

8-19-1899

Carlsbad Current, 08-19-1899

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CARLSBAD CURRENT.

VOL. VII.

CARLSBAD, NEW MEXICO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1899.

NO. 41.

CARLSBAD SALOON

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LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
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EDDY, NEW MEX.



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WILL RUN SEMI-WEEKLY
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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, G. P. & T. A.,
DALLAS.**

El Paso & Northeastern Railroad.

El Paso & Northeastern Railway.
Leaves Alamogordo 3:30 p. m.
Arrives El Paso 7:15 p. m.
Leaves El Paso 10:30 a. m.
Arrives Alamogordo 2:45 p. m.
(Making connection at El Paso for
the east, west and all points in Mexico.
Connecting at Alamogordo with the
stage line for the

White Oaks Country.

White Oaks, 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 10:30 a. m., La Luz at 12
m., making connection with the south
bound train.

A. S. GREGG,
Gen Supt & Tkt & Pass Agt
H. ALEXANDER, A. G. P. A.

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BACKBONE OF AGRICULTURE.

Varieties of Sheep and Value of
Their Products.

The bleating of lambs is once more
heard in the land, says a writer in London
Sketch, and the interesting treatise
may be seen disporting themselves
on the greenward in the sheepfold or
wending their way through rural lanes.
Wherever found, they make a picture
of unstudied grace. No posing for the
camera here—just a wild abandonment
to a sense of enjoyment as they bask in
the sunshine. The present season has
been a favorable one for the lambs the
wind has been tempered indeed, and
although the turnips are small and



scarce, the grass lands have afforded
continual pasture. A visit to the sheep-
fold will put up quite a cloud of birds
—finches, sparrows, starlings and jack-
daws, who come to devour the scattered
corn.

I have photographed nearly every
breed of sheep in these islands, includ-
ing the wild species found at the ecolog-
ical gardens, the Welsh mountain
and Irish Roscommon in their native
pastures, and the tiny Shetlands, and
in every case the lambs, when alarmed,
rush to their dams for comfort before
taking flight, thus exhibiting the in-
stincts of their remote ancestors, who,
being comparatively defenseless, had
to take to the upper ranges of moun-
tains and trust to their fleetness of foot
for safety, their constant exposure to
a low temperature eventually inducing
the growth of a warm, woolly covering.
In due time they were introduced to
this country, and ever since the dawn
of history Britain has been celebrated
for its wool. The Romans very highly
esteemed it, and garments made from
British wool were worn by their nobility.
Indeed it is asserted by some
that our immense foreign trade com-
menced with the export of wool to the
continent. Be that as it may, it is an
undoubted fact that sheep remain to-
day the backbone of agriculture. First,
there is the meat. Early lambs always
command a good price, as also do good
thevies, wethers and ewes. Then the
wool—although its price and quality
vary from the lustrous and valuable
fleece obtained from the long woolled
Lincolns to the coarse but useful variety
obtained from the Scotch highlands
and mountains of Cumberland—brings
in a considerable sum. Then, too, sheep
are known, in the picturesque language
of Spain, as the animals with golden
feet, because wherever they have been
folded over the land enormous crops are
sure to grow, and, lastly, there is the
breeding of pedigree sheep, which has
developed enormously in recent times,
so that prices which would have seemed
fabulous to our forefathers have been
obtained for a single sheep, the high
water mark being reached last year,
when a Lincoln ram, owned by Mr.
Dudding of Grimsby, was sold for 1,000
guineas. Others have been sold for 200
guineas and upward, many of them for
export, British stock having won a
worldwide renown.

Raising Young Pigs.
If the young pigs lie in the nest
much of the time, they will become fat
and sleek, and the feeder may imagine
he is accomplishing excellent results.
But before long it will be noticed that
they seem to breathe hard, breathing
by short, panting breaths. In advanced
stages they will turn green or black on
the belly.

This trouble is known as thumps,
and is caused by the pig getting fat
around the heart.
Exercise is the preventive and cure.
The pig must be kept stirring and not
allowed to lie around in this way.
Feed a little soaked corn on a clean
floor, thus compelling them to be on
their feet to gather it up.

Get in the pen and stir them out of
their nest and force them to run about;
but, best of all, turn them out in a lot
or yard as soon as possible and they
will take exercise for themselves.
The food should be given in a side
pen, where the mother sow cannot gobble
it all up before the pigs have had a
chance to get any.

As they grow older and there is no
danger of their becoming too fat give
them some skim milk in a low trough,
and also mix in a thick slop ground
wheat or middlings or oats with the
shocks sifted out, and give also in a
low trough.

Buttermilk is equally as valuable as
skim milk, if fed without the usual ad-
mixtures of water from washing the
butter in the churn.
The wash water may be utilized by
mixing with grain. If any be left, it
should be removed.—Farm Journal.

The Cause.

"Have you a last request to make?"
asked the king of the Cannibal islands,
addressing the missionary.

The latter glanced at his august maj-
esty (so called by reason of his sum-
mer attire), and replied:
"Yes, Great One. When I left my na-
tive land, I promised to write to a
brother in this line of work and tell
him how I liked the country. If your
majesty please, I should like to write
him a few words."

The king reflected for a moment.

"There can be no objection to that, so
far as I can see. You may proceed."

The missionary's hands were untied,
and there upon a piece of bark he in-
scribed the following words:

Dear Friend—This is a delightful country.
There is but one objection to it, and that, I fear,
will account for the fact that I shall never see you
again. There is plenty to eat here—but the cooking
will kill me. Farewell.

This being finished, the king directed
his slaves to stir the caldron and the
preparation of the meal proceeded.

A Tale From the Mysterious East.

The last wonderful tale being told
among the Burmese in Rangoon is con-
cerning a monster egg. A few months
ago near Shwebo the villagers heard a
strange and mysterious voice in the
jungle uttering in Burmese the words,
"I am going to lay," which were re-
peated frequently several times a day
for many days. Eventually the egg was
laid, and its size is said to exceed that
of ten large paddy baskets. Nobody
will go near this egg, from which now
come the words, "I am going to hatch,"
also repeated many times every day.—
Times of Burmah.

Looking Up at Gibraltar.

Perhaps the favorite sight of Gibralt-
ar is the daily procession at sundown
for the locking of the town gates. The
keeper of the keys, looking very like a
prisoner despite his uniform, marches
through the town in the center of a
military guard, preceded by a regu-
latory band, which plays inspiring
and familiar tunes. The keys, of enor-
mous size, are borne aloft before him
as an outward and visible emblem of
the vigilance of Britain in guarding
her prime military treasure.
On arriving at the gates the guard
singles the martial strains strike up
with a redoubled pean of triumph,
while the great doors slowly swing to
and are solemnly locked for the night.
Then right about turn, and the pro-
cession marches back to the convent to
deposit the keys in the governor's keep-
ing, conveying by its passage an assur-
ance to the people and garrison that
they may rest in peace.

Once the gates are shut, it were cas-
ier for a camel to pass through the eye
of a needle than for any unauthorized
person to go into Gibraltar. Even a be-
lated officer returning from pig stick-
ing beyond the lines would be con-
fronted by so many formalities and the
necessity of inconveniently so many
high personages that he would prob-
ably prefer to encounter the discom-
fort of a Spanish lan without.

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

The Tone of Oxford University.
The atmosphere of culture which per-
vades every part of the university is
the trust cause of Oxford's greatness.
But indeed what the student be who
is not touched and deeply influenced
by this great force during his univer-
sity life. It strikes the foreigner im-
mediately. The first evidence of it comes
perhaps in the course of the first con-
versation in a student's room, at which
he happens to be present. He will not
fail to notice the correctness of expres-
sion, and usually the vigor and fresh-
ness of thought, which are the salient
characteristics of the conversation of
the best Oxford men. Of course there
are exceptions. There are frequent
examples of the literary duds in Ox-
ford as well as anywhere else of the
man who sacrifices all pretense to sin-
cerity and soundness to a momentary
and half cheap epigrammatic bril-
liancy of expression. But this is not
true of the average Oxford man.—Har-
vard Bulletin.

UNCLE IKE ON MISSIONS.

So you're waitin my subscription for the relation-
ary cause,
And you say that Uncle Ike is one of them that
never leave
When he's asked to do his duty, sendin out the
gospel light
To the far off savage heathen gropin in the gloom
of night.

Yes, I've done my duty, parson, prayin all that I
could stand,
For "from Greenland's icy mountains" and "from
India's coral strand"
I could hear them heathen wailin for the gospel's
savin power,
And the missionary service seemed a blessed, holy
hour.

But this year it seems so different, and things
seem all turned around,
And old "Greenland's icy mountains" has a
queer and funny sound—
For them heathen don't seem willin to be
gospelized by us.
And we've got to change our methods, and we're
in an awful fix.

And it seems we've been mistaken and have lost
a lot of time,
And our sentimental foolin might in fact be cal-
led a crime;
For a hundred years o' preachin 'pears has done
but little good,
And our missionary teachers might as well been
asin wood.

While our pious Yankee preachers, with their
Bibles and their schools
Count a hundred Christian converts made by sim-
ple gospel tools,
England, with her shells and cannon on rich
"Judy's coral strand,"
Count her millions and repeats it down in "Africa's
golden sand."

This I've gathered from your sermon and from
once I seen in print,
And I guess our "scribes and elders" have at last
took up the hint
That the big commercial houses that are winn-
English means
Have been givin them flat lately over in the
Philippines.

So no missionary money comes this year from
Uncle Ike.
Only what he pays as war tax. No, I've not
"gone on a strike,"
But if Gattin guns is better than the story of the
cross,
Then your missionary preachin's aorthin but a
wicked kum.

No, I'm not a-gittin stingy on the missionary
line,
For I'm prayin now's I used to, but this queer
old heart of mine
Goes out more to them "home missions" that are
doin all they can
To convert our fightin Christians to the brother-
hood of man.

GAVIN MCA. MILLER.

Her Theory.

Mrs. Mild—You seem to differ from
the usual idea about coddling a man
to win his consent. According to your
theory, scolding is the best medium
for winning satisfactory results.
Mrs. Wild—That, my dear, is in ac-
cord with one of the laws of nature.
Everything has got to be blown up
before it will come down.—Richmond
Dispatch.

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Paper Hangers
Decorators
and Sign
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underbid us
or do better work...

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Pecos Valley & Northeastern Railway Co.

Central Time.

North Bound.	Pecos	South Bound.
Lv. 2:30 a. m.	McAlam	Lv. 10:40 p. m.
Ar. 6:15	Carlsbad	Ar. 7:20
Lv. 7:30	McMillan	Ar. 8:15
Ar. 9:00	Hagopian	Ar. 9:20
Lv. 9:50	Howell	Ar. 10:40
Ar. 11:15 p. m.	Portales	Ar. 11:40
Lv. 11:45	Bozoma	Ar. 12:15
Ar. 1:30	Amarillo	Lv. 3:35

Train No. 1 leaves Pecos, Texas, daily at
8:00 a. m., arrives Eddy 7:30 a. m., Howells
11:45 a. m., Amarillo 7:30 p. m., connecting
with A. T. & P. and F. W. & D. C. Rys.

Train No. 2 leaves Amarillo daily at 5:35 a.
m., arrives Russell 2:30 p. m., Eddy 6:15 p.
m., Pecos 10:40 p. m., connecting with
Texas & Pacific Rys.

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

For low rates, for information regarding
the resources of this valley, price of lands,
etc., address:
D. H. NICHOLS,
General Manager.
DON D. DONAHUE,
Gen. Frl. & Pass. Agt.
EDDY, NEW MEXICO.

THE CURRENT.

WM. H. MULLANE

Official Paper of Eddy County.

Published every Saturday at Carlsbad, N. M., and entered as 2nd class mail matter.

SATURDAY, AUG. 19, 1909.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Weekly—By mail per annum, \$2.00. By mail per six months, \$1.00.

The outlaw who undertakes to cross Eddy county might as well come in and give up for if he is discovered he is as good as jailed. The record Sheriff Stewart has made the past few months bids fair to excel anything in the line of criminal work ever done in the west. No matter who or what constitutes his posse he generally gets his man. Mr. Tusk, then whom no more respected citizen is found in the county, says of Stewart, that he was cool and collected in the midst of the fight with the outlaw, that the only error made was on the side of mercy, and when it came to a hand combat that Sheriff Stewart's physical power possibly saved the life of a man who was making a desperate resistance. Then Stewart's endurance is wonderful for even after an all night ride Tuesday night and a fight Wednesday morning he left Wednesday as one o'clock for the trail of the other outlaw. The outlaw now in jail makes the seventh jailed this season, Nite and his gang being four, then Weatherly the murderer from Texas. Boatwright the cow puncher accused of cattle stealing, and now the outlaw supposed to be one of the Folsom train robbers. None have escaped unless the one the sheriff and posse are on the trail of should get away which is hardly possible, for the best trailers in the county are after him.

The Germans of the United States are a thrifty people, from the effects of economy and industry, and they are almost a unit against the idea of wasteful expenditure of money to prosecute a war in Asia which will do no good even though successful. Many of the Germans more than half are republicans but there must be a different policy by their party to induce them to stand by the ticket next election.

The audiences which greet Wm. J. Bryan continue to be the greatest ever accorded any orator on earth. In Des Moines the big republican city of a big republican state, Bryan spoke to 5,000 people at one hall while as many more waited in another for him to address them. Bryan's policies of anti-imperialism, free silver and anti-trust seem to appeal stronger than any other to the American people.

Coal oil sells in Carlsbad at thirty cents per gallon while in El Paso eighteen cents is the price. The difference is caused by the coal oil inspection law of New Mexico. For every gallon of oil the purchaser donates ten to twelve cents to a thieving set of republican officials who profit by an unjust law.

Organizing for Victory.

Mr. Bryan's summary of the work accomplished by the democratic national committee at its recent meeting in Chicago presents the results of that conference as bearing upon the presidential campaign of next year in a clear and positive light.

There is good reason to believe that an exceptionally compact and harmonious organization of the national democracy has been insured by the Chicago action of the committee. Party lines for the management of the next campaign have been more closely drawn. Notice has been distinctly served that local factional differences will not be permitted to affect the harmony of purpose prevailing in the national organization. Participants in these local disagreements have been urged to reach an amicable understanding for the good of the party.

Mr. Bryan is justified in his expression of satisfaction that the recent work of the national democratic committee places the party in excellent shape for the campaign of 1910. Aggressive movement will not be delayed until after the adjournment of the democratic national convention as was the case in 1896. The organization of the party will have been perfected and with its platform of principles clearly enunciated, its systematic effort for democratic victory will begin the moment the democratic standard bearer is named.

In the great fight against the trust evil, the light of the people led by democracy, effective organization is imperative. It is good to see this organization begun at an early day by the party managers. It is incumbent upon the party in each and every state to vigorously assist the national committee in the work of organization. The fostering of the continuance of local factional disputes means a distinct lessening of the chances of democratic victory in 1910. There will be no such elements of weakness manifested if democrats place the good of the party above selfish personal considerations.

New Coal Company.

Herman H. Hansberg, secretary of the Colorado Consolidated Coal Mining & Mercantile company, writes to the New Mexican from Valientes, Rio Arriba county, that the company will soon be incorporated under the law of New Mexico, with a capitalization of \$500,000 to develop coal and alum deposits in that locality. Several owners have consolidated interests and control a large territory. Joseph M. Goldenberg has gone to New York to purchase a stock of goods for the company. Work will be commenced upon the coal deposits September 1.

At a depth of ten feet the coal veins are from 20 to 30 inches thick and of good quality. The extent of the alum deposits is unknown although large. The alum analyzes 22 per cent and is so easily mined that tons of it may be taken out in a day by one man. Some of the property owners are railway men and they prophesy that a branch road will be soon built to the Denver & Rio Grande system.—New Mexican.

Some of the vacant lots along the main streets of Carlsbad should be grubbed and leveled, so the town would not look 'shabby.' The truth of the matter is that the citizens do not take the interest they should in such matters. By the expenditure of very little money the streets and vacant lots could be cleared of all rubbish, and the improvement in the appearance of the town would be noticeable.

District court for Eddy county will convene the second Monday in September, the 11th.

war between the United States and Mexico.

In his experience in fighting the Yaquis in the twenty years' war he learned how to deal with the Indians. He called Jettabelle, the chief of the Yaquis, to a conference. This was held on May 15, 1897, at Ortiz, a little station on the line of the Santa Fe railroad. Jettabelle came, accompanied by 800 of his good fighters, and General Torres was accompanied by a regiment of his regulars. Governor Ramon Corral, the present governor of Sonora; Vice Governor Figueroa and numerous other dignitaries were present. It was promised Jettabelle that if his tribesmen surrendered they would be organized into a militia body and he would be made their commander. The peace compact was signed with a great deal of formality, and the Mexicans kept faith.

When the story of the beginning of the present difficulty reached this country it began with the recital of the death of Jettabelle. He tried to restrain his people, but they were wrought up to a degree that would not cool suddenly. He then ordered five of the leaders of the trouble makers shot. This was done, and the Yaquis thereupon slew Jettabelle. That was the beginning. The Indians set upon fifty soldiers in the barracks of Bacum and killed them.

The outbreak was not unexpected. For several weeks the Indians had been giving indications of unrest. The government had violated a part of its treaty

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People Want!

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CENTRAL SALOON.

KEMP & WOERNER, Proprietors.

Last Stand of Fighting Yaquis

After nearly three centuries of intermittent fighting, the Yaqui Indians, aborigines of Mexico, are struggling once more in war and declare this will be their last stand. First it was the exiles of the Spanish viceroys they fought and bitterly it has been the Mexicans. In all the fighting that has hitherto taken place between the Yaquis and the white men the Indians have got as good as a drawn battle, but now it is to be a fight to the death.

The Yaquis are good fighters. They are more than half civilized according to the way white men measure civilization. They are strong physically, with the cunning, bravery, and endurance of the Apaches. They are a part of the Aztec race and have inherited the intellectual endowments of the people of the Montezumas. They have improved their contact with the white men until they have learned the use of rifles and the best methods of guerrilla warfare. They are honest friends and tireless foes, and their skill at single handed fighting from behind cactus bushes indicates that when the Mexicans have cleaned them up they will know they have been fighting.

The land occupied by these Indians lies in the state of Sonora, which occupies the northwest corner of the mainland of Mexico. The fertile valley of the Yaqui river has been their home for centuries. They have tilled it with industry and skill and they are recognized as good farmers. They are good gold hunters also. They are the inventors of the method of dry placer mining which has made it possible to gather free gold from arid places, and the machinery made in Chicago today for that sort of mining is exactly the same as the Yaquis invented ages ago.

These Indians were converted to Christianity by the early Spanish priests. Their intelligence and docility were easily improved by the missionaries. It was not until the gold hunters and land grabbers came amongst them and began to rob and cheat that the peace-loving Yaquis demonstrated that they could also fight. They made short work of all the soldiers who came amongst them while Spain ruled in Mexico. After the Mexicans took up the government of the country they tried to push the Yaquis back out of the fertile valleys and the gold-flecked hills, but the Yaquis stood and fought and won.

The last good fight with the Yaquis began in 1871, and was not finished until late in the year 1897, twenty years after it was begun. It ended in diplomacy and it was the first struggle for supremacy beyond the Sierra Madre that the Yaquis did not win without conditions.

General Luis E. Torres, who is in command of the Mexican forces today, was the commander who led the Mexicans against the Yaquis in the last war. He was several times governor of the state of Sonora. It was he who smoothed over the difficulty in the case of the Arizona

with the Yaquis. It had given concessions to miners in the Yaqui country. Many American miners have been pouring into the Yaqui valley in the last two years, and they felt that they had cause to rebel. Their sense of justice is not to be trifled with more than that of any other tribe of North American Indians. Several times they have slain their chiefs when they believed them at fault.

