most probable; I have seen her before more than once, and disasters did then happen; but here I am, alive and well; therefore it does not prove that we cannot escape as I have before done. We must do our best and trust in heaven. The gale is breaking fast, and in a few hours we shall have fine weather. I have met this Phantom ship before, and care not how often I meet it again. Mr. Krantz, get up the spirits—the men have had hard work and must be fatigued."

The very prospect of obtaining liquor appeared to give courage to the men; they hastened to obey the order, and the quantity served out was sufficient to give courage to the most fearful and induce others to defy old Vanderdecken and his whole crew of imps. The next morning the weather was fine, the sea smooth and the Utrecht went gayly on her voyage.

Many days of gentle breezes and favorable winds, gradually wore off the panic occasioned by the supernatural appearance; and it not forgotten it was referred to either in jest or with indifference. They now had run through the Straits of Malacca, and entered the Polynesian archipelago. Philip's orders were to refresh and call for instructions at the small island of Boton, then in possession of the Dutch. They arrived there in safety, and after remaining two days, again called on their voyage, intending to make their passage between the Celebes and the island of Galago. The weather was still clear and the wind light; they proceeded cautiously, on account of the reefs and currents, and with a careful watch for the piratical vessels which have for centuries infested those seas; but they were not molested, and had gained well up among the islands to the north of Galago when it fell calm, and the vessel was borne to the eastward of it by the current. The calm lasted several days, and they could procure no anchorage; at last they found themselves among the cluster of islands near to the northern coast of New Guinea.

The anchor was dropped and the sails furled for the night; a drizzling rain came on, the weather was thick, and watches were stationed in every part of the ship, that they might not be surprised by the pirate crews, for the current ran past the ship at the rate of eight or nine miles per hour, and these vessels, if hid among the islands, might sweep down upon them unperceived.

It was 12 o'clock at night when Philip, who was in bed, was awakened by a shock; he thought it might be a pros running alongside, and he started from his bed and ran out. He found

Krantz, who had been awakened by the same cause, running up undressed. Another shock succeeded, and the ship careened to port. Philip then knew that the ship was on shore.

The thickness of the night prevented them from ascertaining where they were, but the lead was thrown over the side and they found that they were lying on shore on a sand-bank, with not more than fourteen feet of water on the deepest side, and that they were broadside on with a strong current pressing them further up on the bank; indeed, the current ran like a millrace, and each minute they were swept into shallow water.

On examination they found that the ship had dragged her anchor, which, with the cable, was still fast from the starboard bow, but this did not appear to prevent the vessel from being swept further up on the bank. It was supposed that the anchor had parted at the shank, and another anchor was let go.

Nothing more could be done till day-break, and impatiently did they wait till the next morning. As the sun rose the mist cleared away, and they discovered that they were on shore on a sand-bank, a small portion of which was above water, and round which the current ran with great impetuosity. About three miles from them was a cluster of small islands with cocoa trees growing on them, but with no appearance of inhabitants.

"I fear we have little chance," observed Krantz to Philip. "If we lighten the vessel the anchor may not hold, and we shall be swept further on, and it is impossible to lay out an anchor against the force of this current."

"At all events we must try; but I grant that our situation is anything but satisfactory. Send all the hands aft."

The men came aft, gloomy and dispirited.

"My lady," said Philip, "why are you disheartened?"

"We are doomed, sir; we knew it would be so."

"I thought it probable that the ship would be lost—I told you so—but the loss of the ship does not involve that of the ship's company—nay, it does not follow that the ship is to be lost, although she may be in great difficulty, as she is at present. What fear is there for us, my men? The water is smooth—we have plenty of time before us; we can make a raft and take to our boats; it never blows among these islands, and we have land close under our lee. Let us first try what we can do with the ship; if we fail, we must then take care of ourselves."

The men caught at the idea and went to work willingly; the water casks were started, the pumps set going, and everything that could be spared was thrown over to lighten the ship; but the anchor still dragged, from the strength of the current and bad holding ground, and Philip and Krantz perceived that they were swept further on the bank.

Night came on before they quitted their toil, and then a fresh breeze sprang up and created a swell, which occasioned the vessel to beat on the hard sand; thus did they continue until the next morning. At daylight the men resumed their labors, and the pumps were again manned to clear the vessel of the water which had been started, but after a time they pumped up sand. This told them that a plank had started, and that their labors were useless; the men left their work, but Philip again encouraged them, and pointed out that they could easily save themselves, and all that they had to do was to construct a raft which would hold provisions for them, and receive that portion of the crew who could not be taken into the boats.

After some repose the men again set to work; the topmasts were struck, the yards lowered down and the raft was commenced under the lee of the vessel, where the strong current was checked. Philip, recollecting his former disaster, took great pains in the construction of this raft, and aware that as the water and provisions were expended, there would be no occasion to tow so heavy a mass, he constructed it in two parts, which might easily be severed, and thus the boats would have less to tow, as soon as circumstances would enable them to part with one of them.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Night again terminated their labors, and the men retired to rest, the weather continuing fine, with very little wind. By noon the next day the raft was complete; water and provisions were safely stowed on board; a secure and dry place was fitted up for Amine in the center of one portion; spare ropes, sails and everything which could prove useful, in case of their being forced on shore, were put in. Muskets and ammunition were also provided, and everything was ready, when the men came aft and pointed out to Philip that there was plenty of money on board, which it was folly to leave, and that they wished to carry as much as they could away with them. As this intimation was given in a way that made it evident they intended it should be complied with, Philip did not refuse; but resolved in his own mind that when they arrived at a place where he could exercise his authority,

the money should be reclaimed by the company to whom it belonged. The men went down below, and while Philip was making arrangements with Amine, handed the casks of dollars out of the hold, broke them open and helped themselves—quarrelling with each other for the first possession as each cask was opened. At last every man had obtained as much as he could carry, and had placed his spoil on the raft to which he had been appointed. All was now ready—Amine was lowered down and took her station; the boats took in tow the raft, which was cast off from the vessel, and away they went with the current, pulling with all their strength to avoid being stranded upon that part of the sandbank which appeared above the water. This was the great danger which they had to encounter, and which they very narrowly escaped.

They numbered eighty-six souls in all; in the boats there were thirty-two; the rest were on the raft, which, being well built and full of timber, floated high out of the water, now that the sea was so smooth. It had been agreed upon by Philip and Krantz that one of them should remain on the raft and the other in one of the boats; but at the time the raft quitted the ship they were both on the raft, as they wished to consult, as soon as they discovered the direction of the current, which would be the most advisable course for them to pursue. It appeared that as soon as the current had passed the bank it took a more southerly direction toward New Guinea. It was then debated between them whether they should or should not land on that island, the natives of which were known to be pusillanimous yet treacherous. A long debate ensued, which ended, however, in their resolving not to decide as yet, but wait and see what might occur. In the meantime the boats pulled to the westward, while the current set them fast down in a southerly direction.

Night came on and the boats dropped the grapnels with which they had been provided, and Philip was glad to find that the current was not near so strong and the grapnels held both boats and raft. Covering themselves up with the spare sails with which they had provided themselves and setting a watch, the tired seamen were soon fast asleep.

"Had I not better remain in one of the boats?" observed Krantz. "Suppose, to save themselves, the boats were to leave the raft."

"I have thought of that," replied Philip, "and have therefore not allowed any provisions or water in the boats; they will not leave us for that reason."

"True; I had forgotten that." Krantz remained on watch, and Philip retired to the repose which he so much needed. Amine met him with open arms.

"I have no fear, Philip," said she; "I rather like this wild, adventurous change. We will go on shore and build our hut beneath the cocoa trees and I shall recline when the day comes which brings succor and releases us from our desert life. What do I require but you?"

"We are in the hands of One above, dear, who will set with us as He pleases. We have to be thankful that it is no worse," replied Philip. "But now to rest, for I shall soon be obliged to watch."

(To be continued.)

KAFFIR'S ANTIDOTE.

Which Made Serpent's Venom Harmless.

A road party, comprising the usual gang of from fifty to sixty Kaffirs, was employed, says a writer in the London Spectator, on the construction of a road in the Tugela valley, Natal, about thirty or more years ago. In the course of their work they came upon a huge stone which it was necessary to remove, but beneath it was the home of a large black mamba, well known to the neighboring inhabitants as being old and, therefore, very venomous.

The mamba is the most deadly of the South African snakes, and the superintendents anticipated some trouble over that rock. He offered a bribe for the snake's skin, and the gang "wow'd" and sat down to "bema ge" (take snuff). But a slim youth countered forward and, amid the jeers and protestations of the rest, declared himself equal to the task. He took from his neck what looked like a bit of shriveled stick, chewed it, swallowed some of it, spat out the rest on his hands and proceeded to rub his glittering brown body and limbs all over. Then taking up his stick and chanting a song of defiance he advanced with great confidence and swagger to the boulder. There he roused up the mamba, which, in great fury at being disturbed, bit him in the hip. The boy took no notice of the bite, but broke the snake's back with his stick and, bringing it to his master, asked for his reward, obtaining which he went back to his work, and the bite of the reptile had no effect upon him whatever. No bribe, not even that of a cow (better than any gold in the eyes of a Kaffir) would induce the native to disclose the secret of his antidote, which, he said, had been handed down in his family for generations. The snake was a very long one, and so old that it had a mane. It is a well-known fact that certain of the Zulus have antidotes for the more deadly snake poisons, which they preserve as a secret within their own families.

In Dice Distress.

Wearily Wetkine—"I ain't had nothin' to eat for two days—"

"Victim—"You told me that very same story just a week ago." "Oh, then, surely you would help a pore bloke 'at ain't had nothin' to eat for nine days."—Answers.

To Destroy Cotton Weevil.

Edna, Tex., Sept. 5.—At last a machine and remedy for destroying the pestiferous cotton weevil has been discovered, and Mon. F. L. Richter of Cuero is the fortunate inventor and discoverer. Hearing of the remarkable success of Mr. Richter's experiments, Mr. H. N. Burditt, a cotton planter of Bulah, visited Cuero for the purpose of investigating and satisfying himself of the accuracy and success of the reported experiments, and here is what he says:

"I visited and inspected Mr. Richter's field of eighteen acres on which the poison has been applied, and Mr. Richter already has a bale per acre made and will get a quarter of a bale per acre more. I could not, after close inspection, find any weevils or signs of weevils in this field. Immediately adjoining this field is another field, about eight acres, owned by a negro, which had not been poisoned, and will not yield over one-half a bale per acre. The two fields were planted and cultivated alike, but in the last named field weevils are to be found. The remedy properly applied with this machine destroys the weevil, the boll worm, leaf worm, and all other insects, and only costs 3 cents per acre for each application. So thoroughly convinced am I of the success of the remedy that I invited Mr. Richter to come and treat my field, and in a week or more I can speak more decidedly in regard to the experiment."

Mr. Richter is a tenant and so far has not been able to get his machine placed upon the market.

Fever Situation.

Austin, Tex., Sept. 5.—There seems to be some confusion as to the number of cases of yellow fever in New Orleans. The dispatches from there state that there are no cases, the two patients having died.

This does not appear to be consistent for the reason that Dr. Souchon's telegram reported two cases, one of which died and a telegram received at 10 o'clock Saturday stated that there was a mild case, and at 4 o'clock in the evening a telegram was received saying that the patient was dead and that the autopsy was positive.

The telegram did not say what patient had died, but gave the inference that it was the "mild" case reported in the morning. Medical men say that if the case was mild in the morning it would have been impossible for death to have resulted, an autopsy performed and reports reach here by 4 o'clock of the same afternoon, and that therefore the second death must have been the case reported with the first death and that the mild case reported Saturday is still confined.

The first reports were received from quarantine inspectors yesterday morning. The only one of interest was from the inspector at the Southern Pacific Sabine river crossing, saying the mail agents, Pullman conductors and porters were transferred at New Iberia, the Houston men returning to Houston and the New Orleans men returning to New Orleans, and that there is one passenger at the station who will go to Lake Charles and stay out the ten days' detention.

New Orleans merchants are exceedingly anxious to open the quarantine as to freight, as will be seen from the following message received by Dr. Blunt from there:

"In accordance with promise you made to me in June please come to New Orleans immediately to judge of our health situation for yourself."

JOSEPH KOHN.

"Chairman health committee board of trade."

The Humphrey Lynching.

Athens, Tex., Sept. 5.—District court was called promptly at 10 o'clock yesterday. The list of grand jurors was called and Judge Lipscomb ordered the sheriff to bring out the men charged with the Humphries lynching to make challenges, if they objected to any one on the grand jury.

Counsel for defense stated that it was not necessary to bring the prisoners out, as no challenges would be made.

Judge Lipscomb then administered the oath, delivered his charge in an impressive tone, and every word was listened to with unabated attention by the great crowd that had assembled in the courthouse.

Walter Wellman, the leader of the polar expedition that bears his name, has arrived at Hull, Eng., from Norway. He says the expedition would have been successful had his accident not happened. This, he says, stopped further progress for the present, at least.

Seriously Hurt.

Hillboro, Tex., Sept. 5.—Yesterday afternoon Sam Jordan, a lad of 13, was returning home on his wheel he was run over by a country wagon. As the child was knocked senseless, he cannot tell who it was that ran over him. Yesterday was horse day here and it is thought some one returning home ran over him. The child is seriously injured internally about the head and shoulders and little hope is entertained for his recovery.

Yellow Fever Situation.

