

8-26-1899

## Carlsbad Current, 08-26-1899

Carlsbad Printing Co.

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# CARLSBAD CURRENT.

VOL. VII.

CARLSBAD, NEW MEXICO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1899.

NO. 42.

## CARLSBAD SALOON

BARFIELD & CANTRELL, Proprietors.

WINES,  
LIQUORS,  
CIGARS,  
CASE GOODS.

## Thomas & Collier, Contractors and Builders.

Plans and estimates furnished  
and all work done promptly.  
EDDY, NEW MEX.



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 Ft. Worth.  
THE FASTEST TIME EVER MADE.  
A Palace on Wheels.  
See nearest ticket agent for further  
particulars.  
**E. P. TURNER, C. P. & T. A.,**  
DALLAS.

## El Paso & Northeastern Railroad.

El Paso & Northeastern Railway.  
Leaves Alamogordo 5:20 p. m.  
Arrives El Paso 7:45 p. m.  
Leaves El Paso 10:00 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, Bonito, Nogala, Gray,  
and Salado coal fields.

Also connecting with Tularosa stage  
line which leaves Alamogordo after  
arrival of train each day. Leaves  
Tularosa at 10:00 a. m., La Luz at 12  
m., making connection with the south  
bound train.  
A. S. GREEN,  
Gen Supt. & T. & P. Asst.  
H. A. ALEXANDER, A. G. P. A.

**50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE**  
**PATENTS**  
TRADE MARKS  
COPYRIGHTS &c.  
Anyone sending a sketch and description may  
quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an  
invention is patentable. Consultation  
absolutely confidential. Handbook on Patents  
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Patents taken through Smith & Co. receive  
special consideration, without charge, in the  
**Scientific American.**  
A handbook describing nearly 10,000 in-  
ventions of all kinds, from the most recent  
to the oldest, is sold by all patent agents.  
**SMITH & CO., 301 Broadway New York**  
Branch Office, 50 F St., Washington, D. C.

## Live Territorial News.

### FOUR AT LARGE.

#### Only Two of the Men Who Escaped Have Been Recaptured.

Albuquerque Journal Democrat.

Just before 1 o'clock Sunday night when  
Jailer Schaffer and Assistant Armstrong  
were putting the prisoners into the cage  
an assault was made on one of the officers  
which resulted in the escape of six men.  
Armstrong was seized and violently  
thrown to the rear of the cage. At the  
same time one man tripped the jailer and a  
desperate struggle ensued for possession  
of his gun. In this rough and tumble the  
injury-inflicting law-breaker was victorious  
and held the jailer up until he and his  
coconspirators had scrambled over the wall to  
freedom. Those who made the dash were  
Ponciano Ruiz, the murderer of the little  
son of Felipe O'Hannon at Barlas in 1898,  
under sentence of death with an appeal  
pending before the supreme court; Fran-  
cisco Ruiz, barney; Jose Ribera, robbery  
from person; Elias Madrid, horse thief;  
Jose Jaramillo, accused of the murder of  
young Ribera in an old town joint several  
months ago, and an insane man. Officers  
and jail employees immediately gave chase  
to the fugitives, most of whom headed in  
the direction of the river. There are num-  
erous barbed-wire fences in that neighbor-  
hood and Ponciano Ruiz evidently connect-  
ed with them all, as he is pretty thoroughly  
entangled in much of it in fact that it was  
at first thought that he had been shot. The  
only one of the rascals besides Ponciano  
Ruiz who had been returned to jail at a  
late hour last night was the insane man,  
who was brought in yesterday afternoon  
by a ranchman.

Sheriff Hubble and deputies are making  
every endeavor to recapture the remaining  
four desperadoes and it is believed they  
will succeed. Men familiar with every  
trail and mountain path in this region will  
see to it that the men do not get far away.  
One of the men known to be armed, as  
he carries Jale Schaffer's gun, and no  
doubt the others have loaded themselves  
with this. It is feared that some one will  
be killed when the escaped men are met,  
as they are desperate characters.

Jailer Schaffer is a luck that some other  
one of the men did not get his shooting-  
iron, as the one who got it was strongly  
advised to use it and take no chances. As  
it is he carries evidence of having been in  
a rough house.

Late in the night a report came from old  
town that some one of the badly wanted  
men were there and a call was made for  
officers. Sheriff Hubble and Policemen  
Harris and Taylor responded, but after a  
thorough search the rumor proved to be  
false, as no evidence could be found that  
the men had ever remained in old Albu-  
querque or returned their later.

**Pendleton & Jump**  
**LIVERY**  
**STABLE.**  
Feed Yard and  
Corrals.  
Fine Rigs. Hay and Grain.

Saturday night Constable Billy Hart, of  
Clifton, had a round with a reckless Mexi-  
can and came out first best. It was past  
midnight when word was sent to the con-  
stable that there was trouble down in  
Clifton's territory and that he had better  
go down and see about it. He picked up  
his sawed off shot gun and made his way  
to the section of town where the trouble  
was. The electric lights had been turned  
off and the town was in darkness. Sud-  
denly the constable saw the flash of a gun  
and a bullet whistled unerringly close  
to his head. He took a snap shot at the  
flash and brought down the shooter, a  
Mexican, who had been making consider-  
able trouble. The Mexican lived about  
twenty-four hours. The constable has  
been congratulated upon the improvement  
that has been made in his shooting since  
he was "out after the Black Jack gang."  
The authorities pronounced the shooting  
justified and nothing more will be done  
about it unless some friend of the dead  
man should take the matter up privately.  
—La Jara Liberal.

T. S. Folson Actual Settler has ceased  
to exist. His demise was easy and attend-  
ed with very little ceremony. It is learned  
that his editor resented at some hour  
between the setting and the rising of the  
sun. Folson, in this way has had her  
misfortunes, and every "have come to  
stay" knight of the stock that has stopped  
there was a dismal failure. Next is to  
be heard from.—Springer Stockman.

### Killed by Lightning.

Frank Hildwell, a well-known miner of  
this county, was struck by lightning and  
killed at Camp Katharine in Carlsbad  
last Friday evening, Aug. 11. Mr. Hild-  
well and another miner named George  
Dorsey were in the bunk tent when the  
storm came up, being its only occupants.  
At the approach of the storm they com-  
menced to fix the ropes which anchored  
the tent to the ground, when Hildwell en-  
deavored to come in so he would get  
wet. Dorsey entered the tent, passing by  
Hildwell and going to the rear, Hildwell  
standing near the entrance. The next  
thing that Dorsey knew he says he found  
himself lying on the floor of the tent in a  
dazed condition and suffering with pain.  
By great effort he succeeded in rising to  
his feet and getting to the bed. At this  
time two persons came from the boarding  
house and inquired what was the matter.  
They found Hildwell lying on his back with  
his feet towards the door. An examina-  
tion revealed the fact that he was dead.  
The effects of the lightning were plainly  
visible by a burned streak from his breast  
down his body and down his right leg and  
the shoe on his right foot being torn off by  
the lightning, leaving his leg and passing  
into the ground.—Albuquerque Journal  
Democrat.

### Appeal to New Mexico.

Governor Otero has received a letter  
from secretary of war, Edwin F. Dyer, dat-  
ed August 14, asking that the people of New Mexico join generously  
in contributions of money or supplies  
for the sufferers in Porto Rico. The  
secretary requests that money be sent to  
the National Bank of North America.  
Supplies should be in packages marked  
"For a Rican Relief," and shipped to  
Colonel F. B. Jones, Army building, foot  
of Whitehall street, New York City.  
Among the articles wanted are beans,  
coffee, cotton clothing and goods, need-  
les, thread, sugar and coffee.

### Jim Nite Left for the Penitentiary.

Sheriff Standard took Nite to the peni-  
tentiary last Monday where he will very  
likely remain during the rest of his natural  
life. It has been said that while Jim re-  
mained in the Henderson jail he was the  
recipient of special attention upon the  
part of thoughtless boys and young men—  
such attention as is frequently bestowed  
upon heroes like Dewey, Hobson and  
Schley. It was expected that the officers  
under whose watch and care Jim was  
placed while in jail here, should treat him  
in a humane way and furnish him such  
fare as is furnished other prisoners and  
convicts, for the least that could have been  
said of Nite when brought here was that  
he was a penitentiary convict. It was also  
expected that the lawyers appointed to de-  
fend him would use all the means furnish-  
ed by the law and the evidence to give him  
a fair and impartial trial, and to secure an  
acquittal unless the state proved his guilt  
beyond a reasonable doubt. Every person  
charged with an offense in this govern-  
ment is entitled to a fair and impartial  
trial, and it is the duty of all citizens to  
stand up for this doctrine, which is essen-  
tial to liberty and good government. But  
it is a dangerous thing for boys to come  
under the spell of shrewd and experienced  
desperadoes like Nite. If a boy were  
capable of thinking the matter over soberly  
he would hesitate always before select-  
ing his associates or making his heroes.  
Would the boys and young men here who  
bestowed so much attention upon Nite se-  
lect him as an escort for their sisters?  
Would they ask him to dine at their moth-  
ers' tables? Would they feel satisfied to  
entrust their future welfare in his hands?  
Do they believe the able and eloquent  
lawyers who defended him would invite  
him to their homes and introduce him to  
their wives and daughters? It is not ex-  
pected that the lawyer who defends a  
man charged with theft or robbery shall  
extend to him the same courtesies that he  
would a gentleman, and all lawyers are  
too well acquainted with the rules of pro-  
perty to do it. Take all the men who  
have been tried in the Henderson court  
house for theft, the thing for which Nite  
was sent to the penitentiary before he  
was brought to Henderson, and how many  
of them would be permitted to associate  
with the best families in any community  
in this county? The rule that obtained  
in the south in the good old days, and  
which still obtains in all well regulated  
families, forbids intimate social or business  
relations with a stranger, and the truth  
of the business is, no true and cultured  
gentleman desires special attention from  
strangers.—Henderson Times.

## Lumber Yard.

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

## Pecos Valley & Northeastern Railway Co.

Central Time.

North Bound.	South Bound.
Ar. 2:20 p. m.	Ar. 10:00 p. m.
Ar. 2:45 p. m.	Ar. 10:25 p. m.
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Ar. 6:40 p. m.	Ar. 7:25 p. m.
Ar. 7:05 p. m.	Ar. 8:00 p. m.
Ar. 7:30 p. m.	Ar. 8:25 p. m.
Ar. 7:55 p. m.	Ar. 9:00 p. m.
Ar. 8:20 p. m.	Ar. 9:25 p. m.
Ar. 8:45 p. m.	Ar. 10:00 p. m.
Ar. 9:10 p. m.	Ar. 10:25 p. m.
Ar. 9:35 p. m.	Ar. 11:00 p. m.
Ar. 10:00 p. m.	Ar. 11:25 p. m.
Ar. 10:25 p. m.	Ar. 12:00 p. m.
Ar. 10:50 p. m.	Ar. 12:25 p. m.
Ar. 11:15 p. m.	Ar. 1:00 p. m.
Ar. 11:40 p. m.	Ar. 1:25 p. m.
Ar. 12:05 p. m.	Ar. 2:00 p. m.
Ar. 12:30 p. m.	Ar. 2:25 p. m.
Ar. 12:55 p. m.	Ar. 3:00 p. m.
Ar. 1:20 p. m.	Ar. 3:25 p.



# THE CURRENT.

WM. H. MULLANE

Official Paper of Eddy County.

Published every Saturday at Carlsbad, N. M., and entered as second class matter.

SATURDAY AUG. 20, 1909.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.  
Weekly, by mail per annum, \$2.00; by mail per six months, \$1.00; by mail per three months, \$0.50.

In picking up a copy of the Irrigation Age printed in 1894 one is forcibly struck by the prominence given the Pecos Valley all through the magazine. During the years from 1890 to 1895 this valley has been boomed in every imaginable style of newspaper, pamphlet and magazine advertising. More money has been spent by the P. I. & L. company in holding up a newspaper to boom and lie about the country than would buy and pay for all the land possible to irrigate by the company's plant if the land was put up and sold under the hammer next week or next month. The canal can only irrigate properly ten thousand acres which, with water right, would bring about thirty five thousand dollars at a liberal estimate and possibly only one-third of that figure. With this condition, brought about by expending three or four hundred dollars each month on the company paper, the work of waste still goes on. The actual income of the paper will not pay the salary of its editor, to say nothing of the horde of printers. The question is, how long will it take the present management to learn that the paper is not only a money losing venture but a damage to the country. Only this week a gentleman from Illinois who had been receiving the Argus free, arrived in Carlsbad. After looking at the paper he was disgusted, not with the country, but with the picture ever drawn by the Argus. He said he could not endorse the principle of drawing people here by such statements as are contained in the advertising sent out from the valley. If land is cheap it should be made known. If the country is hot and dry it should be told. If people fail in trying to make ends meet while working hard on a Pecos Valley farm it should be explained. The drawbacks and disadvantages should go with the advantages and fortunate circumstances. The facts are that more money has been made in the county by men who went in debt for cattle during the past nine years than was ever made by all the enterprises ever started outside the stock business.

While every effort to develop the country has been duly commended and appreciated by this paper and every assistance possible given the promoters of irrigation and other enterprises, we have never been in sympathy with the crazy ideas obtaining among the company managers of endeavoring to entice people here by overdrawn pen pictures of fortunes to be made in celery, asparagus, cabbage or fruit. It was always thought best by this paper to wait until developments would justify the statements. It is therefore deemed about time to call the attention of the proprietors or owners of bonds of the P. I. & L. company to a few of the errors in advertising which have been and are being made at terrible expense. This matter has been brought to the attention of Mr. Tammill but he is still of the opinion that wind will finally tell and that "new blood" can be obtained by lurid advertising. He is wrong, as the experience of nine years has proved beyond question of doubt. The Current does not believe that all the advertising possible can ever do this country one iota of good. If the endeavor is to make a health resort here then the funds had better be used to secure a sisters' sanitarium than in paying salaries to people to write and wire falsehoods about the country.

In the present alignment of parties it behoves every laboring man to give the matter of his voting the most serious consideration. Democrats have long contended that the natural tendency of the republican party is to ward centralization of both power and wealth. That contention is now amply proved by the formation of more trusts in two years of McKinley's administration than existed before. It is also proved by the administration's demand for a permanent standing army of three times its former size. The aggregation of thousands of industrial concerns into the hands of a few corporations is in itself a violent rearrangement of industrial forces and labor disturbances will certainly follow. Foreseeing this and being in full sympathy with the trusts, the president sought to have a permanent army large enough to override any protest that might be made by labor. The facts are becoming more apparent every day and will continue to do so more plainly into view. It certainly behooves the laboring man to do some independent thinking. Rate in Gazette.

A little republican paper at Santa Fe says:  
"The platform of the Iowa democracy was fixed up to suit Col. Bryan, who went over to Nebraska to see that it was properly constructed."

Among other things it says that the Philippine war is for the subjugation of a people who have done nothing worse than to love liberty and brave struggle for their freedom. It is well that the attitude of Bryan is thus stated. He has been throwing out bits along this line long enough. The Iowa convention which he and his followers controlled puts him and the party of that state on record.

Some intelligent reader should notify the Santa Fe organ that not only Mr. Bryan but the entire democratic party is on record as being opposed to Hanna's Philippine policy. Mr. Bryan don't "hint" at anything; he always came out plainly and states where he is at. Not only Iowa but the entire people of the United States feel that the Philippine butchery is a disgrace to our flag and that the government at Washington has not kept faith with congress and has placed the honor of the American people in jeopardy. El Paso Times.

Stockmen are looking very "down in the mouth" and it is almost impossible to get one of them into a "snicker" game, all because the range is drying up for lack of rain. It is the general opinion that unless rain comes soon there will be a big "die up" next winter.

"Take your captured train robbers to Carlsbad for identification" should be placed in conspicuous places over the west. More than a dozen people here are well acquainted with the Ketchum brothers.

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 & WORMER, Proprietors.

"He is only a printer." Such was the sneering remark made by a leader of a circle of aristocracy—the cod fish quality. Who was the Earl of Stanhope? He was a printer. What were Prince Edward William and Prince Napoleon? Proud to call themselves printers. The present Czar of Russia and the Duke of Hattenburg are printers; and the Emperor of China works in the private printing office every day. Wm. Caxton, G. P. Morris, N. P. Willis, James Galt, Charles Richardson, Horace Greeley, Charles Dickens, Schuyler Colfax, Mark Twain, Senator Plumb of Kansas and J. S. Hogg of Texas, were printers. The leader of science and philosophy boasted in his day that he was a "four" printer. In fact thousands of the most brilliant minds are found in the publishing houses. Not every one can become a printer; brains are absolutely necessary. Greenville Herald.

**Figures That Talk.**  
The Verdict of New York is furnishing the people some interesting figures to study. The Verdict says:

"It took nineteen millions to put McKinley where he is. They say, if needs crowd, he can have forty millions, eighty millions all he will, to gain a second term. Their war plans are laid and made. They will waste neither time nor treasure on the individual voter. But registration is to be bought for election day, judges are to be purchased. They will not change a Bryan vote. With 'registration' high enough, as counts proceed, McKinley ballots will be furnished by thousands to overstep and top the utmost Bryan expression. That's what was done in '96. Bryan was elected then, not to defeat him, did they count him out. The McKinley vote was by the 'double' system of counting McKinley's. It made less noise, offered a 'narrower' foothold to attack. Out of curiosity, if not for your attention, look to this: In 1892 Cleveland won four years later Bryan 'lost'. Yet, had a glance to these tables, and some glint of the friends which put McKinley where he is may then be glimpsed. Here are tables to show in snappy states the Cleveland vote, which succeeded, and the Bryan votes which found defeat.

	1892	1896
Illinois	426,281	464,523
Ohio	404,115	477,467
Indiana	262,749	308,206
Michigan	292,397	257,261
Iowa	199,407	228,743
California	118,508	144,760
Kentucky	116,411	217,896
Minnesota	100,225	139,716
West Virginia	84,467	92,925

Doesn't that speak trumpet-tongued of fraud? The states table plot in every line which bore down Bryan in 1896 is to be relied on in 1900. There will be shortness of money to bring McKinley through. Why shouldn't the money go? As more investment without honor or conscience, dollars could not find a faster, richer destiny.