It was because they turned against one of their chiefs about fifteen years ago that they failed to win a complete victory in the twenty years' war. The chief was a harsh and cruel ruler, and although he was killed his followers caused dissension. Their internecine troubles weakened them, and General Torres took advantage of this to make a satisfactory treaty of peace.

One of the potent causes of trouble is that the Yaquis have never accepted Mexican laws. They have a code of their own, which they retain and will not change. When the white men appeared they took possession of lands belonging to the Indians and tried to obtain titles under the laws of Mexico. The Indians, having no other title than that provided under their own laws, found themselves dispossessed by white men taking advantage of legal technicalities.

The typical Yaqui home is a hut built of the branches of the agave thorn bush. This does not keep out the rain at all times, and the walls of the Yaqui hut have many interstices, so he practically sleeps in the open air all of the year. During eight months of the twelve he lives entirely out of doors, and uses his hut for a storeroom only. These Indians also build adobe houses of a fairly good sort in their villages.

The most significant piece of personal property of the Yaqui, aside from his rifle, is his escape. This is his blanket, a cloak and a saddle. It is some times described as a gaudily colored fabric but they are not unattractive, and one may look in vain for one he would describe as ugly. The colors are the most glaring, and the weaver puts them in startling juxtaposition, but the fantastic taste of the Yaqui still remains oddly artistic. They make excellent pottery and woven fabrics. Their fields have always produced abundant yields of grain, coffee and tobacco. They are not made victims of the whisky habit like the Northern Indians, but are a sober and industrious people.

The range cattlemen of southeastern New Mexico have for several years been grading up their herds with Hereford bulls. That they are pursuing a profitable policy is indicated by a sale of Hereford beef cattle in Denver this week. Three car loads of Herefords from the ranges of northern Colorado and Wyoming were sold for \$5.35 per 100 pounds. The animals averaged 1,510 pounds in weight bringing \$80.80 per head. An offer of \$60 per head on the range had been made. Ordinary range steers shipped under similar circumstances would have brought about \$4.80 to \$4.90 per hundred and weighed from 130 to 1,000 pounds. The improved strain sold for 75 cents per 100 lbs. and weighed 20

Great Land Sale.

A very large land deal has just been made whereby 120,000 acres of the Maxwell land grant will pass to the hands of Captain W. S. French, of Alma, Socorro county, and W. S. Wilson, of England, who owns the W. S. ranch in Socorro county, with extensive horse ranch and in Colfax county. Two fourths of the new purchase is ten miles north of Springer and extending west to the Pecos country, north to the Vermejo River and east to the eastern boundary of the Maxwell land grant line.

Surveyors are in the field now laying out the large tract of land. They buy outright the ranches of J. H. Nash, including about 5,000 acres; J. H. Codlin, Peter Jameson and Hunt & Crocker, these ranches lying in the Pecos country north and east of the town of Chisum. The price per acre paid will be 70 cents.

This company will place many thousands of dollars of improvements on its newly acquired territory. The new owners intend next season to put in several thousand acres of alfalfa, new ranch houses, corrals, ditches, reservoirs, etc. Capt. French says that as soon as they dispose of their lands in Socorro county they will concentrate their interests in southern Colfax county. The ranchers bought out are looking for locations south and west of their purchase.

It is understood the 20,000 acre deal east of Springer with St. Louis parties has been closed. This land will be put in alfalfa partly and the balance stocked with cattle. A large Arizona stock company has several thousand head of cattle ranging east of there. These two purchases take a big slice from the Maxwell Land Grant company in southern Colfax county. It is understood more deals are on hand for grant land.

It will take the people of this country some little time to persuade themselves into belief of the rumor started in Washington to the effect that President McKinley will decline to be a candidate for the presidential re-nomination, throwing his strength, instead, to Governor Roosevelt of New York. About the only influence that could lead to such a development would arise from an attempt of the republican national organization to shirk responsibility for the trust evil and for existing conditions in the Philippines. In the campaign of 1900 these issues will be prominent. President McKinley stands pre-eminently for the trusts and for the Philippines muddle. Wherefore he should and will be the republican candidate in 1900. The same syndicate influence which used the republican party for the creation of the trusts is using it for the grabbing of foreign territory offering a field of employment for syndicate capital. The agent of this syndicate influence in national politics is Mark Hanna. The president is Mark Hanna's puppet, elected in 1896 under Hanna's management to obey the bidding of Mark Hanna's employers, the trusts. Mr. McKinley will hardly retire from politics before he ceases to be useful to Hanna and the trusts. Gov. Roosevelt will be nominated for president on the republican ticket only when he promises to be useful to Mark Hanna and the trusts. Keeping these facts in mind will prevent much confusion in forecasting the political happenings of 1900.—St. Louis Republic.

Chas. Draper entertained his friends Tuesday evening with a party, a very pleasant affair.

Crozier will sell you a new Singer sewing machine for cash or on small installments.

The ice cream social given on the court house lawn Thursday evening by the ladies of the M. E. church was a very pleasant affair and a success in every way.

Gottlieb Shultz has thirty five very fine bucks which he offers for sale or trade for ewes.

FOR SALE: Fine Stock ranch near railway. Private water right, 100 acres deeded. Good improvements, at only ten dollars per acre. Call or write.

WM. H. MULLANE,
Carlsbad N. M.

FOR SALE: Fine five year old mule and buggy mare. Sound and perfectly gentle for lady to ride or drive. No marks or brands, bred in Missouri. Call or address

I. W. ROGERS,
Carlsbad, N. M.

Notice of Administratrix's Sale.

In the matter of the estate of James H. Carpenter, deceased.

I hereby give notice that I will sell at public auction for cash, or on six months time taking well secured notes bearing 10 per cent interest from date, for all amounts not paid in cash; all of the personal property belonging to said estate, at the Carpenter homestead about three miles west of Malaga in Eddy county, New Mexico, on the 23rd day of August, 1909, at 10 o'clock a. m. Property to be sold is principally live stock, horses and cattle. The property will be present to be inspected by bidders.

EMILY L. CARPENTER,
Administratrix.

July 29, 1909.

Receivers Sale.

Pursuant to an order made by Hon. Frank W. Parker, judge of the district court of the United States for the territory of New Mexico in the absence of Hon. Chas. A. Leavelle, judge of the fifth judicial district, I will sell for cash to the highest bidder at public auction in front of the court house at Carlsbad, (formerly Kelly) New Mexico, on Monday, the 23rd day of August, 1909, at 10 o'clock a. m., the remaining assets of the First National Bank, of Eddy, New Mexico, schedule of assets will be furnished by applying to the receiver.

I. W. ROGERS,
Receiver of the First National Bank, of Eddy, N. M.

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.

MCLATHEN & 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.

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THE SHORT LINE TO

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No Transfers from El Paso or Fort Worth.

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

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J. W. BLACK

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BLACKSMITH
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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 GUARANTY
TED AT ROCK BOTTOM
PRICES.

Canon St. Op. Current
Office.

Eddy Lodge No. 21, K. of P.

Meets every Thursday
evening at 7:30 o'clock.
All visitors are welcome.
JOHN BULLION, C. C.



MASSONIC—Eddy Lodge No. 21,
K. of P. & A. M.—Meets in
regular communication at 7:30
p. m. on 1st and 3rd Mondays of each
month. Visiting brethren in-
vited to attend. S. I. ROBERTSON,
W. M.
A. N. PRATT, Secy.

I. O. O. F. Eddy
Lodge No. 21 meets every
Friday evening in
Masonic hall, visiting brethren in good
standing cordially welcome.
C. R. WRIGHT, S. G.
J. K. S. McEWAN, Secy.

Eddy Camp Woodmen of the World.
Meets in the City Hall the second and
fourth Tuesday nights of each month.
JOHN L. KELL, C. C.

FREEMAN & CAMERON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOHN FRANKLIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

EDDY, NEW MEX.

CHAS. M. WHICHER,

Physician and Surgeon.
Office Room,
Hotel Windsor
Burgess P. O., N. E. Ry.

C. R. WRIGHT, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon.
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Calls answered promptly day or night.
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Painter and
Paper Hanger.

Headquarters at
Blackmore's.
Get My Prices.

LABORI IMPROVING

The Distinguished Lawyer Thought to Be Out of Danger.

HIS POCKETS WERE RIFLED.

It is Believed Several Persons Were Implicated in the Plot—The Would Be Assassin Still at Large.

Rennes, Aug. 16.—M. Labori is now doing so well that the doctors consider him out of danger. He lies on his back unable to move, but life is returning to the leg which Monday was thought to be paralyzed. He has no fever and continues to discuss the trial. His wife has remained at his bedside practically ever since he was wounded. Naturally she is much relieved at the favorable reports of the doctors, who hope to see the distinguished lawyer on his feet before the trial is ended.

A correspondent yesterday obtained complete corroboration of the statement that the pockets of Labori's coat were rifled while he was lying on the ground wounded. Not only were the pockets of his coat emptied, but an attempt was made to steal the wallet, in which were important papers referring to the court-martial, including his notes for the cross-examination of Gen. Mercier. M. Labori has himself related the incident. He had just fallen and saw one or two men run to his side. One of them said: "His coat must be taken off. He will be too hot."

The speaker then took the wounded advocate's coat off and another man seized the wallet. M. Labori, however, retained his presence of mind and refused to allow the wallet to be taken out of his hands, putting it under his head for a pillow and holding it with one hand. The coat was shortly afterward put on again.

On arriving at his residence M. Labori asked his wife to look into the pockets and see if their contents were safe. Mme. Labori found the pockets completely emptied. Luckily no papers of importance were in the pockets, which only contained personal letters, including menacing letters received on the previous day.

The rifling of the lawyer's pockets and the attempt to steal his wallet, while no effort was made to appropriate his watch or money, are regarded as clear evidence of a plot in which several men were implicated. The man who actually fired the shot, it appears, was only one part of the machinery of the conspirators. In spite of the extensive search made for the would-be assassin he is still at large and the impression is gaining ground that he is being aided by the anti-Dreyfus people. The doctors in attendance upon M. Labori have sent to Paris for an X-ray apparatus in order to locate the ball.

Commissioners of Agriculture.
Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 16.—Hon. O. B. Stevens, commissioner of agriculture of Georgia, yesterday named Sept. 20 as the time of the convention of the commissioners of agriculture of the southern states, which will be held in New Orleans. Gov. Chandler of Georgia has accepted the invitation to respond to the address of welcome, which will be delivered by the governor of Louisiana. The commissioner of agriculture of the state of Louisiana will be the temporary chairman.

Cigar Manufacturers Organize.

New York, Aug. 16.—Reports to the effect that a combination of the leading cigar manufacturers in Key West, Tampa and Havana is being organized, are current in the tobacco trade in this city. Many of the principal firms are said to have given options to the promoters of the scheme, but as yet no definite plans have been formulated. It was learned on good authority yesterday that accountants are at work on the books of the firms for which options have been secured, but considerable difficulty is expected in bringing about arrangements as to prices, etc., and in case of satisfactory arrangement, only leading firms would be included in the combination, and scarcely one-half of the options now secured would be accepted. Those in charge of the work expect to be able to report to the firms already interested by the end of the month.

Sid Collin was killed at Fort Smith, Ark.

Unknown Man Feared.

Oklahoma City, Ok., Aug. 16.—A telephone message received here yesterday afternoon from Lexington, Ok., which gave the details of the finding of the body of an unknown white man in the South Canadian river yesterday morning, the head and left leg having been severed from the body and no marks of identification on the body could be found. From the appearance of the body the man could not have been dead more than twelve hours when found.

M. Guerin Defiant.

Paris, Aug. 16.—The warrant for the arrest of M. Guerin, president of the Anti-Semite league, who with sympathizers has been barricaded since Saturday last in the offices of the league, has been placed in the hands of Magistrate Fabre. Guerin is now regarded as an outlaw in a state of rebellion, since his notification of the issue of the warrant. He can not claim the right of a citizen of exemption from arrest from sunset to sunrise, and the persons guarding the headquarters of the league, numbering about forty, are in the same box. Strict orders have been given to arrest every one attempting to enter or leave the building. Three of Guerin's friends, who attempted to leave the place yesterday, were arrested. They all carried six-chambered revolvers and hatchets, and what Frenchmen designate as "American knuckle-dusters," otherwise brass knuckles. The prefect of the police is still awaiting orders from the government in regard to the action to be taken against Guerin.

The leading Jews in Europe are arranging for a meeting in Switzerland to form an international association for their defense, and to protect the Jews in France after the Dreyfus court-martial is ended.

At the annual banquet of the Bonapartists yesterday, M. Mignot presiding, a telegram from Prince Victor Napoleon was read saying he relied on the various committees to act energetically under the present grave circumstances. The reading of the telegram was greeted with shouts of "Vive l'empereur!" "Vive Guerin!"

The young royalists also assembled at a banquet at St. Maurice today, in honor of the name-day of the duchess of Orleans. Violent attacks were made on the recent measures of the government.

M. Guerin yesterday evening displayed an anti-Semite tricolor flag on the roof of the anti-Semite headquarters. On the flag was a motto reading "France for Frenchmen."

M. Waldeck-Rousseau conferred several times during the day with M. Lepine, the prefect of police, and in consideration of the fact that a recourse to force in the arrest of M. Guerin might lead to a useless sacrifice of life, entailing still graver demonstrations at the obsequies of the victims, the premier decided not to expose the life of any man, soldier, policeman or fireman, but to give M. Guerin a choice between self-imprisonment and arrest.

A Gomez Demonstration.

Havana, Aug. 16.—At a demonstration in honor of Gen. Gomez Monday evening he said he felt abashed that so large a concourse of people should come to pay tribute to his poor merits, as he was only the brother of all Cubans.

Senor de la Torre, president of the Cuban national party, in replying, said:

"Gen. Gomez is not the brother, but the father of all Cubans. Gratitude is the most sublime of national virtues. Some have tried to quench this feeling, but they have failed. Gen. Gomez is far above those who are trying to detract from his fame. They are unworthy to kiss the sole of his feet. Those who censure him are only trying to bring discord among the Cubans. Let them rather proclaim the union of all Cubans with Maximo Gomez as the model."

Senor Desvergne, secretary of Rumania in the governor general's advisory cabinet, has asked Gen. Brooke to increase the credit of \$50,000 for public instruction by \$15,000, as the original amount is seen to be insufficient.

Robbers at Work.

Washington, Aug. 16.—A dispatch from Canon announcing that 10,000 robbers had captured and held Cotkow, on West river, is in line with apprehensions expressed to the state department in a recent report from Consul Wildmar at Hong Kong, who gave an account of the prevalence of piracy and brigandage. It was stated that large towns along the river were headquarters for these piratical parties and that they practically dominated the navigation of the river.

Dreyfus Writes Labori.

Rennes, Aug. 16.—Dreyfus has written two letters to M. Labori. The first on hearing the news of the attempt to murder the lawyer, is a spontaneous expression of his shocked feelings. The second is a touching epistle expressing the prisoner's keenest regrets at the dastardly outrage, profound gratitude to M. Labori for his heroic championship and heartfelt wishes for his speedy recovery.

Assaulted by Two Men.

Batesville, Ark., Aug. 16.—News was received here of a terrible crime committed in Stone county. A Mrs. Beavers, living in the neighborhood of Timbo, an inland village in Stone county, was assaulted by two men, presumably brothers. The husband of the woman hunted down the perpetrators of the deed and killed one of them, and the other was in the custody of the sheriff when information of the crime was received here.

AFTER INSURGENTS

Occupation of San Mateo Has Been Accomplished by Our Troops.

AMERICAN LOSS ONLY THREE.

Twenty-Three of the Rebels are Known to Be Killed—Enemy Was Strongly Entrenched Around Rice Fields.

Manila, Aug. 14.—A reconnaissance Saturday by the troops of Gen. Samuel B. Young's brigade, with the object of discovering the whereabouts of the enemy near San Mateo, northeast of the San Juan reservoir, about ten miles from Manila, resulted in the occupation of San Mateo.

The American loss was three killed and thirteen wounded, including a lieutenant of the twenty-first infantry. The Americans approached San Mateo in three columns. Major Cronin, with fourteen men of the twenty-fifth infantry, advanced from Navoliches, five miles west of San Mateo.

Capt. Rivers, with a hundred men of the fourth cavalry, and Capt. Parker, formerly lieutenant colonel of the twelfth New York volunteer regiment, with 250 men of the twenty-first and twenty-fourth infantry, and the fourth cavalry, approached in two columns from the south.

Major Cronin experienced many difficulties arising from the condition of the country, and failed to effect a junction with Capt. Rivers west of San Mateo, as had been planned.

Capt. Rivers, advancing, took an outpost of the enemy, two miles southwest of San Mateo. He then encountered strong resistance among the hills, the enemy firing from excellent positions.

Having failed to connect with Major Cronin, and seeing that the town was already occupied by the Americans, Capt. Rivers withdrew, covering his withdrawal by a heavy volley. He lost a sergeant killed.

Capt. Parker, on advancing, found the enemy strongly entrenched on the far side of some rice fields, about a mile wide and covered with deep mud. Pushing forward rapidly he routed the Filipinos after forty minutes' fighting, and then continued the march upon San Mateo, which he entered without serious resistance about 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

Major Cronin entered the town about 4:20. The Americans still occupy the place. Our men were exhausted by the heavy marching.

Twenty-three of the enemy are known to have been killed. This is the first action in which Col. Burt's colored troops participated. They behaved well, their leaders having difficulty in holding them back.

Gen. Young accompanied Capt. Parker's column and was under fire throughout the engagement. It is estimated that the enemy numbered between 300 and 400 men.

Samoa Trouble.

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 14.—The trouble in the Samoa islands did not end with the departure of the representatives of the powers from Apia, although they confidently thought that they had restored peace and brought the rival factions together. F. S. Meade, who arrived here on the Milwaukee after a trip through the islands of the South seas, says the two factions were still at war very shortly after the commissioners left.

Suffering from Hunger.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 14.—A private letter from Capt. Stamm of the revenue cutter Grant, now with the sealing patrol in the Behring sea, reports that the inhabitants of Attou Island, numbering twenty-three men and fifty women and children, were found by him in a pitiable condition from cold and hunger. Many of the children were partially naked and the women were but a little better off.

The Grant furnished the inhabitants rations and clothing. They have a good supply of fish, roots and berries. Attou Island has in time past been famous as a source of blue fox skins, and fortunes have been made in the traffic, but the traders and not the natives, have made the money. The foxes have been all killed and the population is diminishing. The remainder are quite contented with their lot, and cling to the bleak-frozen island, which hardly affords them a means of subsistence, and which is often the scene of furious earthquakes and landslides.

Insurgent Uprising.

Cape Haitien, Aug. 14.—Twelve hundred insurgents Saturday crossed the Yagui river under the fire of Mitralheuses. In the engagement the government forces lost eighteen men killed, but there were no fatalities among the insurgents. A dispatch from Banica announces that the entire province of Neyba is ready to rise in favor of Gen. Jimenez. Gen. Torribo Garcia is expected to assume command of the movement.

M. Paul de Roulede Arrested.

Paris, Aug. 14.—M. Paul de Roulede, founder of the League of Patriots for the Anglomen district of Charente, was arrested Saturday morning at his estate at Crolsey, near Paris. A number of members of the Anti-Semite and Patriot leagues were also arrested yesterday morning.

A second official note issued yesterday morning reads as follows:

"A certain number of arrests are made as the result of a magisterial inquiry and by virtue of article 89 of the penal code, regarding a conspiracy organized for the purpose of accomplishing a change in the form of government. The persons implicated belong to the groups of the royalist youth and the Patriotic and Anti-Semite leagues. At the trial of the Neuilly barracks affair acts relating to that incident alone were used as the basis for the prosecution, but searches were then made and documents were seized which led to the discovery of an organization dated back to July, 1895, and of a plot to seize the government by force. The documents leave no room for doubt, either in regard to the existence of the plot or as to its chief actors therein. After very close watch organized proof was obtained that the same groups were preparing for a fresh attempt at an early date, the proof being such as to enable the disturbances to be avoided by immediate measures. The investigation of the affair is entrusted to M. Fabre, magistrate. De Roulede was taken into custody by French gendarmes and was driven to Paris. On his arrival here he was incarcerated in the Conciergerie prison."