Houston, Tex., Sept. 4.—Dr. Blunt, state health officer has taken the "look-out" chair in the Houston lighthouse to watch the various inlets through which yellow fever might possibly be brought into the state. And he is watching them to see that yellow fever does not get into the towns or cities of the state. Yesterday afternoon at the Lawler he stated in reply to questions that he did not think that Texas was in any danger through importation of the fever. He further said: "I got a telegram from Dr. Souchon of New Orleans, and he said that he had no new cases. That is entirely trustworthy, but that does not tell that they may not have a new case at any moment. In fact I have known it to be the case there that about three weeks after the discovery of the first case several cases appeared about the same time, soon to be followed by an epidemic. Such was the case in Franklin, La., year before last. The truth is you can't tell anything about what yellow fever will do."

"I think they must have two cases besides the two deaths that have occurred there. These cases don't amount to much in themselves and they can be very effectually isolated. Those who died must have been sick some time. And how do you know how many people were exposed to it during the illness of these two cases? Dr. Souchon, through a telegram yesterday, asked me to come over there. I answered him that I could not come over for a week, or maybe two weeks."

"The restrictions by quarantining already on will remain on. Through freights and passengers properly certified to can continue to come through New Orleans. Should the fever get worse there the restrictions will be greater and I apprehend that through freight will begin to change its route so as to avoid the risk of its being stopped."

"I shall certainly try to avoid working a hardship on anybody or any section. I feel that Texas will be safe under the present regulations."

"I shall remain here two or three days and more if necessary."

"The mails can come right along, under the observance of regulations about thorough fumigation."

Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 4.—A Key West special says: Much of the excitement which so naturally followed the announcement that yellow fever had broken out here has subsided, due largely to the fact that the type of the disease seems to me quite mild. The announcement yesterday that an epidemic had been declared did not add greatly to the alarm. Every precaution is being made to confine the disease to Key West. Two tugs have been employed to patrol the harbor, and no vessel is allowed to leave port without the proper certificate. Dr. Porter, state health officer, arrived on the Mascot yesterday, and is busy ascertaining the situation. The steamer Lampasas sailed for New York carrying nearly 100 passengers, mostly unacclimated persons who have been encouraged to leave.

Up to date thirty cases have been reported, with but three deaths.

Hardeman County Fair.

Quannah, Tex., Sept. 4.—The Hardeman County Fair and Reunion closed its fourth annual meeting here Friday. The entertainment was a success from start to finish, no accidents or confusion occurring during the four days of the best racing and cowboy show ever witnessed, excepting the Dallas Fair, in Texas. There were twenty-one entries in the roping contest, which was very daring and unusually good.

Not for Sale Yet.

Austin, Tex., Sept. 4.—As yet the land commissioner has not put on the market the 1,200,000 acres of land recovered from railroads and other corporations. In the meantime, applications continue to pour in to lease this land and also to purchase. Mr. Rogan is determined not to put this land on the market until he has investigated its value and classify it accordingly. There are three contending parties after this land, namely the large cattleman who leases 100 sections (\$4,000 acres) or more, the small ranchman who wants only twenty sections, and the actual settler who wants it for farming but applies to purchase as "dry grazing" land instead of agricultural, which commands a higher price. The land commissioner is also considering the merits of the arguments of the three contending factions, who have filed their views with him.

This land is located along the line of the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio railway, mostly in Brewster and Presidio counties.

Iron Industry.

Jefferson, Tex., Sept. 4.—Mr. A. P. Gaines, general manager for the Jefferson Iron company, has started sixty men cleaning and repairing the furnace. He is also grading the yards preparatory to building thirty ovens to make the coal. These ovens are built of brick and will hold sixty to eighty tons of coals of wood each. There will be a demand soon for brickmakers and brickmasons. The former operators of the furnace burnt their coal in the woods, where the timber was cut.

Lost in a Marsh.

Orange, Tex., Sept. 1.—Henry Martin, a man 55 years old, a devout spiritualist, an itinerant photographer, and who always carried with him a divining rod, recently made examinations at the shell banks near the mouth of the Sabins river, and later along the head of Sabine lake in search of Lafitte's legendary treasure.

On the 2nd day of this month he left a fisherman's hut not far from Old river cove, to go to a farm house about six miles north, taking only his divining rod and enough provisions for a single day, saying he would go through the marsh and examine several shell mounds to be found there. The marsh came through which his course led is eight to ten feet high, and once twenty feet from the edge nothing local can be seen that might be used as a bearing, and the sun is the only object by which to direct one's course when it is visible. The reeds grow as close to gether as the hair on a man's head, and the heat must have been intense while Martin was in there.

He never reached the house he started for nor has he been heard of at any other point. He was a photographer and left his instrument, a tent and clothing behind. He had been here a intervals for several years, was a little eccentric, but energetic, though by no means a strong man, and the inference of those familiar with the danger attending such a trip, is that he got lost in the tall cane and perished. He claimed to have a sister living in Chicago.

R. C. Rumsey was opening out a dry kiln at the Lucher-Moore Lumber company's mill yesterday afternoon when one of the immense doors, weighing 300 pounds, fell upon him, forcing him to the floor painfully if not dangerously wounding him. His most serious injuries are internal and their exact character cannot yet be determined.

At a meeting of the city school board yesterday afternoon an order was passed deferring the opening of public schools until Monday, Sept. 18. They were to have started on Sept. 4, but on account of the prevalence of scarlet fever the board of health recommended the delay.

Thirty-Third Infantry.

San Antonio, Tex., Sept. 1.—Capt. John F. Green, who was recently appointed a first lieutenant, was yesterday transferred to the thirty-third infantry with the rank of captain.

Dr. Fred Hadra, late of the fifth infantry in charge of the yellow fever camp at Santiago, has returned to San Antonio and reported at once to Col. Hare of the thirty-third infantry, to which he is assigned as assistant surgeon with the rank of captain.

Col. Hare yesterday received instructions to take the thirty surplus men of his regiment to Manila and there transfer them to the thirty-sixth regiment which Gen. Otis is recruiting.

Remanded to Jail.

Sherman, Tex., Sept. 1.—Arthur and John Bates, two colored youths, were jailed Wednesday evening on warrants out of Justice Barker's court, charging them with the burglary of the residence of Mrs. C. O. Riley. John Bates, while under warning stated that he entered the house, but that his brother, Arthur Bates, knew nothing of it and was not present. Arthur Bates was released and John, waiving the right of a preliminary hearing, was remanded to jail.

The transport Newport has arrived at Manila.

Fears of Foul Play.

Bonham, Tex., Sept. 1.—The sudden disappearance of Neil Rogers, a resident of Dodd City, in this county, is a mystery to every one so far. Rogers came to this city Wednesday to do some trading and he was here nearly the whole day, and started home about 5:30 in the afternoon, riding in a buggy. He has never been seen or heard of since. His horse came home yesterday morning without the buggy or harness and his friends at once feared that something had happened to him and left on the way to this city to ascertain his whereabouts. When they reached Bois d'Arc bottom, about half way between Dodd City and Bonham, they found his buggy, together with the harness, but there was no trace of the driver. They came on to this city and reported the mysterious state of affairs to officers and the case is being investigated. Some are of the opinion that he was the victim of foul play, but that fact has not been proven.

Terrific Rain Storm.

Waco, Tex., Sept. 1.—A terrific rain storm accompanied by thunder and lightning passed over the city yesterday afternoon. The rain came down in torrents, flooding the streets and doing considerable damage to the conduits which are being put down by the telephone companies. Lightning struck in several places in the city but no report of damage has been made. For a few minutes there was a considerable fall of great hailstones.

TO ARREST YAQUIS

Troops Meet a Band of Eighty and Have a Fight.

ONE SOLDIER WAS KILLED.

Communications from the Outside World. Crt. 02.—The Yaquis burned a mile of Telegraph Poles.

Hermosillo, Mex., Sept. 1.—A company of volunteers went out from here yesterday morning to Pitaya to join Col. Pienzo's command and arrest the Yaquis who had destroyed the telegraph lines to Potam. The troops met a band of eighty Yaquis and a short fight occurred in which one soldier was killed and the Mexicans routed. Potam and Torrin, Gen. Torres' headquarters, have been entirely cut off from communication with the outside world for the last five days, the Yaquis having burned a mile of telegraph poles.

Volunteers continue to arrive daily in columns of 100 or more, and a heavily guarded pack train of mules is kept busy conveying new guns and ammunition from the launches at Medano to Torin. Many natives who occupy huts near the edge of the town have become so alarmed that they carry their beds in near the heart of the pueblo to spend the night.

Gen. Luis Torres has suspended hostilities until October, when colder weather will have set in and the troops will be better able to take care of themselves. By that time there will be 3000 more soldiers in the field.

To Develop Coal Fields.

New York, Sept. 1.—Former Senator J. M. Preller, who has been several weeks endeavoring to interest eastern capitalists in the development of some 90,000 acres of coal lands in the southwestern part of Palo Pinto county, left for Texas yesterday. He said he was well satisfied with the results of his trip and that he was confident that the property, which he regards as very valuable, will soon be developed and become as important a property as that which has been developed at Thurber. What Senator Preller has been particularly anxious to arrange for is the construction of a railroad from some point on the Waco and Albany to the mines, which would give the output of the property a market in a section of Texas in which coal at present is expensive, both for railroads and industrial enterprises. He says the coal fields which his people are trying to develop will at first furnish an output of forty cars of coal a day and eventually a much greater amount than that.

Volunteers Arriving.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 1.—At 9 o'clock yesterday morning the 1338 officers and men of the Idaho, first North Dakota and first Wyoming regiments of volunteer infantry and a battalion of the Wyoming light artillery who arrived yesterday from Manila, disembarked from the transport Grant at the Polson street wharf and marched to the Presidio, where they will remain in camp until mustered out of service. The reception accorded the returning volunteers was hearty and noisy.

W. A. McKeener was overcome by heat at Palmer while picking cotton.

Transports Sailed.

Washington, Sept. 1.—Gen. Otis yesterday informed the war department of the departure from Manila of the transport Para, in the following dispatch:

"Para sailed to-day, 14 officers, 41 enlisted, 234 discharged men, 6 civilians."

Another dispatch from Gen. Otis gives the dates of the sailing of the transports now at Manila and which will bring all the state volunteers in the Philippines to this country. The cable says:

"Tartar sails Sept. 3; Pennsylvania Sept. 5; Newport and Ohio Sept. 7."

The state volunteers remaining in the Philippines in the order in which they left San Francisco for Manila are First Washington, twentieth Kansas, third Tennessee, fifty-first Iowa, troop of Nevada cavalry, first Wyoming battery.

It is the policy of the war department to have the troops return in the order in which they went, and these volunteers probably will come on the ships above named in the same order.

Big Lumber Deal.

Kansas City, Sept. 1.—An order for \$500,000,000 feet of southern yellow pine, the largest single sale in the history of the lumber trade for use in the construction of Cecil Rhodes' proposed Capt to Cairo road in Africa, is said to have been consummated. According to the Star, lumber dealers and railway officials interested understand that negotiations are ended and that twenty million several Texas and Louisiana railroads are under contract to fill the order.

Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

Washington, Sept. 1.—Regarding the report that the governments of Nicaragua and Honduras have formed a secret alliance against Costa Rica, and that arms are being bought in Europe and the United States with a view to the overthrow of the existing government, Minister Correa of Nicaragua, yesterday authorized the following statement:

"The governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica never have been on better terms than they are at present. There is a perfect understanding between them, and it is of the friendliest character. As to the reported alliance between Honduras and Nicaragua, there has been an alliance de facto for many years past. They are very good friends and they have no need for any formal treaty alliance beyond the de facto understanding, which has long existed. If President Zelaya has held and also to the tour President Sierra is undoubtedly due to long continued personal acquaintance between them and also to the tour President Sierra has been making to points in Honduras near the Nicaraguan boundary. The statement that there is any joint purpose to wrest from Costa Rica the province of Guanacaste is of course without foundation, as that province was given by Nicaragua to Costa Rica over forty years ago when they celebrated the treaty fixing the boundary line, and since then there has never been the slightest dispute between the two countries as to that province."

"It is undoubtedly true that Nicaragua has sent money to Europe because she is making many purchases there, but nothing in the way of arms. And as to sending \$25,000 to New York for arms, much more than that has been sent to New York, but it is to buy Nicaragua's telegraph and telephone lines and for mail equipments. We are not thinking of war, but are anxious for that peace which will assist in developing the rich resources of the country."

Chinese Trading Company.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 1.—The project of certain moneyed men to organize a Chinese trading company to control the trade of China has excited much comment among the commercial people of this city, some of whom give the scheme formed by Ho Yow, the Chinese consul general, their unqualified approval.

A move has been made to organize the company, which it is understood is liberally backed by the Chinese government. In brief the proposition is that if a company is formed having a capital of \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 it can secure from the Chinese government about every trading, contracting and commercial concession it sees fit to ask for.

To prevent total annihilation as a nation, the kingdom is obliged to secure a commercial alliance with some other strong nation and the only friendly government has proved to be the United States.

The Manufacturers and Producers' association has appointed its president, A. S. Barbaro, to act in the matter and at a meeting of capitalists and business men it has been decided to prepare an address to be sent to every commercial body in the union setting forth the advantages of accepting the offer made virtually by the Chinese government.

There have been over eighty applications for Confederate pensions in Grayson county.

The city of El Paso has put in the Gamewell fire alarm system.

The Olympia Sailed.

Villefranche, France, Sept. 1.—Admiral Dewey remained on board the Olympia yesterday morning.

In the brilliant sunshine and with a fresh breeze blowing, the preparations for sailing commenced at 3:15 p. m., and when the launches were hauled up, interested crowds on the shore watched the preparations and admired the activity of the crew.