Around nearly every town will be some young men who spend their time

from one year's end to the other on the 'hook' for a soft snap. They have the small head too tied to go to work if anything that will sell their cuffs or raise the sweat, and no one has a chance enough in their willingness to work to trust them in positions of responsibility. On the other hand, we see young men start out by taking any kind of work that comes along. If they fail to find positions in a store or office they go to farms or shop. In a short time these young men are found to have become good business men. A willingness to do an honest day's work at any kind of labor is a better recommendation for a young man in the eyes of business men than all the high collars and tight fitting pants he can ever wear. Los Angeles Times.

**An Eclectic's Judgement.**  
Allego have been called upon to decide a case which strongly recalls Solomon's famous judgement. By a strange coincidence a woman and her daughter both gave birth to a female child at the same time. That the babies got mixed, and, as one of them was ugly and the other pretty and healthy, both mothers claimed the latter. The older woman maintained that as all her other children were handsome, the ugly child could not be hers, while her daughter claimed that being young, handsome, and strong, she could not be the mother of the weak and ugly babe. The religious chief of the town settled the matter in a summary way. He adjudged the beautiful child to the daughter on the ground that, if being her first, the occasion was not to be made one of humiliation and disappointment, while the older mother could afford to forgo her claim, since she had already had several handsome children.

People do not get free personal mention in a paper. London papers publish the following standing announcements: "society, person and fashionable" except those relating to "yachting and official incidents, will be charged for at a minimum rate of one guinea for two lines, each succeeding line shillings and sixpence additional." Mrs. Jno. W. Mackay, Mr. Astor and other common Americans in London pay one newspaper as much as \$10 to report one of their dinners or balls.

The two who substituted whisky for uniforms were in the communion of the conference of the African Methodist church in Kansas, Ill. probably thought he was playing a good joke on the brethren. The latter evidently enjoyed the joke, too, for everybody present drank of the whiskey and said nothing, until the cup reached the presiding elder, who made a very face, and remarked that the alleged wine "would not do to a worshiper." It will be noticed that it was the quality of the whiskey that the reverend gentleman chiefly objected to. The author of the "joke" is probably kicking himself yet. Los Angeles Times.

**School Lands.**  
Some idea of the vast amount of land given New Mexico by the federal government for school purposes can be obtained from the following. The territory contains 78,854,191 acres, of which 5,388,000 acres have been given outright to the territory, and cannot be sold for less than \$3. per acre. In addition to this sum \$8,041,160 acres may be leased at 2 cents an acre. If all the latter be rented at the minimum rate the territory will have an income therefrom of \$27,082 per year. This will help to make the financial standing of the territory even more secure than it is at present and should be a great inducement to outside capitalists.

**Teachers Examination.**  
An examination of school teachers for certificates will be held in the school house in Carlsbad, Thursday, Aug. 26, 1899. All teachers who wish to be examined are requested to appear before the board at 8:30 a. m. on said day.

**A. N. PRATT,**  
County Superintendent.

Captain George Curry, sheriff of Otero county, came down last night and brought four tons of ore from one of his valuable mines in that section. He will have a smelter report in a few days and says that on the report of the assays report will depend whether he is a millionaire or not. El Paso Herald.

W. H. Hull is the name of the new telegraph operator who occupies the place of C. G. Nolan.

**ADDITIONAL LOCATIONS.**  
E. M. Cook will supply you with good melons and vegetables, watch for his wagon.  
The talk about scarcity of houses in Carlsbad, and the large number of people should let up on the same. A man who would not let up on a man's words is occupying.  
There is a strong talk in Carlsbad of a change in the name of the town to Eddy on account of the confusion attending to be had from the effects of the change. As it costs nothing, many people think it would be a good scheme.  
The new Wuesthoff building south of Hotel Schlitz is nearly completed and reflects great credit upon the stone mason Mr. Hering and superintendent Mr. C. A. Roberts. Mr. Hering is very reliable and always builds a plumb wall while in superintending the whole job Mr. Roberts has indisputably saved a large sum for his employer Mr. Goetz. The job from foundation to roof is excellent and very low priced considering the work and material in the structure. The rooms are each 25x125 with fifteen foot ceiling two sky lights and beaded steel ceiling tin roof and fine ornamented iron front furnished by Mesker Brothers St. Louis. The building throughout is certainly a credit to the town and will make money for its owner. Mr. Conway who will occupy the room next to the hotel as a sample room and billiard hall will make his headquarters here.

**MORPHINE FIEND.**  
A. J. Dent Creates a Sensation on the Streets at Pecos.  
The following is from the Pecos Times: Last Saturday night A. J. Dent, wife and baby arrived from El Paso, registered at the Los Angeles, California, and took rooms over Mr. Du Camp's pharmacy and all went well, as the people of Pecos took no further notice of the new family than the usual custom in such cases, until Mr. Dent brought himself very foolishly before our public Wednesday afternoon, by running down the street like a madman and rushing into J. L. Ward & Co's drug store and began grabbing at everything to sight that contained anything that looked like a powdered drug. Several men that had observed his movements came up by this time and overpowered and held him until Deputy Sheriff Collier took him in charge and gave him apartments in the old city calaboose, where he remained until late in the evening when Mr. Collier was met on his way up to see how the prisoner was getting along by J. W. Widley, who stated that he had just cut Dent loose from the window grates where he had hanged himself with his suspenders and necktie and that the calaboose was on fire. Mr. Collier made all haste in reaching the place where the man was confined and found the hot clothes in the room on fire and Dent unconscious from suffocation and strangulation. The burning hot clothes were thrown outside and Dent carried to the open air where he soon recovered sufficiently to ask that he be given ten grains of morphine, which he said would bring him around all right, and gave as his reason for his attempt at his life, that his suffering for want of his favorite drug was more than he could bear. Dr. McKenney injected six grains of morphine into his arm which had the desired effect and after being permitted to walk around awhile he said that if he had a place to lay down and rest he would be in "camp shape" by morning and would be home out of town, which he did Thursday night, purchasing a ticket for himself and family to Milledale. The family as a whole was a pitiful sight to look at, the wife and baby both being in the last stages of consumption, and the father a morphine fiend of the worst type.

Kate Delongherty 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 Cook & Co. have gone into the stockbroking business in London, the motto of the firm being, "Never ask what you haven't got; buy at the lowest figure; be satisfied with quick returns and small profits."

**You..**  
Get what you want and only pay for what suits you when you get what you printing done by The Current.

**THE SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS and THE CURRENT**  
At a Very Low Price  
The Semi-Weekly News (Galveston or Dallas) is published Tuesdays and Fridays. Each issue contains eight pages. There are special departments for the farmers, the ladies and the boys and girls, besides a world of general news matter, illustrated articles, etc. We offer the Semi-Weekly News and the Current for 12 months for the low clubbing price of \$1.00 cash. This gives you three papers a week or 12 papers a year for a ridiculously low price. Hand in your subscription at once.

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**NOTICE.**  
We control between 300 and 400 resident lots in Eddy and we hereby give notice that on July 1st next we will increase the price on same from 50 to 100 per cent. The time to buy is NOW.  
**McLENATHEN & TRACY,**  
Real Estate Agents.

**J. F. MATHESON.**  
Grain-Commission Warehouse.  
And General Forwarding  
Hay, Grain, Seed, Feed, Blacksmith Coal

**U. S. MEAT MARKET.**  
Fresh Meats, Sausage, Game, Etc.,  
Always on Hand.  
Free Delivery in any Part of City.  
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  
F. B. HOUGHTON  
D. F. and P. A.,  
El Paso, Texas.  
J. W. BLACK  
Gen'l. Pass. Agent,  
Topeka, Kansas

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

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Office Rooms, 201 N. M.  
Hotel Windsor  
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Painter and Paper Hanger.  
Headquarters at Blackhawk's.  
Get My Prices.  
GREENMAN & CAMERON,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.  
EDDY, NEW MEXICO



## DESTRUCTIVE FIRE

Victor, Colorado, the Big Mining Town, Suffers a Severe Loss.

### BUSINESS PORTION GOES UP.

Dynamite Was Used in an Effort to Stay the Flames—Women and Children Flee for Their Lives.

Cripple Creek, Col., Aug. 22.—Fire has utterly destroyed the business portion of the city of Victor, causing a loss estimated at \$2,000,000.

Beginning shortly after noon yesterday, the fire raged until evening, consuming everything in its way. It had its origin, it is thought, in the Merchants' cafe, adjoining the Bank of Victor, on the corner of Third street and Victor avenue. A strong wind from the south fanned the flames, and in a few minutes all the surrounding houses were afire. Help was summoned from Cripple Creek, but the town had been built in the early days of the camp, and was of pine timber for the most part, and burned like paper.

Efforts were made to stop the progress of the flames by blowing up buildings in their path by means of dynamite, and all the afternoon the hills roared with explosions, but the effort was in vain. The fire claimed the Bank of Victor, the postoffice on the corner opposite, crossed Third street and followed the row of blocks between Third and Fourth streets to the north, taking in the Victor Banking company, the Western Union Telegraph company's office and the office of the Colorado Telephone company, the Hotel Victor on the opposite side of Fourth, and the three great shaft houses of the Gold Coin Mining company and its ore bins, among the largest in the Cripple Creek district. From here the flames were swept northward by the half-hurricane which was blowing, and did not stop until they had destroyed the Florence and Cripple Creek depot and the fine new depot of the Midland Terminal road, at the head of Fourth street. All the buildings between these are a total loss, with practically all their contents.

The scenes of the great Cripple Creek fire were duplicated. Hurrying before the roaring flames went men, women and children, carrying what they could snatch from the flames, racing for their lives. The crash of buildings torn asunder by dynamite and the crackle of the flames as they consumed the dry buildings hastened their flight, and the pall of smoke added terror to the spectacle.

A special train was placed at the command of this city by the Florence and Cripple Creek railroad, and three companies of firemen with apparatus were rushed to the scene. They worked all afternoon in the vain endeavor to stay the march of the flames. The residence portion of the city suffered comparatively little, but the business portion is paralyzed, and suffering is bound to follow.

The burned area may be described as the space between the head of North street and Victor avenue, extending from the Gold Coin mine buildings on the west to a point near Second street and down Third street almost to Diamond avenue. The loss is \$2,000,000.

#### After Yaquis.

Potom, Mexico, Aug. 20, via Nogales, N. M., Aug. 22.—Gen. Torres' forces left Chumapaco, and are now about two miles above Potom, on the south side of the river. Early one morning an Indian was captured and in the hope that his life might be spared imparted to the commander a good deal of information that is considered reliable. He says that he has seen the old Yaqui chief, Yatablate, alive and well, and that he is a prisoner. He also declared that the Yaquis are still in good fighting form and number fully 800. Most of the families of the families of the fighting Yaquis have already gone to the mountains, where provisions have been carried for six months or more. Four armed Yaquis were seen Sunday afternoon two miles east of Potom, traveling in the direction of the mountains.

The continued hot winds and dry weather has had a serious effect on the cotton crop in all parts of Navarro county.

#### Indians Causing Trouble.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 22.—A special from Winslow, Ariz., says: Two hundred Indians in Foreman Mink's graving gang at Navajo Springs, Ariz., seventy-five miles east of here, were picked off on the 15th, and proceeded to gamble and drink heavily. A gambler named C. H. Landreth shot one seriously. The tribe armed themselves and shot the gambler to death, scalped him and mutilated his body. Troops from Fort Wingate have been ordered to the scene.

#### Died of Scoury.

Santa Barbara, Cal., Aug. 22.—Ex-Superintendent W. Alston Hayne who, with a party of Santa Barbara people, has been in the Kotschub sound region all winter, has written very discouraging news home. His letter, dated July 21, on the Arctic circle, 500 miles inland from Kotschub, sound, gives the following list of miners who entered that region and perished there of scurvy and blackleg:

J. L. Onderdonk, Portland, Ore.; E. C. Mead, Sumner, Wash.; Jesse Lee, Charles A. Leonard, Cleveland, O., heart failure; Robin Harris, Oakland, Cal.; T. T. Truesler, San Francisco; F. Snyder, Seattle; Reed River, C. R. Hay, Lawrence, Kan.; M. Cross, Kansas City; G. E. Miller, Iowa; A. G. Broad, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. J. Murratt, Los Angeles; M. Nelson, Hammond, Ind.; J. Berchey, Ledome, Wash.; C. H. Ryan, Hardsburg, Cal.; N. P. Brown, Kansas; Capt. C. Smith, Blakeley, Wash.; Robert Becker, San Francisco; F. Cudder, Bay City, Mich.; P. Johnson, Blakely, Wash.; D. McCall, Wisconsin; J. Mewlin, San Jose, Cal.; Pickering brothers, Princeton, Ky.; W. L. Simpson, McDermott, Nev.; George McCoy, Montana; C. E. Beams, Grand Harbor, N. D.; Charles Deadrick, Spearfish, S. D.; Frank Robinson, Utah; Joe Stern, Butte, Mont.; Mr. Treilite, California; S. H. Dobbs, South America; A. M. Fairbill, Texas; Mr. Martin, Santa Rosa, Cal.; F. Howard, Full River, Mass.; S. Wilmoth, Fall River, Mass.; John Morris, London, Eng.; Peter Nelson, Fairhaven, Wash.; Mr. Benz, Bay City, Mich.; L. J. Bernhardt, Seattle; Martin Horrally, Italy; M. Sulter, San Francisco.

This list does not include thirty-six who were drowned. Neither does it include the late reports of death from drowning. The two Pickering brothers of Kentucky, recently reported murdered, are said to have been shot by Indians whom they ill-treated.

#### Killed by a Mob.

Wetumpke, Ala., Aug. 22.—A desperate duel took place Thursday night eighteen miles northeast of this place between Hill Jordan and three negroes, Peter Louin and two of his sons. The particulars as learned are that Jordan accosted Manuel Louin about some money Manuel owed him. The matter was discussed, and the negroes, telling Jordan they would see him later, started on their way. After passing Jordan they turned and shot him in the back. Jordan wheeled and drew his pistol, but before he could use it he received another charge in the bowels. Jordan is seriously if not fatally wounded. Two of the negroes are under arrest.

Later advices from Eclectic give the sequel to the shooting as follows: Peter Louin and his 15-year-old son were killed by a mob of masked men four miles above this place. Thursday night Hill Jordan, a respectable citizen, was waylaid and shot by seven negroes at Gordon. These were two of them.

#### Schooner Lost.

Newport News, Va., Aug. 22.—Information of the loss of the four-masted schooner Augustus Palmer, Capt. Haskell, of Bath, Me., which sailed from this port Aug. 14, reached here yesterday. The schooner struck on the tail of the Horse Shoe, off Thimble Shoals, Chesapeake bay, at 11 o'clock Saturday night, and sank half an hour later. Capt. Haskell and the crew of the schooner took to the boats and were afterward picked up by the Maryland pilot boat Pilot. The schooner is a total loss.

#### Postoffice Established.

Washington, Aug. 22.—A postoffice has been established at Swanson, Falls county, Tex., with Jefferson D. Edwards as postmaster.

The comptroller of the currency has approved the selection of the following banks as reserve agents for Texas banks: American National bank, of Kansas City, for the First National bank of Cameron; Hanover National bank of New York, for the South Texas National bank of Houston.

Texas pensions granted to-day: Original—Henry Klockenkemper, San Antonio, \$12; Edward Townsend, San Antonio, \$8.

Army Orders: Private Britton T. Atkinson, hospital corps, Fort Bliss, Tex., has been detailed as acting hospital steward, and will be sent to Camp Eagle Pass for duty. Recruit Hugh O. Kerr, thirty-third infantry volunteers, San Antonio, has been discharged.

#### Cuban Census.

Washington, Aug. 22.—Secretary Root has signed the order for the Cuban census. The order appoints Lieut. Col. Joseph P. Sanger director of the census, and Victor Holmstead assistant director. It was at first intended that Mr. Holmstead should be director and Col. Sanger superintendent for the war department. The change places the direction of the census more emphatically under the control of the war department. The census is to be completed by or before Nov. 20.

## SERIOUS TROUBLE.

Paris, France, the Scene of Disorders in the Streets.

### MOBS AND THE POLICE CLASH.

M. Guillier, Commissary of Police, Was Stabbed With a Knife—Several Others Were Wounded.

Paris, Aug. 24.—Paris yesterday was the scene of the most serious disturbances, recalling some aspects of the commune.

In response to an appeal of the Journal du Peuple and La Petit Republique, groups of anarchists and socialists gathered about 5 o'clock in the afternoon in the Place de la Republique. The police had taken precautions and there seemed no danger of disorders.

Sebastian Faure and Fabrot, well-known revolutionary anarchists, were the leaders. Faure, standing on the pedestal of the statue which rises in the center of the Place de la Republique, addressed the crowd. Among other things, he said that the anarchists should be masters of the streets. The police then interfered and dislodged Faure and Fabrot, making three arrests.

The crowd at this point dispersed, but a column of demonstrators, headed by Faure and Henri de Horr, made for the Place de la Nation.

The police broke through and a struggle for the mastery followed. Shots were fired, and M. Guillier, commissary of police, was twice stabbed with a knife. This threw the police into momentary confusion. The mob reassembled and ran toward the Place de la Nation.

The police, reinforced by a squad that had been held in reserve, made another attempt to stem the current, and fresh, fierce fighting occurred, three constables being wounded. De Horr and Faure jumped into a passing street car that was going to the Place de la Republique, and the car driver, on arriving there, gave a signal to the police, who immediately arrested them both, together with two other anarchists, Joseph Perrier and Jean Perrin. All were conveyed to the Chateau d'Eay barracks. Only De Horr was found in possession of firearms.

In the meantime the anarchists' mob retraced its course to the Place de la Republique, smashing the windows of religious edifices on the way.

Suddenly, either at the word of command or in obedience to impulse, the column made a loop and went toward the Church of St. Ambrose, where the rioters smashed the windows.

#### Jacksonian Club Picnic.

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 21.—Fully 1000 Douglas county Democrats, assisted by a delegation of about 300 members of the Jeffersonian club of Lancaster county, turned out Saturday evening to attend the Jacksonian club picnic at Syndicate park. W. J. Bryan and Congressman Champ Clark were present, the latter being the orator of the day. In the evening Mr. Bryan addressed 3000 people. He indorsed the income tax, attacked the trusts and declared silver would be the main issue in the next campaign.

The new Baptist church at Cleburne is to cost \$12,000.

#### Sending War Material.

Cape Town, Aug. 21.—The Transvaal government, it is reported here, has handed its reply to the British agent at Pretoria, to be forwarded to Sir Alfred Milner, British high commissioner for South Africa and governor of Cape Colony.