The arrest of M. Marcel-Habert is expected.

The police have closed the offices of the Patriotic league, which are now guarded by gendarmes.

When an attempt was made to arrest M. Guerin, president of the Anti-Semite league, he refused to surrender and barricaded himself in the house. He says he is prepared to hold out for three weeks, having a good stock of food and firearms.

The doors and windows of his residence are barricaded and M. Guerin announces that he will blow up his house before he surrenders. On the application of M. Fabre fresh searches of various houses were made yesterday morning, including the headquarters of the anti-Semites, where only unimportant papers were seized.

A number of additional arrests of unknown persons have been made in connection with the conspiracy. Altogether sixteen members of the Anti-Semite and Patriotic leagues and the young royalists have been arrested.

Marine Hospital Report.

New Orleans, La., Aug. 14.—The marine hospital report for the past week issued, says: The health of the following ports is good: Belize, Laredo, Boca del Toro, Port Limon, Lavington and Bluefields. The yellow fever in Rio is decreasing. There is no yellow fever in Cienfuegos. No deaths from yellow fever at Havana were reported for the week. No deaths from yellow fever at Santiago. At Vera Cruz for the week ending July 27 there were thirty-six cases and twenty deaths from yellow fever.

Comptroller R. W. Finley holds that all applications for Confederate pensions, when they come before him for final review, must have had the unanimous approval of the county judge and all the members of the board of county commissioners; otherwise they will not be acted upon favorably by him.

Tom Lawrence was killed near San Antonio, Tex., by a train.

Maitre Labori Shot.

Rennes, Aug. 14.—Maitre Labori left his house alone for the court at about 5 o'clock this morning. His residence is situated in the suburbs of the town, about a quarter of an hour's walk from the Lycée, the route being along a solitary road beside the river Vilaine. He had reached a point half way on his journey when two men, who had evidently been lying in wait for him, rushed out of a narrow lane and one of them fired a single shot from a revolver. The murderer was only a couple of yards behind the victim and the bullet struck Maitre Labori in the back. The wounded man uttered an agonized cry and fell flat on his face. The murderer immediately fled through the lane from which they had emerged and both escaped. At 7:30 o'clock it was announced that the bullet had entered the stomach; that there was no outward bleeding, and that the physicians believed that M. Labori will die from the wound.

Watching the Storm.

Jacksonville, Fla., Aug. 14.—Several vessels are at the mouth of the river awaiting the outcome of the storm. The steamer Ains sailed for Baltimore, but will hug shore and be ready to run in. Sailing vessels are closely reefed. The schooner Mecosta, laden with lumber, for Cayenne, A. O., from Providence, R. I., ran into Mayport for harbor. Several vessels cleared Saturday but will not sail until weather permits.

ASKING FOR AID.

An Appeal Has Been Made to the Governors of the States.

SUFFERING IN PORTO RICO.

Swift Steamers Have Been Provided to Leave the Port of New York With Supplies for the People of Porto Rico.

Washington, Aug. 15.—The secretary of war yesterday afternoon issued the following appeal to governors of states for aid for the storm sufferers in Porto Rico:

"Sir: I inclose herewith copies of two telegraph dispatches received last evening from the governor general of Porto Rico, by which it appears that the devastation wrought by the recent hurricane in that island is even greater than was at first supposed. It is evident that a great multitude of people rendered utterly destitute by this calamity must be fed and cared for during a considerable period until they can have the opportunity to produce foods for themselves. Enormous quantities of supplies of the kinds indicated by the governor general must be procured.

"The magnitude of the work to be accomplished leads this department to supplement the appeal already made to the mayors of the principal countries of the country by a more general appeal, and I beg you to ask the people of your state to contribute generously to the relief of the people of Porto Rico.

"Swift steamers have been provided to leave the port of New York to carry the supplies directly to Porto Rico as rapidly as can be collected.

"Contributions should be either in supplies of the character indicated or in money in order that the supplies can be purchased. The supplies should be sent to Col. F. B. Jones, army building, foot of Whitehall street, New York city, in packages plainly marked 'Porto Rican Relief,' and he should be consulted as to the time of shipment. Money should be sent to the National Bank of North America, New York city, which has been designated as a depository for the relief fund. Very respectfully,

ELIHU ROOT,

Secretary of War."

Acting Secretary of the Navy Allen yesterday wrote Secretary Root that the navy desired to co-operate in every way it could in rendering assistance to the storm-stricken people of Porto Rico and tendering a warship to be placed at the disposal of the war department if it was desired to convey supplies to the island. The offer doubtless will be accepted, as every available means is being adopted to hurry along the great stock of supplies which is imperatively needed. Mr. Allen is in telegraphic communication with several naval stations with the view of having a ship ready as soon as the war department wants it.

Letter from Boston.

Washington, Aug. 15.—The secretary of the navy yesterday received the following from Admiral Watson at Manila:

"Escaped prisoners report Gilmore and thirteen other Americans eight sailors and five soldiers, confined at Vigan, July 24. Four sailors in hospitals with sore legs. Gilmore well treated. Supplies sent by admiral never reached. WATSON.

Big Cotton Crop.

Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 15.—A special from New Orleans says: Henry M. Neill, a cotton expert of this city, who predicted the enormous crops of 1894-95, 1897-98, and 1898-99, is out with a forecast indicating that the crops now maturing will exceed any of these and may reach the unprecedented total of 12,000,000 bales. In a circular issued he said:

"On Aug. 13, 1898, I stated that the promise for the crop of 1898-99 was equal or superior to that of 1897-98 in every state, and vastly better in Texas. And the outlook, even with somewhat unfavorable conditions thereafter was for a crop of 10,500,000 bales assured with 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 more within the range of possibilities.

"This crop turns out about 11,200,000 bales, in spite of the most severe winter ever known in the south, during which a vast deal of cotton was lost in the fields. That it would have reached 11,750,000 and perhaps 12,000,000 but for the heavy loss is now generally admitted.

Recruiting Among Volunteers.

Cape Town, Aug. 15.—It is reported that a former officer of the British army is now recruiting among the volunteers here with the object of forming an irregular signal corps for the protection of Bechuanaland. Gen. Sir William Francis Butler, in command of the British troops in South Africa, against whom there is much ill feeling because of his alleged Boer sympathy, will be transferred, it is understood, to England.

Texas Flood Sufferers.

Washington, Aug. 15.—Mr. E. B. Holmes, Jr., an expert of the statistical bureau of the department of agriculture, has just completed a report to Chief Statistician Hyle of that department, embodying the results of a tour of the flood-devastated region of Texas and making a careful estimate of the damage done, the aggregate of which he places at \$7,114,000.

The report states that the greatest damage was in McLennan, Falls, Milam, Robertson, Brazoria, Burleson, Grimes, Washington, Waller, Austin, Fort Bend and Brazoria counties. The number of farms submerged is estimated at 8100 which is a total area of about 1,300,000 acres. Of this area at the time of the flood there were about 503,000 acres under cultivation, 238,000 acres being in cotton, 124,400 acres in corn, 10,800 acres in sugar cane and 28,000 acres in other crops, with a total production in sight equivalent to about \$7,920,000.

Although nearly 90 per cent of all loss occurred in the destruction or injury to growing crops the damage to farm property and the losses of livestock, etc., amount to the large sum of \$884,000. The land it damaged by washlag and gulching to the extent of over \$200,000 but of this loss about one-half is offset by the increased future production necessary from the alluvial deposits left by the flood.

Mr. Holmes says the precise effect of the flood upon this year's crops is difficult to estimate. While the crops over a very large area are practically destroyed, the effect of the rains on the upland crops will be highly beneficial and should, he thinks, result in a large increase in the yield throughout the entire central part of the state and so much of the western part as is under cultivation. He says, however that a conservative estimate of the actual destruction includes about 277,000 bales of cotton, representing at an average price of 4 1-2 cents per pound about \$5,110,000; 4,400,000 bushels of corn, worth 25 cents per bushel, \$880,000; sugar cane to the value of \$525,000, and other crops estimated at \$235,000, a total loss to standing crops of \$6,570,000. The addition to this amount of the loss to farm property raises the total to \$7,741,000, or about \$74 per capita of the population of the district, which is estimated at 100,000 negroes largely predominating.

News from Dewey.

Washington, Aug. 15.—The navy department yesterday received the following letter from Admiral Dewey:

"United States Flagship Olympia, Trieste, Austria, Aug. 1, 1898.—Dear Sir: Leaving Trieste to-day, I desire to bring to the attention of the department the uniform courtesy and kindly feeling shown not only to me but to the ship and its whole personnel, as representing our country, by the officials and people of Trieste and Austria. The Austrian minister of marine arrived from Vienna to welcome us officially and remained several days awaiting us, but was obliged by his duties to return before our arrival. The naval and military officials stationed here have been most cordial.

"The people have also exhibited a most friendly feeling toward our nation, and have visited the ship in large numbers. It is estimated that 40,000 people attended the funeral of Rask, an electrician, who died in the hospital, and they showed many marks of sympathy.

"Naval Constructor Capps, who visited the dockyard at Pola, was shown every courtesy there, and also at the naval and private shipyards of Trieste.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, GEORGE DEWEY, Admiral, U. S. N.

Rebels Encountered.

Manila, Aug. 15.—A force of United States troops from Quingua, four miles northeast of Malolos, and from Baliwaga, near Bustos, about six miles northeast of Quingua, encountered a body of insurgents estimated at about 500, half way between Bustos and Quingua. In the engagement that ensued the Filipinos were severely punished and scattered. The Americans lost one man killed.

The insurgent forces is believed to have been under the command of Gen. Pio del Pilar, and to have had in view tearing up the railway at Bocaue and Rigas, about three miles northeast of Bulacan.

A battalion of the twenty-first infantry were sent to those points yesterday afternoon to strengthen the railway guard and to reconnoiter the country in the direction of Norzaguay, on the Bustos road.

J. D. Nolan was killed at Denison by a horse cart.

Burned to Death.

Comanche, I. T., Aug. 15.—Sunday evening Miss Fannie Pigg, the 14-year-old daughter of A. C. Pigg, who lives three miles northeast of town, started to make a fire in the cook-stove by using coal oil. The oil ignited causing the can to explode and burned her to death. Her mother's hands were badly burned trying to save her daughter. By prompt arrival of the neighbors the house was kept from burning.

Carlsbad Current.

Wm. H. MULLANE, Publisher.

CARLSBAD, N. M.

EVENTS OF EVERYWHERE

The second Oregon regiment has been paid off and mustered out.

The steamer St. Louis, sailing for Europe, will carry 280,000 ounces of silver.

The National Hay association met at Detroit, Mich., with about 300 members present.

The American ambassador, Joseph Choate, will leave London for a three weeks' tour in Scotland.

Emperor William, it is said, has decided to assent to the resolutions of the peace conference.

Ben Thomas, colored, was lynched at Alexandria, Va., for an attempt to assault an 8-year-old girl.

A severe cyclone swept over San Juan, Porto Rico, killing several persons and destroying much property.

J. Z. Green, a well-known young college student at Kansas City, was killed in a duel at Sancti Spiritus, Cuba.

Joseph Johnson, one of the pioneers of Sebastian county, Arkansas, is dead. He was the father of Hon. Jo Johnson.

The Italian government has received positive confirmation of the report that China and Japan have concluded an alliance.

M. Jacobson, who killed his wife in Hoboken last May because she refused to live with him, hanged himself in his cell in the Jersey City jail.

United States transport McPherson, from Cuban and Porto Rican ports, has arrived at New York, with discharged and furloughed officers and men.

Dr. James Johnston, health officer of Madison county, Ala., died of apoplexy at Huntsville, Ala. Dr. Johnston was 65 years old and one of the most prominent physicians of Alabama.

The last company of militia has left Cleveland, O., the authorities having decided that there is little probability of any further trouble in connection with the street car strike.

According to Hongkong advices an agreement has been reached between Great Britain and the Chinese government that the United States shall have an exclusive settlement at Hankow.

Emperor William has consented that the skipper of his yacht Meteor, Capt. Ben Parker, shall go to New York to assist in sailing the Shamrock in the races for the America cup.

About 5500 miners employed at the Exeter, Babylon and Keystone collieries and at the Nanticoke and Glen Lyon mines of the Susquehanna Coal company are on a strike for higher wages.

Admiral Dewey is kept busy returning the visits which have been made to him on board the Olympia. Americans are arriving at Naples daily from various parts of Italy to pay their respects to the admiral.

A. Clifton, Wis., lightning struck the barn of Engelbert Jersy, destroying it and killing his two sons, Vincent and Engelbert, aged 16 and 22 years respectively. Mrs. Jersy was also seriously wounded.

The Colored Teachers' association of Arkansas met in East Texarkana, with Prof. A. B. Crump of that city in the chair. Questions of interest to the race were discussed, bearing solely upon educational matters.

Capt. McCarthy, quartermaster at Chickamauga Park, Ga., received orders to rush ten carloads of government supplies to Manila. Harness, tools and tentage will be sent. They will go on a special train.

Jeffries, the pugilist, was warmly greeted at the Royal aquarium, London, in an exhibition of sparring with George Chisip and Jem Dunkhurst. His work was much appreciated by a large crowd kept on points.

H. Victor Newcomb, once president of the Louisville and Nashville road, and formerly a successful business man of Louisville, has been declared insane by a New York court, on application of his wife and son.

At a meeting of the territorial board of health, Dr. Van Brunt was appointed superintendent of health of Blaine county, and Dr. Hendrix of Weatherford vice president of the board of health for Conter county. The resignation of Dr. Thacker of Lexington as president of the board of health of Cleveland county was accepted.

The funeral of the late Gov. Atkinson was conducted from the First Methodist church of Newnan, Ga. Prominent Georgians from all parts of the state were present, including Gov. Candler and other state officials.

The recent seizure of seven Canadian fishing vessels by the revenue launch Guard in the vicinity of Point Roberts and Blaine, for fishing in American waters, has raised some intricate points in international law.

PHANTOM SHIP

The Flying Dutchman.

—OR—

—BY CAPTAIN MARRYAT.

CHAPTER XIX.—(Continued.)

It was about a fortnight after they had left the Falkland Islands that they entered the straits. At first they had a leading wind which carried them half through, but this did not last, and they then had to contend not only against the wind, but against the current, and they daily lost ground. The crews of the ships also began to sicken from fatigue and cold. Whether the admiral had before made up his mind, or whether irritated by his fruitless endeavors to continue his voyage, it is impossible to say; but after three weeks' useless struggle against the winds and currents, he gave up and ordered all the captains on board when he proposed that the prisoner should receive his punishment, and that punishment was to be death—that is, to be sent on shore with a day's food, where there was no means of obtaining support, so as to die miserably of hunger. This was a punishment frequently resorted to by the Dutch of that period, as will be seen by reading an account of their voyage; but at the same time seldom, if ever, awarded to one of so high a rank as that of commander.

Philip immediately protested against it, and so did Krantz, although they were both aware that by so doing they would make the admiral their enemy; but the other captains, who viewed both of them with a jealous eye, and considered them as interlopers and interfering with their advancement, sided with the admiral. Notwithstanding this majority, Philip thought it his duty to expostulate.

"You know well, admiral," said he, "that I joined in his condemnation for a breach of discipline; but at the same time there was much in extenuation. He committed a breach of discipline to save his ship's company, but not an error in judgment, as you yourself proved, by taking the same measure to save your own men. Do not, therefore, visit an offense of so doubtful a nature with such cruelty. Let the company decide the point when you send him home, which you can do as soon as you arrive in India. He is sufficiently punished by losing his command; to do what you propose will be ascribed to feelings of revenge more than to those of justice. What success can we deserve? We commit an act of such cruelty? and how can we expect a merciful Providence to protect us from the winds and waves, when we are thus barbarous toward each other?"

Philip's arguments were of no avail. The admiral ordered him to return on board his ship, and had been able to find an excuse, he would have deprived him of his command. This he could not well do, but Philip was aware that the admiral was now his inveterate enemy. The commander was taken out of his cabin and brought into the cabin, and his sentence was made known to him.

"Be it so, admiral," replied Avenhorn, "for to attempt to turn you from your purpose I know would be unavailing. I am not punished for disobedience of orders, but for having, by my disobedience, pointed out to you your duty—a duty which you were forced to perform afterward by necessity. Then be it so; let me perish on these black rocks, as I shall, and my bones be whitened by the chilly blasts which howl over their desolation. But mark me, cruel and vindictive man! I shall not be the only one whose bones will bleach there. I prophesy that many others will share my fate, and even you, admiral, may be of the number—if I mistake not, we shall lie side by side."

The admiral made no reply, but gave a sign for the prisoner to be removed. He then had a conference with the captains of the three smaller vessels; and as they had been all along retarded by the heavier sailing of his own ship, and the Dart commanded by Philip, he decided that they should part company, and proceed on as fast as they could to the Indies—sending on board of the two larger vessels all the provisions they could spare, as they already began to run short.

Philip had left the cabin with Krantz after the prisoner had been removed. He then wrote a few lines upon a slip of paper: "Do not leave the beach when you are put on shore, until the vessels are out of sight;" and requesting Krantz to find an opportunity to deliver this to the commander, he returned on board of his own ship.

When the crew of the Dart heard of the punishment about to be inflicted upon their old commander, they were much excited. They felt that he had sacrificed himself to save them, and they murmured much at the cruelty of the admiral.

About an hour after Philip's return to his ship, the prisoner was sent on shore and landed on the desolate and rocky coast, with a supply of provisions for two days. Not a single article of extra clothing or the means of striking a light was permitted him. When the boat's keel grazed the beach, he was ordered out. The boat shoved off, and the men were not permitted even to bid him farewell.

The fleet, as Philip had expected, remained hove-to shifting the provisions, and it was not till after dark that everything was arranged. This opportunity was not lost. Philip was aware that it would be considered a breach

of discipline, but to that he was indifferent; neither did he think it likely that it would come to the ears of the admiral, as the crew of the Dart were partial both to the commander and to him. He had desired a seaman whom he could trust, to put into one of the boats a couple of muskets, and a quantity of ammunition, several blankets, and various other articles, besides provisions for two or three months, for one person; and as soon as it was dark the men pulled on shore with the boat, found the commander on the beach waiting for them, and supplied him with all these necessaries. They then rejoined their ship, without the admiral's having the least suspicion of what had been done, and shortly after the fleet made sail on a wind, with their heads off shore. The next morning the three smaller vessels parted company, and by sunset had gained many miles to windward, after which they were not again seen.

The admiral had sent for Philip to give him his instructions, which were very severe, and evidently framed as to be able to afford him hereafter some excuse for depriving him of his command. Among others, his orders were, as the Dart drew less water than the admiral's ship, to sail ahead of him during the night, that if they approached too near the land and they beat across the channel, timely notice might be given to the admiral if in too shallow water. This responsibility was the occasion of Philip's being always on deck when they approached the land on either side of the Straits. It was the second night after the fleet had separated that Philip had been summoned on deck as they were nearing the land of Terre del Fuego; he was watching the man in the chains heaving the lead, when the officer of the watch reported to him that the admiral's ship was ahead of them instead of astern. Philip made inquiry as to when he passed, but could not discover; he went forward and saw the admiral's ship with her poop-light, which, when the admiral was astern, was not visible. "What can be the admiral's reason for this?" thought Philip; "has he run ahead on purpose to make a charge against me of neglect of duty? It must be so. Well, let him do as he pleases; he must wait now till we arrive in India, for I shall not allow him to desert me; and with the company I have as much, and I rather think, as a large proprietor, more interest than he has. Well, as he has thought proper to go ahead, I have nothing to do but to follow."

"You may come out of the chains there."

CHAPTER XX.