At 3:30 the mail orderly left the quay with the latest mails, the anchors were hauled and at 4 o'clock sharp the cruiser sailed out of the harbor for Gibraltar.

The admiral says he is in perfect health. He expects to stay at Gibraltar until Sept. 13. He expressed pleasure previous to his departure at his stay here and dreads his countrymen's reception. The admiral's visit here was the most interesting in the history of the harbor.

Two more deaths have been reported at Orpoto from the bubonic plague.

The Dreyfus Trial.

Remos, Sept. 1.—When the court-martial of Capt. Dreyfus was resumed this morning Maj. Dubreuil took the stand. On Aug. 23 Maj. Dubreuil told a story of Dreyfus meeting a German attaché at the house of one Bodson. The cross-examination of Dubreuil reflected severely on his reputation and to-day he produced documents to prove that he was an honorable man. A witness then deposed to seeing Dreyfus at the German maneuvers in Alsace.

M'LEAN NOMINATED

Selected by the Democrats of Ohio for Governor.

EXCITING SCENES WITNESSED

He Was Nominated on the First Ballot and Was Given an Ovation by His Friends On Entering the Hall.

Zanesville, O., Aug. 31.—Memorial hall was packed when Hon. W. B. Thomas, chairman of the Democratic state committee, yesterday called the state convention to order.

In the opening prayer Rev. L. F. Kearney, Catholic, prayed most earnestly for the deliverance of the Philippines from "the brute force" now being inflicted upon them. The prayer was so radical and forcible throughout that it brought forth rounds of most vociferous applause.

Judge W. P. Mooney, temporary chairman of the convention, was then introduced and was received with a great ovation.

After the adoption of the rules the reports on credentials were presented.

The minority report related only to the Cuyahoga county and recommended the seating of the Wilson delegation instead of the Salem McKay delegates.

The most bitter speeches were made on both sides, with yells from the gallery at times about lars.

A motion to lay the minority report on the table was lost.

On motion to substitute the minority report for the majority report resulted 341 yeas, 389 nays. The result of this ballot caused quite a stir, as it was the first open test of strength. Some McLean men voted "yea," although his managers were trying to line up all of their men against the minority report. All of the field against McLean voted in the affirmative.

The call of counties for nomination of governor brought out the names of ex-Mayor James A. Rice, Gen. Isaac R. Sherwood, of Toledo, Col. James Kilbourne of Columbus, Hon. Charles N. Haskell of Ottawa, James E. Seaward of Mansfield and John B. McLean of Cincinnati. When Dr. James A. Norton, member of congress from the Tiffin district arose to present the name of Mr. McLean, there was a great demonstration, which was met by biases.

Dr. Norton replied to both demonstrations and especially to "the threats and abuse" in the preceding speech of Gen. Warner, who presented the name of Col. Kilbourne in a most vigorous speech.

McLean was nominated on the first ballot by the following vote:

McLean 403 1-2, Kilbourne 227, Haskell 55, Rice 29 1-2, Sherwood 27, Seaward 25 and Lentz 6.

There was such a demonstration toward the close of the ballot that the secretary had great difficulty in making himself heard. He had announced the vote of only the two leading candidates when a motion was made and carried to make the nomination unanimous. The convention then took a recess until 4 p. m.

On reassembling every possible effort was made to nominate Col. James Kilbourne for lieutenant governor, but after a dozen close personal friends had withdrawn his name and declared that Col. Kilbourne would decline, this effort was abandoned.

Mr. McLean was given a rousing ovation when he entered the hall during these proceedings.

Car Blown Up.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 31.—A combination car on the Wilson avenue line was blown up by a powerful explosive between Scoville and Quincy streets last night at 9:30. There were six passengers on board, five of whom sustained broken legs. The other passengers and the crew of the car escaped without injury. The explosion came with such force that it lifted the car entirely off the track, destroying the trucks and demolishing the flooring. The car fell again on the tracks and in such a way as to imprison the injured and now frantic passengers. They were rescued by the crew of the car. The report of the explosion was heard on the public square, three miles from the scene. The injured are: Mrs. L. Schroeder, left leg broken; Miss Schroeder, left leg broken; E. P. Schultz, right leg broken; Mrs. E. P. Schultz, right knee broken; unknown man who was taken away in a carriage had his leg broken. There is no clue to the perpetrators of the outrage.

Charged With Whittapping.

Tampa, Fla., Aug. 31.—George E. Durham, Bart Smith, John Webb, Gary Smith, Horace Tupper, Harry Horse and Madison Barber, who were arrested Saturday night on warrants charging them with whittapping Postmaster Crum, were yesterday released on bonds ranging from \$1000 to \$2000. A preliminary hearing will be held at Peck next Monday. Postmaster Crum, who was so badly beaten, is improving.

Many Lives Were Lost.

Washington, Aug. 31.—Correspondence from San Juan de Porto Rico, under date of Aug. 17, says: A majority of the larger towns and cities of Porto Rico in the path of the great hurricane have been heard from, and the reports show that the ruin, devastation and loss of life occasioned by wind and water are much greater than at first supposed.

Maj. John Clem, chief quartermaster of the department, who has visited a number of the stricken cities, estimates that at least 1500 people have been killed by falling houses and flying timbers, or drowned, and that 3000 have been injured.

At Ponce 250 bodies have been buried, and it is certain that the complete list is and around the city will aggregate 400.

In Arecibo 300 bodies have been recovered, and 700 persons are missing. It is thought that several hundred bodies were swept out to sea.

Reports from the towns made by post commanders to the adjutant general of the department are as follows: Humacao, 89 dead and 300 wounded. Cayey, 34 dead and the town entirely destroyed.

Albionito, 23 dead.

Yabucoa, best estimate obtainable places the number of dead at 175. The town contained a population of only 2500, and not a house or wall is left standing.

Arroyo, all houses were blown down by the hurricane, and a few hours later the town was flooded with water to a depth of ten feet. Sixteen people were known to have been drowned, and it is probable that many others perished.

Guayama, all buildings, with the exception of the great cathedral, were unroofed and otherwise damaged; 50 people were killed.

Juana Diaz, five drowned.

Naguabo, town supposed to have been entirely destroyed.

Jayua, half the town swept away by the river Mamecas; thirty reported dead.

Other towns in the path of the hurricane, from which incomplete reports by native carriers have been received, and at which loss of life has occurred, are: Pas Piedras, Juncos, Trujillo, Alto, Baja, Yaabella, Manabo, Quebradillas, Lares, Hatillo, Ciales, Yauco, Guanica, Patillas, Utuado, Adjuntas.

The towns of Bayamo and Caguas, in the district of San Juan, suffered greatly. Four deaths occurred at Caguas. The large towns of Mayaguez, Camuy and Aguadilla, on the west coast, and Pajado, on the east, suffered very little from the hurricane.

The property loss on the island will amount to many millions of dollars. The coffee and orange crops have been entirely ruined, and all other crops have suffered greatly.

In many of the towns and villages all food supplies have been exhausted, and despite the fact that the governor general and post commanders are doing all in their power to supply food, it is very probable that many deaths from starvation will occur.

Census Advertising Scheme.

Washington, Aug. 31.—Census bureau officials have discovered that advertisements are being printed and cried to the effect that 50,000 census enumerators are wanted, without examination, and that full particulars could be had by forwarding money to the address given. The scheme is denounced by Director Merriam, and steps will be taken to stop the circulation of advertisements, which are likely to impose upon the credulous.

President's Proclamation.

Havana, Aug. 31.—Gov. Gen. Brooks has received the following proclamation from the president:

Executive Mansion, Aug. 17.—To the people of Cuba: The disorganized condition of your island, resulting from the war, and the absence of any generally recognized authority aside from the temporary military control of the United States, have made it necessary that the United States should follow the restoration of order and peaceful industry by giving its assistance and supervision to the successive steps by which you will proceed to the establishment of an effective system of self-government. As a preliminary step in the performance of this duty, I have directed that a census of the people of Cuba be taken, and have appointed competent and disinterested citizens of Cuba as enumerators and supervisors. It is important for the proper arrangement of your new government that the information sought shall be fully and accurately given, and I request that by every means in your power you aid the officers appointed in the performance of their duties.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

To Build a Levee.

Pine Bluff, Ark., Aug. 31.—A firm in this city yesterday secured a \$25,000 contract from the St. Francis levee district to aid in the construction of a levee along the Mississippi river, in Crittenden county. They will employ fifty teams and wagons and seventy-five laborers, and will commence operations next week. Clarkson, on the line of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf road, will be nearest the base of their operations.

PASTURE AND FARM.

Brown county reports plenty of corn and hay.

Jones county's corn crop is said to be immense.

Dry grass causes fear of prairie fires in many counties.

Rice harvesting is under full headway in Jefferson county.

Dangerfield has organized a fruit and vegetable growers' association.

The drouth badly injured apples in the vicinity of Decison.

The National Farmers' congress meets at Boston, Mass., Oct. 3.

Mexican June corn is standing the drouth well in Midland county.

F. O. Perry purchased ten horses for the government in Russell county.

One farmer near Rush Springs, I. T., lost eighteen out of thirty head of cattle.

It is stated that in one Texas county cotton has shed everything except the mortgages on it.

James Peppers, the well known Kimble county stockman, sold 100 steers and up for \$2700.

Col. W. L. Block of McKavett bought from L. Moore of Mountain Home 1000 goats at \$1.58.

Three watermelons, weighing respectively 82, 77 and 72 pounds, were taken to Vernon.

Ponkey county farmers have about finished harvesting their hay. Millet turned out excellent.

Payne & Johnson of San Angelo sold to Frank Russell a registered Hereford bull calf for \$150.

Strong competition among buyers, forced cotton seed at Kerens, Navarro county, up to \$9.75 per ton.

Gins at Corsicana are daily visited by persons anxious to see the ginning of round lap cotton bales.

Fatal effects of blackleg are reported from portions of the Indian Territory, particularly among the calves.

Interest in Angora goat raising is increasing in the west and southwest portions of the Lone Star state.

The sixteenth annual fair at the Guadalupe Stock and Fair association will be held at Seguin Oct. 19, 20 and 21.

Commissioner Holmes of the United States agricultural department is in the state looking after cotton prospects.

Childress county farmers have put up this season the largest crop of forage and bread stuff ever raised in that county.

The Leon county Fruit and Vegetable Growers' association is making preparations to plant several hundred acres next year.

One hundred and eight degrees was more than many hogs near Rush Springs, I. T., could stand, and many fatalities have occurred.

A Little Rock statistician estimates that Arkansas' cotton crop on the uplands is damaged by the drouth 50 per cent and on the bottom lands 30 per cent.

James McKane of Kaufman county has closed a contract with a Terrell firm to deliver them 4000 bushels of Irish potatoes that have been raised by him this season.

Joe James has purchased the entire stock of cattle owned by Cyrus James, the C. J. brand, at \$20 per head, calves not counted. The cattle are near Carlsbad, N. M.

A number of Brazos county farmers will plant alfalfa next year. P. E. Munny, a farmer of that county, has secured satisfactory results and will increase his acreage.

Despite dry weather a Bonham lady is successfully growing two eucalyptus and one pepper tree from California, a royal poinciana from Florida and a cape jasmine from south Texas.

Four thousand cattle belonging to Swift & Co. broke away from the cowboys near El Reno, O. T., on the Looking Glass pasture. They ran into a canyon, piling on each other, and fifty were killed.

It is stated that all the irrigated farms and gardens in the vicinity of Waco are looking fresh and vigorous. The gardeners are selling fresh lettuce, pears, beans, tomatoes and green corn at fair prices, with a ready sale. A soaking rain descended on Guthrie, O. T., on the 24th ult., and the thermometer fell twenty degrees.

The law which transfers to the Texas state school fund the 1,200,000 acres of land recovered from the railroad companies has gone into effect, but as it has not been classified Commissioner Reagan will sell it at the former prices until Dec. 1 next.

Cattlemen of the Pecos valley and other ranges in New Mexico are advocating a lease law. They claim that it will not only benefit the territory in a financial way, but will also be an inducement to the cattlemen to make improvements.

Graham & Son of Kentucky, who possess a large ranch in the Panhandle, are said to be negotiating for the celebrated Chisum ranch, north of Carlsbad, N. M. This has the reputation of being one of the finest ranch properties in the Union.

Work of the Storm.

Waco, Tex., Sept. 2.—The storm which passed over this city Thursday afternoon did considerable damage to the south and west for twenty miles. In the vicinity of Hewitt, about eight miles distant, a terrific fall of hail literally stripped patches and fields of cotton of its leaves, limbs, squares, bolls and blooms. There is a number of stalks of cotton at the Provident National bank, which were brought to the city by Mr. Watt, which show to some extent the damage done to the growing plant.

After passing over the city the storm increased in violence until it became a hurricane. The first damage done was two houses blown off their blocks two miles outside the city limits. One was occupied by Mr. Jim Moore, but unfortunately, his family were absent, and escaped injury, but nearly everything in the house was broken. Two families, Williams brothers, occupied the next house, and they, too, miraculously escaped. From there on toward the northwest the hail began to fall and cotton fields in the path are almost ruined. Several houses were struck by lightning near Lorena. The barn of Mr. Sam Oliver was burned, with 1200 bales of hay. The casualties at Hewitt are about as follows: W. D. Chapman's barn destroyed by lightning; the residences of Dr. B. A. Phillips, W. E. Cooper, John Richey and Ben Cooksey blown from their blocks; the top of John Burroughs' barn blown into a neighbor's field; an unoccupied house blown several feet away; Smith & Sneed's general merchandise store damaged by wind and water; Charles Evans' new house, not completed, demolished; Mrs. Sleeper's barn blown to pieces.