Conflicting accounts are given as to its contents, and it is possible that the report is premature and that the reply will be delayed owing to the trouble with Portugal about the transvaal, now in Delagoa bay. Strong feeling has been aroused here by the fact that the Transvaal is sending quantities of war material for distribution among its supporters in Cape Colony and Orange Free State. Over seven tons have been landed at Port Elizabeth, on Algoa bay, and sent over railway lines to Aliwal for distribution.

The Dominican agents are recruiting expeditions in Cuba.

#### Taking Care of Supplies.

Washington, Aug. 21.—Secretary of War Root made public Saturday night a plan of systematically taking care of the supplies contributed for the relief of the destitute Porto Ricans. It provides for a central committee of representative citizens of the country to which all local committees are to report. This committee is to have charge of distributing the supplies which is to be done in a manner to secure the best possible results.

#### A Desperate Battle.

Shreveport, La., Aug. 21.—News reached the city Saturday from Lake-End, sixty miles southeast of here on Red river, in Natchitoches parish, of the most desperate fight that was ever fought in that state.

It was a fight to the death between Callie Brown, Robert Lee Brown and Dr. W. H. Glover on one side and B. G. Freeman who, with a nerve of steel, shot to kill, and with his first shots Callie Brown and Dr. Glover fell dead upon the floor of Freeman's store, where they had gone.

The third shot from Freeman's revolver felled Robert Lee Brown, who pleaded with Freeman to spare his life. Freeman allowed Brown to leave the store by the front door.

Brown stepped to the rear door and, taking deliberate aim, fired on the man who had a moment before gave him a chance to escape with his life.

Freeman, seeing Brown in the act of firing, raised his revolver and with the precision that marked his former shots, sent a bullet through Brown's breast and ere the echo of the deadly revolvers died both men expired, leaving four dead men on the floor of the store.

All the participants of the duel were men of high standing. B. G. Freeman was a relative of Sheriff Freeman of Natchitoches parish.

Dr. Glover enjoyed a large practice in the community and the Brown brothers were men of means and well respected.

The trouble grew out of an old grudge between Callie Brown and Freeman.

About one hour before the tragedy occurred Freeman and Callie Brown had a difficulty, in which several shots were exchanged, but neither of the participants was hurt.

Brown left the store and returned an hour later with his brother, Robert Lee Brown, and Dr. Glover.

The trio entered Freeman's store and the firing at once began, which resulted in the death of the four participants.

Old settlers say there is no record of a fight being fought on Louisiana soil that could be compared with this one, or where such nerve was displayed by one man as that displayed by B. G. Freeman in the bloody and desperate battle fought Saturday evening at Lake-End.

#### Jiminez Released.

Havana, Aug. 21.—It is asserted that the arrest of Gen. Juan Laidor Jiminez, the aspirant to the presidency of Santo Domingo, who was captured on board a steamer at Cienfuegos just as the steamer was about leaving that port, was not caused by orders from Havana, but was affected through the orders of Gen. James H. Wilson, governor of the department of Matanzas and Santa Clara. Immediately upon learning of the arrest, Major Gen. Brooke, governor general of Cuba, gave orders for the release of the prisoner. The action of Gen. Wilson in ordering the arrest of Jiminez caused much comment. The present plans of Jiminez are not known. Having missed the steamer on which he had taken passage, he will probably return to Havana.

Commenting on the arrest, the Diario de la Marina says that the mayor and police of Cienfuegos refused to carry out the orders given them for the apprehension of Jiminez, as they claimed to do so would be to violate a law of the country.

Hon. Samuel Lord died at Summer-ville N. C. the other day.

#### The Dreyfus Trial.

Reanes, Aug. 21.—The Dreyfus court-martial reconvened this morning at the usual hour. Maitre Labori was not present. His doctors say it would be inadvisable for him to attempt to take part in to-day's proceedings. The first witness was Col. Fabre, who deposed that he had discovered a similarity between the handwriting of the accused and that of the bordereau. He reiterated his conviction of the guilt of Dreyfus, saying: "I am sure he wrote the bordereau."

#### Dewey Entertained.

Leghorn, Aug. 21.—The officers of the United States cruiser Olympia gave a luncheon on board the warship at noon Saturday to the members of the American colony, many persons coming from Florence for the purpose. The affair was most cordial, and many toasts were exchanged. The inhabitants of Leghorn arranged a splendid fete for the evening in honor of Admiral Dewey and his officers.

#### Diaz Invited.

Mexico City, Aug. 21.—The special committee appointed to wait upon President Diaz with the formal invitation of the citizens of Chicago to attend the laying of the cornerstone of the United States government building in that city on Oct. 9 was received by President Diaz at Chapultepec castle Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Chairman Charles U. Gordon of the committee made an address, which was answered by the president, who expressed his great desire to attend.

## JIMINEZ ARRESTED

He Was Taken in Charge as the Steamer Was Leaving Cienfuegos.

### HE DENOUNCED THE ARREST

As an Outrage and Said He Had Broken No Law and Would Not Yield Except to Force.

Havana, Aug. 19.—In view of the fact that Col. Bacallan, chief of the secret police, persisted in his declaration that Gen. Jiminez, the aspirant to the presidency of Santo Domingo, was in Havana, either not having left, or having returned, the military authorities telegraphed to Cienfuegos instructing Capt. Stamper, collector of customs there, to ascertain whether Jiminez was on the Mendez steamer and take him under arrest if that should be the case. Just as the steamer was leaving Cienfuegos Capt. Stamper located Jiminez and arrested him.

Jiminez denounced the arrest as an outrage. He said he had broken no law and would not yield except to force. Capt. Stamper replied that he was ready to use force if necessary and Jiminez then yielded, remarking that he did so only because he could not help himself.

Senor Frias, mayor of Cienfuegos, refused to make the arrest, claiming that Gen. Jiminez was an old personal friend whom he had known intimately for years. When Jiminez was taken into custody Senor Frias was found with a police inspector, in close conversation with Jiminez and the latter's secretary. It is believed the mayor was urging him to leave the steamer, to conceal himself and wait for a better opportunity. Capt. Stamper informed Jiminez that he would make him as comfortable as possible, and after Jiminez and his secretary had packed their trunks they were driven, accompanied by the captain and chief of police, to the Union hotel, where two bedrooms and a dining room were placed at their disposal.

Gen. Jiminez will be kept under police charge until further advice is received from the governor general. There is much excitement among the people of Cienfuegos over the affair. The sentiment is generally expressed that the authorities had no right to arrest Jiminez, an unarmed citizen, going apparently to Santiago de Cuba and the point is made that even if he were going to Santo Domingo he would only be returning to his native country.

Kingston, Jamaica, Aug. 19.—Advices from San Domingo say the government there is growing desperately apprehensive of the arrival of Jiminez, leader of the revolution, who is momentarily expected. His arrival, it is added, will completely turn popular opinion, which has been partly undecided. Consequently the chief object of the government is to intercept Jiminez, and a number of armed vessels are patrolling the coast with orders to search every strange vessel and capture Jiminez, under any flag, armed or not.

Company L, third Texas regiment, held a meeting at Cleburne, and will try to get up enough men to go to the Dewey reception in New York.

#### Alaskan Dispute.

London, Aug. 19.—Sir Charles Tupper, formerly Canadian high commissioner, in an interview, said:

"The United States is purposely delaying the settlement of the Alaskan dispute on account of the pecuniary benefit accruing to miners and coast cities through delay, and has refused to have the boundary delimited as is being done in Venezuela.

"No settlement ever could be reached through the even side commission suggested by the United States. We have reached an impasse and have no intention of resuming negotiations in regard to matters pending between Canada and America until the Alaskan question is settled. I propose that a British railroad be built from Kitimat to Dawson, and that a law be passed allowing only British miners to mine on the Yukon. The moment this is done the object of the United States in preventing a settlement disappears. The Dominion is a unit in supporting Sir Wilfrid Laurier's stand."

#### Many Lives Lost.

Jacksonville, Fla., Aug. 19.—According to a Miami dispatch, Capt. Dillon of the steamer Cocos, states that the town of Red Bay, on the island of Andros, twenty miles southwest of Nassau, was swept away in the recent tropical hurricane and about 300 lives lost. A witness of the storm estimates that the loss of life on the island was fully 600. Scattered through the wreck of houses at Red Bay, he said, were hundreds of corpses.

#### Night Disturbances.

Paris, Aug. 19.—There were slight disturbances yesterday evening in the Rue de Chabrol, in front of the building where M. Guerin and the anti-Semites are entranced. The police several times charged the crowds.

M. Guerin decided last night to energetically maintain his own propositions, and refused to accept those proposed by Gen. Jacquy. M. Guerin's decision not to surrender was delivered after a deputation of the national defense group had waited upon him and informed him of the contents of the semi-official note.

Gen. Jacquy and M. Firmin Faure, revisionist and anti-Semite, deputy from Oran, Algeria, had numerous interviews during the day with members of the chamber of deputies, and also with Premier Waldeck-Rousseau, whereupon Gen. Jacquy submitted his proposition for surrender.

It is now said M. Lasies, anti-Semite deputy from the Condon district of the Gers, has decided to discontinue further negotiations with M. Guerin. Gen. Jacquy, who is a republican member of the chamber of deputies, is also discouraged, and has left Paris.

A semi-official note, issued last night, says:

"Having consideration for humanity above all other things, the government from the beginning discarded the idea of storming M. Guerin's house, or the seizure of the accused by sheer force. Measures for preventing M. Guerin from communicating with the outside world, as well as preventing or dispersing all assemblages, will be maintained, however, as long as possible."

#### Selecting Officers.

Washington, Aug. 19.—Secretary Root was busily engaged the greater part of yesterday in selecting officers to fill the new regiments, going over the list of names that have been submitted with recommendation for appointment, and considering their efficiency records during the Spanish war.

The secretary is giving the matter of these selections his personal attention, and the list is being prepared in his private office. After the selections are made by the secretary, they will be sent to the president for his approval.

Preparations continue active in the matter of arranging for the speedy transportation of the troops to the Philippines. The ships chartered make it possible to send nearly all the organizations now formed by Sept. 25, and more may be secured. The transports Logan and Thomas, now being fitted up on the Atlantic coast, will sail by the middle of October, with three regiments. It is now believed to be possible to land all the new regiments in the Philippines by the 1st of December, or very soon after that date.

While it may not be necessary to use all the troops in the Philippines, it is understood to be the plan of Secretary Root to have a sufficient force to not only defeat the insurgents at every point, but to garrison and hold the places that may be taken, and thus insure a safe line of communication.

#### Hanged for Murder.

Rockville, Md., Aug. 19.—Armistead Taylor and John Alfred Brown were hanged here yesterday morning for the murder of Louis Rosenstien and wife. Taylor also murdered an officer who tried to arrest him. Taylor and Brown robbed and murdered Louis Rosenstien and his wife, Dora, on the morning of May 13, 1899, at Stidel, Montgomery county, Maryland. On the gallows Taylor retracted his former confessions and his testimony.

#### Reports Not Exaggerated.

New York, Aug. 19.—A dispatch from San Juan, Porto Rico, says:

Visits to the most distressed districts of the island prove that the former report of the terrible conditions have not been in the least exaggerated. People in the towns are huddled together anywhere for shelter; in the country the people are sleeping in the open air. Food supplies have been totally destroyed. Only the well to do can afford to buy provisions. Unless succor comes in a few days the people will starve.

The schooner Concepcion, loaded with 2000 Porto Ricans, going as emigrants to Samana, went adrift yesterday. All jumped overboard and several were drowned.

Two thousand persons have perished in the whole district.

At Sanger, the foundation for the new public high school building was laid. The price of the contract is \$4250, and the time limit Dec. 1 of this year.

#### Trouble Feared.

Apia, Samoa Islands, Aug. 10, via Auckland, N. Z., Aug. 19.—Although the general situation is quiet, the ill feeling between the natives continues, and further trouble is feared. They are busy making copra (the dried kernel of the coconut), and it is reported they are hoarding money to build boats or to buy arms. Mataafa has addressed a letter to the Samoan commissioners. He urges that there should be no king, and suggests that Dr. Solf, German president of the municipality of Apia, be the head of the government.



## Carlsbad Current.

Wm. H. MULLANE, Publisher.

CARLSBAD, - - - - - N. M.

### TENANETTES.

Red River county has a road grader. Lieut. Gov. Browning has lost an infant daughter.

Jeff Bland, colored, was shot at Beaumont and killed.

District Clerk R. B. Epperson of Red River county is dead.

The health of Moore county's inhabitants was never better.

Port Worth packing-house meat cutters are to organize a union.

Jake Williams, living near Eads, was bitten by a copperhead snake.

Frank Blankenship, a 12-year-old boy, was killed in a runaway at Victoria.

Ross McCord and Dave Remson, principals in a Cameron street duel, are dead.

Mr. Bedford was struck by lightning at Luna, and thought to be fatally injured.

The Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone company has completed its line into Rhomb.

The delinquent taxes due the city of Corsicana from Jan. 1, 1890, to Jan. 1, 1892, amount to over \$20,000.

Waco is figuring with a Corstean firm for a regular supply of crude oil for street sprinkling purposes.

Thomas, aged 12, and Charles, aged 11, sons of Wiley Holland of Goldthwaite, were killed by lightning.

The Pfister & Vogel Leather company of Milwaukee, Wis., has been authorized to do business in Texas.

In a cutting affray at Luling, in a chile restaurant, Juan Angustino was cut twice very badly in the abdomen.

J. W. Wyatt of Taylor received intelligence that his son, aged 19 years, John Wyatt, was accidentally killed near Mangum, Ok.

Judge T. S. Johnson, assistant in the attorney general's department, approved an issue of \$3000 of Texas county bridge bonds.

Fire destroyed the residence of Ike Armstrong at Van Alstyne. A lamp explosion was the cause. Loss \$1200, fully insured.

The commissioners' court in session at Hillsboro will take up the applications of ex-Confederates for pensions. One hundred and thirty have been filed.

Will Brown, a carpenter, fell from the top of a two-story building at Hillsboro, striking on the fleshy part of his left arm. He was badly bruised.

There is to be an old settlers' reunion at Rhomb in September. A great many prominent speakers have been invited to participate in the affair, and have accepted.

The following applications for pensions were filed before Judge Mitchell at Gainesville: Smallwood Findley, Isaac W. Davis, David R. Huey and James M. Landon.

The city council of McKinney at a meeting heard the report of the engineer expert on McKinney's waterworks. The report was lengthy and favorable, with the conclusion that the city is in possession of a good system. The acceptance of the plant will be at a meeting in the near future.

J. W. Southern, a farmer, miraculously escaped death with slight injuries to himself in a grade crossing accident a few miles east of Sherman, on the Texas and Pacific railroad. An east-bound freight struck his wagon, killing one mule and disabling the other. The wagon was badly wrecked and Southern was thrown out violently.

Charles Kennedy's team became frightened by a passing train south of Denton and ran away, throwing Kennedy out and injuring him severely. A gash three inches long, which penetrated five stitches to close up, was cut in his head just above the eyes, his hand was mashed and he was otherwise bruised.

At Waxahatchie the laundry of Luther McClartney was burned. The fire could not have occurred at a more inopportune time, as the laundry of many citizens was ready for wash, and was consumed with the building. The origin of the fire is unknown. Loss \$1500, insurance \$1050.

Out of the first ten applicants for pensions, the comptroller approved four, returned one for additional information and rejected the others.

Seth Moore, a young married man living near Sanger, had a narrow escape. He was thirty feet in a well, waiting it up, when a clog the size of a water bucket fell on him, knocking him twelve feet further down.

At a meeting of the city school board of Cleburne, the new ward schoolhouse was accepted. Mrs. S. B. Leonard, principal of the first ward school, tendered her resignation, and Miss Mary Woodworth was elected to fill the vacancy.

## TEXAS TOPICS.

### News From All Parts of the Imperial State.

#### Iron Industry.

**Rush, Tex., Aug. 21.**—The revival of industries in iron at this place and Birmingham is assuming proportions. That there are efforts being made there is not a question. The parties have been on the ground several times and contracts for fuel have been offered for furnishing ore to the plants and also for labor. The owners of the furnaces do not reside here, nor is it known who the parties who have been here represent. It is conjectured that the Tennessee Coke and Iron company, Standard Oil company, through the Southern Oil company, English syndicate, Carnegie and others are behind Messrs. Patten, Kent and Crumey. There are many inquiries for ore lands being made from many sections.

Mr. Leeh, who held held an option on the New Orleans plant (Star and Crescent) closed it by a purchase on Aug. 1, and laborers have been cleaning up the debris about the furnace for several days. The 2500 tons of pig made by Mr. Leeh in April and May is yet in the yard, and no attempt has been made to sell.

#### Indications of Petroleum.

**Denton, Tex., Aug. 21.**—While boring an artesian well at the gin Friday, after the drill had passed through the first vein of water strong indications of petroleum were discovered first by the odor and a closer examination showed the particles of oil floating on top of the water. A sample of the stuff was bottled and brought to town, where it was shown. The oil is found either just below or above a layer of coarse black sand, which, heavier than the white artesian sand, sinks to the bottom of the vessel in which it is kept. The oil indications were first noticed at a depth of 525 feet and the drill will be pushed fifty or one hundred feet deeper. If more indications are found as the work progresses, and if the indications are strong enough to lead to the belief that oil can be found in paying quantities by going deeper, it is extremely probable that an experiment with a view of seeing how much oil there is below Denton will be made. This is not the only well in this vicinity by any means that has shown petroleum indications and when the deep well at the Alliance mill was sunk a number of years ago the signs were good enough to cause an experienced oil well man to say in the city at the time to offer to bear part or all the expense of taking the well deeper in the search for oil. The mill people did not want oil; it was water they were after, so nothing came of the proposition, unless it was to cause considerable interest to be taken.

Since then instances like that have been numerous, almost every deep well man finding oil particles before striking the last flow of water. And at S. R. Davis' farm, east of here, the oil smell was strong enough when the well was being put down to attract the attention at a distance of fifty feet.

These wells mentioned are not deep wells in the true sense of the word, and the deepest well in the county is probably not over 750 feet. Consequently to take the experiment 1000 or 1500 feet deep would be watched with interest and, it is thought possible, attended with successful results.

At Pierre, S. D. Mrs. Jennie Weston drowned herself and her 4-year-old son, Bertie, in a cistern at the family home, where the bodies were found.