Philip went forward; they were now, as he imagined, very near to the land, but the night was dark and they could not distinguish it. For half an hour they continued their course, much to Philip's surprise, for he now thought he could make out the loom of the land, dark as it was. His eyes were constantly fixed upon the ship ahead, expecting every minute that she would go about; but no, she continued her course, and Philip followed with his own vessel.

"We are very close to the land, sir," observed Vander Hagen, the lieutenant, who was the officer of the watch.

"So it appears to me; but the admiral is closer, and draws much more water than we do," replied Philip.

"I think I see the rocks on the beam to leeward, sir."

"I believe you are all right," replied Philip; "I cannot understand this. Ready about, and get a gun ready—they must suppose us to be ahead of them, depend upon it."

Hardly had Philip given the order when the vessel struck heavily on the rocks. Philip hastened aft; he found the rudder had been unshipped, and the vessel was immovably fixed. His thoughts then reverted to the admiral. "Was he on shore?" He ran forward, and the admiral was still sailing on with his poop-light, about two cables length ahead of him.

"Fire the gun there," cried Philip, perplexed beyond measure.

The gun was fired, and immediately followed up by the flash and report of another gun close astern of them. Philip looked with astonishment over the quarter, and perceived the admiral's ship close astern to him, and evidently on shore as well as his own.

"Merciful Heaven!" exclaimed Philip, rushing forward, "what can this be?"

He beheld the other vessel, with her light ahead, still sailing on and leaving them. The day was now dawning and there was sufficient light to make out the land. The Dart was on shore not fifty yards from the beach, and surrounded by the high and barren rocks; yet the vessel ahead was apparently sailing on over the land. The seamen crowded on the fore-castle, watching this strange phenomenon; at last it vanished from their sight.

"That's the Flying Dutchman, by all that's holy!" cried one of the seamen, jumping off the gun.

Hardly had the man uttered these words when the vessel disappeared.

Philip felt convinced that it was so, and he walked away aft in a very perturbed state. It must have been his father's fatal ship which had destroyed them to probable destruction. He hardly knew how to act. The admiral's wrath he did not wish, just at that moment, to encounter. He sent

for the officer of the watch and having desired him to select a crew for the boat, out of those men who had been on deck, and could substantiate his assertions, ordered him to go on board of the admiral, and state what had happened.

As soon as the boat had shoved off, Philip turned his attention to the state of his own vessel. The daylight had increased, and Philip perceived that they were surrounded by rocks, and had run on shore between two reefs, which extended half a mile from the mainland. He sounded round his vessel, and discovered that she was fixed from forward to aft, and that without lightening her there was no chance of getting her off. He then turned to where the admiral's ship lay aground, and found that, to all appearance, she was in even a worse plight, as the rocks to leeward of her were above the water, and she was much more exposed should bad weather come on. Never, perhaps, was there a scene more cheerless and appalling; a dark wintry sea—a sky loaded with heavy clouds—the wind cold and piercing—the whole line of the coast one mass of barren rocks, without the slightest appearance of vegetation; the inland part of the country presented an equally somber appearance and the higher points were capped with snow, although it was not yet the winter season. Sweeping the coast with his eye, Philip perceived, not four miles to leeward of them, so little progress had they made, the spot where they had deserted the commander.

"Surely this has been a judgment on him for his cruelty," thought Philip, "and the prophecy of poor Avenhorn will come true—more bones than his will bleach on those rocks." Philip turned round again to where the admiral's ship was on shore, and started back, as he beheld a sight even more dreadful than that he had viewed—the body of Vander Hagen, the officer sent on board of the admiral, hanging at the main yardarm. "My God! is it possible?" exclaimed Philip, stamping with sorrow and indignation.

His boat was returning on board, and Philip awaited it with impatience. The men hastened up the side, and breathlessly informed Philip that the admiral, as soon as he had heard the lieutenant's report, and his acknowledgment that he was officer of the watch, had ordered him to be hung, and that he had sent them back with a summons for him to repair on board immediately, and that they had seen another rope preparing at the yard-arm.

"But not for you, sir," cried the men, "that shall never be—you shall not go on board—we will defend you with our lives."

The whole ship's company joined in this resolution, and expressed their determination to resist the admiral. Philip thanked them kindly—stated his intention of not going on board, and requested that they would remain quiet, until it was ascertained what steps the admiral might take. He then went down to his cabin to reflect upon what plan he should proceed. As he looked out of the stern windows, and perceived the body of the young man still swinging in the wind, he almost wished that he was in his place, for then there would be an end in his wayward fate; but he thought of Avenhorn, and felt that for her he wished to live. That the Phantom Ship should have deceived him to destruction was also a source of much painful feeling, and Philip meditated, with his hands pressed to his temples. "It is my destiny," thought he at last, "and the will of Heaven must be done; we could not have been so deceived if Heaven had not permitted it." And then his thoughts reverted to his present situation.

(To be continued.)

A BALLOON UNDER FIRE.

Immediate Collapse Does Not Follow.

Even When the Mark Is Hit.

With regard to the effects of gunshots upon a balloon, the following experiments were made, says the Pall Mall Magazine. A shot was fired from a Lebel rifle at a balloon at an altitude of 500 feet. It only penetrated the fabric below the equator, and no appreciable result ensued. After this many shots were fired, several penetrating the balloon and passing out near the upper valve. After a lapse of six hours the balloon descended quietly to the ground, by reason of the loss of gas through the bullet holes. But it appeared that, whatever the number of shots, the loss of gas was never sufficient to cause the balloon to fall rapidly. On another occasion a shrapnel shell was fired from a seven-pounder Armstrong gun at a balloon having an altitude of 1,500 feet, but this being above the limit of elevation of the gun, it was impossible to hit it. In any case, had it been possible to do so, the shell would have penetrated the balloon below the equator and passed out again so low down as to cause no serious loss of gas. Indeed, a balloon loses but little of its lifting power—that is, little of its gas—if the hole is made below the equator. Once a hole was split up to within a few feet of the upper valve; at first the balloon fell rapidly, then the wind filled out the flapping fabric, and it sailed quietly to earth.

Dangerous to Hypnotize.

The late Professor Drummond, when quite a child, discovered that he could hypnotize people. At a birthday party a little girl refused to play the piano. Drummond happened to catch her eye, and said, "Play." To his surprise she rose obediently, went to the piano, and played. At another time he hypnotized a boy, gave him a poker for a gun, and said, "I'm a peasant; shoot me." The boy did so, and Drummond, to keep up the illusion, fell, whereupon the boy, seeing the "bird" move, made as if to hit it over the head with the poker. The hypnotizer had just time to stop the magnetized sportsman.

Illinois-Fed Texas Cattle.

A telegram to the Chicago Record from Rockford, Ill., under a recent date, said:

The sale by Warren Gilmore, a farmer living four miles northwest of this city, of forty-one head of cattle averaging 1,251 pounds, after seven months' full feed, is a part of the experiment of the Illinois state live stock board in dipping Texas cattle and shipping them to northern Illinois to fill for market. The younger cattle of that shipment did not do well, but the 2-year-olds, which were placed on different farms in this vicinity to do fairly well and were sold in the Chicago market at the close of winter.

The test showed that the southern cattle do not thrive as well during the cold weather as the native cattle of this section. The herd which was fed on into June by Mr. Gilmore made a good showing during the latter warm months and made the best results of any of the shipments. The cattle were bought by Mr. Gilmore Nov. 11, the average weight being 915 pounds. They are sold to be one of the finest lots of cattle marketed in this region this year. They were high-grade Fotted Angus. Their average gain in the seven months is 436 pounds. The test to show immunity from risk or southern fever in bringing them north was a success, but as to the feeding experiment Mr. Gilmore considers that the native cattle are more profitable when they can be had. He paid \$4 per 100 pounds for the entire bunch, and after adding 436 pounds average weight sold the lot at \$4.85 per 100 pounds. The cattle required about ten bushels of corn per month besides rough feed. The cost to feed per head was about \$30, while the average net gain was a little less than \$25. On the face of it this shows a small loss on the transaction, but Mr. Gilmore estimated a gain of about \$400—a huge feeding after the cattle. The principal light shed by this experiment is that feeder cattle can be brought from Texas and fed up for market on northern Illinois farms. It has been found to be a perfectly safe operation under the provisions made by the department of agriculture. The greatest difficulty experienced by feeders in this part of the country is in getting good cattle to feed. For that reason they have been looking in every direction. At times there is almost a famine of cattle suited to the demand because of the dearth in the supply of feeders. There may be times when the relative state of supply in Texas and in the north will make the new play a commercial success.

Feeding Skim Milk.

A correspondent of Dairy and Creamery writes that paper as follows:

I have had considerable experience, extending over several years, in feeding separator skim milk to farm stock, and thought possibly I might give some facts from my experience that would be of interest to your readers. When feeding skim milk to milk cows it does much to build up a heifer; for an old cow it was not so beneficial. Many of the latter would not touch it, while the young ones were so eager to get it that they were constantly on the watch for every pint of milk left within their reach. They seemed to crave milk as an old toper craves whiskey.

They would drink too much if allowed to get at it. From two to five gallons, fed once a day while warm, was the way we thought best. We never had any trouble from bloat. The milk agreed with them and seemed to be nourishing and an appetizer. Small pigs thrive on it best and the half grown ones do very well. Full grown pigs do only fairly well and need a laxative. The sweet milk in warm weather made plump, fatty fat for a time, but corn meal was needed, and in cooler weather some oil cake also. Sour milk is less fattening than sweet, though less binding.

Young calves should be fed warm sweet milk, in even lots, three times daily for the first three or four months, with some corn, oats and flaxseed meal and grass or hay. In cold weather more corn meal is needed unless the stable is very warm. Cold and sour milk is injurious to a young calf, and very poor feed for older ones. Warm or sweet milk seems to give chickens the diarrhea. Thick sour milk is better and a soft smearing best. For turkeys, moist smearing, not too wet, is a good feed, especially for the young fowls.

Used as a cow feed, my observation is that the younger the animal the greater the benefit from skim milk. When we remember that it is primarily the calf's natural food, the fact is all the more forcible. The skim milk has large manurial value, but unless special arrangements are made it is apt to be wasted. The hog pen must be roofed and floored at considerable expense. When hogs are kept in a yard (where they thrive best) the manure cannot be saved. When fed to dry cows the skim milk seems to cause caked udder and a tendency to garget when fresh.

The Oleo Combine.—The butterine factories are now in a trust, also, or at least the greater number of them. The butterine trust has advanced the price of this table delicacy until it has reached a figure that threatens to put it out of the reach of the poor altogether. It has been advanced in price with such a steady and regular movement that before long none but the rich will be able to keep it on their tables. The poor will have to go back to poor butter or eat dry bread if the price goes much higher.—Chicago Tribune.

Good feeding means a greatly varied diet of clean, wholesome feed.

Mountain Rats in Colorado.

H. P. Ufford, writing in the June Century of "Out of Doors in Colorado" describes the mountain rat as the only plague worse than the Canadian Jay, popularly known as the camp robber. Of the rat he says:

This fierce rodent is nearly twice the size of the Norway species, and is always ready for a fight. Besides his bellicose propensities, he is an ardent thief. The miners have a saying that he will steal anything but a red hot stove. He does not steal to satisfy hunger alone; he appears to be a kleptomaniac. Provoked by the depredations of the old graybeard who haunted our cabin, I one day assisted in harrying his castle, where I found the following articles: Four candles, one partly burned, three intact; two spoons, one knife, two forks, twenty-seven nails, all sizes; one box of pills; one coffee pot lid and one tin cup; two pairs of socks, three handkerchiefs; one bottle of ink; three empty phials; one stick of giant powder with ten feet of fuse; beans rice and dried apples galore. His spirit of mischief is as strong as his passion for stealing, and the honest miner solemnly avers that if you leave open a bag of beans and one of rice, he will not rest till he has made a clean transfer of all the beans to the rice bag, and vice versa. I know that more than once he has, during the night, filled one or both of my boots with the cones of the spruce tree. I have heard, also, of a voracious prospector who returning from a trip without coffee pot, frying pan and bakeoven, accounted for their absence by declaring that the mountain rats had carried them off, and emphasized his assertion by shooting through the leg a skeptic who was so injudicious as to doubt his word.

Tactful Messenger Boy.

"One of the beautiful traits in the make-up of Washington messenger boys," said a railroad man who lives in Washington, "is their tactfulness. I think otherwise. They are chock full of and loaded down with tact—with the copper on. To illustrate:

"My wife went over to New York a few weeks ago to attend the bedside of a seriously ill relative, who was not expected to live. This morning I was sitting in my office, wondering why I didn't get a letter from her by the first mail, when a touse-headed messenger boy joggled open the door.

"Where'll I find de office of Mr. —?" he asked, mentioning my name.

"Right here, son," said I. "You're talking to him."

"Well," said the kid, measuring me up, with the probable expectation that I'd do a stage back fall, "I've got a death message fer you, an' they tole me at de office tat was important."

"Nice, mild, tactful way of putting it, wasn't it? He just left it up to me to wonder, while I was ripping the envelope open, whether the message announced the death of our aged relative or the decease of my wife. It happened to be the former, but I am inclined to believe that that boy would have been just a bit better pleased had it been the latter."

Both Exhausted.

The other day, toward the close of a long sitting in the assize courts, when another case was called on, the leading counsel rose and huskily requested that the cause might be postponed until the next morning.

"On what ground?" asked the judge, snappishly.

"Me lud, I have been arguing a case all day in court B, and am completely exhausted."

"Very well," said the judge, "we'll take the next."

Another counsel also rose, and pleaded for adjournment.

"What, are you exhausted, too?" said the judge, with a snap of the eyelids. "What have you been doing?"

"Me lud," said the barrister, in a weary voice, "I have been listening to my learned brother."

The Youngest Lawyer.

Edgar D. Crawford, who was recently admitted to the bar at Atlanta, Ga., is the youngest lawyer in that state, if not in the country. He is not quite 17 years old, but was recently graduated with first honors from the law school of Mercer university.

Under the laws of Georgia, no matter what may be the age of the applicant, he is entitled to admission if he has been graduated from one of the recognized law schools of the state.

A Scheme Worth Trying.

"Yes," said the Florida lady, "I made my will several years ago, and it was one of the wisest things I ever did."

"Why?" the meek-looking woman asked. "Do you expect to drop off suddenly?"

"No, but it's such a satisfaction to go and change it whenever I get mad at any of my heirs."

Feel Like a Bird.

Vigilant—You don't feel quite so gay as you did, perhaps.

The Victim—Oh the contrary, gentle, I feel like a bird.

Does singing the song "O, promise me," at a wedding, promise anybody anything.

For Housekeepers.

See that your linen is washed clean. Use "Faultless Starch," clean iron, follow directions given on package and perfect results will follow. All grocers sell "Faultless Starch," large package, 10c.

Running a Newspaper is a Good Deal

like umpiring a base ball game.

"One Year's Seeding."

"Nine Years' Weeding."

Collected impurities in your blood will sow seeds of disease of which you may never get rid. If your blood is even the least bit impure, do not delay, but take Hood's Sarsaparilla at once. In so doing there is safety in delay there is danger. Be sure to get only Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla
NEVER DISAPPOINTS

What He Could Spare.
An Irishman, who hailed from a very remote part of Ireland, came to London, and one Sunday went to church with a friend.
After the service the usual collection took place. It happened that the plate was handed to the Irishman first. Pat stared at the plate, and his friend, noticing his bewilderment, whispered: "Put something in the plate."
"Phawt shall I put in?" inquired Pat.
"What can you spare?" was the answer.
Pat dived his hand in his pocket, fumbled about a bit, and then, placing about half an ounce of tobacco in the plate, he said to the gentleman: "I suppose you smoke, sorr? Its rale Irish pigtail."

Ancient American Sleeping Cars.
L. Xavier Eyma, a Frenchman, who came to this country in 1847, wrote an article in L'Illustration of Paris, published July 22, 1884, giving his experience on the railroads of the United States. He says that at that time the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad had a length of seventy leagues and that the cost of the road was 4,116,744 francs, the receipts 3,988,450 francs and expenses 1,964,741 francs. He also gives considerable space to the interior arrangements of the sleeping cars used at that time and says that, "they are actually houses where nothing is lacking for the necessity of life and are divided into compartments and sleeping rooms, some for men and some for women." Each room held six beds or rather little couches in three rows along the sides. He winds up his account by saying that valuable were not particularly well taken care of, as in America there "were no such things as sneak thieves."

Every man throws a rock now and then that he would like to have back in his hand.

Unfortunately a willing person is nearly always a stupid person.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, soothes the gums, reduces inflammation, cures colic, cures whooping cough, cures all ailments.

An Atchison worm has been mailed so flat he can't turn.

The Best Prescription for Chills and Fever.
Is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price, 10c.

A woman's meanness never fully develops until she marries.

Heed the Red Flag of Danger!
Bad humors, blotches, boils, rashes, are danger signals of harmful liver. Let your blood. Take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They will save you. All druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Everybody laughs when hell and policemen are mentioned.

Ask Your Dealer for Allen's Foot-Powder.
A powder to shake in your shoes. It rests the feet. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching, Sweating Feet and Ingrowing Nails. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

When a dog can do tricks, that's all he's good for.

Ayer's Pills
Does your head ache? Pain back of your eyes? Bad taste in your mouth? It's your liver! Ayer's Pills are liver pills. They cure constipation, headache, dyspepsia, and all liver complaints. 25c. All druggists.

Want your mountaineer a beautiful brown or blue? Buy a bottle of BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the hair.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND POMMEL SLICKER
The Best Saddle Coat.
Keeps both rider and saddle perfectly dry in the hardest storms. Substitutes will disappoint. Ask for the Fish Brand Pommel Slicker—it is entirely new. It is not for sale in your town. Write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 & \$3.50 SHOES
MADE IN U.S.A.
Indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers. ALL LEATHERS. ALL STYLES. THE CHEAPEST. W. L. DOUGLAS shoes are not given away or sold cheap. Take no substitute claimed to be as good. Largest makers of shoes in the world. Your dealer should have them—if not, we will send you a pair on receipt of order. Write for catalogue A. Free. W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.

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REGULATE THE LIVER
PENSIONS Get your Pension DOUBLE QUICK
Write CAPT. O'PARRELL, Pension Agent, 1420 New York avenue, WASHINGTON, D. C.

CARTER'S INK
Is what all the great railways use.
PISO'S CURE FOR COUGHS
CURE WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time.
CONSUMPTION

NOTED WAR TROPHY.

REINA MERCEDES WHICH TRIED TO DEFEND SANTIAGO.

How She Was Stationed—Spaniards Tried the Same Trick Hobson Played with the Merrimack, but Were Not So Successful.

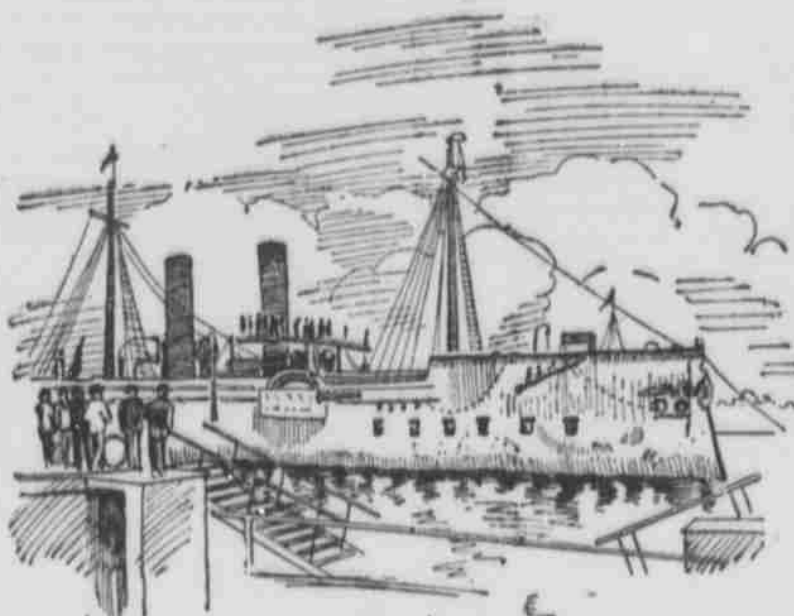
(Washington Letter.)