Some teamsters coming to the city tell their experiences with the storm. Mr. Emmet Norman of Moody was caught near Hewitt and his heavy freight wagon, drawn by four mules, was overturned. He says his life was saved by holding the spring seat over his head while the hail beat down upon him. His mules fared very badly, as their backs plainly show the effects of the hail. Mr. Pryor of Moody was near Mr. Norman, and his wagon, too, was blown over. He was wrapped up in the wagon sheet, and says that kept him from freezing to death. A young man who was with Mr. Pryor says he kept the hail from beating him to death. All these gentlemen, with others who were in the hailstorm, say it was blocks of ice that came down upon them. As a proof of their statements, very large and irregular hailstones were found in their wagons after they arrived in the city. The men say they almost froze while working in righting the wagons which had been turned over.

A Mr. Beard, who came in Thursday night from Lorena, fourteen miles distant, says when he struck the country where the hail had passed through he thought he would freeze.

Officers Installed.

Fort Worth, Tex., Sept. 2.—At the Masonic lodge room last night the officers recently selected at the annual election of Tarrant chapter No. 5, Order of the Eastern Star, were installed. The following are the elective officers for the ensuing year: M. H. Keller, worthy patron; Mrs. R. F. Grabe, assistant patron; Mrs. George W. Ross, conductress; Mrs. Laura Schultz, assistant conductress; Mrs. Laura Biser, secretary; Sam Moore, treasurer.

The boiler in a bowl factory at Cope-mish, Mich., exploded, killing three men.

Cut His Throat.

Houston, Tex., Sept. 2.—Joe Munson, colored, was cut to death Thursday afternoon. A razor was drawn across his throat, and but for the spinal column his head would have been cut off. The keen blade went through to the bone in the back part of the neck. It was done between 10 and 11 o'clock in a negro saloon and gaming-house at the corner of Milam street and Prairie avenue, and soon after it was done a lively chase took place that resulted in the arrest of Starkey Collins, colored. Munson died in three or four minutes. Instantly after the deadly stroke Collins ran out of the saloon on the Milam street side to Congress to Main, to Franklin and thence west to Banks' barber shop under the Hutchins house. He was chased through there into the court behind the hotel and was in the attitude of hiding under a stairway when caught by Deputy Sheriff Bob Maes.

Arthur Stewart, a brakeman, was severely hurt at Tyler.

Stockmen Uneasy.

Brownwood, I. T., Sept. 2.—A smoke supposed to be of a prairie fire was seen nearly all Thursday afternoon southwest of town, probably ten or twelve miles. The stockmen in this section are very uneasy in this regard now, as the grass was never more rank than at present and the long continued dry weather has made it extremely dry. Should a fire break out and get well started it would be very hard to put out and much damage would necessarily result.

Carlsbad Current.

Wm. H. MULLANE, Publisher.

CARLSBAD, - - - - - N. M.

EVENTS OF EVERYWHERE.

Town lots at Ardmore, I. T., will be laid off and sold at once.

Shipping business in many of the Southern ports is increasing.

The insular commission has completed the code for Porto Rico.

It is said the Arkansas railway will surely go through Durant, I. T.

The lower part of the town of Orizaba is infected with yellow fever.

The residence of James Nelms, valued at \$10,000, burned at Ardmore, I. T.

An unknown young man was run over and killed by a train near Davis, I. T.

Everything is reported quiet at Samoa, and the officials working harmoniously.

The \$10,000 Charter Oak stake at Hartford, Conn., was won by Lord Vincent.

Pig iron still continues to be the leading line in the attention of the iron trade.

Kansas' corn crop this year will be far in excess of any heretofore grown in that state.

While resisting arrest at Shukaba the mahdi's two sons were killed by British troops.

Tom White got the decision in a twenty-round bout with Henry Lyons at Dubuque, Ia.

Albert Golden and Furman Heckl were drowned while sailing in Hempstead bay, S.

The Order of Railway conductors has instituted a division at South McAlester, I. T.

The Chinese exclusion act will probably result in some of Dewey's men not being allowed to land at New York.

Joe Elstner, 10 years old, was drowned near Lake Charles, La., by the capsizing of a boat, caused by a squall.

The steamer Sir B. H. Tilley, a Canadian vessel, was burned off Fairport, O. Loss \$60,000. The crew escaped.

Alabama is securing a number of new industrial enterprises and increasing the output of some she already has.

Carl Cameron was arrested at Durant, I. T., and carried to Atoka to answer to a charge of slander preferred by a woman.

Gov. Green McCurtain of the Choctaw nation will attempt to have the striking coal miners in the Choctaw nation expelled.

State Attorney Joe Johnson has been indicted by the grand jury of Scott county, Arkansas, charged with dismissing a blind tiger case.

The thirty-first regiment United States volunteer infantry, left Cincinnati for San Francisco, from where they will embark for the Philippines.

New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, Charleston and other southern seaports are receiving a goodly quantity of cotton. It is being baled and shipped to Europe.

News from Lima, Peru, is to the effect that active recruiting is going on in that country and the government continues to send troops to the interior.

Acting Governor Jenkins has issued a proclamation declaring Ponce City, O. T., a city of the first class and ordering an election for city officers on the 14th.

American interests in the Transvaal are endeavoring to prevail on the United States to co-operate with Great Britain in demanding justice for the Uitlanders.

In a fight at Pike City, Ark., Bro Coker struck Marion Johnson over the head with a staff, inflicting a fatal wound. Johnson's brother attempted to prevent Coker's escape, and was stabbed fatally.

Two men were killed and four others injured by the wreck of a freight train on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway two miles south of Erie, Kan. The accident was caused by the giving way of a bridge.

According to reports from Johannesburg the burghers are everywhere exchanging Martina for Mausers. A heavy load of ammunition, including 200 Mausers, has arrived at Johannesburg from the Netherlands. It would appear that the burghers are fully preparing for war at a speedy rate.

Replying to the latest propositions of the British secretary of state for the colonies, M. Chamberlain, the government of the Transvaal has notified him that it will adhere to its latest offer, and will most positively make no further concessions in the matter.

The officials of the Great Britain exposition at Earl's Court, London, decided, on account of the recent scandals, to close against women the Kafir Knaal, peopled by 300 African natives, who depict scenes of savage life in connection with the exposition.

GENERAL JIMINEZ.

Elaborate Preparations are Being Made to Receive Him.

ENTHUSIASM IS UNIVERSAL.

He is Expected to Arrive On a Special Train at Any Time—General Jiminez Has Surrendered.

Puerto Plata, Sept. 5.—In the expectation of the early arrival of Gen. Jiminez elaborate preparations are being made to give him a brilliant reception. The enthusiasm is universal and the people are anxiously awaiting his advent up on the scene. It is believed that he will arrive here by a special train early to-day. Senor Vasquez, a train early to-day. Senor Vasquez, a delegate of the provisional government, arrived here yesterday evening at the head of a deputation of seven, whose presence will add eclat to the reception.

News from Guabin announces the surrender of Gen. Pichardo, governor of Monte Christi, who was encamped near Bilalobos, in the hills, with infantry and artillery, endeavoring to sustain the fallen government of Figueroa.

Cape Hatien, Haiti, Sept. 5.—The steamer Georges Croise, with Jiminez's party on board, reached Baracoa Sunday, the Dominican revolutionary leader expecting to take passage there for San Domingo. The expedition, however, was detained. Jiminez was surprised to find his party jailed and no order for their release could be obtained. The wire being down, it was impossible to communicate with Santiago. Jiminez was greatly disappointed, and said he had positive assurance from Gen. Wood that there would be no difficulty in procuring their release. Jiminez left yesterday afternoon and will land on Dominican soil at Puerto Plata to-day, where he anticipates an enthusiastic reception. Hence it is his intention to proceed to Santiago de las Caballeros, the largest inland town of San Domingo.

Cape Hatien, Sept. 5.—Gen. Juan Isidro Jiminez, the revolutionary aspirant, arrived here yesterday afternoon on the steamer Georges Croise from Baracoa, accompanied by his son and several friends.

In the course of a brief interview Gen. Jiminez said that his plans were progressing favorably, and that the Georges Croise would sail for Puerto Plata, where he intends to rest a day or two before continuing his journey to the capital of Santo Domingo.

Sailboat Sunk.

Halifax, N. S., Sept. 5.—A sailboat was sunk last night near the mouth of Halifax harbor and several lives were lost, the victims all belonging to this city. There were eleven persons in the boat and four were saved. The mast was lifted out of its stepping by a squall of wind, and when it fell back into its pocket it punched a hole in the bottom of the boat, causing her to sink in a few minutes. Those drowned are: Robert Davidson, plumber, wife and three unmarried sisters; W. Hamilton, employed in the city clerk's office; John E. Hancock, a steamfitter in the employ of Furness, Withy & Co. Only one body has been recovered.

Another appeal has been made to the people to help Porto Rico hurricane sufferers.

Dewey at Gibraltar.

Gibraltar, Sept. 5.—The United States cruiser Olympia, with Admiral Dewey on board, which arrived here at 8:15 yesterday morning, fired the usual salute in honor of the garrison and the compliment was returned by the batteries on shore and the British battleship Devastation. Admiral Dewey is slightly indisposed at present and intends to live ashore during his stay here. Mr. Horatio L. Sprague, United States consul at Gibraltar and an old friend of Admiral Dewey, warmly welcomed him. At noon the American commander landed, the batteries again saluting. With the second installation of the Gibraltar guards in attendance Admiral Dewey drove in the carriage of Gen. Sir Robert Biddup, the governor and commander-in-chief, to the palace for the purpose of paying Gen. Biddup an official visit. The Olympia is expected to sail Sept. 11 direct for New York. The crew of the warship are all well.

Transvaal Situation.

London, Sept. 5.—A crowd of conflicting dispatches from South Africa regarding the Transvaal situation it is still impossible to say exactly what has happened. It seems evident, however, that President Kruger has withdrawn the five-year franchise, which was dependent on Great Britain's acceptance of possible conditions regarding suzerainty, and has made some sort of temporizing suggestions regarding a conference.

Southern Industries.

Baltimore, Sept. 5.—A general survey of the Southern industrial situation, as taken last week by the Manufacturers' Record, shows a condition of activity and prosperity without a parallel in that section, in that every industry is crowded to the utmost. While the phenomenal prosperity in iron and coal attracts the greatest attention, the lumber business is equally as crowded and prosperous. phosphate mining is being pushed as never before, with good prospects that the development of this industry will enable the South practically to monopolize the world's phosphate rock trade; copper and zinc mines are being opened up on a large scale; cotton mill building goes on without a sign of letup, and established mills continue their record of heavy profits; water powers, whose wasted energies have heretofore served no good purpose, are being utilized, and at a dozen or more points great power plants are being equipped to furnish from 2000 to 20,000 more horse power. Southern railroads are showing great gains in their earnings, and with the coming of the cotton crop and the immense increase in coal and iron traffic as the furnaces now being repaired go into blast, and the constant enlargement of the lumber traffic under the pressing demand, it is a question whether the railroads will not be blocked for lack of rolling stock before the end of the year.

From Roanoke, where another furnace and rolling mill will go into operation under the auspices of Philadelphia capital, on down through Southwest Virginia and East Tennessee, where the greatest activity prevails in pushing railroad construction and opening ore mines to feed the many furnaces nearly ready to blow in, to Birmingham, the center of the iron region of the South, there is a pressing demand for labor, and while Alabama operators are seeking everywhere for miners and day laborers, Tennessee phosphate people have agents in Alabama bidding for men to mine phosphate rock. In the brown ore region, which stretches from Shelby, Ala., through the Anniston district to Cedartown and Cartersville, Ga., many important ore discoveries are being made, and a number of companies are being organized to operate in that region. At Georgetown, S. C., lumber mills to cut from 300,000 to 400,000 feet a day are being built, and in connection therewith a 1600-foot wharf, while the same people are projecting a railroad from that port through a great timber section in the direction of Western North Carolina.

Reports from the leading iron centers in the country show no change in the general upward tendency of iron and steel. There seems to be a settled feeling among buyers that to provide for their future wants they must secure the iron now for long delivery at prevailing prices, more or less caution being exercised about these long delivery sales. The Birmingham correspondent of the Manufacturers' Record says there is no excitement in the market and no anxiety concerning sales, as the buyers are doing all the courting, and the furnaces are considering all their pleas and awarding iron according to their weight and influence. The fact that additional furnaces will in time blow in has had no effect of an injurious character on prices.

Among the evidences of the expansion of the textile industry during the week, it is noted that the Hogganville Manufacturing company, of Hogganville, Ga., will award next week a contract for the construction of a cotton duck mill in which will be installed 5000 spindles.

Serious Disorders.

Havana, Sept. 5.—There were disorders Sunday evening at Guanabacoa in connection with a meeting called to protest against Mayor Hyatt. Stones were thrown, some damage to buildings was done and a riot was barely averted. A number of prominent Cubans, among them the marquis of Santa Lucia and Gen. Lacroi, were present. La Jula published yesterday an item from the eastern part of the island, asserting that the colored population intends to be heard in the event of the independence of Cuba, as the colored leaders claim that their race did most of the fighting and has been unfairly treated. In the country districts of Puerto Principe and Santiago de Cuba colored clubs have been formed to promote the theory that to the victors belong the spoils and a state has been prepared with Guallberto Gomez, a mulatto, as president, Demierio Castellan, a white man as vice president and Quintin Bandera, a black, as commander-in-chief of the army.