#### Lieut. Drew Killed.

**Galveston, Tex., Aug. 21.**—C. J. McRae yesterday received a telegram dated at Fincastle, Va., saying: "Alfred Drew killed." This refers to First Lieutenant Alfred W. Drew of the twentieth United States Infantry, now in the Philippines. Mrs. Drew is at Fincastle and evidently had just received news that her husband had been killed. Lieut. Drew had been in the regular army for several years. He entered West Point military academy from Houston, where his father, O. C. Drew, is a cashier of a bank and a prominent citizen. Lieut. Drew was well known in Houston and was a social favorite. About fifteen months ago he was married to Mrs. Lottie Ward Greer of this city. Col. L. J. Polk received a letter from Lieut. Drew a few days ago. It was dated at Manila June 29, shortly after the lieutenant's first brush with the Filipinos. He sent the colonel a small flag captured in the engagement.

#### Regarding Sheep Dipping.

**Fort Worth, Tex., Aug. 22.**—On July 20 the department of agriculture promulgated an order regulating and controlling the movement of sheep from one state to another. The order was to have become effective on Aug. 10. In effect it prohibited the movement of sheep from any market to feed lots, or from one state to another without first having been dipped in a solution approved by the bureau of animal industry. Dipping of sheep prior to original consignment to market was made incumbent on shippers.

"Whereas, the shipment of live stock affected with any contagious, infectious or communicable disease from one state to another, or from any state into the District of Columbia, is prohibited by act of congress approved May 29, 1881; and

"Whereas, the contagious disease of sheep known as scabies or scab exists in many parts of the United States, due notice of which was given in the department order of June 18, 1897; and

"Whereas, some of the preparations in which diseased sheep have been dipped by owners and stockyard companies, with the object of destroying the contagion and making legal the shipment of said sheep in interstate trade have proved inefficient, and said sheep have disseminated the contagion notwithstanding such treatment; and

"Whereas, the damage and losses from scabies in sheep have been in some sections very heavy and discouraging to those engaged in the sheep industry;

"It is ordered, that from and after Aug. 10, 1899, no sheep affected with scabies, and no sheep which have been in contact with others so affected, shall be allowed shipment from one state or territory into another, or from any state into the District of Columbia, or from the District of Columbia into any state, unless said sheep shall have first been dipped in a mixture approved by this department.

"The dips now approved are:

First. The tobacco-and-sulphur dip, made with sufficient extract of tobacco to give a mixture containing not less than 25-100 of 1 per cent of acetone and 2 per cent flowers of sulphur.

Second. The lime-and-sulphur dip, made with 8 pounds of unslacked lime and 21 pounds of flower of sulphur to 100 gallons of water. The lime and sulphur should be boiled together for not less than two hours, and all sediment allowed to subside before the liquid is placed in the dipping vat.

"The owner of the sheep is privileged to choose which one of the above mentioned dips shall be used for his animals. The department will instruct inspectors to enforce due care in dipping sheep, but it assumes no responsibility for loss or damage to such animals, and persons who wish to avoid any risks that may be incident to dipping at the stockyards should see that their sheep are free from disease before they are shipped to market."

#### Horse Killed by Heat.

**Denton, Tex., Aug. 22.**—A fine hungry horse, the property of Dr. Brock of Justin, dropped dead on South Elm street in the business part of town, yesterday afternoon from the extreme heat and the deaths of three more from the same cause are reported within a radius of a few miles of the city. The heat both yesterday and Sunday has been great, the mercury reaching 107 yesterday afternoon.

W. B. Carter, an old settler, prominent farmer and citizen, died a few days ago near McKinney.

#### Navigated the Brazos.

**Waco, Tex., Aug. 22.**—John K. Link traveled seventy-five miles up the Brazos river in a boat with a small triangular sail rigged to a short mast. He says the wind was unfavorable most of the way, and he was compelled to depend upon oars. The current against which he pulled was pretty strong, and he made rather slow time, traveling about ten miles a day, enjoying good sport fishing all the way to the end of his voyage. Mr. Link saw wild bees in the cliffs, and says he thinks Bosque county is the greatest bee region in the southwest. He says a dam across the Brazos below the mouth of Steel creek would create a lake forty miles long, and would afford irrigating water for several counties. Mr. Link was eight days going up and four days returning to Waco.

Lamar county's portion of the state school fund, including that of Paris and West Paris, will amount to \$48,725 this year.

#### Charged With Murder.

**Clarksville, Tex., Aug. 22.**—Henderson Pierson, colored, was lodged in jail yesterday by Deputy Sheriff A. G. Brooks on a warrant charging him with the murder of his wife and her mother on the S. B. Watson plantation at Davenport, on Red river, in this county. The killing was done on Sunday and with a shotgun, the contents of a barrel was sent into each of the victims. A girl, 13 years old, was with the parties when shot.

#### Third Day's Session.

**Sherman, Tex., Aug. 19.**—The third day of the twenty-first annual reunion of the Old Settlers' association of Grayson county opened yesterday, as have the preceding two, with unclouded skies and a delightful breeze sweeping across the wide commons surrounding the park.

The campers were up betimes and at sunrise the immense bivouac was astir.

Thursday night it looked like the camping ground was filled, but yesterday morning the number of camps had increased a hundred or more. Never before in the history of the organization has such interest been evinced, such a mutual determination to make it a success.

In the preparation of the grounds there were necessarily some little oversights, but as fast as they are detected Secretary-Treasurer Loving has them remedied.

The first exercises held on the ground yesterday were exercises held under the direction of Sherman corps of the Salvation Army.

The crowd was possibly not quite so large as on Thursday.

Hon. Jesse Murrell of Cooke county made an eloquent speech.

Hon. J. W. Blake made an enthusiastic speech to the old settlers, at the close of which a collection was started for the purpose of paying out the grounds. Mr. Blake started it with a donation of \$25 himself.

#### The Reunion at Bonham.

**Bonham, Tex., Aug. 19.**—Col. S. W. T. Latham's address before the ex-Confederates at the reunion grounds Thursday was pronounced by a great many of the veterans to have been one of the best addresses ever delivered before the association.

Col. Latham, being an ex-Confederate himself, knows how to talk to the old soldiers, and his eloquent talk endeared him in the hearts of every ex-Confederate on the grounds.

Thursday night the warlike scenes were given on an immense canvas stretched before the audience. Fully 10,000 people were on the grounds, the Texas and Pacific bringing in excursion trains from the east overloaded with people. It was indeed inspiring to note the old soldiers cheering the volunteer soldier boys drove the Spanish forces from the trenches and gained the victory. They had all gone through a war which, when compared to it, the engagements in the late war amount to but little, yet they knew that it required bravery to face the dangers of battle, and that the boys deserved a great deal of credit.

Yesterday morning, the beginning of the last day of the reunion, found a tremendous crowd in the city to hear Hon. Joseph W. Bailey deliver an oration on "The Life and Character of Jefferson Davis." Mr. Bailey was introduced at 10 o'clock and spoke for two hours and a half to an audience of perhaps 1000 people.

#### Applications for Pensions.

**Hillsboro, Tex., Aug. 19.**—The commissioners' court took up the applications of Hill county ex-Confederates for pensions yesterday. They will only be able to pass upon about one-third of them at this term of the court, for the reason that some have failed to pay the fee of \$2 required, and in some instances the proof is not completed. Such will be passed until these requirements are complied with. The court will probably get through the list to-morrow.

#### Abolish Feature of Anti-Trust Law.

**Austin, Tex., Aug. 19.**—The affidavit feature of the Texas anti-trust law, which goes into effect Jan. 31, 1900, is an exact copy of that part of the Arkansas anti-trust law, and the published statement that Attorney General Jeff Davis of Arkansas has declared that part of the law inoperative because of the fact that it has been declared unconstitutional by the supreme court of Missouri, has aroused much interest in business and official circles here.

If the affidavit feature of the Texas anti-trust law should be inoperative, it would practically mean the nullification of the law. It is probable that this matter will be brought before the proposed anti-trust convention of governors and attorney generals to be held in St. Louis Sept. 25, with a view of remedying the alleged defect.

Davis G. Rosenfield of Houston filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy. Liabilities \$20,498; no assets.

#### Accidentally Killed.

**Call, Tex., Aug. 12.**—W. A. Simmons, an employee of the Cow Creek tram, was riding on an empty flat car while the big engine was backing up. A target switch it was lying on the flat car, which was extending over the edge of the car, struck some loaded log cars on a side track, knocking Simmons off behind the tender of the engine. Two trucks ran over him, killing him instantly, breaking almost every bone in his body. He leaves five orphan children.

#### A Severe Windstorm.

**Cleburne, Tex., Aug. 17.**—A very disastrous windstorm struck the eastern portion of this city Tuesday night, wrecking outhouses and barns and blowing a number of houses from their foundations.

The wind came from the northeast, and the crashing of timber and the falling of outhouses and barns were heard a mile distant. Fortunately, not a single person was hurt.

Following is the list of the property damaged: James Stringer's residence, blown off its foundation and badly damaged; George Dunlap's house, a complete wreck; Comer's schoolhouse, blown from its foundation; Lon Goodale's house, blown off its foundation; George Worley's, Meyer's and Sebe White's houses, blown from their foundations. John Brook's barn was completely wrecked and the timbers blown 100 yards away.

#### Second Day's Session.

**Bazette, Tex., Aug. 17.**—The attendance at the State Alliance meeting yesterday was increased over that of Thursday by the arrival of additional delegates from county Alliances and Alliance people who are not delegates.

The total number of county Alliances represented to date is thirty-four, and a membership of a little over 7000. The second day's meeting was called to order by President McWilliams at 10 o'clock sharp and the Alliance at once proceeded to business, the first order being the reception of the report of the committee on resolutions.

The resolutions adopted do not become final here, but will be referred to sub-Alliances for their ratification or rejection, the action of the sub-Alliances to be reported by delegates to the next State Alliance.

One resolution reported by the committee provoked prolonged discussion. It was a demand that the school law be so changed as to extend the scholastic age four years, making it from 7 to 21, and also demanding that education be compulsory.

The committee on constitutional amendments made their report yesterday afternoon, recommending several amendments, one of which relates to eligibility to continued membership of one who, after having become a member, engages in a prohibited calling.

This proposed amendment met with considerable opposition. During the continuance of the morning executive session those of the crowd who did not attend it or were not entitled to attend were entertained with a unique address delivered by Tom Paschal of Henderson county.

In the afternoon before the session began Mr. J. M. Perdue of Upshur county addressed the general meeting the principles of the Alliance being his theme.

At 1:30 the executive session was resumed and further consideration of the resolution committee's report entered upon, and it and the consideration of the report of the committee on constitutional amendments consumed the rest of the afternoon.

#### Electric Lights to Be Increased.

**Corsicana, Tex., Aug. 17.**—The city council met Tuesday night. The treasurer's report showed cash on hand to the credit of the various funds, \$6548.24. The city sewerage mains were ordered to be extended. A new road grader was ordered to be purchased for use on the streets. A petition for an increase of electric lights was referred to the committee on lights. Extra policemen are to be employed to do duty during the colored fair.

#### Annual Reunion.

**Sherman, Tex., Aug. 17.**—The first day of the annual reunion of the Grayson County Old Settlers' association opened bright, and the Gulf clouds made the heat more endurable.

All Tuesday afternoon wagons loaded with people from the county poured into the park camping reservation until, at midnight, it resembled the bivouac of a brigade.

All day long this number has been augmented, and the oldest old settler never saw as many camps on a reunion ground.

Down town the streets were filled with visitors early, and the city took on a gala day appearance at once, something not usually the case on the first days even of this popular annual reunion.

On account of the distance to the grounds from the business center, the wagonette business boomed, and court square was thick with them.

At Denton work on the extension of the electric light station has begun.

#### Overcome by Heat.

**Denton, Tex., Aug. 17.**—While engaged in cleaning out a well in the southern part of the city yesterday, George Younger, a colored man, became apoplectic by the gases in the bottom of the hole, and was drawn out unconscious by a companion, another colored man, who was helping him on the job. When brought to the surface he was apparently dead, but medical aid, which was soon secured, resuscitated him.

The scene of realism was reached, though by accident, in a criminal trial a few years ago at Lebanon, O. Two men had a personal encounter. One of them, after vainly trying to draw his pistol from his pocket, turned to flee. A moment later he fell, shot in the small of the back. One chamber of his pistol was found to have been fired. His assailant was tried for murder. The defense contended that the man shot himself while trying to draw his pistol, which had become entangled in the lining of the pocket, and that the prisoner's shots had not taken effect. The prosecution contended that such a wound could not have been self-inflicted. The defendant's counsel, Clement S. Vandaligham, undertook to demonstrate to the jury just how possible it was to inflict such a wound. Suddenly there was a loud report, and the lawyer sank to the floor. The ball had entered the back almost in the identical spot where the dead man had been shot. The defendant was acquitted. Mr. Vandaligham died.

#### Still More Counterfeiting.

The Secret Service has just unearthed another band of counterfeiters and secured a quantity of bogus bills, which are very cleverly executed. Things of great value are always selected for imitation, notably Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which has many imitators but no equals for disorders like indigestion, dyspepsia and constipation.

An Atholism woman likes her preacher's wife better. Is her prentch!

#### 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 Alamo and Sacramento railroad. Having an altitude of 9000 feet above the sea-level, it commands a magnificent view of the surrounding country. On the north, White Mountain covered with snow the greater part of the year, rearing his hoary head 15,000 feet high; on the west the white sands of the Tularosa Valley, which constitute 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, all taken together form a scenery unsurpassed for its magnificence. Climate—The climate of the Sacramento is simply superb. It is not excelled by that of any other region. The atmosphere cool and invigorating and absolutely free from impurities. As an evidence of the excellence of the climate of this region of New Mexico, it is only necessary to state that the United States government, after careful investigation of all the country in its vast domain best adapted for a Marine Sanitarium, selected Fort Stanton. Write to E. P. Turner, General Passenger Agent, T. & P. Railway Company, Dallas, Texas, for full information regarding rates, schedules, chair cars, sleepers, etc., etc.

When it comes to making improvements in all branches of railroad service, the Baltimore and Ohio railroad does not have to retire from the front rank. As "nothing is too good for the Irish," so nothing is too good for Baltimore and Ohio railroad patrons, and a progressive step in dining car service is being taken. The Royal Blue Line dining cars are being shipped as rapidly as possible to change the interiors so that each car will have a table d'hôte compartment and a cafe, where the service will be à la carte. This part of the car will have easy chairs, tables and other conveniences of a first-class cafe, where gentlemen can smoke and eat without interfering with those who prefer a different state of things.

A man who can be fooled the same way four times, is a fool.

#### Well Groomed Women.

A pretty shirt waist, properly laundered with "Fruitless" starch, and a woman looks sweet and wholesome and adds greatly to her attractiveness. Try it. All grocers, 10c.

Having two love affairs at once is as much trouble as twins.

#### "For the Sake of Fun Mischief is Done."

A vast amount of mischief is done, too, because people neglect to keep their blood pure. It appears in eruptions, dyspepsia, indigestion, nervousness, kidney diseases, and other ailments. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures all diseases produced by impure blood or low state of the system.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
NEVER DISAPPOINTS

**TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER**  
WILL KEEP YOU DRY.

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

**BROWN'S IRON TONIC**  
Is nature's greatest restorative of health. It is a thorough purifier of the blood, it prevents and cures all the ills that arise as a general result of impure blood, such as nervousness, indigestion, the Liver and Kidneys, rheumatism, neuralgia, and all other diseases. It is a blood purifier and a blood tonic. Ask your druggist for it. \$1.00 per bottle.

**BROWN'S IRON TONIC**  
CANDY CATHARTIC  
**Cascarets**  
REGULATE THE BOWELS

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Page



Mrs. Gable—That was a lovely sermon the pastor delivered at your husband's funeral.

The Widow—Well, I didn't like his pronunciation very much.

Mrs. Gable—No?

The Widow—No. He said poor John had gone to that undiscovered country from whose "burn" no traveler returns.—Catholic Standard.

"Is there anything you wish to say before sentence is passed upon you?" asked the judge.

There upon the balliff laughed.

He couldn't help it.

He was a married man and the defendant was a woman.

"Such a question!" he chuckled to himself.—Chicago Post.

Black—They made a grave mistake when Flannigan was buried.

White—What was that?

Black—The grave-digger dug his last resting place in the wrong lot.

The trouble with the average man is that he has no one to answer his talk.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes One size smaller after using Allen's Foot Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, sweating, aching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. At all druggists and shoe stores. 25 cts. Trial package FREE by mail. Address: Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

This is the famous reason for school teachers.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury.

As mercury will destroy the sense of smell and completely destroy the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by J. C. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by J. C. Cheney & Co., Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists, price 50 cts. per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

When a woman takes an interest in a young man he thinks it is love.

Lost night restored and the eyes cured by using FINDLEY'S EYE SALVE. No pain, sure cure or money back. 25c. box. All druggists, or by mail. J. P. HATTE, Deatur, Texas.

Don't pay another man's gas. This is old but good advice.

**Ayer's Pills**

Is your breath bad? Then your best friends turn their heads aside. A bad breath means a bad liver. Ayer's Pills are liver pills. They cure constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, sick headache, 25c. All druggists.

Wash your stomachs or hard a beautiful brown or pink complexion. Then use **BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the Whiskers** of the face. Sold by Druggists, 25c. per box.

EDUCATIONAL.

**THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME**  
NOTRE DAME, INDIANA.

Classics, Letters, Economics and History, Journalism, Art, Science, Forestry, Law, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Architecture.

Thorough Preparatory and Commercial Courses. International students at special rates. Rooms free. Junior or Senior Year Collegiate Courses. Rooms to rent, moderate charge. St. Edward's Hall for boys under 12. The 56th Year will open September 5th, 1899. Catalogue free. Address: REV. A. MORRISSEY, C. S. C., President.

**ST. MARY'S ACADEMY**  
Notre Dame P. O., Indiana.

(One mile west of the University of Notre Dame.) The 26th Academic Term will open Monday, September 4, 1899. All the branches of a Thorough English and Classical Education, including Greek, Latin, Spanish, French and German are taught by a faculty of competent teachers. The complete list of full course of studies students receive the Regular Collegiate Degrees of LL.B. or A.B. The Conservatory of Music is conducted on the plan of the best Conservatories of Europe.

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**St. Edward's College,**  
AUSTIN, TEXAS.

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REV. JOHN T. BOLANIK, C. S. C., President.