In all the literature of the Spanish war there is nothing of greater interest and value than the work entitled "Battles and Capitulation of Santiago de Cuba," by Lieut. Jose Muller y Tejero, second in command of the naval forces of the province of Santiago de Cuba, a translation of which was published some time ago by the office of naval intelligence of the United States navy. To this work we are indebted for particulars of the very important part played by the Reina Mercedes in the defense of Santiago.

The Reina Mercedes is a protected cruiser of 3,690 tons displacement and a speed of seventeen and one-half knots an hour. She was built at Cartagena in 1887, at a time when the Spanish navy was being reconstructed, largely under the direction and with the professional assistance of Great Britain. Her armament during the operations of the late war consisted of six 6.2-inch Montoria guns; two 2.7-inch, three 2.2-inch, two 1.8-inch, and six 1.4-inch rapid-fire guns, with two machine guns. She carried the large number of five torpedo tubes, all located above the water line. Her coal supply is 600 tons. At the time of her construction she was comparable in speed and powers of offense and defense with the average cruiser of similar displacement of other navies. Lieut. Tejero tells us that on account of the very bad condition of her

might attempt to countermine them, mounted at the lower battery of 80-caliber one 57 millimeter Nordenfeldt gun and four 37 millimeter Hotchkiss revolving guns, all of which were taken from the Mercedes. All of the artillery that had been removed from this ship was served by the Mercedes' men. During the long series of engagements between our ships and the battery the Mercedes was frequently struck and several fatalities occurred among the men. After the final sortie of Admiral Cervera's fleet it was decided to sink the vessel in the harbor channel in the endeavor to prevent our fleet from coming in, as Hobson had attempted with the Merrimack to prevent the Spanish fleet from coming out. In the words of Lieut. Tejero: "As the interior of the harbor did no longer have the safeguard of the fleet, as the torpedoes had been taken up so that the fleet could go out and had not yet been replaced, and as, finally, the first line of mines no longer existed, the commander of marine decided (Gen. Toral being also of his opinion) to sink the Mercedes in the narrow part of the channel. Hurdled—for time was pressing—the wounded and sick from the lost fleet were transferred to the steamer Mexico, which had been converted into a hospital and had hoisted the flag of the Red Cross.

Important papers had been saved, memoranda, portable arms, etc., were taken off the Mercedes, and at 8 o'clock P. M., with her commander, Ensign Nardis, a few engineers and the necessary sailors and pilots, she started toward the entrance with her bow anchor and stern spring on the cable ready. At 11:30 o'clock the enemy opened a continuous fire on the ship. "She was sunk at the intended place, but, unfortunately, she did not come to lie across the channel, because it seems a projectile hit the spring from the cable." During their work with



THE REINA MERCEDES.

boilers at the outbreak of the war it was impossible for the Reina Mercedes to proceed to Havana, as most of the Spanish vessels cruising in that neighborhood did, and it was determined to make what use of her was possible in the defense of Santiago harbor. She was anchored near the Socapa battery, which is located on the hills west of the entrance to Santiago harbor. Her yards and topmasts were sent down and her starboard side (the one she presented to the mouth of the harbor) was protected by covering it with light cables, with the object of keeping the enemy's shells from entering the torpedo magazine. Her boats assisted in laying the lines of torpedoes which guarded the entrance channel. Four of her 6.2-inch Montoria guns were dismantled, leaving the two forward guns, which are carried on the main deck in sponsons, to protect the mine fields.

Two of the dismantled guns were dragged up the hill to the Socapa battery, and mounted there, and two others were taken across the channel and mounted in the battery at Punta Gorda, further up the entrance. "These



STERN VIEW OF THE REINA MERCEDES.

four guns," says the lieutenant, "were mounted for the purpose of directly attacking the hostile fleet," and it was a shell from one of the Socapa guns that entered the forward rapid-fire battery of the Texas, putting it temporarily out of action.

The crew of the Reina Mercedes, in addition to defending the torpedo lines from the attack of small craft that

the batteries on shore, and while serving upon the ship herself, the personnel suffered the following casualties: The commander, Emilio Acosta, and five others were killed, eleven others of the crew were seriously wounded, and sixteen were wounded more slightly.

Although the Spaniards looked upon the Mercedes as beyond salvage, she was subsequently raised and will now undergo reconstruction at the Norfolk navy yard. She will be reboilered and thoroughly overhauled, besides receiving a new battery of six sixteen-inch long caliber rapid-fire guns, firing smokeless powder and a new battery of smaller rapid-fire guns of standard pattern. In size and armament, speed and coal capacity she will be practically a sister ship to the six new protected cruisers which were authorized by the last congress. She will, therefore, prove a timely and serviceable addition to our fleet as well as a notable trophy of the Spanish-American war.

Spontaneous Combustion Among Paper.

Not a great while ago librarians and book lovers in general were discussing the deterioration in the quality of paper of late years. It is curious to learn from her Majesty's Waste Paper Office that one result of the change of materials has been a decided increase in liability to fire wherever paper waste is accumulated in any great quantity. It is the rarest thing to find paper made of rags nowadays. It is made from wood and other vegetable materials which, chemically, are not very different from the component materials of hayrick. If paper waste is stacked in large masses, and especially if it happens to be a little damp, heating takes place just as with a prematurely stacked hayrick, and spontaneous combustion may at any time break out in flame, as it has often been known to do in the farm yard. Of late years the greatest care and vigilance have been necessary to guard against this.

Russian Famines.

Over a quarter of a million of people have already perished in consequence of the famines in Russia.

She Knew Her Position.

The conductor of this particular Eighth avenue trolley car was a nervous, excitable fellow, not exactly crabbed or ill-mannered, but afflicted with the brusqueness of speech and the mad haste to arrive down town that distinguish so many of his class. His tones, in addressing passengers, were tense and high-strung, and his injunctions at every stoppage to "step lively" were as unceasing as his threatening clutch on the bell-cord. Nothing his behavior, some passengers looked amused, others bored and others indifferent. At Eighty-fourth street the car came to a stop with a jolt of the brakes and a jarring of the wheels. A tastefully clad young woman, with calm grey eyes and a firm mouth, had signaled it. She stood alone on the asphalt, looking very cool and unruffled. She wanted a seat in a leisurely way—it was an open car—and perceiving every one to be occupied, she made no movement whatsoever. The conductor (whom everyone not fascinated by the girl was watching) was agitated and a tremble. His mouth twitched and his fingers chafed at the cord. "Well, lady," he snapped, in utter exasperation, "do you want to board?" "Dead silence. Nobody breathed. The lady in the roadway preserved her composure. "No," she said, surveying the unnecessarily overheated official sweetly with the calm grey eyes. "I keep house." The bell-cord was yanked viciously and most of the passengers smiled.

He Was Out.

A benevolent-looking old gentleman stepped into an office on one of the lower floors of the Masonic Temple yesterday afternoon and asked for Mr. Wicherley.

The clerk who had come forward to meet the old gentleman concluded that he was a clergyman, and replied: "Mr. Wicherley has gone above."

The old gentleman walked out and the clerk returned to his desk.

Two hours later the old gentleman returned, and the clerk stepped forward again.

"Mr. Wicherley got back?" the old gentleman asked.

The clerk was somewhat bewildered, but replied:

"Mr. Wicherley has gone above."

"Well, confound that roof garden anyway," exclaimed the old gentleman. "How long does the performance last?"

The clerk then proceeded to explain that Mr. Wicherley had gone to his reward, and the old gentleman, left, mumbling something about the inability of some people to "talk United States."

B. & O. Railroad Uses Crude Oil.

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad is now using crude oil on its tracks, though not so extensively as lines which do not use crushed stone for ballast. There are many road crossings, stations, etc., where dust flies after the passage of fast trains, and these places are being heavily coated with oil. So far the results have been gratifying.

"I'm right," said a man in a discussion with his wife, "but I'm out talked."

I never used so quick a cure as Pico's Cure for Consumption—J. B. Palmer, Box 1171, Seattle, Wash., Nov. 25, 1903.

Refuse to take a drink with a drunkard, and he will congratulate you on having good sense.

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 swelling, hot, sweating, aching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE by mail. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Fully half the people are said to be "not right."

To Laundry Dresses and Skirts. To get best results, mix some "Faulstich Starch" in a little cold water; when dissolved pour on boiling water until it becomes clear. All grocers sell "Faulstich Starch." Large package, 10c.

The Professor's Mistake.

Professor D. G. Brinton, the famous authority upon archeology and linguistics, has given his valuable library upon these subjects to the University of Pennsylvania, together with many writings embodying his personal researches. It is doubtful, however, whether his papers include the following incident, the truth of which is vouched for.

While in Mexico, on one occasion the professor was the guest of the National Historical Society of that republic. One day, while discussing with a member on the street the blends of Aztec and Maya blood which enter into the average peon, the professor called attention to cranial peculiarities transmitted from these ancient races.

"There," he said, pointing to a laborer who was working on the street, "is a type in which apparently the maternal influences were Toltec and the paternal Maya or Aztec."

"I see," said the member.

"Notice the man's forehead," continued the professor; "it has all the characteristics of—"

"That's that!" interrupted the supposed peon, dropping his pick. "That's that you're saying, you long-legged pre-writer! I'll have you know my father was a O'Shanessy and me mayther a Finnegan."

A man who cannot tell a story pretty well, should not attempt it.

DR. MOFFETT'S TEETHINA
Aids Digestion, Regulates the Bowels, Makes Teething Easy. TEETHINA Relieves the Bowel Troubles of Children of Any Age.
TEETHING POWDERS
If not kept by druggist mail 25 cents to C. J. MOFFETT, M. D., ST. LOUIS, MO.

A Star Feature.

The cake at English weddings is always a star feature. Usually at a fashionable affair it is fully six feet high, and is a marvelous architectural structure of icing adorned with flowers and figures.

Sufficient Stripes.

"There! I fancy this shirt has stripes big enough to make me the envy of all the other men in the office."

"I think so. What is the material?"

"Awoing goods."

Brain Work and Exercise.

Three hours of brain work will destroy more tissue than a day of physical exercise. Many men and women earn their living by their brains. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters makes the mind active and vigorous. This medicine is an appetizer and a cure for dyspepsia. A private Stamp covers the neck of the bottle.

A good many people, who are too good to gamble in the regular way, buy cantaloupes.

No "Trick" but "A Good Thing."

In order to introduce FIDLEY'S EYE SALVE, in each community, I will send by mail a 25 cent box absolutely FREE if you will send me your name and address, before August 20. It will cure any kind of sore eyes at once and is GUARANTEED. Address, J. P. HAYTER, Decatur, Texas.

Do you want to reduce your weight?

There is the harvest field.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, I, FRANK J. CHENEY, make oath that I am the owner and proprietor of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the city of Toledo, Ohio, and that I have caused this statement to be signed by one of our clerks who cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 14th day of December, A. D. 1906.

A. W. GILBERT, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Sent for testimonials, free.

Sold by Druggists. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

All time is the proper time for a man to mind his own business.



An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinal laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

For sale by all Druggists.—Price 50c. per bottle.

An Expensive "Tip"
is the one which you cut off and throw away every time that you smoke a Five Cent cigar. There is nearly as much labor in making this end as all the rest of the cigar, and yet every man who buys a cigar cuts it off and throws it away. You get all you pay for when you smoke **Old Virginia Cheroots**.
Two hundred million Old Virginia Cheroots smoked this year.
Ask your own dealer. Price, 3 for 5 cents.

DR. MOFFETT'S TEETHINA
Aids Digestion, Regulates the Bowels, Makes Teething Easy. TEETHINA Relieves the Bowel Troubles of Children of Any Age.
TEETHING POWDERS
If not kept by druggist mail 25 cents to C. J. MOFFETT, M. D., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Pain Conquered; Health Restored by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

(LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 2542)

"I feel it my duty to write and thank you for what your Vegetable Compound has done for me. It is the only medicine I have found that has done me any good. Before taking your medicine, I was all run down, tired all the time, no appetite, pains in my back and bearing down pains and a great sufferer during menstruation. After taking two bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I felt like a new woman. I am now on my fourth bottle and all my pains have left me. I feel better than I have felt for three years and would recommend your Compound to every suffering woman. I hope this letter will help others to find a cure for their troubles."—MRS. DELLA REMICKER, REMICKER, IND.

The serious ill of women develop from neglect of early symptoms. Every pain and ache has a cause, and the warning they give should not be disregarded.

Mrs. Pinkham understands these troubles better than any local physician and will give every woman from advice who is puzzled about her health. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass. Don't put off writing until health is completely broken down. Write at the first indication of trouble.

BROWN'S IRON TONIC
Is a great restorative of health. It is a thorough purifier of the blood, is pleasant and agreeable to the taste. Acts as a general tonic, tones up the system, prevents disease. Regulates the Liver and Kidneys, removes impurities and increases the force and activity. Ask your druggist for it. 50c. per bottle.

TO BE WELL DRESSED consult our

HAND BOOK OF FASHIONS

Containing Over 100 Photo-Engravures of the Latest Styles in LADIES AND CHILDREN'S GARMENTS for Fall and Winter Wear

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EDUCATIONAL.

St. Edward's College,

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

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IF IT FAILS

Go to your merchant and get

YOUR MONEY BACK

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

PLANTATION CHILL CURE is Guaranteed.
We will refund to him. Price, 50 cents. Sold by All Druggists.
VAN FLEET-MANSFIELD DRUG CO., MEMPHIS, TENN.

CENSUS OF CUBA.

Secretary of War Says They Shall Be Completed by January 1. Next.

ARRANGEMENTS ARE COMPLETED

Gen. Joseph Sanger Will Be Assigned to Take Charge of the Work With His Headquarters at Havana.

Washington, Aug. 12.—The secretary of war has directed that the census of Cuba shall be completed by Jan. 1 next and Gen. Joseph Sanger of the inspector general's department will be assigned to take charge of the work with headquarters at Havana. Gen. Sanger was in command of one of the military departments of Cuba for several months after the Spanish evacuation and has been recently engaged in special duty here in connection with the administration of affairs in our insular possessions.

The manner in which the census is to be taken has been practically determined as a result of numerous conferences held between the Cuban officials and the authorities of the war department and census office.

The immediate taking of the census will be under a Cuban official in each district. Each will have a force of Cuban enumerators, but the number of these is yet to be decided. The final tabulations of the counts will be made at the census office at Washington.

So far as decided upon the questions to be asked will be as follows: Name, age, sex, color, trade, occupation or profession, married or single, or other family relations; sanitary condition of houses; disposal of garbage and of fecal matter; ability to read or write, ability to speak or understand the English language and what elementary knowledge make; the probability that this understanding of English will be acquired; nationality, whether Cuban or Spanish; property ownership or rental; area of land cultivated and kind of crops; schools and number of scholars in attendance and number of days attended.

Two conferences held yesterday hastened the Cuban census problem well toward completion. The first was at the census bureau between Acting Director Wines, the chief statisticians and the geographer and the Cuban commissioners. They discussed the tentative schedules submitted, which were subsequently ordered printed with a number of alterations at the instance of the Cubans, though still subject to revision. Tabulating machines were also inspected. Yesterday Secretary of War Root, Assistant Secretary McKeljohn, Acting Director Wines and Chief Hunt of the population section of the census were in conference preparatory to a conference Secretary Root will have with the Cuban commissioners to-day. At this meeting it was stated that the policy and purpose of the United States are to make the Cubans self-governing, a condition which, when reached, will be followed by this government's turning governmental control of every nation to the Cubans.

Everything will be subordinated to this end and it will be a guiding factor in the census taking. While Gen. Sanger will have general charge a civilian will be sent from here to take direct control of the entire work in the island. Victor H. Hinson of this city an expert statistician, with the department of labor, has been agreed on for this office.

MacArthur's Movements.

Manila, Aug. 12.—Advisers from Calcutta, under date of Aug. 11 report that Gen. MacArthur took the ninth regiment, a battalion of the twenty-second and a detachment of the first artillery near Bacolor, on Friday morning. The entrance of the troops into the town was not opposed, the insurgents fleeing as the Americans approached. The troops had a hard march of ten miles, in some places being obliged to wade waist deep in the water. Many were exhausted. The troops will spend the night at San Rita and proceed Saturday.

Lieut. Hazard of Gen. Whetton's staff with five scouts from the Iowa regiment marched up the railroad into Angeles. A small force of rebels attacked the scouts outside the town and Lieut. Hazard sent for reinforcements. Gen. Whetton's orders, however, were that the Americans should not occupy Angeles and a force of 300 or 700 rebels appearing, Lieut. Hazard retired.

Sine Deal Practically Off.

La Salle, Ill., Aug. 12.—Paul De Sincay, president of the sine trust, which controls the European markets, has been two days in La Salle at work on the project which was originated in Europe. It is understood that the Matthiessen & Hegler and Illinois sine companies of La Salle, who control the American market, have declined to enter the proposed organization and the deal is practically off.

Many Lives Lost.

Ponce, Aug. 14.—The worst storm ever experienced here struck this place Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock and lasted two hours. It came from the northeast. Ponce was flooded at midday, and at least 300 persons were drowned. Two hundred bodies, mostly those of poor people, including many children, have been recovered.

All the buildings are damaged and hundreds have been destroyed. The soldiers and firemen worked all night heroically saving lives. There is no drinking water, gas, ice or electric lights. The commissary stores at Playa were destroyed, the city is short of food and the army officers are distributing rations. Fifteen vessels in the harbor were driven ashore. The weather bureau predicted the storm, but it is claimed Ponce was not warned.

A mob of 1600 persons threatened the alcalde, Porrazo Deris, but they were dispersed by the fifth cavalry. The alcalde has been deposed on account of the negligence.

Major Myers of the eleventh infantry is acting alcalde in response to popular demand.

The sum of \$500 will be needed to clean the streets. The sanitary condition is serious and assistance is needed.

All the crops are totally ruined, the wires are all down and little news is obtainable from the interior. Abnulta, including the barracks, has been destroyed, but no lives were lost there. Juan Diaz has been devastated. Forty-six lives were lost there. Arroyo, Guayama, Baitas and San Isabel are reported to have been totally demolished. The railroad between Ponce and Yauco is impassable. The river is flowing over the road for two miles.

Mayaguez escaped serious injury. Bananas are the sole food here. The peons have gone to San Juan and its vicinity, which is comparatively unharmed.

San Juan, de Porto Rico, Aug. 14.—It is now said that 500 persons lost their lives at Ponce during the hurricane. Terrible distress prevails here.

The water supply of Porto Rico has been stopped. The Coamo Springs hotel has been wrecked. It belonged to the Porto Rico company of Philadelphia.

Revolution Spreading.

Kingston, Jamaica, Aug. 12.—A mail dispatch from Santo Domingo confirms the cable intelligence telling of the spread and significance of the revolution throughout the Dominican republic. Prominent men in civil and military circles, it appears, are taking the field with the understanding that Jimenez is the prime mover and that he will shortly arrive there from Cuba with munitions of war. Among his military adherents, bringing armed followings including regular soldiers, were the well known Gen. Ramon Pacheco and Pablo Reyes, who are advancing westward by forced marches for the purpose of cutting off Monte Cristi from reinforcements, and to form a junction with the insurgent forces from Haiti, thus opening a way for the Jimenez expedition. Undoubtedly the popularity of the revolution is due to the use of the name of Gomez, and should he decline the presidency or Jimenez finally oppose his election, prominent leaders are already considering the alternative of calling a plebiscite in order to ascertain whether the country would not prefer to renew the vote of 1871 for American annexation or an American protectorate rather than elect another dictator, thus securing peace and prosperity.

George Denson was jailed at Sherman, charged with burglary.