Change of Venue Granted.

Darien, Ga., Sept. 5.—In the superior court yesterday in the riot trials Judge Seabrooke granted a change of venue in the case of John Deigal, Ed Deigal and Mariah Deigal, for the murder of Deputy Sheriff Townsend. The cases will be tried in Edgingham county at a special term of the court, to assemble next week. During the day two blocks of five of the rioters were tried, with the result that a even were convicted and three acquitted.

PEOPLE EXCITED.

War in South Africa is Expected at Any Time.

BUSINESS AT A STANDSTILL.

Bankruptcy and Starvation are Staring the People in the Face—Many Inhabitants are Leaving.

London, Sept. 4.—The Johannesburg correspondent of the Daily Mail, who paints a gloomy and pitiable picture of the condition of things there, says:

"It is almost a case of absolute exodus and panic. Business is paralyzed, the prices of food stuffs are rapidly rising, half the houses are empty and the others are tenanted by people who do not pay rent, the landlords being glad enough to have them as occupants to insure some sort of protection to the property."

"The tension has reached the snapping point. Bankruptcy and starvation are staring people in the face. Another fortnight of suspense will result in a complete commercial collapse. The banks are thronged with people anxious to withdraw their gold and the railways are besieged by those who wish to get away."

"Rumor fixes the number of war-ranta issued at 147, including the representatives of all the leaders of the newspapers. Mr. Moneybags, editor of the Star, it is reported, has evaded the detectives sent to arrest him and has succeeded in crossing the border."

London, Sept. 4.—All the special dispatches to the London morning papers from South Africa indicate that the correspondents have got the impression that the reply of the Transvaal government to Mr. Chamberlain's latest note will be an impatient rejection of the suggested conference at Cape Town and a threat to withdraw the five-year franchise offer.

The correspondent of the Times at Newcastle, Natal, confirms the belief of its Johannesburg correspondent, Mr. Moneybags, that aggressive action is imminent.

A special dispatch from Johannesburg says it is understood that the charge against Mr. Pakemah, editor of the Transvaal Leader, who was arrested on Saturday, will be reduced from sedition to contravention of the press law.

Mr. Hoskin, the proprietor of the Transvaal Leader, is chairman of the 'Uitlanders' council and president of the Johannesburg chamber of commerce.

Forest Fires.

Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 4.—Disastrous forest fires are raging in the southern portion of Calhoun county. Already great damage has been done and unless rain comes soon the loss will be incalculable. Farmers are working night and day to save their property and many have become sick from exhaustion. Several have been prostrated from heat while fighting fire. The fires have devastated a large area in the Ouachita valley and thousands of head of stock have been driven from their pastures. The loss to stockmen is very heavy. A large number of men have been making and cording up staves in the jungles, and much of their property has been burned.

Germans Celebrate.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 4.—Yesterday fifty-two German societies of this city, with 500 guests from outside points, celebrated German day in accordance with an elaborate programme that included a magnificent street parade in the forenoon of 3000 members of the various German societies and in which were many floats descriptive of great events in American history in which German-Americans have taken part.

Dr. D. Elshelmer, president of the Cincinnati College of Music, was the German orator of the day in an elaborate address at Germania park, where 5000 people gathered. He pointed to the growing interest in German day celebrations as indicating not a lack of loyalty on the part of the German citizenship of the country to American institutions, but rather to commendable love of the fatherland that has always stimulated the German-American citizen to love with a deeper devotion the country of his adoption.

Timber Fire Raging.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 4.—A special from Deadwood, S. D., says: A fierce timber fire is raging about ten miles south of this place and threatening a wide extent of country. It broke out some time Saturday night, and everything is dry as tinder and a gale is blowing from the south. The situation is very serious. People have turned out from this vicinity to fight the fire, but thus far their efforts have met with little success. Englewood, on the Burlington railway, is threatened.

Census Proclamation.

Havana, Sept. 4.—The census of opinion in Havana regarding the census proclamation can now be ascertained with a reasonable degree of accuracy. When the proclamation was first made known all elements were apparently satisfied. Now the only ones who appear to give it full approval are Cuban office holders. They say that the resolution is the work of a master hand and ought to satisfy everybody. The Independents say that President McKinley should have made some declaration regarding absolute independence for Cuba. Those who favor an American protectorate consider that the proclamation does not offer guarantees to property and the investor.

The annexationists assert that the proclamation tells literally nothing respecting President McKinley's purpose, and that no one is any wiser regarding the future of the island than before. They, however, believe that the administration is inclined to adopt the theory that it would be impossible immediately to turn over the reins to the Cubans without precipitating civil war. The malcontents—those who abuse everything, no matter what, that is done by the present administration—object to the proclamation on general principles.

Every American official thinks it diplomatic and thinks there is nothing to be worried about.

La Patria, commenting upon the assertion of Gen. Lee, that it would be wise to keep the United States troops here to safeguard the interests of Americans and foreigners, says that he does not wish an American protectorate, but merely protection for the foreigner.

The British steamer South Cambria, Capt. Morgan, from Baltimore, Aug. 9, for Havana with coal, has not arrived. Yesterday Mr. Griffith, British acting consul general, received an inquiry from Lloyd's home office, London, asking if anything had yet been reported of the vessel. It is believed here that she was lost during the recent hurricane.

Hostiles Reinforced.

City of Mexico, Sept. 4.—Emissaries of the hostile Indians in the southern part of Yucatan have appeared in towns in the British colony of Belize, pretending to wish to purchase cloth, but it is believed they are trying to obtain arms and ammunition, the sale of which to them is prohibited by the colonial authorities. The Indians say they want nothing of the Mexicans and will not pay taxes on agave and other products. Many Indians who are tired of fighting the Mexican troops and want peace have deserted the hostiles and dispersed through the Guatemalan provinces of Peten and also Belize.

The hostiles have been reinforced by large numbers of escaped peons or servants on plantations in Yucatan. Timber cutting has been suspended on account of the hostile attitude of the Chas Santa Cruz Indians, and there is much distress among men formerly actively employed in mahogany and precious woods business, and hundreds of Jamaican negroes are returning home, fearing to stay in the forests and run the risk of being captured by the Indians, who are fierce and cruel and given to torturing prisoners. The Guatemalan Indians distrust the hostile Mexican Indians and refuse to receive their refugees in their villages. If Belize can prevent the smuggling of arms and ammunition to the Mexican Indians in revolt, the fight can not be kept up, but this is difficult.

Statement Denied.

Washington, Sept. 4.—The statement that Rear Admiral Watson, commanding the United States naval force at Manila, has asked to be relieved of his command because of his ill health, is denied in official circles here. He has not, it is stated, made any such request and although a number of telegrams have been received from him recently no reference to the condition of his health has been made by him.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 4.—Commander Winslow, of Rear Admiral Sampson's staff, in speaking of the rear admiral, denied that the admiral is to be relieved of the command of the North Atlantic squadron at his own request. The commander said that Admiral Sampson is enjoying good health and that he wants to stay with the squadron.

The Beer policeman who recently assaulted an American colored man after the latter had reported him for abusive language, was found guilty and fined \$15.

Anniversary Celebration.

New York, Sept. 4.—The sixtieth anniversary of the birth of Henry George was celebrated yesterday afternoon at the Grand Central Palace under the auspices of the Manhattan Single Tax club. About a thousand persons were present, including representatives of a number of labor organizations. Messages of approval and encouragement were received and read from the single taxers of Buffalo, who, it was announced, were holding a similar meeting.

"He Laughs Best Who Laughs Last."

A hearty laugh indicates a degree of good health obtainable through pure blood, as but one person in ten has pure blood, the other nine should purify the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Then they can laugh first, last and all the time, for

Hood's Sarsaparilla
NEVER DISAPPOINTS

Martinique Women Forties.

At the age of 5 or 10 the woman porter of Martinique can carry a heavy basket or tray containing a weight of from twenty-five to thirty pounds. She then begins to go on long peddling journeys with her mother, elder sister or reasonable female friend, walking barefoot as many as fifteen miles a day. At 15 she is vigorous and tough as a mountain pony, and, like most mountain-bred women, she is comely. She carries now upon her head a tray and burden of from 120 to 150 pounds, earning less than thirty shillings a month by traveling fifty miles a day as an itinerant seller. Forty or fifty miles a day, always bearing a burden of over 100 pounds—for stones are added as the tray is emptied of merchandise, to maintain the customary weight—and this for an income of a franc a day! Out of this franc she has food and sleeping quarters to procure, and her clothes to get. Twenty francs a year will keep her in clothes.

A brief Chinese and a slight calico robe constitute her traveling apparel. On her head she wears a soft toque, a pad, upon which the tail (tray) is placed. She wears no shoes; she needs none. The soles of her feet are toughened to something like India rubber, feeling no asperities of surface, bidding defiance to the sharpest flints. Her food is simple—five soua a day for bread or biscuit, a few soua for ragout, a few soua for some cheap liquor to mix with her drinking water; perhaps fifteen soua in all. Her sleeping quarters might be expected to bring her daily expenses up to a franc; nevertheless, such is her ability to economize that she not only manages to live on her income (which seems incredible) but actually saves enough to set herself up in some simple business when her youth and physical powers decline.

Thousands in His Hat.

Thomas Squires of Madison, Ill., who celebrated his 21st birthday Friday, received yesterday a patrimony of \$3347 in cash from his guardian, Dr. C. S. Youree, of Madison. The money, which has been held in trust by Dr. Youree for a number of years, is an inheritance from the youth's grandfather, Samuel Squires, one of the most prominent farmers of Madison county. Young Squires accompanied Dr. Youree went to Edwardsville, where a settlement was effected by the county judge, who paid Squires his inheritance in \$5 bills. After filling his pockets with greenbacks, Squires put the remainder in the crown of his hat and placed it on his head. From Edwardsville he took a train for St. Louis, and while searching for a safe deposit vault in the city a gust of wind blew the hat from his head. The crisp green notes fluttered out and literally carpeted the near-by paving. Fortunately young Squires retained his presence of mind, and in place of trying to recover his hat, hastily picked up his money. He lost only a few bills.

Faultless Starch.

Is rapidly superseding the old style starches. It saves labor, saves money and makes collars and cuffs look like new. All grocers sell it; large package 10c.

There is no problem equal to an aching tooth.

When most men tell a funny story, they have to laugh themselves to show the point.



The debilitating drains and discharges which weaken so many women are caused by Catarrh of the distinctly feminine organs. The sufferer may call her trouble Leucorrhoea, or Weakness, or Female Disease, or some other name, but the real trouble is catarrh of the female organs and nothing else. Pe-ru-na radically and permanently cures this and all other forms of Catarrh. It is a positive specific for female troubles caused by catarrh of the delicate lining of the organs peculiar to women. It always cures if used persistently. It is prompt and certain.

The microbes that cause chills and fever and malaria enter the system through mucous membranes made porous by catarrh. Pe-ru-na heals the mucous membranes and prevents the entrance of malarial germs, thus preventing and curing these afflictions.

LOCAL.

Regular services at the Methodist church tomorrow.

Fresh oysters every week at Gamble's, 10c per dozen.

Rufe Thomas, who was shot by McGinnis, continues to improve.

Chas. Ballard of Roswell has accepted a lieutenant in the 11th cavalry.

Joe Bernal the expert bit and spur maker returned from his trip west last night.

Ananias Green jr., sold his quarter section he recently proved up on to Ed Bass this week.

Dyeing and cleaning of all kinds done promptly at Swanson's, opposite the Riddick residence.

The tennis court is attracting good crowds and furnishes plenty of amusement for lovers of the game.

W. L. Hughes returned Monday from Roswell, at which point he will shortly open a barber shop.

Judge Freeman made a flying trip this week to the northern part of the territory on legal business.

The first of the week every train had on board from five to twenty cadets, enroute to the military institute at Roswell.

A heavy rain last night put smiles on cowmen as big as watermelons. If the rains keep on the range will be in good condition before winter.

Martin Kelly, of Hillsboro, N. M., a cadet of the military institute, spent a couple of days this week visiting Frank Lavery, his room mate.

George Williams, the old time owner of the W T ranch who spent the past ten days with Wm. Witt on the ranch, left for his Missouri home Thursday.

Robertson's wagon scales have been, during the past few days, placed on six timbers with a heavy stone foundation put in by Mr. Beising and Ed Wilson.

L. L. Webber, representing the El Paso Herald, the best afternoon paper in the southwest, spent a couple of days in town this week in the interest of his paper.

Olin H. Ragsdale, the popular clerk of Joyce, Fruit & Co., Roswell, passed through Thursday morning enroute home from New York, where he went to purchase goods for his firm.

George Duncan, former town recorder, writes from Alamogordo and sends the price of a year's current Carlsbad news. George is in the employ of H. H. Pierce, the merchant prince of Alamogordo.

Mrs. W. J. Barber entertained the Ladies Home Mission society of the Methodist church Tuesday afternoon of this week. Refreshments were served and the afternoon was very pleasantly and profitably spent.

A fine line of surreys, buggies and phaetons was received this week by Pat Murray, the popular harness and carriage dealer. Mr. Murray keeps a full and complete line of all kinds of saddlery goods and vehicles, also does all kinds of repairing. The business is one which should be encouraged for it draws business to the town, no cowman wishing to buy a saddle, bit or spur unless he has a complete line to choose from. Mr. Murray's carriage stock is complete and contains a line of the finest turnouts in the whole country.