## WHEN HE CAME HOME

Unconscious of the picture she made, she stood in the doorway of a little reception room that led into the drawing room, her eyes fixed thoughtfully on a man's face in the crowded room beyond.

Melanie had been watching her for some time; in the past two years he had heard much of her social triumphs and charms.

"Give me a welcome home," he pleaded, crossing the room to where she stood.

"Of course I will." She lifted her eyes to his. They were very beautiful eyes—a fresh, unadorned nobility of character shone in them.

"It is a surprise to see you to-night. I thought you were on the other side."

"So it seems the home folk think," he answered, ruefully. "I've had a beastly cold welcome. Got home an hour ago to find every soul gone. Not a handshake but from one old negro left to keep the place from walking off. I suppose. The lights and the music were so cheery over here, I ventured without an invite, and in this garb," looking down at his traveling suit; "but Mrs. Brown is an old friend."

"I see," the girl laughed; "your mother doesn't expect you home until next week."

"You were perfectly oblivious to the fact that I have been watching you for ten minutes and wondering why you were alone and so quiet."

"I was indulging in a little retrospection, I'm hardly responsible," with a shrug of the fair shoulders; "it's a fault of the age—this picking up pieces of emotions, laying one's heart on a dissecting table and analyzing the why and wherefore of each beat."

"And was the tall young fellow in there," glancing toward the drawing room, "responsible for it all?"

She laughed outright. "Isn't it delicious to have you for my mentor?"

Lost night restored and the eyes cured by using FINDLEY'S EYE SALVE. No pain, sure cure or money back. 25c. box. All druggists, or by mail. J. P. HATTE, Deatur, Texas.

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(not that it was so unusual) and she refused to go above, because she liked "I love you." Then he gave her a palsy, with some boyish words of affection, and she flushed and asked, "Am I your little heartsease?" Caro, don't you remember?"

"I don't remember to have given you any right to ask such questions."

"But you remember," he persisted. She laughed softly. "How they hated me, those other little girls. They called me a mean, stuck-up, snub-nosed thing."

A little gleam of triumph shone in his eyes. She remembered.

"Then the mountain party years afterward. You were 16, I was leading your horse, the saddle turned and you fell right into my arms, Caro, and I kissed you."

The long lashes had curtained her eyes.

"Have you forgotten?" he whispered.

"However did you make such love to the senoritas?" she asked, demurely. "You had no reminiscences and youthful follies in common."

"Don't interrupt, please. I promised to do it all. Then the night I left. I can feel your little fingers soft and warm in mine yet and see the wistfulness in your eyes. You cared then. You can't deny it. Your trembling lips and sweet wet eyes kept me straight over there among so many wild fellows. You told me to make a man of myself and I have worked three hard, honest years for you, dear. I have never loved any other woman."

She sat still, the color coming and going in her cheeks.

He leaned toward her, his heart in his face. They were quite hidden by the drapery. A voice cut softly across the low humming that filled the room. A woman's voice as she passed with her attendant to the refreshment room.

"The pretty blonde who stood against these curtains—she was looking at you with her heart in her eyes," the voice said. "She is young, la petite; she

will learn to shrug her shoulders and laugh as the years go on."

The girl leaned forward to catch the reply. Her blue eyes black, her cheeks white, the little teeth set relentlessly in the soft redness of her under lip.

The answer came lightly, after a moment.

"A man will pass a sweet wild rose if a lily gloves and dazons just beyond."

The voices were lost in the hum. She leaned back, the small hands clinched. He watched her anxiously. Then, sensuous, softly swelling waiters melody thrilled in his brain.

Would she never speak? He dared not.

Then with a long breath of relief she moved toward him. The delicate beauty of her face shone like a flower in the shadowed nook.

"Rob," she said, softly, "I'm so glad I know."

"Know what, dear?" He covered the little fingers as if she had been a child.

She lifted her eyes in astonishment. "Know that it was wounded pride, of course. What did you think I meant? I would have got over it. No woman with any spirit would have cared for a man after that. But it is such a relief not to care." And she laughed a little light-hearted, childish laugh.

"Caro, are you sure?" His voice was full of entreaty. "Will you let me teach you to care for me?"

"It would be useless"—the words had no sting; the voice was soft and low—"perfectly useless, for I have discovered unsuspected territory in my being to-night. Rob, you dear stupid, don't you understand?" She slipped her fingers into his, just as in the old childish days. "I've loved you straight through, but you were gone so long."

There was an ecstatic movement of the curtain, then silence; because understanding is enough when people are in love.

Whistling in Iceland.

Whistling is said to be regarded as a violation of divine law by Icelanders.

## ROBERT DOWNING Tells the Secret of His Great Endurance.

Robert Downing was recently interviewed by the press on the subject of his splendid health. Mr. Downing promptly and emphatically gave the whole credit of his splendid physical condition to Per-na, saying:



Robert Downing, the Traveler.

"I had it a preventive against all sudden summer ills that sweep upon one in changing climates and water."

"It is the finest traveling companion and safeguard against malarial influences."

"To sum it up, Per-na has done me more good than any tonic I have ever taken."

Healthy mucous membranes protect the body against the heat of summer and the cold of winter. Per-na is sure to bring health to the mucous membranes of the whole body.

Write for a copy of Dr. Hartman's latest book entitled "Summer Catarrh." Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O.

Remember that cholera morbus, cholera infantum, summer complaint, bilious colic, diarrhoea and dysentery are each and all catarrh of the bowels. Catarrh is the only correct name for these affections. Per-na is an absolute specific for these ailments, which are so common in summer. Dr. Hartman, in a practice of over forty years, never lost a single case of cholera infantum, dysentery, diarrhoea, or cholera morbus, and his only remedy was Per-na. Those desiring further particulars should send for a free copy of "Summer Catarrh." Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O.

The trouble with wash clothes for men is that they always need washing.

A farmer can get a rain this year by saying he needs it.

Flin's Cure for Consumption is our only medicine for coughs and colds.—Mrs. C. Beltz, 439 8th Ave., Denver, Col., Nov. 5, 95.

A good many of the so-called "prominent" people are prominent as War-tige.

Winchester Shotguns.

"NEW RIVAL" SHOTGUN SHELLS.

Loaded with Black Powder. Superior to all other brands for

RELIABILITY AND STRONG SHOOTING.

Winchester Shotguns are for sale by all dealers. Insist upon having them when you buy.

What MEYER BROS. DRUG CO., of St. Louis, write about GROVE'S:

PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo., Gentlemen:—We wish to congratulate you on the increased sales we are having on your **Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic**. On examining our record of inventory under date of Jan. 1st, we find that we sold during the chill season of 1898, 2600 dozen **Grove's Tonic**. Please rush down order enclosed herewith, and oblige,

Yours truly, MEYER BROS. DRUG CO.

Did You Ever Know

any one who smoked the same kind of Five Cent cigar any length of time? Five Cent cigar smokers are always dissatisfied—always trying something new—or something different, as there always seems to be something wrong about the cigars they have been smoking. Ask your dealer for

**Old Virginia Cheroots**

They are always good.

Two hundred million smoked this year. Price, 3 for 5 cents.

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 FINEST MADE IN U.S.A.

Take no substitute. Largest makers of shoes in U.S.A. and Canada. In the world, your dealer should keep them. We will send you a pair on principle of money. Write Catalogue A Free.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Boston, Mass.

**CARTER'S INK**

Is what the largest and best school systems use.

**OPIUM**

and WHISKY habits cured by Carter's Opiate. No pain. No loss of sleep. No loss of appetite. No loss of strength. No loss of money. Write for particulars free. H. B. WATKINS, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.

Agents Wanted. You can earn \$100 per week handling Carter's Opiate in your territory. Write for particulars free. H. B. WATKINS, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.

W. N. U. DALLAS, - NO. 34-1899

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"Let me see," mused the young lady from the stockyards, "but you bet your life he would never have risked his reputation as a guesser if he had known that Chicago uses 41,000,000 pounds of soap every year."

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

We are tired of "situations" that are "critical."

FIVE Permanently Cured. Sufferers of nervousness after every day a box of Dr. Hartman's Tasteless Chill Tonic. It is simply iron and quinine in tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price, 50c.

Very few men can resist a hungry beggar.

Mrs. Winkler's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, soothes the gums, reduces inflammation, cures colic, cures diarrhoea. Price, 25c.

Every successful man is apt to become conceited, and ruin himself.

Help Nature Help You. Give the system a tonic. Iron and quinine. Tasteless Chill Tonic. It is simply iron and quinine in tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price, 50c.

When a grocery store moves out of a building, how mad the rats and flies must be!

Read, Laugh and Learn. When buying a package of "Painless Blisters," ask your grocer for the book that goes with it. It will afford you lots of amusement and add to your stock of knowledge. All grocers sell it, 10c.

When a man over fifty marries he should pick out a woman who is a good nurse.

Ask Your Dealer for Allen's Foot-Ease. A powder to shake in your shoes. It cures the feet. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Hot, Aching, Itching, Swelling Feet and Ingrowing Nails. At all druggists and shoe stores. 25 cts. Sample mailed FREE. Address: Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Love sometimes disgusts, but never kills.



# PHANTOM SHIP

—OR—  
The Flying Dutchman.

—BY CAPTAIN MARRYAT.

## CHAPTER XX.—(Continued.)

That the admiral had exceeded his powers in taking the life of the officer was undeniable, as although his instructions gave him the power of life and death, still it was only to be decided by the sentence of the court-martial held by the captain commanding the vessel of the fleet; he therefore felt himself justified in resistance. But Philip was troubled with the idea that such resistance might lead to much bloodshed; and he was still debating how to act, when they reported to him that there was a boat coming from the admiral's ship. Philip went upon the deck to receive the officer, who stated that it was the admiral's order that he should immediately come on board, and that he must consider himself now under arrest, and deliver up his sword.

"No! no!" exclaimed the ship's company of the Dart. "He shall not go on board. We will stand by our captain to the last."

"Silence, men! silence!" cried Philip. "You must be aware, sir," said he to the officer, "that in the cruel punishment of that innocent young man, the admiral has exceeded his powers; and, much as I regret to see any symptoms of mutiny and insubordination, it must be remembered that if those in command disobey the orders they have received, by exceeding them, they not only set the example, but give an excuse for those who otherwise would be bound to obey them, to do the same. Tell the admiral that his murder of that innocent man has determined me to go forward to consider myself under his authority, and that I will hold myself as well as him answerable to the company whom we serve for our conduct. I do not intend to go on board and put myself in his power, that he might gratify his resentment by my ignominious death. It is a duty that I owe those men under my command to preserve my life, that I may, if possible, preserve theirs in this strait; and you may also add that a little reflection must point out to him that this is no time for us to war with, but to assist each other with all our energies. We are here, shipwrecked on a barren coast, with provisions insufficient for any lengthened stay, no prospect of success, and little of escape. As the commodore truly prophesied, many more are likely to perish as well as him—and even the admiral himself may be of the number. I shall wait his answer; if he choose to lay aside all animosity, and refer our conduct to a higher tribunal, I am willing to join with him in rendering that assistance to each other which our situation requires—if not, you must perceive, and of course will tell him, that I have those with me who will defend me against any attempt at force. You have my answer, sir, and may return on board."

## CHAPTER XXI.

The officer went to the gangway, but found that none of his crew, except this boyman, were in the boat; they had gone up to gain from the men of the Dart the true history of what they had imperfectly heard; and before they were summoned to return had received full intelligence. They coincided with the seamen of the Dart that the appearance of the Phantom Ship, which had occasioned their present disaster, was a judgment upon the admiral for his conduct in having so cruelly deserted the poor commodore.

Upon the return of the officer with Philip's answer, the rage of the admiral was beyond all bounds. He ordered the guns aft, which would bear upon the Dart, to be double-shotted, and fired into her; but Krantz pointed out to him that they could not bring more guns to bear upon the Dart in their present situation, than the Dart could bring to bear upon them; that their superior force was thus neutralized, and that no advantage could result from taking such a step. The admiral immediately put Krantz under arrest, and proceeded to put into execution his insane intentions. In this he was, however, prevented by the seamen of the Lion, who neither wished to fire upon their comrade nor to be fired at in return. The report of the boat's crew had been circulated through the ship, and the men felt too much ill-will against the admiral, and perceived at the same time the extreme difficulty of their situation, in which to make it worse. They did not proceed to open mutiny, but they went down below, and when the officers ordered them up they refused to go upon deck; and the officers, who were equally disgusted with the admiral's conduct, merely informed him of the state of the ship's company, without naming individuals so as to excite his resentment against anyone in particular. Such was the state of affairs when the sun went down. Nothing had been done on board the admiral's ship, for Krantz was under arrest, and the admiral had retired in a state of fury to his cabin.

In the meantime Philip and the ship's company had not been idle; they had laid an anchor out astern, and hove taut; they had started all the water, and were pumping it out, when a boat pulled alongside, and Krantz made his appearance on deck.

"Captain Vanderdecken, I have come to put myself under your orders, if you will receive me—if not, render me your protection, for as sure as fate I

should have been hanged tomorrow morning if I had remained in my own ship. The men in the boat have come with the same intention—that of joining you if you will permit them."

Although Philip would have wished it had been otherwise, he could not well refuse to receive Krantz under the circumstances of the case. He was very partial to him, and to save his life, which certainly was in danger, he would have done much more. He declared that the boat's crew should return; but when Krantz had stated to him what had occurred on board the Lion, and the crew earnestly begged him not to send them back to almost certain death, which their having effected the escape of Krantz would have assured, Philip reluctantly allowed them to remain.

The night was tempestuous, but the wind being now off shore, the water was not rough. The crew of the Dart, under the direction of Philip and Krantz, succeeded in lightening the vessel so much during the night, that the next morning they were able to haul her off, and found that her bottom had received no serious injury. It was fortunate for them that they had not discontinued their exertions, for the wind shifted a few hours before sunrise, and by the time that they had shipped their rudder, it came on to blow fresh down the Straits, the wind being accompanied with a heavy swell.

The admiral's ship lay aground, and apparently no exertions were used to get her off. Philip was much puzzled how to act; leave the crew of the Lion he could not; nor indeed could he refuse, nor did he wish to refuse the admiral, if he proposed coming on board; but he now made that it should only be as a passenger, and that he would himself retain the command. At present he contented himself with dropping his anchor outside, clear of the reef, where he was sheltered by a bluff cape, under which the water was smooth, about a mile distant from where the admiral's ship lay on shore; and he employed his crew in replenishing his water-casks from a rivulet close to where the ship was anchored. He waited to see if the other vessel got off, being convinced if she did not, some communication must soon take place. As soon as the water was complete, he sent one of his boats to the place where the commodore had been landed, having resolved to take him on board if they could find him; but the boat returned without having seen anything of him, although the men had clambered over the hills to a considerable distance.

On the second morning after Philip had hauled his vessel off, they observed that the boats of the admiral's ship were passing and repassing from the shore, landing her stores and provisions; and the next day, from the tents pitched on shore, it was evident that she was abandoned, although the boats were still engaged in taking articles out of her. That night it blew fresh, and the sea was heavy; the next morning the masts were gone, and she turned on her broadside; she was evidently a wreck, and Philip now consulted with Krantz how to act. To leave the crew of the Lion on shore was impossible; they must all perish when the winter set in upon such a desolate coast. On the whole, it was considered advisable that the first communication should come from the other party, and Philip resolved to remain quietly at anchor.

It was very plain that there was no longer any subordination among the crew of the Lion, who were to be seen, in the day-time climbing over the rocks in every direction; and at night, when their large fires were lighted, carousing and drinking. This waste of provisions was a subject of much vexation to Philip. He had not more than sufficient for his own crew, and he took it for granted that, as soon as what they had taken on shore should be expended, the crew of the Lion would ask to be received on board of the Dart.

For more than a week did affairs continue in this state, when one morning a boat was seen pulling toward the ship and in the stern-sheets Philip recognized the officer who had been sent on board to put him under arrest. When the officer came on deck he took off his hat to Philip.

"You do, then, acknowledge me as in command?" observed Philip.

"Yes, sir, most certainly; you were second in command, but now you are first—for the admiral is dead."

"Dead!" exclaimed Philip; "and how?"

"He was found dead on the beach under a high cliff, and the body of the commodore was in his arms; indeed, they were both grappled together. It is supposed that he has walked up to the top of the hill, which he used to take every day, to see if any vessels might be in the Straits, he fell in with the commodore—that they had come to contention, and had both fallen over the precipice together. No one saw the meeting, but they must have fallen over the rocks, as the bodies are dreadfully mangled."

On inquiry, Philip ascertained that all chance of saving the Lion had been lost after the second night, when she had beat in her larboard streak, and six feet of water in the hold; that the crew had been very insubordinate, and

had consumed almost all the spirits; and that not only all the sick had already perished, but also many others who had either fallen over the rocks, when they were intoxicated, or had been found dead in the morning from their exposure during the night.

"Then the poor commodore's prophecy has been fulfilled!" observed Philip to Krantz. "Many others, and even the admiral himself, have perished with him—peace be with them! And now let us get away from this horrible place as soon as possible."

Philip then gave orders to the officer to collect his men, and the provisions that remained, for immediate embarkation. Krantz followed soon after with all the boat, and before night everything was on board. The bodies of the admiral and commodore were buried where they lay, and the next morning the Dart was under way, and with a stanting wind was laying a fair course through the Straits, toward Batavia, and anchored in the roads three weeks after the combat had taken place. He found the remainder of the fleet, which had been dispatched before them and had arrived there recently, had taken in their cargoes and were ready to sail for Holland. Philip wrote his dispatches, in which he communicated to the directors the events of the voyage; and then went on shore to reside at the house of the merchant who had formerly received him, until the Dart could be freighted for her voyage home.

## CHAPTER XXII.

The cargo of the Dart was soon ready, and Philip sailed and arrived at Amsterdam without any further adventure. That he reached his cottage, and was received with delight by Amine, need hardly be said. She had been expecting him; for the two ships of the squadron, which had sailed on his arrival at Batavia, and which had charge of his dispatches, had, of course, carried letters from him during his voyages. Six weeks after the letters, Philip himself made his appearance, and Amine was happy. The directors were, of course, highly satisfied with Philip's conduct, and he was appointed to the command of a large armed ship, which was to proceed to India in the spring, and one-third of which, according to agreement, was purchased by Philip out of the funds which he had in the hands of the company. He had now five months of quiet and repose to pass away previous to his once more trusting to the elements; and this time, as it was agreed, he had to make arrangements on board for the reception of Amine.