Report Not Believed.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 12.—In the absence of confirmatory advice no credence is given to the report that Alex McDonald, the Klondike mining king, is insolvent. So far as is ascertained, the story of McDonald's failure is based on the mere statement of Thomas Kilkenney, a returning Klondiker, to the effect that just before he left Dawson a friend of his told him that McDonald had filed a notice of insolvency at the court house.

Presidents Convene.

Washington, Aug. 12.—The meeting of the South American presidents has not caused any surprise or apprehension at the state department, which was fully advised some time ago that such a meeting would occur and that its purpose would be confined to strengthening the commercial bonds between South American countries. For this reason the authorities here do not share in the belief that the meeting has a deep political significance.

Steamers Wrecked.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 12.—Capt. Mason of the steam whaler Jeanie confirms previous reports of the danger to the storm that raged around and off St. Michael's island on July 11.—The wrecks of thirty river steamers indiscriminately on the beach of the island bear testimony of the fury of the gale. Of the number Capt. Mason says twenty-five were wrecked beyond repair. The full damage he stated, exceeds \$400,000.

D. Cooper Elected.

Waco, Tex., Aug. 15.—Dr. Oscar H. Cooper was elected president of Baylor university yesterday by a unanimous vote of the board of directors, and being in the city he was forthwith notified of his election and in the afternoon signified that he would accept the important position to which he was elected in the forenoon. Dr. Cooper has filled high places in educational institutions. He served a term or two as state superintendent of education. He was superintendent of the Galveston schools several years, and in all the educational conventions in the southwest he has taken active participation.

The following is Dr. Cooper's acceptance:

Waco, Tex., Aug. 14.—To the Board of Trustees of Baylor university: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your notification that you have elected me by unanimous vote to the presidency of Baylor university. After careful consideration of the issues involved, I am impressed with the conviction that it is my duty to accept this responsible and difficult position.

Baylor university is the oldest institution for education in Texas. Its history is interwoven with much that is most honorable in the history of our state. Already the leading institution of the denomination in the southwest, it gives promise under the blessing of God of becoming ultimately one of the strongest universities in the nation.

Whatever its future may be, Baylor university is consecrated to Christian education. The higher education should be dominated by the highest ideals of the race; these ideals are those furnished by the Christian religion.

In accepting the position, I ask the cordial sympathy of all friends of educational progress, the loyal support of the entire denomination and the hearty co-operation of all the old friends of this historic institution.

Humbly invoking the guidance of Almighty God, I pledge to Baylor university my best efforts for its advancement.

OSCAR H. COOPER.

An Awful Deed.

San Antonio, Tex., Aug. 15.—Two attempts were made yesterday morning between 3 o'clock and daylight to burn up the Protestant orphan's home at West End, with its fifty little orphan children.

The attempts were carefully planned and were aimed at a complete destruction of the building.

It was at 3 o'clock yesterday morning when the people living near the orphanage were awakened by the cries of fire, and saw a great sheet of fire envelop the home.

The smell of kerosene oil pervaded the air, and the building seemed doomed.

With a great effort the flames were extinguished, and it was found that the fire had been started on the front gallery, where the flames could be easily communicated to the interior of the building through the wooden doors.

Two hours later the home was again on fire, this time from an oil-soaked rag placed under the floor of the building.

The management of the home has no information that might suggest a motive for the terrible crime.

As William Wyatt, aged 19, living with his widowed mother twelve miles north of Mangum, O. T., was hunting jack rabbits he was shot through the body and killed by the accidental discharge of his gun.

The French schooner Pauboto was sunk in a collision.

Attacked by Mexicans.

El Paso, Tex., Aug. 15.—Roman Mies, a Mexican who is employed by the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio railroad at Findlay, Tex., as boss of a coal gang, had a very narrow escape from death on Saturday at the hands of an infuriated mob of Mexicans.

It seems that trouble had been brewing among the men for some time, which finally culminated in an attack on him, from the effects of which it will be some time before he recovers.

Mies was brought here yesterday and is in a very precarious condition. The would-be assassins inflicted some very ugly knife wounds, one of which was directly over the heart, two in the shoulder and a bad cut on the upper lip.

Dr. F. H. Hincks of Baltimore, a member of Commissioner General Peck's staff, died at Chicago of heart failure.

John Scoggins was killed at Archer City, Tex.

Skull Crushed.

Texarkana, Tex., Aug. 15.—Frank Lewis, stranger in these parts, was found with a crushed skull and in an unconscious condition under the water tank of the Cotton Belt railroad one mile north of this place yesterday. He has not been able to speak since his discovery and there is no way of getting the facts. It is supposed that he stepped off a train that took water at the tank and when it was about to start he missed in attempting to catch on and was dashed to the ground.

Remanded to Jail.

Austin, Tex., Aug. 14.—The argument in the habeas corpus hearing was concluded by Judge Morris for the state at 4:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon, and at about 4:45 Judge Lipscomb announced that Ed Cain, who is charged as an accomplice in the Humphries lynching, would be admitted to bail in the sum of \$2000, and that the other seven men were remanded to jail without bail.

The courthouse was crowded to its fullest capacity all day with anxious spectators, who began to assemble there long before court convened in the morning.

As soon as the argument was concluded the crowd began to leave the courtroom, as it had been stated and generally believed that the judge would not announce his decision for two or three days.

At 5 o'clock Jim Patterson, who is charged with killing Constable Rhodes, was brought into court on ex parte hearing before Judge Lipscomb, and by agreement of both counsel for state and defense, admitted to bail in the sum of \$1500.

Press Association.

Clarendon, Tex., Aug. 14.—The tenth annual meeting of the Northwest Texas Press association met in Clarendon last Tuesday and Wednesday. There were some thirty in attendance, scattered from Fort Worth to Amarillo and Plainview. A large number of citizens, with the Clarendon brass band, met them at the train and conducted them to the Clarendon hotel, where an informal reception was held Monday night. Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock the association met in the public school building, and was called to order by the president.

The welcome address in behalf of the people was delivered by Judge B. H. White, and in behalf of the local press by Rev. J. H. Henson. The response by President Proctor was appropriate and to the point.

Tuesday night the visitors were feasted on ice cream at the ice cream parlor, after which the Clarendon band led the way to the courthouse, where a lawn social and reception was held. After music and speaking upstairs, the whole crowd was invited out on the courthouse lawn to partake of the abundance of watermelon and ice water which had been provided.

Wednesday morning Bunton & Terry of Clarendon livery stable placed every carriage and buggy in their stable, also several citizens, to the local committee to take the visitors for a drive over the city. Through the courtesy of Foreman Ford the visitors were allowed to go through the roundhouse and machine shops. The visitors also went through the Clarendon college building, Catholic convent, and to every part of the city, and did not return until noon.

Wednesday night a banquet was given in the college building. There was a musical programme rendered, and a comic recitation by Miss Grace Anderson, which was highly appreciated by all.

Braxton county has a very large Italian colony, and many of the Italians were among the flood sufferers. Supplies were distributed to 175 families. The supplies were donated by King Humbert of Italy, the Italian government and by the various societies in this country.

James Hunt, who has been confined in the United States jail at Adams, I. T., for the past two months on a charge of killing his brother-in-law Sam Smith, was released, having given bail in the sum of \$5000.

A Fatal Duel.

Dallas, Tex., Aug. 11.—A sensational duel occurred in this city Sunday morning just before daylight, and it will be days before Dallas will cease to discuss it. The duelists were Mount Officer A. P. Rawlins and Special Policeman Charles A. Daniels. The weapons were large caliber single action six-shooters, and the distance was three paces. Foul for the leaden ball both men stood their ground and "shot it out" to the bitter end. Both men are dead. Rawlins fell on his side and then rolled over on his back to expire in less than ten minutes without uttering a word. He moved his lips once or twice in an effort to speak to his brother, who soon arrived on the scene, and was holding his head, but the effort was futile. Daniels dropped his weapon and staggered off up the street and then returned to the drug store on the corner, where he died an hour later, unconscious of the pitiful moaning and hysterical weeping of his wife, who had hastened to his side.

Confederate Reunion.

Madisonville, Tex., Aug. 11.—The eleventh annual reunion of Camp John G. Walker, United Confederate Veterans, was held at this place on Aug. 8, 9 and 10. The attendance was estimated at from 400 to 600, being composed of people from all the adjoining counties and from various places in this state and out of it. The welcome address by Mr. J. R. Jackson was followed by an able and eloquent speech by Hon. T. H. Ball of Huntsville.

State Grange Convened.

McGregor, Tex., Aug. 16.—The State Grange met formally in the Knights of Pythias hall at 10 o'clock yesterday morning owing to the non-arrival until noon of Worthy Master J. L. Ray of Mineola, no business was transacted.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the opening business session was held, with the following officers and a fair sprinkling of representatives in attendance:

J. L. Ray, Mineola, worthy master; R. D. McGee, Seguin, worthy overseer; C. F. Kiker, Dublin, worthy lecturer; D. C. Singletary, Monahville, worthy steward; A. P. Teague, Brenham, worthy chaplain; J. L. Howell, Dublin, worthy treasurer; J. J. Ray, Dublin, worthy secretary; Mrs. Mattie Alexander, McGregor, Worthy Flora.

After devoting one hour to the discussion of unimportant routine business, a recess was taken until later in the day.

At 3 o'clock an open meeting was held at the tabernacle. Farmer Shaw announced the inability of ex-Gov. Hogg to attend on account of illness in his family. He announced that Hon. John B. Long, ex-congressman and ex-master of the State Grange, had been substituted for his friend Hogg. Mr. Long was given a hearty welcome. After a few pleasantries he made an appeal for the organization of the farming classes in the south and west. In the east, the speaker said, the farmers were well organized. In the south they are the servants of others. They are bread-makers, and not bread-winners or bread-getters, and it is a misnomer to designate them as bread-winners.

Farmers' State Alliance.

Bazette, Tex., Aug. 16.—The State Farmers' Alliance met in its twentieth annual session in the Baptist church here yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, at which hour it was called to order by President J. M. McWilliams of Navarro county.

There were present, besides the regularly accredited delegates from county alliances, J. M. McWilliams, president; W. A. Skillern, vice president; Miss Joe Anna Dornblazer, secretary; C. B. Bowen, chairman executive committee; O. F. Dornblazer, S. G. Mullens, of the judicial committee.

Many delegates not having arrived, nothing was done at the morning session except the appointment of committees on credentials, resolutions, order of business and constitutional amendments.

An adjournment was then taken until 1:30 p. m.

During the recess the crowd and delegates, which numbered probably 200, congregated under a large arbor, where an address on "The Principles of the Alliance" was delivered by O. F. Dornblazer, when a glee club furnished fine music.

At 1:30 the Alliance reconvened and received the report of the credentials committee, which showed that thirty county Alliances were represented, one delegate being allowed from each Alliance.

Another recess was then taken, and the arbor again resorted to, when Miss Carrie Westbrook delivered an address of welcome, which was responded to by J. F. Perritt of Nacogdoches Alliance. President McWilliams was then presented by W. A. Skillern of Nacogdoches county, and delivered his annual address upon the condition of the Alliance, its purposes, benefits and needs.

Upon the conclusion of the president's address, the Alliance went into executive session, which continued until 4:30 o'clock.

Masked Robbers.

Denison, Tex., Aug. 16.—A special from Sterrett, I. T., says:

Monday night just before the south-bound passenger train arrived, three masked men entered the depot and ordered Ed and Poke James and Gilbert Moore, whom they found there, to hold up their hands.

Moore escaped out of the back door, sounded the alarm, got a gun and fired into the depot.

The men escaped, getting only 30 cents. A stray bullet passed through the wall of the house occupied by J. T. Cutshaw, striking him on the leg, but only making a blue spot.

The men, judging from their actions, were old hands at the business, but had evidently miscalculated the time that No. 3 was due here. They had evidently intended to hold up the south-bound Katy train.

Advices from Honolulu say that the volcanic action of Mauna Loa has entirely ceased.

Fleet Cargo Steamer.

Galveston, Tex., Aug. 16.—There was a banquet in the big dining-room of the Sabine hotel at Port Arthur Monday evening in honor of Capt. Wm. B. Curtis, the master of the first cargo steamer that passed through Port Arthur Canal. The steamer is the St. Oswald, 1757 tons, and she will take 50,000 bushels of grain at the elevator and then drop down into the lake, where she will flush loading flour and miscellaneous freight.

The Cleveland Failure.

Galveston, Tex., Aug. 15.—Deputy Marshal Dorough, who is also a trustee in bankruptcy for this district, has gone to Houston and taken charge of the Cleveland stock. He will act as trustee until the creditors meet and select one for the position. It is customary to select the one already representing the court, and Mr. Dorough may be chosen.

The following is a list of the largest creditors whose claims are unsecured: Bracht Bros., Rockport, \$1211; Mrs. Wm. D. Cleveland, Houston, \$6128; Cleveland Compress and Warehouse company, \$2835; Charles Muecke, Shiner, \$1334; Walter Cotton, Hobbs Ferry, \$4000; Powell, Smith & Co., New York, \$2594; Cameron Mill and Elevator company, New York, \$1240; Union Tobacco company, New York, \$2224; M. M. Levy & Co., Galveston, \$927; American Sugar Refining company, New York, \$3618; Church, Dwight & Co., New York, \$1190; P. Cannon Commission company, Galveston, \$2932.

Altogether there are 123 accounts, aggregating \$46,688. The amounts due Houston banks are as follows: First \$500; Mercantile, New York, \$55,000; Planters and Mechanics, \$5000; Houston National, \$5000. Total, \$146,000.

Due Latham, Alexander & Co., in notes, \$50.00; due John Lang on notes, \$113.65.

Joshua H. Hall, a real estate dealer, with an office at 219 Tremont street, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy yesterday. The creditors are few, but the liabilities amount to \$117,500. The petitioner has no assets.

C. Buckley Howard, also of Galveston, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday. Liabilities \$1150; no assets.

Committed Suicide.

Waco, Tex., Aug. 12.—J. B. Buxton, an attorney-at-law, committed suicide yesterday morning by cutting his throat with a razor.

Mr. Buxton and his wife were boarding at a hotel in East Waco, and yesterday morning about 4 o'clock he got up and walked to the back door of the building, drew a razor across his throat, severing his jugular vein and walked down the back stairs.

He circled around the back yard and fell dead at the rear of the house, where his dead body was found at 5 o'clock by a milkman, who furnished milk to the hotel.

Mrs. Buxton was awakened when her husband first arose, but supposing he would return in a few minutes, fell asleep again. She was prostrated by the awful truth when the discovery was made. No cause is known for the act of suicide except that deceased had been suffering severely with kidney troubles the last few weeks and had become very despondent.

Mr. Buxton came to Waco from Kansas City two years ago and has been practicing law. He was 49 years old and was born and reared in Asheville, N. C.

He leaves a wife, but no children.

Preparations Being Made.

Decatur, Tex., Aug. 12.—Extensive preparations are being made for the coming Populist picnic, which occurs on the 25th and 26th of this month. Hon. C. C. Bearden informs a reporter that Judge Kearby, Joe Parker, Cyclone Davis and Stump Ashby will be here and deliver addresses. An effort will be made by the Democrats, who have been invited to take part in the celebration to have Hon. Joseph W. Bailey of Gainesville attend the picnic.

E. D. Peters, a merchant, fell dead at Livingston.

Statements Being Sent In.

Austin, Tex., Aug. 12.—The law passed by the last legislature defining fraternal and beneficiary life insurance companies and granting them permission to do business in Texas, under certain conditions, becomes effective Aug. 25. The bill had the emergency clause, but failed, to secure the necessary vote to put it into immediate effect. In anticipation of it becoming a law fraternal and beneficiary companies all over the Union are sending copies of their statements, by-laws and other literature to the commissioner of insurance for him to examine to determine whether or not such companies come within the meaning of the law permitting such companies to do business in Texas. The commissioner is flooded and the work of examining is very tedious.

The attorney general has approved for registration \$11,000 Uvalde county bridge bonds, \$7000 Victoria city hall bonds and \$7000 city of Victoria street improvement bonds.

Smallpox Case.

Italy, Tex., Aug. 12.—A negro section hand from this place was sent to the hospital Thursday and his case was pronounced smallpox and Dr. Simpson of Waxahatchie, Ellis county's health officer, was notified of the fact. Dr. Simpson immediately came here and held a consultation with the mayor and city council. He and the city authorities have been busy rounding up each and every one who have come in contact with the case.

LOCAL.

L. C. Sanchez came in from the north this week.

Fresh baker's bread every day at Pardue's.

C. C. Emerson returned yesterday from Midland.

Cyrus James last week sold to J. H. James a 600 head of yearlings.

Rev. Hammons went up to Hagerman this morning to preach there tomorrow.

Arthur Moore severed his connection with S. T. Bitting's department store, Monday.

Fred Pionkowski a former resident of this town died of yellow fever in Mexico last week.

Ed King and wife and Mrs. Phillips and children returned the first of the week from Alamogordo.

Miss Herta Laverty returned home Tuesday from Midland, where she visited for a time with friends.

C. O. Merrillaid who returned from his Odessa visit yesterday has rented the Blankenship place for three years.

B. A. Nymeyer and son, Fred, returned Tuesday from the plains, where they have been doing some surveying.

Will Nisbet has been transferred to Roswell by the railway company and Mrs. Nisbet moved to that place Monday.

The devotional services of the Epworth League at the M. E. church tomorrow evening will be an interesting service.

C. H. McLenathen returned from Berkeley, Cal., Wednesday, leaving Mrs. McLenathen and son in Berkeley until September.

Theo. Kerr, Joe Cunningham and Burl Horgan returned from Alamogordo Tuesday.

Hugh Grinstead and wife departed yesterday morning for their home at Nocona, Texas, after a visit of two weeks in Carlsbad.

Mrs. C. E. Dunn arrived yesterday morning from a six week's visit in San Antonio, where she nursed a married daughter through a siege of typhoid.

Clean up your property, so far as rubbish is concerned, and thus help the town in a financial way, to say nothing of the benefits otherwise derived from such a measure.

The CURRENT is in receipt of the first annual catalogue of the New Mexico Military Institute at Roswell. The school is now in a flourishing condition and is a credit to the territory.

Mr. Swanson has purchased the house recently vacated by Mrs. Nisbet from S. B. Jones and will move it to the lots on the corner of Canon and Shaw streets near the L. Anderson residence.

Ed James and Jim Scanlan have struck a good well of water fifteen miles east between Clayton and Red Lake. They went out yesterday with windmill, casing, lumber for tower etc.

Banker Hammond is fitting up the corner room in the new Mullane building on the corner of Canon and Fox in elegant style. This banking room is supplied by a fine fire proof vault with Mosler iron. The room is being finished in imitation of cherry to correspond with the fine furniture of the bank.

Jim Christopher and Jack Tedford were up to Seven Rivers, Wednesday, attending the revival meeting and report having a good time. They also say there will be a grand time up there tomorrow, when dinner will be served on the grounds, and a good old-time religious meeting indulged in.

Wilson & Goodwin have opened their barber shop in the Bitting building opposite Hotel Schiltz. Their furniture is of the very latest pattern, having the very latest hydraulic barber chairs, fine mirrors, bath tubs, etc. They are both good barbers and gentlemen young fellows and will no doubt get a good share of patronage.

Editor Blankenship of the Agitator of Clarendon, Texas, and Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Bailey, of Denton, Texas, were in town Sunday. They were what was left of the Northwest Texas Press Association who were not scared away from coming to Carlsbad by the stories told them by Roswell people. Mr. Blankenship said that about fifteen others of the editorial party had transportation to Carlsbad but the Roswell rooters simply scared them from coming down. He says the Roswell people said this town was deserted, that all had moved to Roswell, that the mosquitoes would not let them rest and that Carlsbad has no hotel accommodations and nothing to see not already seen in the upper valley. The party was shown the dam and reservoir, the great Carlsbad Springs, Hume and the fine orchard of Maynard Sharpe in La Huerta. They expressed themselves as very well pleased with Carlsbad and said they believed the country around this town was superior to the salt grass flats and mud holes of Roswell. Roswell has much to be thankful for and does not need the kind of boosting some of its over enthusiastic rooters are guilty of.