C. M. Blair has opened his short order restaurant in the bakery building, which has been thoroughly remodeled and fixed up in first class style. Mr. Blair is an old time hotel man, having been connected with some of the best hotels in the land, and it is needless to say will conduct a house second to none. Meals will be served at all hours day or night and you can get what you want cooked in any style and at moderate rates. Mr. Blair will also conduct a bakery in connection with his restaurant. Carlsbad has long been in need of a first-class eating house, where a good square meal could be had at a moderate cost, and now that such a place has been opened the current predicts prosperity for Mr. Blair.

The report that the outlaws, Franks and McGinnis, were in town a couple of days previous to the fight at Lusk's camp, has turned out an error for the two men, McGinnis and Franks, were seen at Old Harry's ranch thirty miles northeast of Roswell by a man who stayed there the night of the 13th. He seen them pass the ranch the morning of the 14th about sun rise and afterwards rode on and overtook them at or near Cedar point—Willingham's horse ranch in Chaves county twenty-five miles southeast of Old Harry's—and rode with them to the F horse camp, arriving at about 2 p. m. the 14th. McGinnis and Franks stayed there until the afternoon of the 15th, leaving toward Lusk's, arriving about dusk and McGinnis was captured by Sheriff Stewart and posse the morning of the 16th. Thus it will be seen that the parties seen in town could not possibly be the outlaws, for the night they were supposed to be in town they spent at the F horse camp with Ben Baker, Bob Honley and others.

THE PARLOR SALOON.

THE FINEST IN THE ENTIRE TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO.

Grand Opening by Conway & Camp in the New Westhoff Block.

This afternoon the fine new saloon, the most expensive and gorgeous in the southwest, will open its doors to the public. The place can only be appreciated by an actual visit. The building itself is the finest in Carlsbad, built of the fine native lime rock with all surfaces exposed to view in the very best style of range work; and black mortar. The front is one immense crystal surface in heavy plate glass. Inside the doors to the left stands a massive safe, alongside of which is the proprietor's fine roll top mahogany desk with a similar desk on the right for customers who desire to write letters or transact business. The bar is the grandest of its kind, nothing finer being found on Fifth avenue New York. At each end of the back bar stands two massive ice chests some ten feet high by four feet square, all covered by heavy plate mirrors and built of fine mahogany. The back bar is a most gorgeous affair, the great plate mirror extending almost to the ceiling and for about sixteen feet in length. The mahogany case in which is kept the finest case goods of all kinds to be had in itself a wonder, containing as it does immense quantities of every imaginable kind of choice wines and liquors of every description, the leader of which is the renowned J. S. Searcy brand, recommended by the U. S. marine hospital surgeons who use no other liquors.

The barrels of liquors extend on one side of the building and are enclosed by a high grating made for the purpose, many thousands of gallons are kept in stock and sold in bulk or by retail. The central portion of the great room, which is 125 feet long, is occupied by fine new billiard and pool tables where a pleasant hour may be spent with as much satisfaction and quiet as in a parlor at home.

Adjoining this room are the wine rooms, etc., where business men engaged in important transactions may retire to conclude important deals and be undisturbed. The store rooms further on are filled to overflowing with the choicest goods in the line that money will buy.

The Parlor will make the famous Schlitz beer a leader, the members of that great brewing company having done so much for our beautiful little city.

Mr. Conway, who owns several fine saloons in Texas, has found the climate of Carlsbad agrees with him better than any other and on account of this his headquarters. Mr. Camp, one of our sister city of Pecos' most genial business men, has become associated with Mr. Conway and will be on hand to entertain friends and patrons. R. N. McCarthy, the genial fellow who has for some time conducted a table at the Central, will have charge of a similar business with Conway & Camp at the Parlor, where he hopes to meet his many friends.

Too much credit cannot be given the enterprise and good will of the Milwaukee people who, during the dull times for this town, have erected at great expense the grand double building and finished it in the highest style. It is to be hoped the Milwaukee people may be encouraged to invest more in the town and that this is only the first step toward general prosperity. Manager Goetz has been untiring in his efforts to secure a substantial and fine appearing structure and nobly has succeeded, as every feature from the fine cement sidewalk to the durable metal roof and beaded steel ceiling testify.

Tom Ketchum Never Drank.

Tom Ketchum is reported to be rallying. His recovery seems to be certain and is attributed by the physicians to the fact that never in his life has he touched a drop of alcoholic liquor and even refused alcoholic stimulants after the operation of amputating his arm.

It will pay you well to get our prices on

Printing!

The Current Job Office.

Hillside Dairy Farm,

P. E. BRYANT, Proprietor.

Fresh Cream, Milk and Butter Delivered to All Parts of the City.

Special Cows for Invalids and Children.

COWS FROM OUR REGISTERED HERD OF JERSEY CATTLE FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES.

INSPECTION INVITED.

School Books

AND SUPPLIES

AT THE Eddy Drug Co's Drug Store.

Windmills!

Eclipse and Star.

Well Casing and Piping.

Tin and Galvanized . . . Iron Work.

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

Tracy & McEwan.

FIRE DEPARTMENT DISBANDED.

The Members Dissatisfied With the Treatment Received.

The fire department is now a thing of the past, that organization having held a "hot time" meeting at the city hall Wednesday evening, formulated the following for the consideration of the city dads and adjourned—forever!

TO THE MAYOR AND BOARD OF TRUSTEES, TOWN OF CARLSBAD: GENTLEMEN:

Owing to the fact that you have taken it upon yourselves to move the apparatus of the fire department without consulting or notifying any of its officers or members; that you have provided insufficient protection for the apparatus; that you have neglected to repair the hydrants and have taken no action on the recommendations embodied in our report to you six months ago, and thereby leaving the department in a helpless condition in case of fire; and realizing the impossibility of maintaining an efficient organization without the active support of you, the executive head of the citizens of the town:

Therefore, The officers and members of the Carlsbad fire department do hereby resign our offices and membership in said organization, returning to your custody the apparatus, etc., pertaining thereto.

This action is taken in view of the fact that the department was reorganized at the earnest request of your mayor who, with other members of the board, assured the department of every possible assistance, financial and otherwise, which support has been refused the organization.

CARLSBAD FIRE DEPARTMENT, By CHAS. TAYLOR, Secretary pro tem.

R. A. M. Call Meeting.

Signal Chapter R. A. M. will meet this (Saturday) evening for work. All members are requested to be present. All visiting companions are invited to attend. W. G. Brown, H. P.

The Carnival at Midland is denounced by all who attended from Carlsbad as a hold up, pure and simple. The balloon ascension did not occur and the sharks of all kinds were numerous. But the most exasperating feature of the whole proceeding was the outrageously unfair decision in the roping contest. The entries in this contest were Tom Vest, Buster Gardner, Jack Heard, Joe Duncan, Chas. Horton and D. Herrington. Tom Vest roped his steer and tied it in less time by odds than any other and the judge who examined the steer told Tom it was well tied. Tom took off his rope and went in to get his money, \$500 being the prize. Imagine his surprise, however, when one of the judges said his steer rolled over and was not properly tied and suggested that the \$500 be divided between Tom Vest and Buster Gard-

ner. Mr. Vest politely told the outfit to keep all the money and that he would have none of it under any circumstances. The Midland people are among the best in the west, but they were unfortunate with this season's carnival and it is probable will never pull off another because of the palpably unfair decision in the most important feature, the roping contest. It is with regret the CURRENT states these facts, for we had hoped the Carnival would be a great success. Among the people who attended from Carlsbad were Mr. and Mrs. Joe James, Miss Jennie James, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Gerhart, Will and Clara Merchant, J. F. Matheson, Tom Vest, Ed Toner, J. O. Cameron, Jim Scanlon, Jim Brown, Horace Williams, Frank Barfield, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Kipling, McCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. Demorest, Gay E. Benson.

Town Board.

The town board of trustees met Monday evening. Present: M. J. Murray, mayor; T. A. Ezell and W. H. Angell, trustees. Report on moving calaboose road and approved.

The following bills were read and approved:

Geo. McBiles	\$20.00
I. T. Gilmore	16.00
G. C. Cameron	1.50
F. B. Osborne	16.65
Reck Vaughn	31.00
W. G. Brown	1.00
A. N. Pratt	20.20
T. F. Blackmore	5.00
Dick Wicker	\$60.00
H. Angell	5.00
J. E. Lavery	5.00
J. L. Humphrey	50
D. D. Clark	4.75

On motion a committee composed of Angell, Ezell and Emerson was appointed to repair city hall and move the bell tower.

Bob Goedeke, brother of Mrs. Trav Windham, who was in the employ of Joe Nash and Jim Raymer along in the 80's, was in town this week, the first time in ten years. Bob holds forth at Pecos at present.

C. P. Cochran, brother of Assessor Cochran, returned Wednesday from Porto Rico. Pilney says the climate is superb, though the opportunities for business are poor, the island being thickly populated with an element similar to our natives of New Mexico.

Word comes from Seven Rivers by W. E. Illiher that a preacher named Lee Turknett has been performing miracles in that neighborhood during the past few weeks. Sinners who have resisted for years have been thoroughly aroused, their eyes opened to new and profitable plans of salvation. The dead have been caused to rise—though by what force Mr. Illiher sayeth not—and the preacher has been doing a good business.

E. M. Deik will supply you with fine melons and vegetables watch for his wagon.

Guadalupe School.

The people in the mountains west of town have determined to have a school and with that idea in view Jim DeMoss started out about two months ago. He called a meeting of Guadalupe school district, which is probably the largest district in the United States, extending as it does from a few miles west of town to the west side of the county, being about forty miles east and west by some thirty north and south. The patrons gathered from over this great expanse and decided to build a log school house, then camp near it and send their children to school. There were about thirty families, all of whom were in rather limited circumstances. They cut the logs and prepared them in a day or two, but the shingles, windows, lumber, etc., was what troubled them most. Last week Mr. DeMoss, one of the directors, came to town to solicit funds to pay for lumber, etc. He met with good success as the following list will show:

M C Stewart	\$5.00
J W Hess	2.50
W E Thayer	2.50
Jno Dearborn	2.00
Fred Shermeyer	4.00
A Gist	3.00
Doc Reed	3.50
R M Hardin	1.00
W F Cochran	2.50
Pat Middleton	1.00
Ned Shattuck	1.00
Dolph	1.00
H W Hess	50
J C DeMoss	4.50
W R Owen	2.50
Pat Middleton	2.00
J R Means	1.00
D L Kemp	5.00
Joyce, Fruit & Co	5.00
Jno Bradford	1.00
30.30 Wicker	1.00
Barfield & Cantrell	2.50
J M Pardus	1.00
C W Lewis	50
W A Kerr	50
D R Harkey	2.00
J M Summey	50
J E Lavery	1.00
Dr Whicker	2.00
T F Blackmore	1.00
Cap Shattuck	5.00
W I McEwan	1.00
S I Roberts	1.00

The house will be erected near W. F. Cochran's place but pupils will attend from ten miles on each side, going and coming each day on feet ponies of which there are many thousands in the mountains, while others residing farther away will camp near the school for three months.

If you want good private board in a quiet house and at moderate rates see J. B. Ditty at Pecos Valley Hotel. 145

SISTERS SCHOOL.

The Sisters of Mercy of Stanton, Tex., will open their school the first Monday in September.

Monthly Rates:
Tuition and board, \$12.00
Washing, 1.00
Music, 5.00

Address: Sister Superior, Mercy Convent, STANTON, TEXAS.

Lands, lots and ranches with cattle at sacrifice sale.

Wm. H. MULLANE, Agent.

George Fee, when questioned about McGinnis the outlaw, said he knew him well, that he was a Texas man and a "pretty good fellow," that his name was not McGinnis. Now it develops his name is Dave Atkins, so the following from the San Angelo Standard would indicate:

"McGinnis, the man who was captured near Carlsbad, New Mexico, by Sheriff Stewart and posse about two weeks since and who shot and seriously wounded Rufe Thomas during the preceding fight, had, it will be remembered, a partner, who escaped. This man, whose name was given as Franks, is, says Sheriff Shield, Will Carver, who is well known in this county. He married a young lady at Knickerbocker and worked at various ranches throughout this section. Carver is known to be a dead shot and is supposed to be the man who did the principal part of the execution in the Cimarron fight when Sheriff Fair and another officer lost their lives and Sam Ketchum received his death wound. McGinnis himself who, from the unhealed wounds upon his person, is supposed to have also had a hand in the Cimarron 'scrap,' is believed by Sheriff Shields to be Dave Atkins, another Tom Green county product. The description given of McGinnis fits him well and he is known to be a fine shot and not afraid of man or devil. He certainly made a hard fight for liberty and it is probably owing to his crippled condition that he did his captors no more serious injury."

S. T. Bittling, Banker.

2 doors below Hotel Seattle.

CARLSBAD, NEW MEXICO.

A General Banking Business Done.

Exchange Furnished to Customers Free of Charge.

ONE BRAVE MAN.

And the Reason He Stood Firm While Under Fire.

A battalion of volunteer infantry was drilling in a field when a regiment of regular cavalry rode by. The colonel of the cavalry halted his men to watch the volunteers, and, getting into conversation with the colonel of the latter, he criticised their drill unfavorably, especially their want of steadiness. The volunteer colonel was a fierce fellow, and he cried hotly, "My men are as steady as any regiment of regulars."

"I do not think so," retorted the cavalryman, "and if you'll draw your men in order to receive cavalry I'll prove it."

The challenge was accepted, and the cavalrymen charged down upon the citizen soldiers, who awaited them in the usual way. Now, regular cavalry can charge to within a few feet or even inches of infantry at full gallop and then at the word of command pull up short. The volunteers, however, lost their nerve when they saw the huge horses thundering down upon them and showing no sign of stopping when a few yards off. They fled, all but one man, who remained on his knee, with bayonet leveled.