The winter passed rapidly away, for it was passed by Philip in quiet and happiness; the spring came on, the vessel was to be fitted out, and Philip and Amine repaired to Amsterdam.

The Utrecht was the name of the vessel to which he had been appointed, a ship of four hundred tons, newly launched and pierced for twenty-four guns. Two more months passed away, during which Philip superintended the fitting, and loading of the vessel, assisted by his favorite Krantz, who served in her as first mate. Every convenience and comfort that Philip could think of was prepared for Amine; and in the month of May he started, with orders to stop at Gambrun and Ceylon, run down the Straits of Sumatra, and from thence to force his way into the China seas, the company having every reason to expect from the Portuguese the most determined opposition to the attempt. His ship's company was numerous, and he had a small detachment of soldiers on board to assist the supercargo, who carried out many thousand dollars to make purchases at ports in China, where their goods might not be appreciated. Every care had been taken in the equipment of the vessel, which was perhaps the finest, the best manned and freighted with the most valuable cargo, which had ever been sent out by the India Company.

(To be continued.)

## STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

Important Improvements Since the Time of William Shakespeare.

The clerical staff, postmen, rural messengers, and others connected with the Stratford postoffice, and the sub-postmasters of the district, were entertained at supper at the Unicorn hotel on Tuesday night, this being the twenty-seventh annual gathering. The mayor (W. Pearce) presided, and was supported by a number of the leading tradesmen, the vice chair being occupied by E. D. Wynn. Responding for "Our Postmistress" (proposed by G. Hayden, Mr. Doonan, (chief clerk) spoke of the great increase of work at the Stratford postoffice. Within the last few years the clerical staff has been doubled and the number of telegrams was increased at the rate of 10,000 a year. The year 1897 showed an increase of 10,000 over those of 1896, and now, from the returns just made up, it appeared that there was a further increase of 10,000 over those of 1897. (Applause.) The telephone was about to be added, the clerical staff was to be further increased, the duplex system of telegraphy had been authorized in order to cope with the increased work and, notwithstanding that the postoffice had been built only a few years, some important structural alterations and enlargements had become imperative and were about to be carried out. (Applause.) All this showed that they were progressing at a most satisfactory rate, and he looked forward to further important developments.—Birmingham Post.

With Apologies to A. Pope.  
Hope springs eternal in the human breast;  
But all too oft it gets knocked gaily west.

## TRAIN ROBBERS

Attempt to Hold Up a Denver Train Near Folsom, N. M.

GIVEN A WARM RECEPTION.

Mail Clerk and Conductor Wounded and One Robber Shot and Captured—Passengers Were Not Molested.

Wichita Falls, Tex., Aug. 18.—Train robbers attempted the old game of holding up near Folsom, N. M., Wednesday night, when the Denver passenger train No. 1, in charge of Conductor Harrington, arrived.

Evidently the train crew suspected danger, or have been on the alert since the last hold-up, for when the robbers opened up with their guns they met a warm resistance.

The number of shots that took effect in the mail car are mute witnesses of the conflict, and the pools of blood and the bloody marks on the walls and parts inside the car show how dearly Mailing Clerk F. L. Bartlett paid for his brave defense.

Mr. Bartlett was wounded in the chin, shattering the bones of his lower jaw, and he is reported seriously if not fatally injured.

Conductor Harrington received a slight wound in the muscles of his upper left arm.

The remaining men of the train crew escaped without injury, and succeeded in standing off the robbers.

Later advices from the scene of the attempted hold-up report that one of the robbers was so badly wounded with a load of buckshot fired by Conductor Harrington that he has been captured.

Mailing Clerk Bartlett was taken from the train at Clayton, N. M., and sent to the hospital at Trinidad for treatment.

The robbers did not secure anything, and did not molest the passengers.

Trinidad, Col., Aug. 18.—As passenger train No. 1 of the Colorado and Southern was proceeding south between Folsom and Dos Moines at about 9:30 o'clock Wednesday night, train robbers attempted to hold up the train, but were frustrated.

The first warning the trainmen had of the attempt was when the engineer was ordered to uncouple the engine and baggage car from the train.

The conductor immediately went forward and opened fire on the robbers. The hold-ups returned the fire, and shot Express Messenger Fred Bartlett through the left side of the face, shattering the jaw bone.

Frank Harrington, the conductor, received a very slight wound in the fleshy part of the arm.

A special train left Trinidad about 4 o'clock yesterday morning with the sheriff and a posse for the scene of the attempted hold-up, and found one man a few rods from the track, badly wounded, who acknowledged that he was the party who made the attempt, saying he was alone and that it was his first attempt in the business. He gave his name as George Stevens, and said he lived in the panhandle.

At Belmar, near Asbury Park, N. J., Samuel A. Sheets shot and killed his brother-in-law, William H. Carson, assistant prosecutor of Camden county, and then shot himself, inflicting a wound from which he died.

The transport McPherson will sail for Porto Rico.

## Yaqui Indian Trouble.

Guaymas, Mex., Aug. 18.—The gunboat Democrita left this port on Tuesday and a rumor was started that it went to intercept a vessel from San Francisco carrying Gatling guns, rifles and ammunition to the Yaquis. The gunboat has not returned, but rumor says that it has captured the filibuster.

Guaymas is full of Yaqui working at all sorts of occupations. Several Yaqui sloops laden with produce and manned by Yaqui arrived yesterday from the river. They report that when the troops reached Vicam Friday the town was deserted and no fight took place.

A body of Indians met the troops on the march toward the town and held them in check until the Yaquis had left town, and then they disappeared in the woods. The main body of the Indians, including women and children, crossed on rafts to the north bank of the river, made a detour behind and escaped to the mountains.

## Left for Batavania.

Havana, Aug. 18.—Jimenez, who aspires to the presidency of the republic of Santo Domingo, left here yesterday for Batavania. There he will take a steamer for Santiago de Cuba. It is said he received cable dispatches from friends in Santo Domingo previous to his departure. He was accompanied by two friends. They were all unarmed. A private yacht, which has been placed at the disposal of Jimenez, will meet him at or off Santiago.

## Seeking Food and Shelter.

New York, Aug. 18.—A dispatch from San Juan says:

Communication has been restored in the direction of Ponce as far as Caguas. The whole country has been devastated. In every section the hurricane destroyed all the towns and villages. The people whose homes were wrecked are wandering about, seeking food and shelter.

In the towns the stench of the decaying bodies under the ruins of homes and public buildings is almost unbearable. In Yabucoa both of the government physicians were caught in the wreckage and wounded. The town will be set on fire in order that an epidemic may be avoided.

Dr. Altman of Arecibo writes that up to Aug. 13 no assistance of any kind had reached there. There is an almost unbearable stench, and unless aid comes within a few days he declares there must follow a fearful epidemic.

It is certain that there are many bodies lying in a state of putrefaction under the ruins, but it is impossible to find laborers to clean up the towns. Reports from Nagaubo, Cerrozal, Aguada, Comerio and Guayanilla say that these towns have been destroyed and that the municipalities are without the means to relieve distress. The captain of an incoming steamer reports that fifteen miles off San Juan, and drifting shoreward, there are innumerable bodies of human beings and cattle mingled indiscriminately with the wreckage of their houses.

The town of Maunabo has been completely demolished. There were many casualties from the flooding of the river, 100 persons, many of them children, having been drowned. Comerio is a total ruin.

Leading merchants estimate the losses in stores and in the crops of coffee, sugar and fruit for the next three years will be fully \$75,000,000.

## Industrial Convention.

Huntsville, Ala., Aug. 18.—The Huntsville chamber of commerce has called an industrial convention to be held in this city, beginning Oct. 10 next and continuing four days, or until the business brought before it shall have been disposed of.

The convention will be composed of the governors, commissioners of agriculture, superintendents of education or personal representatives of either from all southern states. Also mayors of towns and cities or other representatives thereof, editors or publishers, or their duly accredited proxies, representatives from commercial or business organizations, industrial enterprises, business corporations or firms, schools, educational institutions or associations and other specially invited guests. The subject to be discussed embrace the leading lines of industries at present established or that may be deemed worthy of establishment in the south. The general objects sought to be attained are a wider knowledge of the south's resources and the best means to secure their speedier and more thorough development.

## Soldiers Returning.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 18.—Gaily decorated with lines of many-colored flags, the United States transport Warren arrived at this port Wednesday afternoon, having on board the first Colorado regiment volunteers, 46 officers and 924 men, back from the campaign in the Philippines. Two privates died after the Warren left Yokohama. The Warren also brought from the Philippines 119 discharged soldiers. Gov. Thomas and a delegation from Colorado met the soldiers.

## Insurgents Dispersed.

New York, Aug. 18.—A dispatch from Santo Domingo says:

Another invasion from Haiti was attempted Tuesday. The government forces met the insurgents near Monte Christi and after fighting the invaders were dispersed, and some of them, it is reported, were captured.

This may end the trouble in that section, as the revolutionary movement apparently lacks organization and is sporadic in its nature. The revolutionists so far have carried on a guerrilla warfare, and the government is not therefore dismayed at the outbreaks. Reports from the interior say that every thing is quiet.

Several of the leaders were arrested and the trouble now seems at an end, but discontent exists. The people generally are hopeful that the civil troubles will soon be settled.

A large force of convicts are stationed at Lufkin, repairing the Tyler Southeastern railroad.

## Still Defiant.

Paris, Aug. 18.—The president of the anti-Semite league, M. Guerin, is still holding out where he barricaded himself and defied arrest on Saturday last when an attempt was made to arrest him. Eight of his type-setters came out of the barricade yesterday and surrendered to the authorities. They were taken to a police station. There were a few slight demonstrations in the neighborhood, but they were easily quelled.

## EVENTS OF EVERYWHERE

Tranquillity prevails in San Domingo.

The transport Burnside has arrived at Havana.

Horatio Nelson Slater died at Magnolia, Mass.

The bubonic plague has appeared at New Chwang.

Erice Morris, injured in a fight at Almore, I. T., died.

The Dawes commission is hard at work enrolling Indians.

The steamer St. Paul has taken 210,000 ounces of silver to Europe.

Two hundred persons were poisoned by lemonade at a picnic in Oxford, Ill.

It is stated that a Jimenez expedition has been organized at Baracoa, Cuba.

A number of Argentine congressmen were given a warm welcome at Rio de Janeiro.

The war department has arranged to send two more shiploads of supplies to Porto Rico.

Gov. Roosevelt of New York says he favors Hobart's nomination for vice president.

Miss Lillian Clayton Jewett says she expects to conduct a campaign in the South against lynching.

Jefferson and St. Lawrence counties, New York, have been swept by forest fires, and great damage done.

"Sheet" Martin, the American jockey, won the Oxnard plate of 600 sovereigns at Bayfield, England.

The transport Senator sailed from San Francisco for Manila, with 700 officers and recruits and a signal corps.

Mrs. Minnie Corley, wife of J. D. Corley, a railroad grader from Joplin, Mo., was killed by a train at Crow, Ok.

Gov. Johnston of the Chickasaw nation was in Durant, L. T., looking after the rolls in the interest of his nation.

The first bale of cotton received this season at Ardmore, L. T., brought 9 1/2 cents, to which was added a premium of \$20.

The strike of the employees of the American Smelting and Refining company's plant in Colorado has been declared off.

Reports from Southwest Russia say the drought in that portion of the country has proved disastrous to the wheat crop, almost totally ruining it.

George C. Starck and his son, Omar G. Starck, have been arrested at St. Louis on the charge of making and disposing of brandy without paying the revenue tax.

At New Lewisville, Ark., about thirty-five miles north of Texarkana, on the Cotton Belt road, there was a terrible shooting scrape, which resulted in Berry Patton being mortally wounded.

Gov. Chandler of Georgia has named Hon. A. D. Freeman to the vacancy on the board of directors of the Georgia Normal and Industrial college caused by the death of the late Gov. Atkinson.

As the passenger train on the Iron Mountain road was entering Texarkana, Ark., from the north, some vandals, hid behind bushes near the track, threw a volley of bricks into the windows of the coaches, totally demolishing all of the glasses on that side of the train, and breaking the nose of one passenger.

At Reading, Pa., Solomon Quinter, a former railroad employe, shot and instantly killed his wife and her paramour, Ed W. Kitzmiller. Quinter surrendered to the authorities immediately.

A United States geological surveying party is at work near Rush Springs, I. T., establishing the ninety-eighth meridian line.

The bodies of two dead men were discovered on a hillside in the northern part of Hot Springs, Ark. One has been identified as that of Jim Mitchell, a colored coachman, who died from a pistol wound in the brain. The other, lying near, was an unknown white man. The cause of the two deaths is a deep mystery.

The returns are all in, and a canvass of the vote cast at the Cherokee national election gives the following result: Majorities for Buffington: Cooweescoowee 507, Delaware 137, Seconyah 109, Tahlequah 77, Canadian 1; total 830. Coon: Flint 208, Gingsnake 140, Salina 108, Illinois 35; total 485. Buffington's majority 345.

W. D. Hiddle, living near Durant, I. T., was at that place a few days ago, looking for a daughter he lost in Scott county, Arkansas, nineteen years ago. She was then five years old. He thinks that she is in the Territory.

The body of Lizzie MacNichol, the opera singer, who died at Chocoma, N. H., from peritonitis, will be taken to Washington, D. C., for interment. Arrangements have been made to have the funeral take place from the home of her parents in Washington.

At Middleboro, Ky., the Fork Ridge Coal and Coke company decided to grant the men the raise they demanded, which was 12 1/2 per cent, and the men in that mine returned to work. The other companies have taken no action, and their men are still out.



## LOCAL.

H. F. Hammett, of El Paso, was in town Thursday.

Call at this office for fine rooms or residences to rent, cheap.

A teachers examination will be held in Carlsbad Thursday of next week.

Wm. Witt returned Thursday from a trip to Missouri and Kansas. He reports crops about died out in Kansas.

J. B. Duffy, wife and daughter, arrived Tuesday from Galt, Cal., and will probably locate somewhere in the lower valley.

The family of W. C. Wall, who has rented the Maggie Gunning house on Main street, came in Thursday from Wyoming, Illa.

The little baby of Mr. and Mrs. Dan Beckett, of Hope, is dangerously ill at the home of Mr. Beckett's brother-in-law, Sheriff Stewart.

Quite a number of people of this place will visit Midland next week to attend the big carnival and fat stock show which opens Tuesday, the 29th.

Prof. W. H. Bigger has been employed to teach the school at Seven Rivers. The school will open the second Monday in September, being the 11th.

E. R. Kennefick, the bank clerk who has been employed for some time in the Bank of Carlsbad left Wednesday morning for Dell Rapids, So. Dakota, his old home.

Sam Smith came in Tuesday from his ranch near the Texas line. He has just succeeded in obtaining a good well of water some twelve miles east from the river and near the Texas line.

Thos. H. Dixon night editor of the Dallas News came in Thursday morning from Pecos. Mr. Dixon is a friend of Mr. Hutchins of Hotel Schlitz and will spend a week or more fishing and seeing the valley.

Rev. Robert Lee Dale, evangelist of the Fort Worth Presbytery, will hold services at the Presbyterian church to-morrow (Sunday) both morning and evening. He arrived on this morning's train and will remain only a few days.

The Black river flume consisting of some 50 thousand feet of plank and timbers is being taken down, hauled to Carlsbad and stored for future emergency. Mr. Redding has the contract for taking down the lumber and hauling it to Wilcox.

Geo. Wilcox, Jno. T. Truitt, Charley Trumbull and W. H. Nichols and wife were in town Wednesday from Penasco, making final proof on their homesteads. They are all old settlers of the Penasco. This is the first visit Mr. Truitt has made to Carlsbad for several years.

C. M. Blair, formerly proprietor of Hotel Schlitz but at present conducting the railway eating house at Toyah, is in town. He says he has traveled all over the west and much of the east since his residence here but has found no other town to compare with Carlsbad as a good place to live.

Armita, the year and a half old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Fanning of Seven Rivers, died Tuesday morning of cholera infantum at the home of Sheriff Stewart, where the parents had been stopping for some time to be convenient to medical care. The infant took place at Seven Rivers, Tuesday. The parents have the sympathy of a host of friends in their bereavement.

The well driller Mr. Cason who has been employed by F. G. Tracy to sink an artesian well on his peach farm four miles east has reached a depth of 72 feet with the well casing and water has risen in the casing to within three feet of the surface of the ground. The well is on a knoll so if a drain four feet deep was dug the water from the well would run over the entire orchard. The water is very soft even better than Dark Canon water. The well will be sunk 20 feet if necessary to secure a good flow.

Jack Conway, the enterprising and genial saloon proprietor with places in Fort Worth, Colorado City, Texas, and Pecos, was in town Monday to look after business contingent to opening his place in Carlsbad in the new building adjoining Hotel Schlitz. Mr. Conway was interviewed by the CURRENT and stated that his new saloon would be equipped with the best fixtures in the west and would have more room than any other in the valley. Two fine billiard and pool tables will be put in for the accommodation of patrons. Mr. Conway expects to open about September 1.

The posse headed by Sheriff Stewart which left town Wednesday of last week lost the trail of the outlaw at Seven Rivers, but continued on to Hope and from there to Wend, thence to the Muirgrave camp, then to the Woods tank, then to Bullis Spring, Bear Spring, McDonald's ranch and home. In the whole trip no trace of the outlaw was found and it is therefore supposed he doubled back on his trail going east or south from Seven Rivers. The posse was pretty well fatigued, especially Harry Morrison, but Harry says he would go again should opportunity present.

## IS IDENTIFIED!

THE OUTLAW CAPTURED IDENTIFIED BY JAS. K. HUNT AS W. H. MCGINNIS.

### MOST DESPERATE ROBBER

Outlaw And Murderer Now Un-Hung—The Prisoner Interviewed and Found to be a "Shut Mouth."

Monday evening another chapter was added to the outlaw capture made by Sheriff Stewart and posse. D. E. Farr, brother of the murdered sheriff of Huerfano county, Colorado, came in from the north, accompanied by Jas. K. Hunt, a merchant of Cimarron, N. M., who had sold goods to the outlaw train robbers and who positively identified the man captured by Sheriff Stewart as one of the robbers known as Wm. H. McGinnis.