OUTLAW CAPTURED.

SHERIFF STEWART AGAIN SUCCEEDS IN LANDING HIS MAN IN JAIL.

A BLOODY FIGHT

WITH THE OUTLAW AT LUSK'S HORSE CAMP NEAR THE CLAYTON WELLS.

ONE OUTLAW ESCAPES

But is Closely Pursued by Sheriff and Posse—Lusk and Thomas Wounded—The Outlaws are Thought to Be the Pecos Train Robbers.

Quite a stir and commotion was caused Wednesday morning about nine o'clock when Sheriff Stewart and John Cantrell came in with a man tied to a horse and well guarded, a very tough looking individual. The news soon spread that the sheriff and posse had made a raid on a band of outlaws and the result was that soon the court house yard was crowded with people who were anxious to get a look at the prisoner.

The presence of a band of outlaws in the county was unknown even to the officers until a few hours previous and the facts are as follows:

Two strangers appeared at V. H. Lusk's camp twenty-five miles east about 7 o'clock Tuesday evening, coming from an easterly direction, their horses being faded and bearing evidence of a long hard ride. The men were heavily armed and upon an invitation from Mr. Lusk to spend the night with him, said they had a camp outfit and would go out a couple of miles to get good grazing for their horses. They enquired of Mr. Lusk if there were any stray horses around, when one was pointed out to them which they laid claim to and proceeded to catch the animal, aided by Lusk's son, Dolph. They were informed there were two more stray horses around the camp, so the strangers said they had lost as many horses and would catch them next morning.

Mr. Lusk knowing that the strays were turned loose by thieves his suspicions were aroused, a messenger immediately started for town to inform the authorities, arriving about 11:30 p. m. Sheriff Stewart then gathered his posse, consisting of John Cantrell and Rufe Thomas, and left about 1 a. m. for the Lusk ranch, where they arrived about 4 a. m. and hid in the water tank about 50 yards from Lusk's tent to await the appearance of the thieves. Shortly after daylight a man rode up to Lusk's tent, riding the stray horse caught the night before and leading a second one, and on invitation from Lusk the fellow got down and went into the tent to eat breakfast. The posse waited a few minutes, then climbed out of the water tank, through the fence and started for the tent when they were discovered by the thief, who immediately started for his gun which was hung on his saddle some twenty yards away and in the direction of the posse.

Sheriff Stewart commanded him to surrender, the answer being a shot from his pistol. He then turned on Lusk saying, "Did you do this?" Lusk had turned his back but the outlaw fired the ball hitting his wrist, shattering the bone on one side, but Lusk kept retreating, having no gun. The outlaw then ran to the other side of the tent and fired twice again at the posse, the last shot striking Rufe Thomas while he was leveling a rifle at the outlaw. The ball struck Rufe's outstretched left arm coming out near the arm pit and entering the shoulder and lodging under the shoulder blade. Thomas' gun failed to discharge, he having snapped it five times and out of nine efforts only made four shots. Stewart and Cantrell continued to shoot at the outlaw who fell as if killed and the outlaw says that a shot from Stewart's rifle passed so close to his head as to stun him for a moment. He fell on his face but rose with one arm outstretched. The officers advanced on him and Cantrell held a rifle on him as Stewart walked up to search

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.

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Tin and Galvanized . . . Iron Work.

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

Tracy & McEwan.

him. He had been examining his pistol which he stuffed into the waistband of his pants, supposing it to be empty. When Stewart got close to him the outlaw struck him with his fist, hitting Stewart a stunning blow in the face almost knocking him down, at the same time grabbing for Stewart's revolver, but Stewart and Cantrell both commenced to strike with their guns, finally overpowering the outlaw and hog tying him with a rope.

During this time the other outlaw was on top of a hill about three-quarters of a mile away with a horse. The officers after their struggle found they had a very seriously wounded man on their hands and concluded to get him to town as soon as possible, though they had abandoned him they might have given chase to the other outlaw at once. They therefore started for town, reaching here at about nine o'clock.

Shortly after arriving Bill Galbreth, a young man stopping on Frank Siebold's place on Dagger Flat twelve miles north, came in and stated that a man had passed their ranch at about nine whose description tallied exactly with the outlaw who escaped, he being mounted on a gray horse and was heavy set, with clothing the same as the outlaw. Sheriff Stewart, Jessie Rascoe, D. B. Harkey, D. D. Clark, Harry Morrison, Blackmore's Jeweler, and Bill Galbreth, the man who saw the outlaw on Dagger Flat, left for the trail at 1:30 p. m. Wednesday.

Word came in Wednesday evening that the outlaw passed Seven Rivers headed northwest.

The prisoner refuses to talk or give any information about himself and will not say where he came from nor where he was headed for. However, his desperate resistance of the officers and being heavily armed is sufficient to give the impression that he is badly wanted. It is the opinion of the officers that the outlaws were none other than the two men who participated in the Pecos train robbery about a month ago and who made good their escape from the officers after the fight with Sheriff Parr and posse near Cimarron in which one of their number, Sam Ketchum, was killed; further suspicion is attached to the prisoner as one of the Pecos gang from the fact that he has two comparatively fresh bullet wounds, one in the shoulder and one in the back.

The pony ridden by the captured outlaw is brand-A H D connected. The brand is given by Andy Jones, of Sterling, Texas. The saddle is marked S H M on the seat and is supposed to be owned by Sam Murray, of Ozona, Texas. These facts were obtained from J. W. Barfield who is an uncle of Sam Murray. The arms used by the outlaw are a 30.40 U. S. army Winchester and a 45 Colt's revolver. The Winchester scabbard is marked in plain gothic letters JO YOUNG, the "m" inverted and indistinct. The Winchester is a new gun, having seen little use, and this fact also connects the prisoner in a manner with the Pecos robbery, a gun of this description was used by that gang. It is also known that one of the Pecos gang, known as M. McGinnis, was wounded, and the prisoner now in the Eddy county jail has recently been wounded.

Albert O'Neal arrived last night from Hope and says Sheriff Stewart and posse passed through in search of the outlaw but nothing was seen or heard of him in that settlement. Mr. O'Neal says the trail of the outlaw was lost at Seven Rivers.

Another attempt at train robbery occurred seven miles from Carlsbad Wednesday night. The train crew resisted the robbers and captured one. The mail clerk's jaw was shattered by a bullet and the conductor slightly wounded.

LINCOLN BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

Hold an Interesting Session at Frensal, New Mexico.

The Lincoln Baptist association has just closed its thirteenth annual session at Frensal.

The association proper convened Thursday morning with Judge Green of Carlsbad, who has been at the head of the association since its organization thirteen years ago, in the chair.

The opening sermon was preached Friday night by Dr. Emerson, of Carlsbad.

Prominent among those present were Rev. H. Reardon, of Omaha, general superintendent of associations in twelve states, Rev. J. W. Crooks, superintendent of the missions in Colorado and New Mexico. Rev. W. O. Milican of El Paso.

The regular out-time work was successfully carried out and many interesting sermons were delivered by visiting and local clergymen.

Among the questions discussed was the advisability of holding a chautauque at Cloudcroft next summer. A committee was appointed to look into the matter.

The association adjourned Monday and for the next two weeks camp meeting will be held.

The New Elite

The finest Barber Shop west of Ft. Worth

Opposite Postoffice.

J. M. Summey, Proprietor.

Upholstering done at Croziers.

Albert Hendricks, brother of Elliott, arrived Wednesday and has accepted a position with S. T. Bitting.

Health Officer Talks.

EDITOR CURRENT: The editorial in the last issue of your paper regarding typhoid fever has been called to my attention. Several statements herein made are such as to require explanation to those unacquainted with the facts. Typhoid fever is now as well known as it would indeed be considered a curiosity in medical literature if it were not advanced such a theory for the origin of the disease as is set forth in your article. Typhoid, habit, growth and characteristics of the typhus germ are well understood. The incubation of Eberth's bacillus in the disease, and its characteristics being well known and understood, I state here only such facts as would be of interest to the general reader.

The typhoid germ in order to enter the human body in sufficient numbers to cause the disease—typhoid fever—must enter through the intestinal tract. All authorities of repute are agreed that the general method of entrance is by means of water or milk. The water supply may become infected by privies, vaults, etc., but here in Carlsbad this is impossible, as our water supply is a distance of some miles from the town. While on this subject I would say that the privies and vaults of the town have never known what it means to be clean. Some few citizens do their duty but they are few indeed. It has in times past been a very difficult matter for the board of health to get citizens to attend to their outhouses properly. While these places are this year in as good a condition as for years past, still the condition of some of them is disgraceful, but I trust that a week or so now there will be cause for a very little, if any, complaint, as a strenuous effort is now being made to have them properly cared for.

If any one interested would look over the cases of typhoid fever thus far reported this summer he would be struck by the fact that not one of the afflicted families have been users of the town water, direct from the mains. If there has been such a case it has not been called to my attention. This fact is a very striking one, and should warn our citizens to look well to their water barrels and containers. I would earnestly recommend to each and every household that he look into this matter and should he find that his water barrel is not in an absolute clean condition, attend to it at once. A little expense and work at this time may save a great expense and trouble later on. The board of health of the town are doing the utmost to get at the bottom of the matter.

That part of your editorial in reference to the condition of the stand-pipe, etc., is well taken and the suggestion will be acted upon as soon as Mr. Nichols returns from his eastern trip. I think there is no doubt but that he will have it attended to when his attention is called to the matter.

What is needed at a time of danger to the public health is advice, not criticism. It seems to be the inherent nature of some who ought to have the public health and safety at heart, to sit back and criticize, when they are not placed in authority. Let us stop it and work together for the common good. Any one knowing, either now or at any future time, of the collection of any fifth or other matter which might prove in any way detrimental to the public will confer a favor upon the board of health if they will report the same to me. Suggestions will be, at all times, gladly received from any one.

CHAS. M. WHITCHER, M. D. Health Officer.

Carlsbad, N. M., Aug. 15, '09.

Box washing machines at Croziers. Crozier will have a stock of ammunition by Sept. 1st.

The Pecos Valley Road.

President Ripley was interviewed at Albuquerque on the subject of the Santa Fe's connection with the Pecos Valley railroad. The Journal-Democrat says: In response to the question, "Will you affirm or deny the report that originated in the Topeka State Journal to the effect that the Santa Fe has taken over the Pecos Valley road?" President Ripley said: "I will tell you what there is in that. When the Pecos Valley extension was built the company borrowed money from the Santa Fe. That money has been paid back, but the Pecos Valley & Northeastern road is under contract with the Santa Fe to allow us to use their tracks whenever we construct a road from any point on their road." Mr. Ripley had nothing to say regarding the likelihood of such a road being started soon.

Down goes furniture. Don't forget that you can buy furniture from Crozier lower than from any other place in New Mexico.

Drop into the CURRENT office and see samples of some of the job work being turned out by this office. The work is equal to any turned out in Chicago, and if you are not satisfied with your printer, or want a good job come around and get our prices.

Buy a present for your friends from Crozier.

S. T. BITTING, BANKER.

2 Doors Below Hotel Windsor, Eddy, N. M.

A general banking business done.

Exchange furnished to customers free of charge.

ARMED OUTLAWS.

Were Last Seen at Emerson Where They Stopped to Water Their Horses.

The outlaws have been lost sight of for the time being, according to Captain Hughes, of the state rangers, before he left the city today.

The captain was seen by a Herald reporter and he said that he had received no official news of their whereabouts and believed that they had gone off into the mountains.

They were last seen at Hay and again at Emerson when they watered their horses.

"I went from Yaleta to Emerson and got off there at night," said Captain Hughes and made inquiries among the cowmen in that neighborhood, but they had seen nothing of them, not even tracks and you know cowmen are generally good trailers.

"When I learned the pay car was to pass Sanderson, I went there and remained with my men until after it had passed, but did not see any sign of the men who were seen in the vicinity a few days ago."

Have your bicycle repair work done now, as Mr. Grover from Galveston Texas is the only real good repairer that ever visited Carlsbad, he is now repairing at Croziers.

The Road Goes Southward.

As a general rule there is not much credence to be attached to railroad rumors, but the News is in possession of some information concerning the extension of the P. V. on southward that bears the stamp of genuineness.

We understand from what seems good authority that a surveying party will be put in the field within the next few days, and in the early fall, work will begin southward from Pecos, with headquarters on the Rio Grande as the objective point. The road will there connect with a road coming from Old Mexico. While the road southward will not be of any special benefit to Pecos, yet this will always be a good substantial town and command a large trade. Her markets carry fruit and vegetables all through the winter months the same as El Paso does now. Distance from Mexico to Chicago would be lessened several hundred miles. The cowman would find it greatly to his interest in buying cattle in Mexico, to ship over the new route. Then truly would the Pecos Valley road be the greatest cattle trail route in the world.—Pecos News.

While the above rumor has been contradicted several times it still goes. There is more probability of the P. V. being connected with the Santa Fe at San Angelo.

I have just received a fine lot of barley seed. It is now time to plant for fall pasture.

J. M. PARDUE.

The P. V. pay car with A. R. Teeple in charge, came down and scattered smiles and sunshine among their employees at this end of the line Monday.—Pecos News.

Mr. & Mrs. M. P. Kerr returned yesterday from Alamogordo. Mr. Kerr marketed one car of his copper ore which yielded \$30 per ton.

Kemp & Woerner have put in a fine large are light in their place the Central. The light runs smooth and makes a fine stand light.

Pat Murray.

Repair Work Done.

Pat Murray.

Pat Murray.

Pat Murray.

Pat Murray.

Pat Murray.

Pat Murray.

Pat Murray.

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Pat Murray.

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Pat Murray.

Pat Murray.

Pat Murray.

FARM AND GARDEN

THE SOY BEAN.

Cultivated like corn—The Medium Early Variety Recommended.

The soy bean, as one of the staple crops of Japan which is now becoming quite commonly grown in this country. The crop is cultivated like corn, the seed being planted in drills at the rate of about half a bushel per acre. Its main value, as demonstrated in recent years, seems to be that of a forage crop. The composition of the plant shows a high percentage of food ingre-



ments—EARLY, MEDIUM AND LATE. digests, and, as it is one of the leguminous plants, it doubtless derives much of its nitrogen from the air.

There are many varieties which at present are classified by a few seedmen into early, medium and late; others offer simply soy or "soja" beans, which the New Hampshire station has found to be usually the late variety. This station has cultivated the soy bean for four seasons. The cut shows specimens of early, medium and late varieties grown last season and represents their various degrees of development when photographed in September.

No. 1 is dead ripe, with leaves fallen. It contains, on an average, from 40 to 75 bean pods, with from two to three beans each. No. 2 is the medium early variety, and, although green when harvested, the seed was matured. No. 3 is the late variety, and, although of good size, it was still in blossom when photographed.

The average yield of each variety per acre, when grown upon a fairly rich, but poorly drained clay loam, was for No. 1, the early, 2 tons, 1,808 pounds; for No. 2, medium early, 4 tons, 1,925 pounds; for No. 3, the late, 4 tons, 1,680 pounds. The seed of the early is brown, while that of the medium early is black. Professor Kane in his report on this plant advises that, all things considered, the medium early variety is the best on account of its maturing a large quantity of seed, as well as making a fine leafy growth, thus enabling one either to sell the seed or convert the whole into silage.

The Velvet Bean in the South.
Among the plants recently introduced to the public few have received so much notice in the Gulf States as the velvet bean. In Florida within the last few years it has come into extensive use and has found general favor, especially as a plant for use as a fertilizer in orange groves. The Alabama station says that, although Alabama has no orange groves, the farmers of this state also have used for the velvet bean, which matures seed in the southern part of Alabama and makes a luxuriant growth of vines in every part of the state.

As a rule the leguminous plants prized for soil improvement are also excellent for feeding animals, their large percentage of nitrogen making them especially nutritious. Both vines and seed of the velvet bean are used as food for domestic animals, and some slight use has been made of the seed as food for mankind. Another use for velvet beans is as means of growing or shading troublesome weeds. In the velvet bean we probably have a means of fighting Bermuda and nut grass and perhaps also Johnson grass.

Lifting a Hayrack Off and On.

A correspondent sends the Iowa Homestead a device for unloading and putting on a hayrack, which has been of great help to him. To make this take two 2 by 6, 12 or 20 feet long. Spike each to post, as in the cut. The shortest post or the top of 2 by 6 must be 8 feet 6 inches high or just high enough to catch under the crosspiece of the rack. The highest must be 6 or 8 feet high, owing to the height of standards on wagon or the height the rack must be raised to clear standards. Spike on these braces.

Put the posts so the team and wagon can pass between, which will be 6 or 8 feet. Take a chain or piece of wire and chain from end of tongue to front crosspiece of rack. This is to pull the rack on the inclined 2 by 6. Take the team by the bit and lead them through until the incline has raised rack high enough, unhook the chain and drive off. To put rack on, back under and chain hind axle to the rack. Be sure to chain wagon directly under rack. Back team and the rack will settle to its place on wagon without any lifting. I have used this for some time, and it is all right.

The Thorn Comes Forth With Point Forward.

The thorn point of disease is an ache or pain. But the blood is the feeder of the whole body. Purify it with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Kidneys, liver and stomach will at once respond? No thorn in this point. Blood Poisoning—"The surgeon said when he took out the brass shell received in wound at San Juan Hill two weeks before, that it would have poisoned me if it had not been for my pure blood. I told him it was Hood's Sarsaparilla that made it pure." George F. Coates, Co. 1, 24th U. S. Inf., Washington, D. C.

Rheumatism—"Myself and a friend both suffered from severe attacks of rheumatism. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured both. We would not be without it." Wm. H. Lawton, 65 Leonard St., Fall River, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

An Illustrated Book, describing

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IMPROVED FOUNTAIN SYRINGE

especially constructed and patented for the local treatment of female ills; the one so extensively recommended by the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., will be

SENT FREE

In a plain, sealed envelope to any one who will write for it. This book contains pages of other helps for women who suffer from any vaginal illness, also thirty-eight testimonials selected from thousands we have received from grateful women, who have given us their permission to print them. Don't wait until to-morrow—send for the book to-day; a postal card will do.

Price of Syringe, \$1.00. Guaranteed. With proper care it will last a lifetime.

RUTH PAXTON CO., Boston, Mass.

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A Business Romance

The Blind Goddess

Being a Tale of To-day, Showing Some of the Undercurrents of a Big City

In these books Tyler has struck a new and popular vein. You can't put them down unfinished but you read them a second or third time. They make people stop and think. Both books are handsomely illustrated and printed on fine paper. If you get one, you'll want the other, so send for both.

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Special Mail Order Edition sent promptly, postpaid, on receipt of price.

The Stuyvesant Publishing Co.

253 Broadway, New York

Aids to Knowledge.

"Do you think that you could learn to love me?" She (unhappily)—I don't know. How much salary do you get?—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

One Point of View.

"I have a notion to leave half my property to found a home for stray cats." "Huh! The only proper home for stray cats is on the other shore."—Exchange.

SUGAR IN HAWAII.

Maps Bearing on the Case That Now It Appears, Were Incomplete.

An incident occurred during the pendency of the Hawaiian question, long before the war with Spain broke upon us. The diplomatic representative of the islands was urging his plea upon the foreign committees of congress, and among other evidence he produced very full maps of each island, drawn on a scale sufficiently large to show every plantation on them. The fear of some in congress was that if the islands should be annexed, the production of sugar would increase to such an extent that Louisiana interests would be jeopardized. As it was, the California markets could absorb the sugar products of the islands, but even a moderate increase would tend to the sending of raw sugar round the cape to the eastern markets. To assuage this fear these maps had been prepared. The lowlands along the coast and between it and the foot of the mountain cones were the plantations fitted for sugar, and every available acre of sugar land was represented as occupied and in full cultivation. There was no new land to be used for sugar. A slight rise along the mountain slopes prohibited the growth of the cane, and only coffee promised a profit. In short, it was urged there could be no increase in the sugar crop of the islands. It was a physical impossibility. Impressed by this proof, I had the maps copied and showed them freely.