His colonel, enraged at the other's flight, approached the hero and, tapping him on the back, cried: "You are the only brave man in the regiment. You scorned to run."

"Yes, sir," gasped the hero, "I had my foot stuck in a hole, or I shouldn't have waited."—Spare Moments.

Big Animals of Long Ago.

Most of the gigantic animals of geological eras belonged to species which have completely vanished, and of those which have living representatives it is difficult to say whether they have undergone a true change of size or whether the modern examples are merely survivals of smaller contemporary varieties. The larger animals have a tendency to disappear first in a partial failure of food supply. Gigantic armadillos closely resembling those of the present day were formerly abundant in South America. The remains of huge sloths are found in Cuba and North America. Sharks attaining a length of more than 100 feet are found in comparatively recent fossil deposits. Another fish which represents a larger prehistoric species is the American bony pike, which is one of the few survivors of the enormous ganoids of the secondary strata. The tiny nautilus of the present day had kindred 10 or 12 feet in early times. Another small shellfish, the pteropod, whose delicately complex structure is packed in an inch of shell, is found in fossil remains to have reached the respectable length of a couple of feet.

Woman and Perversity.

Women and perversity are one, says the philosophic street car conductor, who asserts that she always does the wrong thing in traveling on the trains. She wants to get aboard on the wrong side of the street; she alights the wrong way, facing backward, before the car stops, and she'll crowd in between two fat passengers near the rear door of the car rather than walk a few steps forward where there is plenty of room. She may have nickels and dimes in her purse to burn, but she'll fish and hunt around for minutes looking for five coppers to unload upon the long suffering servant of the road.—Exchange.

Buggies.

The Finest Line Ever Brought to the Valley.

Come and See Them!

Harness and Saddles.

Repair Work Done.

Pat Murray.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

A CALIFORNIA HEROINE RESCUES SIX PERSONS FROM DROWNING.

Straight Hair Now—Useful Bedridden Women—The Buttons on Her Hat—Men All Inspired by Women. A Generous Cuban Woman.

During a picnic recently held at the Escondido reservoir by the three schools of Bear valley a pleasure boat, containing a party of six, three boys and three girls, was capsized in water about 20 feet deep. The boat, 4 feet wide by 15 feet long, had been drawn to the bank and five of the party had taken their positions on the inside, and, as the last of the party was getting in, those already in carelessly shifted to the opposite side, and the result was a capsize, throwing every one overboard into deep water. Only one—Len Westmoreland—of the six could swim, and as soon as he came to the top he pushed two of the girls to the boat, but in their frantic efforts to hold on to it it was again turned over, which again sent them to the bottom. At this juncture, while the crowd on the bank appeared paralyzed by the



MISS EMMA WESTMORELAND.

accident, amid the screams of women, Miss Emma Westmoreland, who was standing near the bank, quickly took in the situation, ran and leaped as far in the water as she could and by a few rapid strokes reached the third girl, Minnie Fraser, who had become unconscious and was sinking the third time. Then, grasping her by the hair, she raised her head out of the water and, throwing her left arm around her, swam safely to shore with her, where assistance was rendered. Immediately after Miss Westmoreland jumped in Bert Borden, a youth of 16, who could swim, leaped in and rendered valuable assistance in the rescue. Arthur Hudson, a boy of 12, seeing his brother drowning, thought he could not swim, jumped in to try and save him, which made the task more difficult for the rescuers, as they had to look out for him also; but, with commendable coolness, they were equal to the task. There were several men on the bank, but none could swim, and the lives of the three girls and three boys were in the hands of Emma Westmoreland, her brother and Bert Borden. A delay of but a few seconds at the time would have been fatal to the lives of Miss Perry, Albert Cole and Minnie Fraser, the first two having sunk twice. The last was sinking the third time and was unconscious when drawn up.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Straight Hair Now.

The straight haired woman is at last the height of what is proper. The reaction has come, and straight haired women who never submitted to the process of having their hair undulated to increase their charms will find themselves once more in the fashion. The rebellion against the crimping which has been popular for several years will probably be enduring. The news from London is that wigs have suddenly gone fashionable as the result of the excessive use of the crimping irons on women's heads in recent years. The fashion of having the hair crimped from the roots right down to the ends made its appearance first about ten years ago and immediately became popular. It was becoming to most women, and for once women who possessed beautifully waving and curly hair were equalled by artificial devices. Once a woman had submitted herself to the process and then looked into the glass, she was the victim of the habit. The introduction of the pompadour style had much to do with the disappearance of the undulation, as it was first called in Paris, although to this day there are women in Paris who cling to this fashion of improving their looks. The fashion was taken up in London, where the English hairdressers imitated it crudely. In New York it was almost as well done as in Paris, only the man there who is famous for his skill could excel the best New York hairdressers.

This Frenchman had a place in the rue de l'Echelle in Paris and was known over all Europe. Women came from London to be treated by him and went back across the channel with their heads wrapped in cloths to keep the curl in and the damp air out. The great merit of this man was that he could produce the most natural effects and so graduate the curls in the hair from the first to the last that they seemed to grow gradually in size and came nearer to nature than any of the other curls could.

A change in the fashion is no longer important to him. He made a fortune long ago. His charge was only 10 francs, but he would sell the next turn to the woman that bid the highest price. There were frequently women among his patrons who thought more of their time than their money and would rather pay than wait. As there were sometimes several of these in his

shop at once and as the woman who paid the most got the preference, the price went up to 100 francs at times. Now the false hair which has been the fashion is said to be the result of the undulation. Hot irons have been used off the hair in places on the head of some women and dried it up in other places until it has dropped out. So the wigs must be worn either until the hair comes in again or some style of wearing short hair comes into fashion. The only doubt as to the authenticity of the new fashion lies in the fact that it comes from London. English women are notoriously fond of piling on false hair until they astonish French and American women. Possibly the burned hair is only a pretext to pile on more that is false and to complete their satisfaction by wearing a whole wig.—Chicago Chronicle.

Useful Bedridden Women.

Mrs. Anna Nickum of Farmland, Ind., widow, aged 68 years, the mother of 11 children, has spent 52 years in bed. She lost the use of her limbs when she was but 16 years of age. She was in the best of health at the time and was engaged to be married. It was thought that she would regain her vigor and the use of her limbs, and the wedding was not postponed. She lay in bed when she was married and has been there ever since.

Eleven children resulted from the union, all of whom were carefully reared, and were strong and sound in body and mind and have become well known citizens. She cared for them from her bed and gave them the rudiments of education. Her husband died several years ago, and since then she has managed the farm as well as her home. Her ability is conceded to be most remarkable for a woman whose world has been confined within the horizon seen from her window. She is known throughout the county and is one of the most interesting and charming of women.

She is always surrounded by a coterie of friends, and her every wish is granted by her children. She has always taken a very great interest in church affairs and has managed many of the church functions. She reads a great deal and is very well posted. Her remarkable foresight is sought by many business men debating advisability of investments.

Mrs. Amos Stuffer of Middlebury has spent her life in bed. She is probably the only woman in the country who worships by telephone. Before her confinement to her bed, many years ago, she was a very enthusiastic Lutheran, and her liability to attend church seemed to worry her greatly. Meetings were occasionally held at the house, but it was far too small for the congregation. Finally the happy thought of connecting the bed with the church was finally broached. An independent telephone line was stretched between the house and the church pulpit. The preacher stood near the receiver, and she was able to hear the sermon quite as well as though she were seated in the auditorium. She was able, also, to hear the singing and other service.

Mrs. Stuffer is a most remarkable woman. Though she has been confined to her bed, she has gained a wonderful knowledge of the world about her, and she is one of the most interesting talkers in the county. She manages her home, which is a marvel of tidiness and cleanliness, quite as well as if she was able to be up and moving about. She takes a very great interest in the management of church affairs and generally directs all undertakings. Her ability to plan is remarkable.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

The Buttons on Her Hat.

She was a dear slip of a girl, with bonny brown eyes and a wild rose complexion. Like the heroine of a sweet old song—

She'd a rose in her bosom, and, oh, she looked sweet.

As the little pink flower that grows in the past. A rose wasn't the only thing she had in her bosom, though—not by a long shot. It was sketched on, after the feminine fashion, with two long steel pins, their heads gleaming amid the foliage of the roses with all the elegant brassiness of an official button. At first glance one smiled benignly and wondered whether they were army or navy buttons and whether their original owner had fought in Cuba or Porto Rico or merely chafed in one of the southern camps, or maybe was even now face to face with silent, sullen nemeses far away in the Pacific. But a closer inspection proved that it was neither a soldier nor a sailor ladie whose coat the buttons had once adorned. They bore a strange device—the sign and seal of the Chicago police department! The little maid wore them proudly. And, after all, why not? They're just as bright as army or navy buttons, and I shouldn't wonder if they stood for just as lofty a heroism in an emergency; and, anyhow, they're ever and over so much bigger. Besides, one can't buy them as one can army and navy buttons—or pretty good imitations thereof—in any department store for a nickel or, now that the fever of patriotism is somewhat spent, on the bargain counter during a "challenge" sale for a copper!

Besides her there were 14 women in that car. One wore a sailor hat and a widow's veil, and an even dozen had violet—most of them violet—of some shade or other in their headgear.—Chicago Post.

Men All Inspired by Women.

"Look for the woman" is having a new application by the Paris fashions. In their newspaper, The Fronce, they have undertaken researches to establish the truth that all great authors of the male sex have been only the spokesmen of retiring feminine genius. Balzac did not really invent the "Comedie Humaine" at all; it was the work of his sister, Laure de Solville, who is only known to the reading world as

reason of the charming account which she left her illustrious brother, Mme. Victor Hugo, and not her husband, broke down the barriers of classicism with "Hernani," "Baudelaire" "criticized" the "Fleurs du Mal" from a negroess whom he loved. More revelations are to follow. An ingenious critic foresees that the principle may be extended to other literatures and arts—that we shall soon learn that "Othello" and the "Sonnets" were the work, not of Bacon, but of Queen Elizabeth, that it was not Raphael, but the Foranians who painted immortal Madonnas, that the true secret of Carlyle's life was his wife's authorship of "Sartor Resartus" and that the "Vita Nuova" contains a cryptogram to show that Beatrice wrote the "Inferno."

The real influence of women in the production of men's masterpieces is too securely established to be in need of such fanciful support. John Stuart Mill directly credited Mrs. Taylor with all that was best in his writings. Stevenson's debt to his "critic on the hearth" was confessed. "Daudet's" acknowledgments to his wife were as profuse as they were deserved. There is even talk that Mme. Rostand had no small share in "Cyrano"—Chicago Tribune.

A Generous Cuban Woman.

Maria Abreu de Estevez is a Cuban woman equally eminent for philanthropy and patriotism. She owns large sugar estates in the Santa Clara province and a theater in Santa Clara. She has for years devoted all the proceeds of the theater to the support of schools for women and children. When the war broke out, her sympathy with the insurgents made her practically an exile in Paris, but she kept in touch with events at home, and whenever disaster befell the Cuban cause, she called large sums of money to the revolutionists, always timing her gifts when the outlook was darkest. When Maceo fell, she proposed to other rich Cubans to raise \$100,000 to carry on the struggle. She herself gave \$40,000, her sister in New York added \$20,000 and other friends made the sum up to \$120,000. While giving thus freely, in one year alone she lost between \$200,000 and \$300,000, because she sent word to her overseers to obey the edict of the provisional Cuban government, forbidding the grinding on the sugar estates. In gratitude for her patriotic assistance, the revolutionary government offered to make an exception to the rule in her case, but she refused to set an example which might cause discontent among others. Her gifts throughout the war amounted to \$121,000 for Cuba alone, and with what she gave to Porto Rico and local charities in Paris made fully \$150,000. She has now returned to Cuba and is actively engaged in relief work.—Boston Woman's Journal.

Taste and Sense of Humor.

Mortimer Menpes, the artist, who is just now engaged in making 100 sketches of Mrs. Brown-Potter in different characters and costumes, says that the chief ingredient of good dressing is a sense of humor, and Mrs. Potter agrees with him. "No really witty person, for instance," says a. Potter, illustrating, "if she were stout of figure and scant of breath, could possibly turn out in Lady Habington's radicals." It is all very true, only it might better be said that if a woman had a sense of humor she would not dress badly, which is a different thing from dressing well. Mrs. Potter is a well dressed woman, and the gowns in which she has appeared in "Carné" "adieu" are said to be wonderful. She gives a better recipe for dressing well than the negative one of the artist: "Women," says Mrs. Potter, "can be judged by pictures, and if they can't go to earth they can go to nature and pick a flower in pieces."

Vegetables and Tall Girls.

There was a vegetarian banquet in London not long ago at which Miss May Yates, one of the "grass eaters," made a speech against the "blood lappers," that being the delicate way in which she referred to people who eat meat. She told of a certain clergyman who, "through the agency of vegetarianism, has a family of seven daughters, each over six feet tall." Judging from the proportion of very tall girls in New York, the hucksters must be doing a good business.—New York Sun.

The Blind and Seeing.

Miss Samuel, a blind woman, who is an accomplished musician, has formed an association which she hopes to make international. It is called the Fellowship of the Blind and Seeing. She will form numerous societies to bring the blind people into social relationship with other men and women.

When the family get tired of the wholesome and economical good pudding as usually served, try cooking it in custard cups. Butter the cups, pour the mixture in, then stand them to bake in a pan of hot water. When done, cover each with a spoonful of jelly and another of meringue and pass fearlessly.