Tuesday morning U. S. Marshal Foraker arrived and Tuesday the party was around town all day. Deputy Farr was accompanied by the Colorado Southern special detective Mr. Reno, who was in the fight near Cimarron. Mr. Reno was the only one of the posse who went with Sheriff Farr who did not receive either fatal or severe wounds. The sheriff was mortally wounded and died within a short time after being shot, while Deputy U. S. Marshal Love was shot in the leg near the hip, the shot breaking his pocket knife and driving pieces of it through the leg. Mr. Love died in four days from blood poisoning, while a young man named Smith was also wounded. One of the robbers, Sam Ketchum, was mortally wounded and captured, afterwards dying.

When Sheriff Ed Farr was killed his brother, Jeff, was appointed sheriff and Dave Farr deputy. Dave being the one who came here with Mr. Hunt, the merchant, from Cimarron to identify McGinnis. Mr. Farr says there is no doubt that the outlaw who made his escape is the one known as Franks and the leader of the gang. It seems that no one has yet been found who is well acquainted with McGinnis and whether or not he has given his true name is still unknown.

McGinnis was interviewed in the jail and said the cell was so dark and hot that he could not talk. He is a peculiar looking man of about thirty-five years. His eyes are rather full and forehead high and rather impresses one as a man who keeps up a fearful thinking, who never says much but acts on plans deliberately considered. He is a "shut mouth" and like all such people is dangerous and only fit for the gallows. During the afternoon Tuesday he was snatched up and his picture taken in several positions. The rewards offered are for the bodies of the outlaws or information leading to arrest and conviction and reads as follows:

DEAD OR ALIVE—\$1,400 REWARD. Will be paid for the dead bodies, upon identification, of William H. McGinnis and G. W. Franks, or a like amount paid for information leading to the arrest and conviction of said McGinnis and Franks, or one-half this amount will be paid, under same conditions, for either of these men, who are wanted for the robbery of train No. 1 of the Colorado & Southern Railway company night of July 11th, 1899, near Polson, New Mexico, and blowing open the express safe with dynamite.

They are also wanted on the charge of murdering Edward Farr, deceased sheriff of Huerfano county, Walsenburg, Colorado, and W. H. Love, a deputy United States marshal, while attempting to capture these men near Cimarron, New Mexico, Sunday, July 16th, 1899.

Following is a correct description of W. H. McGinnis: Age, 33; height, 5 feet 11 inches; weight, 172; medium complexion; brown mustache; noticeable large gray pop eyes; skin slightly flabby under jaw; wears about No. 7 shoe; neat appearance. We believe this man was wounded in early part of fight.

## 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?

...

...

...

...

...

...

## Hillside Dairy Farm,

F. 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.

## Stationery!

YOU can buy the latest styles of box paper, letter paper, etc., at our store at prices that are right. We have just received a shipment of new styles which are up-to-date.

## Eddy Drug Co.

## 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.

Franks. Age, about 35; height, about 5 feet 8 inches; weight about 170 medium dark complexion; full face, but not round; dark brown, heavy mustache; beard dark, but shows red tint; straight and square built; heavy body; broad across the eyes; eyelids open far back; appearance, cowboy gambler.

McGinnis worked on the W. S. ranch near Silver City, N. M., part of the month of May, 1899, breaking horses, and is supposed to be well acquainted in the Sulphur Springs valley country, along the border of Old Mexico. These men can be easily identified if killed or captured.

Two hundred dollars of this reward for each man is offered by D. E. and Jeff Farr, brothers of the murdered sheriff, Edward Farr.

Description of Franks given by different parties varies. Some describe him as dark complexion, black eyes, and weight about 145 pounds. Search carefully and hold all papers and effects.

Wire all information to C. H. Young, superintendent Wells, Fargo & Company's express, Denver, Colo., or T. F. Dunaway, general superintendent Colorado & Southern Ry. Co., Denver.

Wednesday morning the officers departed for Clayton, Union county, accompanied by Sheriff Stewart and the prisoner, who was handcuffed and shackled, his feet being chained to the car seat in front. The officers were well armed and it is safe to say that were an effort made by McGinnis to escape he would not be long for this world. McGinnis will be tried in Clayton for murder and train robbery and will undoubtedly be convicted, for sentiment all over the territory is strong against him.

W. H. Reno, the special agent for Colorado Southern Ry., brought a photo taken a few days ago of the robber shot by Conductor Harrington near Polson. Mr. Reno and other officials have been endeavoring for some time to have the robber identified but until they showed the picture to Fayette Heard, a cowman employed by the Hansford Cattle Co., were unable to find any who knew him. Mr. Heard exclaimed on looking at the photo: "Why that's Tom Ketchum. I slept with him for two years and know him as well as I do myself." Bill Harfield, D. R. Harkey, Will Lema and others then identified the photo as that of Tom Ketchum, a brother of Sam Ketchum who was wounded by Sheriff Farr's posse and afterwards died. Ketchum was brought up in Tom Green county, Texas, and was always considered a pretty tough citizen.

Dave Farr, brother of the murdered sheriff of Walsenburg, Colo., while conversing about the Polson hold up of July 11th, stated that it was hardly probable that the robbers secured any money, for none of them captured so far had been found with any in their possession. Sam Ketchum, who was wounded and afterwards died, only had a few dollars, while the man McGinnis taken in by Sheriff Stewart had but one dollar and fifteen cents, which John Cantrell drew from his pocket while searching him for a knife. John

threw the money on the prairie and continued to search but forgot about it when they left the spot. Mr. Farr further said that the murderer and robber, Franks, was the leader of the gang and understood handling dynamite, that the train crew heard him giving orders. McGinnis had forgotten to bring the dynamite from the pack horse and while Franks was in the express car he said to McGinnis, "Get that dynamite you pop eyed son-of-a-bitch or I will shoot you." Then McGinnis brought it in. This was while Sam Ketchum was holding the engineer, conductor and fireman at the muzzle of a six shooter. Franks then ordered Ketchum to get away farther from the car and ordered him to shoot the first one of the train crew who would "bat an eye." Franks is undoubtedly the man who shot Sheriff Farr and Deputy Love. He is about forty-five years of age and is said to have been an outlaw for seventeen years. He is undoubtedly a very shrewd one as his escape from Hascoc and Stewart, two of the best trailers in the country, would prove.

THE LAST HOLD-UP.  
Trinidad, Colo., Aug. 17.—As passenger train No. 1 of the Colorado & Southern was proceeding south be-

## ELITE BARBER SHOP.

The Finest Shop in Town.

Opp. Postoffice.

J. M. Summey, Proprietor.

tween Polson and Los Moines at about 9:30 o'clock last night train robbers attempted to hold up the train but were frustrated.

The first warning the trainmen had of the attempt was when the engineer was ordered to uncouple the engine and baggage car from the train.

The conductor immediately went forward and opened fire on the robbers. The hold-ups returned the fire and shot Express Messenger Fred Bartlett through the left side of the face, shattering the jaw bone.

Frank Harrington, the conductor, received a very slight wound in the fleshy part of the arm.

A special train left Trinidad about 4 o'clock this morning with the sheriff and a posse for the scene of the attempted hold-up and found one man a

few rods from the tract, badly wounded, who acknowledged that he was the party who made the attempt, saying he was alone and that it was his first attempt in the business. He gave his name as George Stevens and said he lived in the panhandle. He will be brought to Trinidad. This is the third attempt to hold up this train within two years.

Trinidad, Colo., Aug. 17.—Geo. Stevens in jail here positively identified as Black Jack, the bandit leader, who has been holding up trains and stage coaches in the west for the last ten years. During last night's prisoner attempted suicide but was restrained. He is held for holding up the Denver & Fort Worth train near Polson.

### Sale of Assets of First National Bank.

The sale of the remaining assets of the old First National Bank occurred Monday at 10 o'clock. All kinds of property went very low especially the promissory notes. The following is a list of the assets and prices paid for same.

NOTES:—H. P. Brown, \$4,375 and estate of C. S. Benson, \$359.00 F. G. Campbell \$100, three notes sold to S. T. Bitting for \$5.

C. E. Conway one note \$2,000 secured by mtg. on three lots bid in by I. S. Osborne for \$15.

J. L. Dow \$447.50 C. W. Greene \$81.21 Chas. S. Ludlum \$2,300.70 sold to J. O. Cameron for \$75.

Mrs. Mary Reed Miller \$150. H. J. Ludlum \$98. W. C. and P. S. Mann \$2,918.46 sold to R. W. Tansill for \$5. J. Mangumet \$105, sold E. Minaud 50 cents.

Geo. W. Witt & Bro., \$440.50, F. H. Peitz \$227.75, sold to J. D. Walker for \$25.

W. H. Weiden \$10. J. L. Warren I. \$91.19 sold Bitting \$5.

W. H. Allen \$1,729 H. T. Allen and J. F. Drew \$150.00, S. D. Hensett and J. E. Dunlop \$100.00, Chas. Briner \$200.00, Eddy Club by C. B. Eddy president \$1,300.00, Tom Henry \$14.75, sold to J. O. Cameron for \$1.00.

Jas. P. Massie, \$1,000.00, note secured by real estate lots in Abeline Tex. sold to J. F. Matheson for \$36.70.

C. C. Blodgett \$4,603.86, sold to R. W. Tansill for \$10.00. This note was secured by 2500 shares Bandora Mining Stock.

Overdrafts: Eddy Club \$51.47, P. S. Mann \$258.18, Warren Grain Commission Co. \$1,191. J. L. Warren \$382.51, one county warrant for \$54.00, all sold to J. O. Cameron for \$0.00.

Thos. Hobson, 203.00, J. L. Johnson 30.00, F. W. Joyce 240.00, Alonzo Lucky 1,995.04, Jas. Murdock and A. J. Allen 164.75, sold to Cameron for 1.00.

W. A. Miller and H. L. Pater 250.00 sold to J. O. Cameron for 2.00.

Ac Lean & Gilmore Hdw. Co. 1,214.6 sold to Bitting for 5.00.

Harry M. Bush 50.00, S. W. Russell 2.00, Ed Timbel 50.00, C. E. Welch 5.00, C. H. Williams and T. B. White

## 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  
Necessaries.....5.00

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

100.00, P. Warren 40.00 J. E. Witcher \$21.00, sold to S. T. Bitting 1.00. Judgments: Chas. W. Greene 1,004.24, sold to F. E. Bryant for 1.00. Real Estate: W<sub>1</sub> of SE<sub>1</sub> sec. 9, 22-27 80 acres with water right sold to J. O. Cameron for 3.33, per acre. S<sub>1</sub> N-E<sub>1</sub> 80 acres with water right sold to A. A. Freeman at 3.25, per acre. E<sub>1</sub> of sec. 1, sec. 4, 23, 27, with water right sold to S. G. Kayser at 3.70 per acre. S<sub>1</sub> of sec. 1, sec. 12, 22, 25, sold to Gus Stegman at 6.10 per acre. 130 acres of sec. 5, 23, 28, was sold without water right to R. S. Benson at 1.00 per acre, and 100 acres of sec. 13, 24, 27, to R. S. Benson at 15 cents per acre; 160 acres of sec. 28, 22, 27, to R. S. Benson at 25 cents per acre. J. C. Cameron purchased the lot adjoining Ohnemus & Kircher's shop for 35.00, and I. S. Osborne lot 5 in rear of same at 11.00; lot 2 in block 17 sold to Dr. Whicker at 22.00, and 2 in 44 at 21.00 to Eugene Minaud. Lot 4 in 44 to R. T. Ohnemus at 15.00; 19 in 76 on corner of Canal street north of residence occupied by Judge Roberts to I. S. Osborne for 67.00. Gus Stegman bought the lot facing east in block west of the court house, 9 in 37, for 61.00, and 10 in 39 sold to Ohnemus at 10.50. E. Minaud paid 67.00 for the lot facing west in block east of the court house, while R. E. Tucker bought the old warehouse opposite Eagle Hotel for 201.00. F. G. Tracy purchased the five acres in La Huerta just north of W. R. Anderson's place, lot 11 in block 8, for 20.00 per acre.

## S. T. Bitting, Banker.

Always before Hotel Seattle.

CARLSBAD, NEW MEXICO.

A General Banking Business Done.

Exchange Furnished to Customers Free of Charge.

A. S. Goetz, chairman of the Fourth of July finance committee, has received the following letter from Mr. Robertson of the Hills:

COLORADO, TRIN., Aug. 10, '99.  
ARTHUR S. GOETZ, Esq.,  
CARLSBAD, N. M.

DEAR SIR: Your letter to Mr. Scott in regard to the "Hat" steer which you had used for your barbecue there on the 4th of July has been referred to me, and I shall say for the firm of Scott & Robertson that we charge you nothing for the steer and we are very glad the steer was relished by your visitors.

Yours very truly,  
A. B. ROBERTSON.  
R. S. Benson also donated a steer for the barbecue for all of which the committee feels duly grateful.

Mrs. N. J. Steele, of Corsicana, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Reeman.

H. A. Ball, the Athene machinery agent came in Thursday morning from the south.

Fine large airy south and east front rooms only \$5.00 per month. Enquire at this office.

A. S. Wilson, of Santa Anna, Texas, brother of Jack Wilson the barber, arrived Wednesday and is at present employed by Witt & Roberts.

Receiver Rogers went up to Roswell Tuesday, and held the sale to dispose of the assets of the old bank owned in Chaves county. On account of the very poor bidding the sale was adjourned for a week and will be held again next Tuesday.

Joe James last week purchased the entire stock of cattle owned by Cyrus James, the C. J. brand, at \$20.00 per head, calves not counted. There are about 600 head in the brand. The cattle are being delivered to the old Joe Nash well where Mr. Joe James is ranching.

Ed S. Plontkowsky, of the engineering department of the Mexican Central, is in the city. He has been in Mexico City arranging the affairs of his sister-in-law whose husband, F. V. Plontkowsky, died of yellow fever at Union Hidalgo, state of Oaxaca, on the 2nd of the present month.—El Paso Herald.

Judge Freeman, S. T. Bitting, W. J. Prindle, M. J. Murray, Bob Breeding, Jno. Franklin and other fishermen have organized a fishing club on Willow Lake south of Black river and will stock it with all kinds of fine fish. The club has constructed a neat house 12x20 with porch and will enjoy life at odd times in that quiet resort.

The clouds gathered Wednesday night about seven o'clock and rain commenced to patten on the roofs as if it really had come to stay and meant to give the range a good soaking, but the shower only lasted five or ten minutes when the heavens cleared up and the clouds rolled away to Cloudcroft or some other rainy section.

Land, lots and ranches with cattle at sacrifice sale.

Wm. H. MULLANE, Agent.

Rev. Jno. L. Kell came in Wednesday and will remain a few weeks before removing to Kansas with his family.

## Buggies.

The Finest Line Ever Brought to the Valley.

Come and See Them!

## Harness and Saddles.

Repair Work Done.

## Pat Murray.



## THE HOLE IN THE WALL.

Refuge of Outlaws in the Mountains of Wyoming.

LEADER WITH A CHAINED LIFE.

Where State Law Has No Standing and National Authority Is Held in Contempt—Plains to Hold the Peace. Honest Ranchmen Terrorized.

The so-called "Hole in the Wall" country is receiving a good deal of attention just at present because of the unusual work of one of the outlaw gangs which make their home there, dynamiting the Overland express and looting it of several thousand dollars. As a matter of fact, says the Chicago Inter-Ocean, this natural fortress has figured very largely in the criminal history of Wyoming for a quarter of a century. Around it has clustered scenes of violence for two generations. No wonder the torments and



HOLE IN THE WALL.

stockmen made superhuman efforts to head off the band against land after they had looted the treasure chest of the Union Pacific and started to retreat in their fair in the fastness of the "Hole in the Wall."

There is a price of \$25,000 on the head of each man who is captured in the hold-up. Every man is a lawbreaker. The leader is "Laughing Sam," a man of the most notorious kind, cunning and desperate. In the west, who has a career of crime extending back into the early days of the settlement of the country. Several times his head has been cut off, but he appears to be a charmed life. His companions are a man named Jack Kennedy, a man of horse thief and man killer, with a bad record, and "Mexican Joe," a half-breed who has been charged with several crimes and who was hanged on a gallows.

There are a large number of kindred characters in the area known as the "Hole in the Wall." One of the most notorious is a man named "Red," who is a man of the most notorious kind, cunning and desperate. In the west, who has a career of crime extending back into the early days of the settlement of the country. Several times his head has been cut off, but he appears to be a charmed life. His companions are a man named Jack Kennedy, a man of horse thief and man killer, with a bad record, and "Mexican Joe," a half-breed who has been charged with several crimes and who was hanged on a gallows.

The "Hole in the Wall" lies south of the Montana state line, west of the Big Horn mountains, out of the Yellowstone park and north of the great wall of granite from which it takes its name. This natural barrier of stone runs east and west from the Powder river range to the Little Big Horn mountains, and it is one of the tracks of nature of which this section is full. The southern entrance to the Hole in the Wall is a narrow defile, which can be easily guarded by a dozen expert riflemen and a few well-placed machine guns. From Montana it is entered by a somewhat similar trail. Over the rough wall of stone surrounding the place is a whole lot of horsemen can ride. The Indians and half-breed outlaws from neighboring areas used this place as a refuge when they were chased by officers of the law for two generations.

The inmates of the territory know the hand of every man beyond the mountain barrier is against them, and they help each other largely as a matter of self preservation. If one is threatened, all are in danger, and they rally to the support of one another on the slightest sign of trouble. The majority of these outlaws lead a very nomadic existence, and can move as quickly and as rapidly as Indians. Every man is a dead shot. In fact their very existence depends upon their dexterity with the rifle and revolver. The law of the state has no standing there, and the authority of the nation is held in the utmost contempt.

Very primitive frontier justice is the rule, and the gun settles all disputes. The men live in huts only as a rule, because they do not dare to quarry. Outlaws from many states have gathered there year by year, and the colony has numbers of men who are as expert as any shot on the west. No officer has ever been known to venture into the place. Death would be certain and swift.

The nearest approach to a raid in that direction was the effort of the stockmen to clear out the outlaw parties from the Hole in 1892, when they employed 100 Texas "killers" to go into that section and shoot every man they met. The "killers" were well armed and mounted, but they were killed and eight or ten of the tough citizens of that community when they were surrounded by the Hole in the Wall element and their sympathizers, and if the country from their relief would have been returned to tell the story of the fierce fighters they had met.

## POWER IN SHIPYARDS.

Advantages From Electricity Over Steam in the Shipbuilding Industry.

The shipyard, however, presents some new problems not encountered in the ordinary manufacturing plant, for power is required not only in the shops where regular machine work of all kinds is done, but also for the large derricks and traveling cranes in the yards, an extensive system of conveyance, portable drills and other tools for use on the hulls, temporary lighting of the hulls, pumps for dry-docks and for various other purposes. Appliances like those mentioned must be ready for use at any and all times and in different parts of the yard. Furthermore, shipyards, with the exception of those on the great American lakes, are located on salt water, and as many of these appliances must operate out of doors, the motors and the conductors leading to them must be properly protected from salt air and from the weather.

While this necessitates special precautions in these cases, it cannot be said that such applications are experimental, for no search in a shipyard can equal in variety that imposed on a street car motor, for example, which is operated by a man who does not see it and who knows little or nothing of its construction or care. It is, besides, necessarily exposed in its location under the car to all kinds of weather conditions under the most unfavorable circumstances. In spite of these difficulties there are more strict requirements in the use of electricity in shipyards than in any other industry.

The advantages of such a motor are its general compact construction, simple bearings, large reserve capacity, and an incandescent steel case, which is a part of the structure, which protects the more delicate parts and renders the motor practically dust and water proof. Such a type holds itself readily to many of the out of door requirements of a shipyard.

Before the general introduction of electricity in shipyards it was customary to use compressed air for operating derricks and drills and for other out of door work. This not only necessitates an expensive plant for compressing and storing the air, but permanent pipes must be laid wherever the power is required, and flexible pipes must be used in the vicinity of the work. The system is cumbersome and expensive, both in first cost and in operation, while not over 10 to 15 per cent of the power generated by the engine driving the compressors is realized in effective work.

With electricity the operating cost is greatly reduced, while an efficiency of from 60 to 70 per cent is realized in the system. This, of course, means a smaller plant for a given amount of work, and therefore a lower first cost of installation.

—Dana Greene in *Electricity Magazine* for July.

## FIRST CAMP MEETING.

It Was Held at Russellville, Ky., a Century Ago.

"The effect of the *Medice* brotherhood preaching, especially of John Medice, at a Presbyterian quarterly meeting on the banks of Red river, in Kentucky, was so startling and seemed so clearly to indicate that it was the result of divine agency in some mysterious power possessed by the preacher that the agents of the American spirit in all directions throughout that part of the state and adjacent unexplored territory," writes Clifford Howard in the July Ladies' Home Journal. "It did not at once awaken a responsive religious feeling, it at least excited curiosity, and when it was learned that the *Medice* brothers were to hold a meeting at Russellville, Ky., a newly settled town in Logan county, near the Muddy river, persons from all parts of the adjoining country, irrespective of their religious beliefs or church affiliations, prepared to attend. It soon became evident that the four walls of a country meeting house would not suffice to hold the large numbers that were making ready to go to Russellville. The problem thus presented was solved by determining to hold the meeting in the open air. These coming from a distance were prepared to camp. It should be no hardship to them to remain out of doors. The recent experience at Red river had proved this. It was not expected by those who were coming that the holding of a meeting at the village of Russellville would be sufficient by any means. Why, therefore, attempt to house the people? Prepare a camping ground and let the meeting be a camp meeting. This, then, was the origin of camp meetings, and the first one held in America was on the banks of the Muddy river, near Russellville, Ky., in the month of August, 1793, 100 years ago. Not that religious worship had never before been held in the open air, but the special feature of camping out and the nature of the services made the camp meeting a distinctive institution and characterized this particular gathering on Muddy river as the first of its kind."

## THE TRAMP SHUT OUT.

How a Bitter, but Custom in New York City Was Enforced.

The issue is the key to good citizenship, says Jacob A. Riss in the July Atlantic. Unhappily for the great cities, there exists in them all a class that has lost the key or thrown it away. For this class New York had until three years ago never made any provision. The police station lodging rooms, of which I have spoken, were not to be dignified by the term. These shacks, in which the thousands of our great city were housed without provision of bed, of bath, of food, or of pleasure, were the most pernicious purely on municipal charity. I verily believe, which any civilized community had ever devised. To escape physical and moral contagion in these crowds seemed humanly impossible. At the innocently homeless had they made a tramp by the shortest cut. To the old tramp they were ideal provision, for they enabled him to sleep every cent he could beg or steal for drink.

With the state beer drive, the free lunch counter, and the police lodging room at hand, his cup of happiness was full. There came an evil day, when the state beer drive shut its doors and the free lunch disappeared for a season. The beer pump, which drained the legs dry and robbed the state beer collector of his share, drove the drive out of business. The Riss law forbade the free lunch. Just at this time Theodore Roosevelt shut the police lodging room, and the tramp was literally left out in the cold, cursing reform and its fruits. It was the climax of a campaign a generation old, during which no one had ever been found to say a word in the defense of the lodging rooms, yet nothing had availed to close them.

## EXAMPLE TO FOLLOW.

STORY OF A TOWN THAT NEVER LOST ITS NERVE.

Although Wichita, Kan., Experienced Dire Disaster, Yet It Bobs Up Serenely—Inhabitants Never Lost Faith in the Town's Future.

As an example of what local pride and a firm belief in a great future can do for a town Wichita, Kan., is a shining example. The citizens are ever on the alert and always looking ahead to discover some way to advance the prosperity of their beloved city.

Wichita is a typical "boom" town. Twelve years ago it had a population of 40,000. Today it has perhaps 25,000, which is a considerable recovery from low tide in 1905, when it had less than 10,000, according to estimates based upon the number of names in the directory. In 1886-88, before the boom broke, Wichita real estate was selling at New York prices, and they pointed out lots on the main street that sold for \$2,500 a front foot for which the owners would now be glad to get \$100 or \$150. The real estate exchange in New York in good times will reach about \$32,000,000 a year. In Chicago in 1902, just before the World's fair, the transfers as shown by the recorder's books were about \$30,000,000, but at Wichita during the five months preceding the collapse in 1905 more than \$35,000,000 in town lots changed hands.

When the boom burst, it is said that 2,000 homes were torn down and the material used for firewood. Town lots that once were sewered and sidewalked and piped for gas and sold for hundreds of thousands of dollars are now cultivated as cornfields.

But everybody in Wichita still believes that it will yet be a great city—the metropolis of the plains. That is the confident expectation of the entire population, and as I have already said, the local pride surpasses anything that can be found elsewhere. That is what keeps up the place. That is what the people are here for, and every man, woman and child is working for Wichita with a zeal and confidence that is unusual. They are, however, extremely sensitive on this subject, and there is an impression that all the rest of mankind are watching Wichita with jealous eyes and throwing obstacles in the way of her progress when they ought to be helping her along.

Wichita is jealous of Topeka and Kansas City and Minneapolis and Chicago and London and New York, and her people believe that the capital and the energy that are now being expended in the development of South Africa and the Siberian railway properly ought to have been invested here. Some malleable influence has been exerted to prevent Wichita from having the trade which goes to New York. But the people are so self-reliant that they are capable of getting along without it, and they are so patriotic that they will put up their last dollar to promote or protect the interests of their town.

During the hard times they heard that a packing house was to be erected at the rival town of Hutchinson. That would take trade from Wichita and therefore could not be tolerated. The people held public meetings every night for a week and appointed a committee to run down the men and bring them to Wichita on any terms, dead or alive. The packers were willing to change their location if they were given a liberal bonus, and so the committee approved. Everybody in Wichita was "boxed," so the people could not offer any money, but they had an abundance of town lots and subdivided them to the extent of several millions at their own valuation. The packers did not care for that sort of bonus and declined. That did not discourage the Wichitans. They never were "quitters," and they never will be, so their committee hunted around until it found the agent of an English investment company with the nerve to loan \$150,000 upon several million dollars' worth of town lots. The packers got the money, Hutchinson lost a packing house and Wichita found one. The Englishmen have collected their interest regularly so far, and everybody hopes they will be equally fortunate in the future.

Five trunk lines of railway furnish transportation facilities for this town, but they are not half enough, and Wichita will never be satisfied until this future great city has more railroads than Chicago.

Wichita is picking up rapidly. The city has settled down to a business basis and is more prosperous and rich than it ever was. There hasn't been an empty house in town for a year, and \$300,000 worth of residences and store buildings are now under construction. There is no finer town in Kansas, nor in the entire west for that matter, and both the residence and business sections of the city are beginning to take on a polished and permanent air. The commercial transactions last year were larger than ever before, and the increase thus far this season surpasses all records.

The Power of Advertising. "Properly applied," observed the old advertising man, "advertising is a force which has no peer in strength over the public mind. It is the greatest scientific triumph of the century. It suggests what we shall eat, where we shall be clothed, and even what we shall play for it. It creates a wish for things which the public never knew or imagined it wanted. It offers to supply a demand before the demand is made, while previous to the days of modern advertising methods the supply only followed a manifestation of the desire for its presence."—Profitable Advertising.

## GEMS IN VERSE.

In Many Lands, The honey babe, trod lightly to and fro, Bids on America's apron white as snow In Lapham.

Full well he knows—no scepter is his— Upon a diet that would frighten me In Lapham.

And he is an ungrateful, most loathsome "Gloster" with "scepter" and "take his turn In Lapham.

If he is idle and his hands will flout, There is a ruler, and he'll have a bout In Lapham.

Or, it may be, his face is harder yet, And he will stand a time he won't forget In Lapham.

But, like the longest line, the longest day Will end at last, and you will move away In Lapham.

—London Punch.

The Star at Home. There's a star at home in my fr. Jane, A pair of pants for fr. John, A whole outfit for fr. Buster Bill, An winter outfit for fr. John, But baby Nan, the star at home, Is the star of the family in Lapham.

That all on earth she has to wear Is all made over clothes In Lapham.

There's a book to try fr. them at school, It makes a love seat with fr. John, To hear fr. John's "scepter" "Gloster" "An' 'scepter' 'Gloster' In Lapham.

But, think the Lord, the star at home, Is the star of the family in Lapham.

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## SILVER DEMONSTRATION.

Enemies of Free Coinage Confounded by Their Own Infamy.

At the time that silver was demonetized there was no answering talk of "cheap," "debased" silver. The gold dollar was then the cheaper one. Being worth 3 cents less than the silver dollar indeed the only excuse that any one offers for the act is that silver was too valuable to be coined. Mr. Sherman gives that as a reason, saying that the silver dollar was then worth about 3 per cent more than the gold dollar. Mr. Carlisle says (since his conversion, of course) that the act was simply a recognition of a condition that had long existed. Both, however, omit all mention of the highly significant fact that at the time of demonetization the coinage of silver was increasing very rapidly.

In 1868 the coinage of silver dollars was 182,700; in 1869, 424,300; in 1870, 445,402; in 1871, 1,117,186; in 1872, 1,118,600, and for the first 43 days of 1873, 296,000, which rate if continued would have made a coinage for the year of considerably over 3,000,000. There was absolutely no reason for the demonetization of silver in the United States. The small coinage of previous years was well known to be owing to the difference between our ratio and that of France. Even if silver were not being coined at all the law did no harm. It caused no complications, and nobody was complaining of it. Instead of destroying one of the metals entirely as money, the ratio should have been changed to conform to that of France, and the right of the people to the full use of both metals as money should have been preserved.

This matter is referred to not because the particular circumstances of silver demonetization are themselves so important, but because of the character of the objections made to its restoration. It is boldly assumed that silver was demonetized because it was "unprofitable and cheap," when, in fact, it was then the dearer metal. The demonetization has made it cheap—that is, compared with gold. In relation to other things silver is not cheap, as will be shown further on. Nor was it superabundant, for in the year 1872 the production of gold was \$24,000,000 greater than that of silver. The gold standardists have created the conditions adverse to silver, and now they have the hardihood to urge those conditions as a reason why it should not be restored. Figuratively they have knocked silver down, and now kick it for falling. However, silver was demonetized, whether openly or surreptitiously, honestly or dishonestly, its consequences were full of injustice to the American people and injury to the country.

## CAUSED BY GOLD.

The General Business Depression Throughout the World.

In 1890 the United States commissioner of labor, in his annual report, stated that business depression existed to an extraordinary extent over the civilized world, naming England as the greatest sufferer and placing the United States second on the list. In 1896 David A. Wells, a gold standardist, published his celebrated work, entitled "Recent Economic Changes." The basis of the entire work was the unusual and long continued business depression existing throughout Europe and America. He begins his book with these striking words:

"The existence of a most serious and in many respects unprecedented disturbance and depression of trade, commerce and industry, which, manifesting itself in a marked manner in 1873, has paralleled with fluctuations of intensity up to the present time (1892), is an economic and social phenomenon that has been everywhere recognized. Commenting upon the phenomena of the industrial depression as sequent to the early months of 1892, a director of the United States bureau of labor, in his report for 1890, considers the nations involved in respect to their relations to each other and to severity of experience to stand in the following order: Great Britain, the United States, Germany, France, Belgium."

So, while special industries may have done fairly well and while trusts flourish, while individuals continue to get rich, as some will under almost any circumstances, and while peculiarly favored localities have flourished—that is, the moneyed classes in them have—there can be no reasonable doubt that from the year 1873 down to 1899 general business conditions were unfavorable, and that both in Europe and America the producing and debtor classes were almost seriously injured by the continuous and heavy fall of prices, cutting down profits and crippling them in their debt paying powers. The war and gold discoveries have offered but temporary relief.

## The Party of Danger.

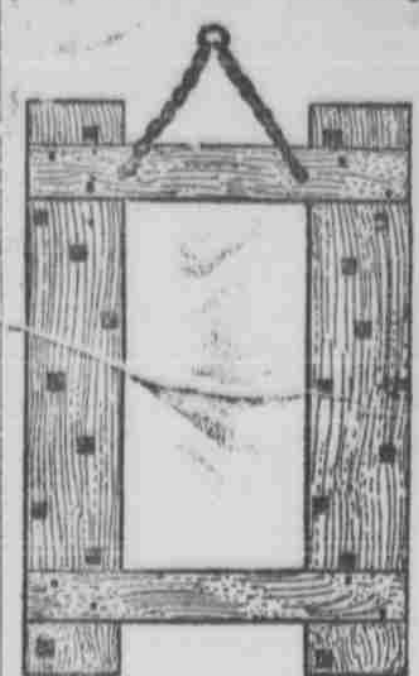
Our judgment is that the Republican party was never in greater danger than it is now. Rejecting in what is claimed to be a "great victory" and having complete control of the executive and legislative branches of the government, the leaders feel that they have a free rein to legislate as they please. That every piece of party legislation enacted by the next congress in any way relating to finances will be dictated by the "money power" goes without saying. It is almost a certainty that some one of the various agency reform bills now before congress—with perhaps a few trifling amendments in matters of detail—will be enacted into law. This will not only curtail the Republican party thoroughly to the gold standard which it has so often condemned, but it will do more. It will include the retirement of all national paper currency and surrender the entire control of our paper money to the banks, leaving all business at their mercy. This is a scheme that can never be defended in the great forum of the people.

## FARM GARDEN.

### QUICK CORN PLANTING.

A Pulverizer For Corn Rows and a Convenient Corn Marker.

It is the custom of many farmers to plow for corn and follow with the harrow, roller or plank drag until the ground is level and fine before the corn is put in with a two-horse planter. But if heavy rains come and pack the soil before planting it must be reworked, perhaps several times. Commenting



PULVERIZER FOR CORN ROWS.

upon the time thus lost in doing extra work and waiting for the ground to dry off between the plow and the planter, a writer in the Ohio Farmer has said: If instead of harrowing, rolling or dragging all this land before planting, each farmer used an implement that would pulverize thoroughly the row in which the corn is to be planted, leaving the middlers to be rolled, harrowed or dragged, after planting, as the conditions of weather and soil might indicate, there would be saved an immense amount of labor and worry.

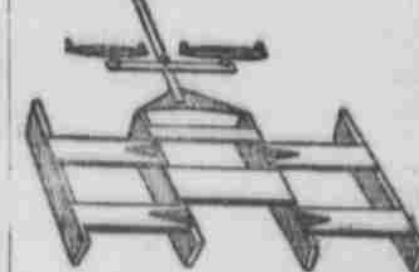
We made a simple implement that has saved labor and time and given us the satisfaction of planting as soon as the ground is warm enough. As soon as the field is plowed, we harrow if necessary and then start this pulverizer ahead of the planter. It pulverizes the tracks for the planter perfectly, leaving the middle as the harrow left it, ready to be rolled or dragged after the corn is planted.

To make the pulverizer we need two planks 6 feet long, 2 by 12 inches, and two boards 4 feet long, 3 by 6 inches. They are bolted together, as shown in the cut, so that the distance from center to center will be the same as the width of the planter or distance between the rows of corn. We remove teeth from a harrow and insert seven to nine in the 2 by 12 sides in such a way that no two teeth follow each other.

The hitch is a chain from a scotch harrow. Two horses attached as to the harrow or plank drag will do the work with the driver riding on the pulverizer if the ground is rough enough to require so much weight. The marker can be taken from the planter and used on the pulverizer, as the track made by the pulverizer will be the guide for the team and driver of planter.

To lighten the work of turning at ends we have used the track of a riding cultivator, and by the chain attachment to truck and pulverizer we raise with a few feet lever the pulverizer clear of the ground for convenience in turning and getting the spacing of rows accurately and easily. The truck and chain attachment and lifting lever we do not attempt to show in the cut.

Another device illustrated in the journal mentioned is a corn marker, of



A CORN MARKER.

which a correspondent says: I think it goes ahead of any of the things of the kind I have ever used, and they have been many.

It is a four row marker, but has hinges on it so it will mark on rolling or uneven ground as well as on level ground. The wings can be turned so as to go through a narrow gate or around obstructions in a field. I used four 6 inch T hinges and a common buggy tongue. My runners are 3 1/2 feet long, 6 inches wide and 3 inches thick. Have a wide board on the center, so as to ride, if you mark by stakes.

### A Surprise in Potato Fertilizing.

This surprise awaited the investigator at the Geneva (N. Y.) station in potato tests with different amounts of potash in otherwise equivalent fertilizer mixtures. "Notwithstanding the large quantity of potash taken from the soil by potato tubers, 60 pounds in 200 bushels the crops on the four farms in these tests seemed to find a sufficient supply of this element in the natural soil, for the plants receiving only nitrogen and phosphate acid averaged slightly more than those receiving one-third or two-thirds the full amount of potash per acre and only a fraction of a bushel less than that receiving the entire 100 pounds."