Kate Delongcherty of Kansas City is perhaps the only woman switchtender in the United States. Her position is an important one, as she throws the switches for all passenger trains which enter and leave the Union depot in that city.

There is very little white glass seen on the tables of the fashionable dinner givers just now. It seems to have quite gone out of style, and colored tumblers and small glasses are all the rage, says the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Lady Good & Co. have come into the photograph business in London, the motto of the firm being: "Never sell what you haven't touched." The lowest prices are secured with quickness and accuracy.

NEW STYLE OF CAMERA

Novel Invention That Registers 2,000 Vibrations a Minute.

ITS GREAT EDUCATIONAL VALUE.

Development of a Corn Plant Through a Season May Be Exhibited to an Audience in Five Minutes. How the Machine May Be Used For Educational Purposes.

The department of agriculture at Washington has taken steps toward acquiring the right to use a very novel invention, newly patented by E. Francis Jenkins of Washington. It is a kind of microscope camera, but is designed especially for a certain kind of pictures making that has never been attempted hitherto.

For example, the contrivance is set up in front of a stalk of corn just sprouting and takes a photograph of it every hour for six months, the exposures being made at such intervals by a peculiar automatic attachment. Subsequently the film ribbon on which these pictures are recorded is put into a magic lantern machine of the ordinary sort and run off at the rate of 30 a second, thus giving to the spectators in five minutes a view of the screen of a corn plant growing out of the earth, putting forth leaves, developing tassel and silk, exhibiting the ripened ears and finally decaying.

It is believed by the government experts, says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, that this idea may be so employed as to have great educational value, and hence the desire of the department of agriculture to secure the privilege of using it. There are almost infinite possibilities obviously for the utilization of the method, and one may easily imagine it applied to the study of the growth of any kind of plant—as, for example, the watermelon, which may be seen in a few minutes to pass through all the stages of its development, until at length, five minutes after the vine has sprouted, it is ripe and ready to be conveyed from the patch by the nocturnal and predatory colored person.

Anchor this new style of camera in an open space; attach to it a wire, and it will make an exposure every two hours from the beginning to the end of the year. The result will be a ribbon of the seasons, and in five minutes the spectators seated in a theater will have an opportunity to behold all the succeeding phenomena of the year.

One of the most interesting of the photographs made up to date with this novel apparatus represents an apple tree, which is seen in a few twinklings to display its new foliage, put forth buds and blossoms and ripen its fruit. Equally notable is a picture of a sunflower, snapshots of which were taken every minute from sunrise to sunset of a day. When the ribbon is run off at the rate of 30 photos a second, one sees the flower turn on its stem steadily, always keeping its face toward the solar orb. It should be mentioned, by the way, that the views do not jump about in the way that is so annoyingly familiar, but are perfectly stationary, owing to the fact that each "snap" registers perfectly with the ones preceding and following.

At present comparatively little is known on this subject, simply because insects in general "flap" their wings so rapidly that no observer gets any notion of the mechanical details of the performance. For example, it is altogether out of the question to follow with the eye the movements of the wings of a bee or a dragon fly, which very likely attain 2,000 vibrations or more a minute. However, this new machine records the almost inconceivably rapid beats of these wings, and, reduced by the apparatus to one-twentieth of the normal rate of flaps, they exhibit to the spectator the manner in which the flying apparatus is utilized.

The problem is to get as accurate a picture of the wing of a moving insect as has been obtained of the foot of a horse running at a 140 gait. Now, the wing of a housefly is about a quarter of an inch long, and thus its path of travel is half an inch in length, or an inch in the round trip. Given 100 vibration to the second, the wing traverses only 100 inches in that time, as already stated, and so the phenomenon to be observed and registered is well within the recording power of the photographic apparatus described. Of course, however, there may be peculiarities in insect flight especially difficult to record, just as the wing feathers of birds, according to Professor Maybridge, have an independent motion of their own, turning edgewise in the air, and so reducing friction with the latter. This discovery has brought out the fact, hitherto unknown, that birds' wings are provided with a special system of tendons which give to the animal voluntary control over its primary feathers.

It has been suggested that the new style of microscope or kinetoscope here described might be employed to great advantage for certain educational purposes. For example, a ribbon, whose pictures would be transferable to a screen, could be made to show in a brief time the transformation of a caterpillar into a moth or of a tadpole into a frog. It is very easy to apply the microscope to this form of camera, and it would be possible to study on a great scale the growth and propagation of bacteria, the flow of blood in the arteries of a small animal or any number of other phenomena suitable for the purpose.

A Feast in Himself.

If Governor Taft is permitted in his second year to eat in the service, a feast will be given to the nation to take place in the White House.

THE ZIONISTIC MOVEMENT.

Whereby the Jew Hopes to Regain the Land of His Fathers.

"The Jews are developing a scheme that has for its object the purchase of Palestine from the Turk and the founding of a Jewish government in the land of their fathers," writes Edward A. Steiner in the July Woman's Home Companion. "Already the movement has become a formidable one in some of the European countries. The leader of this movement is Dr. Theodore Herzl of Vienna, an author of European reputation, who, unwilling to bear longer the taunts of the anti-Semitic mob of his native city, and unable to erase from his face and heart the marks of his race, has planned this exodus with the view of restoring to his people the land once their own, in which un molested they might live and govern themselves."

"An able aid to Dr. Herzl is Rabbi Melech of Russia, one of the noblest and most charitable of men, revered for his piety and saintliness of character. At his word of command the Jews would come out of Russia like bees out of a hive. Why should they not be glad to leave a country where they have experienced only hatred, shame and cruel oppression? In Germany there are scholarly men yearning to lead their people—not from narrow ghettos and squalid homes, but from the broad streets of Berlin and from the merchant palaces of Leipzig and Frankfurt—into a country of their own government, where they will no longer be the despised and persecuted beings they now are. In Rome, in Venice and in many other places in Europe the exodus fever is spreading and burning in the hearts of the downtrodden but hopeful people."

"Among the French Max Nordau, the well known author, is the leader. From Paris, from Marseilles, from Boulogne, the Jews expect to go in large numbers, leaving behind them a country where justice weeps because she is not only blind, but fettered. In our own America the movement has not received such a cordial reception, largely because the need for it is not so apparent here. Though, of course, the American Jews who sympathize with this new exodus do not intend to leave the United States, yet they are encouraging it for the sake of their oppressed brethren all over the world."

THE MAN WAS GREAT.

The Impression Daniel Webster Made Upon His Contemporaries.

In one respect Daniel Webster is the most striking figure in our history and one of the few most striking figures in all history. That is, in the impression he made on everybody, that great as were his achievements, he was himself greater than his greatest achievement.

Franklin, Webster and Emerson are the three great New Englanders. Each of them was a great public teacher. If Webster did not lack, at least he did not manifest, Franklin's wonderful common sense, as applied to common things and common life. He had not Emerson's profound spiritual discernment or wonderful poetic instinct. But his intellect seems like a vast quarry. When you have excavated the great rocks at the surface, you know there is an inexhaustible supply left. When he died, the people felt as if the cornerstone of the Capitol had been removed, as if the elephant had died that bore the universe on his back.

Emerson's portrait of Webster at senior life is made up of a few strokes. But it reveals the whole secret. Great as were the things that Webster said, profound as was his reasoning, lofty as are the flights of his imagination, stirring as are his appeals to the profoundest passions of his countrymen, there is a constant feeling that Jobe is behind these thunderbolts. That is the contrast between him and so many other orators. Even in Choate and Phillips you are admiring the phrase and the eloquence and not the man. In Webster you are thinking of the man and not the phrases. The best things that he said do not seem to his listener to be superior and rarely seem to his listener to be equal to the man who said them. There is plenty of reserve power behind—

Half his strength he put not forth, but checked his thunder in mid valley.

—From "Daniel Webster," by Senator George F. Hoar, in Scribner's For July.

FIRE PROTECTION.

In the Tall Buildings It Is in Many Cases Totally Inadequate.

Extremely tall business buildings, skyscrapers, as they have been familiarly dubbed, have recently afforded opportunity for a number of interesting tests by the fire department of New York city, with the resultant conclusion that instead of being a source of fire danger, as had begun to be suspected, such buildings would really be a great protection to the older ones, provided they were suitably equipped with standpipes and connections for the apparatus of the department. In this proviso, however, is found a good indication of a few of the things which are lacking in the mechanical equipment of the modern tall building. With very few exceptions its layout of pipes for fire fighting purposes is totally inadequate. The pipes are too small, to begin with, and the many valves interposed along their line—and valves, too, of an undesirable kind—further cramp their serviceable area to such an extent that the fire streams, which, according to original expectations, should have been very respectable ones indeed, show themselves as feeble little squirts when called upon for serious business. It is quite immaterial whether this is due to careless or incompetent engineering or to ill advised economy in equipment. The fact remains that the piping is often almost worse than useless in that it tends to create a false sense of security. Ample pipe diameters and a clear waterway are requisites of the first importance. With them, and, of course, with a corresponding ample water supply, a tall building standpipe system ought to prove, as the tests mentioned have indicated, a good safeguard against fire for the building itself and for a goodly portion of its surroundings.—Engineer's Magazine For July.

Ice Water Preferable to Ice Water.

Ice water is preferable to ice water—ice water being cooled by the ice without being brought in direct contact with it. The less ice water one drinks the better. Ice water increases one's thirst, that is, there is a greater tendency to desire drink inasmuch as ice water strikes the throat for a moment, but does not quench it.—Ladies' Home Companion For July.

THE ONLY

Because I've been thinking, and I'm sure I shall be a little better. Quite so, as I should say, and I'm sure I shall be a little better. And not with any of my own, but my darkness should break in upon your light.

Yet I will say, for my heart is sad— But then I think you are so far away, so very far that as my voice strains near, the sorrow will be lost, and you will hear just mourning, not the sad things that I say.

I speak so softly, yet I long, I long To let my heart forth, tell you all my pain And now the passionate tears begin to flow, And mine come—say, sorrow's too strong, and so The only way is to be quiet again.

—From G. Calver's "Poets of Love, and Other Poems."

HER UP TO DATE ALBUM.

The Chicago Girl's Travels Recorded by Photographs of Herself.

The Chicago girl that knows her business—and where is there one who doesn't?—has an album or card case devoted exclusively to a collection of pictures of the one person whom she thinks more of than anybody else in the world—namely, herself. There are several laws regulating the collection of a personal gallery of this kind. In the first place, no two pictures shall be alike; what is equally important, no two shall be taken in the same town. From a glimpse at this second condition, it is obvious that the young woman who has a popular collection of her own photographs must be something of a traveler.

In order to give added interest to this pursuit of herself in miniature, each photograph is stamped in violet ink, with the name of the town where taken, the name of the artist and the date of the sitting. There are also margins for recording any other incidents connected with the occasion that may be considered worthy of note.

In this way the business of photograph collecting is kept on a systematic, methodical basis, and the book of photographs becomes an abridged biographical history of travels in an indefinite number of chapters. It is evident that the more pictures it contains the more comprehensive will be the text, hence the ambition of every young woman possessed with the craze to become a globe trotter.

There are a few standard towns that are absolutely necessary to the reputation of any album, such as Chicago, New York, Niagara and the prominent intermediate points. Beyond these, the more distant and romantic places the greater the interest attached to these pictorial histories of the world as seen through a maiden's eyes.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Maryland Superstitions.

There are superstitions throughout all the counties of Maryland concerning crossroads and running water. Witches are supposed to make their home at the crossing of two roads and to appear there at midnight. One peculiar thing about witches is that they cannot get across running water, and a stream of any sort always acts as a protection to the nightly prowler, who will follow along the bank of a stream in preference to the road. These are some of the things which are more generally believed in the country around Washington and along the eastern shore. Some of the articles of the creed of the superstitious in that neighborhood are:

If you sweep your room at night, you sweep away your wealth.

Never shake crumbs out of a window after dark. They are supposed to fall into the eyes of the Lord and to disturb the spirits of the dead who wander abroad at night.

Don't wash your hands in water in which eggs have been boiled. You are liable to become covered with warts.—Baltimore Sun.

Sly Old Commodore.

"When Commodore Vanderbilt was alive," says a New York Central official, "the board of directors of the New York Central tried to find their work all cut out for them when they met. All they had to do was to ratify his plans and adjourn. Yet they had their uses. Occasionally a man would come to him with some scheme which he did not care to refuse outright."

"My directors are a difficult body of men to handle," he would say. "I'll submit it to 'em, but I warn you that they are hard to manage."

"The matter would be submitted to the board when it assembled and promptly rejected."

"There," the commodore would say when his visitor came to learn the result. "I did the best I could, but I told you in advance that my directors were an obstinate lot."—New York Herald.

Art and Nature.

The milkmaid with the picture hat and the brocaded silk skirt tossed her head.

"In society, I suppose, I should be an impossible person," she exclaimed, "but it's different in art."

And after all, to be perfectly candid, there is nothing essentially degrading about milking an art cow.—Detroit Journal.

Just the Thing.

"In every city of reasonable size," said Brown, "they ought to have a Mothers' Exchange."

"What for?" queried Jones.

"Why, every woman knows exactly just how every other woman's child ought to be raised, and by trading mothers every child could get a proper training."—Kansas City Star.

Sharks were almost unknown in the Adriatic until the Suez canal was opened. Now the harbors of Fiume and Pola are so infested with them that residents dare no longer bathe in the open sea.

If you want to forget all your other sorrows, get a pair of tight shoes.—Des Moines Leader.