The event developed the unexpected. In 1894 the imports of sugar from Hawaii were 305,850,000 pounds; in 1896, when the production was supposed to be at its maximum, they were 438,770,000 pounds; a gain in two years of 43 per cent, or an average of about 21 per cent per annum. In 1897 they rose to 501,880,000 pounds, an increase of 14 per cent, and it is now said that plantings cover more ground than ever before. More than that, the production has outrun the ability of the western market to absorb it, and it is to New York that the surplus is sent, taking the long voyage round the cape.—Harper's Magazine for July.

TOWN HOSPITALS.

They Are as Necessary to the Public Welfare as Schools and Libraries.

"Scarce a village is too small for public buildings for education, for the administration of the law, for religious instruction and for amusements, but how many are the towns that can show a hospital?" asks Helen C. Candee in the July Woman's Home Companion, writing of "The Need of Town Hospitals" and telling how to start one. "Matters are very well for the sick in comfortable homes, where the invalid is given a room, is nursed by the most efficient member of the family and attended by the best physician. But how is it with the ignorant poor who live in crowded cottages, whose attendants know nothing of hygiene and who wait too long before seeking the services of a doctor, dreading the expense thereof? These are the people whom it is a delight to help and whom the hospital most benefits. There is, however, a growing inclination on the part of well-to-do people to seek hospital treatment for surgery and certain kinds of illness. This makes it advisable to fit up one or two private rooms for such patients as wish to occupy them. Patients of this kind may and generally do provide their own private nurse, but in addition pay generously and are a welcome source of income to a hospital. It is reckoned that 20 per cent of the expenditures are to be gained from patients, for the hospital can be free only to those who are absolutely unable to pay. The remainder must be raised, and this is where the feeling of public spirit blends with the feeling of universal brotherhood, and the hospital will come to be supported because the town is proud of it.

"There is one more point in favor of the hospital in small towns, its benefit to the physicians. Although their services are free to the institution, except in the case of patients in private rooms who are able to pay for treatment, they are helped by experience and by association with the famous doctors who from time to time are called from large cities for an operation or a consultation."

COURTSHIP IN GERMANY.

If the Gallant Calls Frequently, He is Asked to Declare His Intentions.

"When the girl has arrived at what is considered a marriageable age in Germany, her parents invite young men to the house," writes Charlotte Bird of "Girl Life in Germany" in the July Ladies' Home Journal. "Two or three are invited at the same time, so that the attention may not seem too pointed. But no young man is ever invited to the house until after he has called at least once and thus signified his wish to have social intercourse with the family. If he call several times in too close succession, it is taken for granted that he has 'intentions,' and he may be questioned concerning them. Generally an engagement is made public as soon as the arrangements can be made. This is done by means of the newspapers and formal announcements on cards. The man supplies a plain gold band ring for each. This is worn during the engagement on the ring finger of the left hand. From this time the contracting parties are bride and bridegroom. Among conservative people even the affianced couple are scarcely allowed to be alone, a chaperon being provided whenever the young people go out. A betrothal may last several years, and the bridegroom can become settled in life, but in most cases the marriage soon takes place. Just before the marriage the banns are published in the church, either on two successive Sundays or, if the time be short, twice on the same day. In the latter case a notice is posted in a public place notifying all concerned of the wish of the couple to marry."

The Growth of Our Foreign Mail.
In 1840 the foreign mail from England for the United States, carried on the Great Western, consisted of two sacks of mail. As late as 1873 a steamer from Europe with 20,000 letters on board was considered a record breaker. Today the Cunard steamers and other transatlantic ships carrying what is called a "full European mail" usually bring some 200,000 letters and an average of 500 sacks of newspapers and printed matter for New York city, not to mention the five hundred and odd sacks for Canada, Mexico and transpacific countries and a few United States exchange offices, which are now taken direct to the trains and not handled at the New York office.—From "The Foreign Mail Service at New York," by E. G. Chat, in Scribner's for July.

How Mrs. Pinkham HELPED MRS. GOODER.

BETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 18221

"I am very grateful to you for your kindness and the interest you have taken in me, and truly believe your medicines and advice are worth more to a woman than all the doctors in the world. For years I had female troubles and did nothing for them. Of course I became no better and finally broke down entirely. My troubles began with inflammation and hemorrhages from the kidneys, then inflammation, congestion and falling of the womb and inflammation of ovaries. "I underwent local treatment every day for some time; then after nearly two months the doctor gave me permission to go back to work. I went back, but in less than a week was compelled to give up and go to bed. On breaking down the second time, I decided to let doctors and their medicine alone and try your remedies. Before the first bottle was gone I felt the effects of it. Three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and a package of her Sanative Wash did me more good than all the doctors' treatments and medicine. "The first remark that greets me now is 'How much better you look!' and you may be sure I never hesitate to tell the cause of my health."—Mrs. E. J. GOODER, ACKLEY, IA.

\$5. BICYCLES \$30.



3000 HIGHEST GRADE BICYCLES, Nearly all different styles. Newest styles. Quick, greatest opportunity for agents; wonderful bargains for everybody. Hundreds of good used and new bikes, many as good as new, for \$5 to \$12.10 Models, new high grade, \$15.00 to \$20.00. Models, new, \$21.00 to \$25.00. We have too many, take advantage of this great opportunity at once.

While for our new plan by which thousands have earned a bicycle by working for us. Bikes, only \$1 required to start. Any wheel shipped upon approval subject to examination. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write at once for agents prices. BROWN-LEWIS CO., Dept. 17, Chicago, U. S. A. Above Company are perfectly reliable.—Editor.

Where Was Washington Wedded?

"Although one of the most interesting events in Washington's private life, his wedding has been comparatively neglected by the majority of his biographers," writes William Perrie in the Ladies' Home Journal. "It is generally agreed that the ceremony took place on the 6th of January or the 17th of January, new style, 1759. But as to whether it was performed in St. Peter's church, in New Kent county, or at the home of the bride, known as the 'White House,' there is a wide variance of opinion."

"The weight of local authority is against the belief that it occurred in the church, nor is there any record in the church indicating that the couple were married there, although its rector, Rev. Mr. Mossom, who had been in the pulpit for 40 years, solemnized the contract. On the other hand, those who insist that the ceremony occurred in the church point to accounts that Washington rode on horseback on the day of the wedding and that the pair were attended by a bridal cavalcade as evidence that there was a journey between the church and the home of the bride. This, however, is offset by the conjecture that the cavalcade was escorting the couple immediately after their marriage to Mrs. Custis' house in the town of Williamsburg, or to Mount Vernon, and that they were repairing thither to spend the honeymoon."

A Remarkable Train.

Manufacturing in the West is in a healthy condition. This is exemplified by a rather remarkable train sent out recently by the Sandwich Mfg. Co. of Sandwich, Ill. It was made up of thirty-nine thirty-foot box cars of 60,000 pounds capacity, all equipped with Westinghouse Air Brakes and Master Car Builder Automatic Couplers. The shipment, consisting of hay loaders, was made over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and was destined to Council Bluffs, Iowa.

The Housewife's Burden

Mrs. Ada M. Herr, of 438 N. Charlotte St., Lancaster, Pa., suffered terribly from female disorders. Her pains became unmanageable, she endured intense pain, the slightest labor worried her and household duties became a burden. Frequent fainting and dizzy spells would come upon her and she would fall prostrate in a swoon. After trying several physicians without success Mrs. Herr began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. She says: "The pills brought immediate relief and after taking six boxes I was cured. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People had done what all previous treatment had failed to do." From the Lancaster, Lancaster, Pa. Our new book, Plain Talks to Women, sent in plain envelope, unsealed, on request.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold by the dozen or hundred, but always in packages. At all druggists, or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., 50 cents per box, 6 boxes \$2.50.

RATIONS FOR WORK HORSES.

Keeping Animals in Good Condition Throughout the Season.

Unless this season is an exception to the rule, says Professor R. W. Clothier of Kansas, a majority of work horses will come out, so poor as, to be almost literally nothing but skin and bones and will require a winter of high feeding to make them able to begin another year's work. This method of treating horses is ruinous to the horse as well as expensive to the owner. Horses so treated are weak at a time when the heaviest work is required of them. Their bones protrude in such a way as to make it almost impossible to prevent the harness from galling them, and we almost invariably find them with shoulders covered with collar bolts, with sore backs and with large patches of skin rubbed off their hip and stifle joints. Such conditions are not due so much to excess of hard work as they are to lack of the proper kind and amount of food. All animals require different kinds of food in proportions which vary according to the conditions under which they are fed. For example, the young growing colts must have different food from that given to the adult horse. It is equally true that the horse working hard should have different food and that in different proportions from the food given to the horse that is not working. Eminent scientists have devoted much time and money to digestion, experiments and to analysis of foods needed by certain animals under certain conditions. Their results have been published in various tables of feeding standards. By the use of these tables any ration may be compiled to suit the conditions under which it is fed. The calculations necessary to determine the quantity of each kind of food to take are performed by a sort of "cut and try" method, and for this reason are rather laborious to one who has not had experience. Few farmers have cared to take the time necessary to learn to calculate rations quickly and consequently very few have ever given the subject of "balanced rations" any attention whatever. It is the purpose of this article to present a table of rations for horses hard at work in which the quantities of each kind of food necessary to be fed in one day are given. The rations are not all intended to be ideal, but are designed to furnish standards for feeding the various feeds that the Kansas farmer is likely to have on hand or to have easy access to at this time. I am aware that 11 to 14 pounds is a large amount of bran for one horse to eat in a day, but nevertheless it is the amount necessary to balance the ration where only such other feeds as corn and prairie hay or timothy hay are available. In such cases the ration should be as nearly balanced as possible. In the following table the amounts of each feed to be used in each ration are calculated from Wolf's feeding standards and are sufficient to feed a horse weighing 1,000 pounds one day. For heavier or lighter horses the quantities may be varied proportionally.

The amount of feed in pounds required per day per 1,000 pounds live weight for horses working hard is as follows:

- Ration 1—Alfalfa hay, 10; oats, 10; prairie hay, 10.
- Ration 2—Alfalfa hay, 15; corn, 12.
- Ration 3—Alfalfa hay, 15; corn, 6; prairie hay, 8.
- Ration 4—Alfalfa hay, 15; Kaffir corn, 5; prairie hay, 10.
- Ration 5—Bran, 11; corn, 6; prairie hay, 10.
- Ration 6—Bran, 18; corn, 6; timothy hay, 10.
- Ration 7—Bran, 11; Kaffir corn, 8; prairie hay, 10.
- Ration 8—Bran, 6; corn, 7; prairie hay, 11; linseed meal, 2.
- Ration 9—Bran, 7; corn, 6; timothy hay, 10; linseed meal, 2.
- Ration 10—Bran, 7; Kaffir corn, 8; prairie hay, 12; linseed meal, 2 1/2.
- Ration 11—Corn, 9; linseed meal, 4; prairie hay, 13.
- Ration 12—Kaffir corn, 10; linseed meal, 2 1/2; prairie hay, 14.
- Ration 13—Sorghum hay, 8; alfalfa hay, 14; Kaffir corn, 8.
- Ration 14—Corn, 8; bran, 7; linseed meal, 2; sorghum hay, 11.
- Ration 15—Kaffir corn, 8; bran, 7; linseed meal, 2; sorghum hay, 11.
- Ration 16—Oats, 14; linseed meal, 2; prairie hay, 12.
- Ration 17—Oats, 12; bran, 7; prairie hay, 10.
- Ration 18—Oats, 8; corn, 5; linseed meal, 8; prairie hay, 10.

Put in the Right Place.

A writer in The Southern Planter says: It is important that farmers give special attention to breeding cattle which produce well developed loins, backs and hips, for it is upon these parts of a fat steer when he stands in the market as beef. It is not simply the fattiness of a steer that puts the highest price upon him in the market, but it is the steer that is fat at the right places on his carcass that makes him top the market. I once sold a carcass of Shorthorn grades in the Philadelphia market which topped the market that day of 10,000, because, and the buyer took as much pains in examining those cattle as many people would do in buying a horse.

Best Production.

G. W. Kolner, Virginia commissioner of agriculture, says: "The low price of beef that prevailed for some years caused the ranchmen of the west to sell off their cows and cut down the increase of their great herds. This was carried too far, and the demand for beef and stockers will be good for five years to come, for it will require considerable time for the ranchmen to save their heifer calves, make cows of them and put their progeny into beef cattle before the beef market can be again glutted. The probabilities are beef will continue to bring better prices to the western stockmen than it has in late years."



There's a greater demand made on the strength of the mother when nursing than at any other time. She has just gone through the shock and strain of maternity, her vitality is at its lowest and the food she eats must nourish two lives. The natural result is that the mother looks around for a tonic, and generally finds her tonic in the form of a stimulant, which not only gives the mother no real strength but is an injury to the child.

It is the concurrent testimony of women who have used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, that it is the most perfect preparation for motherhood and all its functions which has ever been discovered. It prepares the way for baby's advent, giving the organs of birth vigor and elasticity. It establishes such a condition of health that nervousness, anxiety and morning sickness are unknown. With this condition comes a healthy flow of nourishment for the child, which enables the mother to gratify the fondest instinct of maternity.

"Two years ago I used two bottles of Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and in April a baby was born. Before the doctor came, I wrote Mrs. Katie Adair, of 724 Post Street, Atlantic City. 'I was not very sick. Baby is now 14 months old and weighs 35 pounds. Now I expect another about August, and I am again taking the Favorite Prescription and feel very well. Several neighbors are using Dr. Pierce's medicine through my telling them about it. One lady says, 'before commencing Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription I had to vomit every day, but after I got the medicine from the best apothecary that I took, I stopped vomiting. It has done the same thing for me. It is a God-send for women.'"

No stimulant in any form, is contained in "Favorite Prescription," neither opium nor other narcotics. This cannot truthfully be said of any other medicine especially designed for women and sold through druggists.

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter, free of all charge. Every letter is treated as strictly private and absolutely confidential, and all replies are enclosed in plain envelopes, bearing no printed matter whatever. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

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Largest variety of the very best grades of sewing machines to select from. We sell a first-class machine guaranteed to be absolutely the best, light, running, guaranteed by a responsible concern for 20 years, at \$5.00. We also sell a machine guaranteed to be absolutely the best, light, running, guaranteed by a responsible concern for 20 years, at \$20.00. We also sell a machine guaranteed to be absolutely the best, light, running, guaranteed by a responsible concern for 20 years, at \$25.00. We also sell a machine guaranteed to be absolutely the best, light, running, guaranteed by a responsible concern for 20 years, at \$30.00. We also sell a machine guaranteed to be absolutely the best, light, running, guaranteed by a responsible concern for 20 years, at \$35.00. We also sell a machine guaranteed to be absolutely the best, light, running, guaranteed by a responsible concern for 20 years, at \$40.00. 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We also sell a machine guaranteed to be absolutely the best, light, running, guaranteed by a responsible concern for 20 years, at \$185.00. We also sell a machine guaranteed to be absolutely the best, light, running, guaranteed by a responsible concern for 20 years, at \$190.00. We also sell a machine guaranteed to be absolutely the best, light, running, guaranteed by a responsible concern for 20 years, at \$195.00. We also sell a machine guaranteed to be absolutely the best, light, running, guaranteed by a responsible concern for 20 years, at \$200.00. We also sell a machine guaranteed to be absolutely the best, light, running, guaranteed by a responsible concern for 20 years, at \$205.00. We also sell a machine guaranteed to be absolutely the best, light, running, guaranteed by a responsible concern for 20 years, at \$210.00. We also sell a machine guaranteed to be absolutely the best, light, running, guaranteed by a responsible concern for 20 years, at \$215.00. We also sell a machine guaranteed to be absolutely the best, light, running, guaranteed by a responsible concern for 20 years, at \$220.00. We also sell a machine guaranteed to be absolutely the best, light, running, guaranteed by a responsible concern for 20 years, at \$225.00. We also sell a machine guaranteed to be absolutely the best, light, running, guaranteed by a responsible concern for 20 years, at \$230.00. We also sell a machine guaranteed to be absolutely the best, light, running, guaranteed by a responsible concern for 20 years, at \$235.00. We also sell a machine guaranteed to be absolutely the best, light, running, guaranteed by a responsible concern for 20 years, at \$240.00. We also sell a machine guaranteed to be absolutely the best, light, running, guaranteed by a responsible concern for 20 years, at \$245.00. We also sell a machine guaranteed to be absolutely the best, light, running, guaranteed by a responsible concern for 20 years, at \$250.00. We also sell a machine guaranteed to be absolutely the best, light, running, guaranteed by a responsible concern for 20 years, at \$255.00. We also sell a machine guaranteed to be absolutely the best, light, running, guaranteed by a responsible concern for 20 years, at \$260.00. We also sell a machine guaranteed to be absolutely the best, light, running, guaranteed by a responsible concern for 20 years, at \$265.00. We also sell a machine guaranteed to be absolutely the best, light, running, guaranteed by a responsible concern for 20 years, at \$270.00. We also sell a machine guaranteed to be absolutely the best, light, running, guaranteed by a responsible concern for 20 years, at \$275.00. We also sell a machine guaranteed to be absolutely the best, light, running, guaranteed by a responsible concern for 20 years, at \$280.00. We also sell a machine guaranteed to be absolutely the best, light, running, guaranteed by a responsible concern for 20 years, at \$285.00. We also sell a machine guaranteed to be absolutely the best, light, running, guaranteed by a responsible concern for 20 years, at \$290.00. We also sell a machine guaranteed to be absolutely the best, light, running, guaranteed by a responsible concern for 20 years, at \$295.00. We also sell a machine guaranteed to be absolutely the best, light, running, guaranteed by a responsible concern for 20 years, at \$300.00. We also sell a machine guaranteed to be absolutely the best, light, running, guaranteed by a responsible concern for 20 years, at \$305.00. We also sell a machine guaranteed to be absolutely the best, light, running, guaranteed by a responsible concern for 20 years, at \$310.00. We also sell a machine guaranteed to be absolutely the best, light, running, guaranteed by a responsible concern for 20 years, at \$315.00. We also sell a machine guaranteed to be absolutely the best, light, running, guaranteed by a responsible concern for 20 years, at \$320.00. We also sell a machine guaranteed to be absolutely the best, light, running, guaranteed by a responsible concern for 20 years, at \$325.00. We also sell a machine guaranteed to be absolutely the best, light, running, guaranteed by a responsible concern for 20 years, at \$330.00. We also sell a machine guaranteed to be absolutely the best, light, running, guaranteed by a responsible concern for 20 years, at \$335.00. We also sell a machine guaranteed to be absolutely the best, light, running, guaranteed by a responsible concern for 20 years, at \$340.00. We also sell a machine guaranteed to be absolutely the best, light, running, guaranteed by a responsible concern for 20 years, at \$345.00. We also sell a machine guaranteed to be absolutely the best, light, running, guaranteed by a responsible concern for 20 years, at \$350.00. We also sell a machine guaranteed to be absolutely the best, light, running, guaranteed by a responsible concern for 20 years, at \$355.00. We also sell a machine guaranteed to be absolutely the best, light, running, guaranteed by a responsible concern for 20 years, at \$360.00. We also sell a machine guaranteed to be absolutely the best, light, running, guaranteed by a responsible concern for 20 years, at \$365.00. We also sell a machine guaranteed to be absolutely the best, light, running, guaranteed by a responsible concern for 20 years, at \$370.00. We also sell a machine guaranteed to be absolutely the best, light, running, guaranteed by a responsible concern for 20 years, at \$375.00. We also sell a machine guaranteed to be absolutely the best, light, running, guaranteed by a responsible concern for 20 years, at \$380.00. We also sell a machine guaranteed to be absolutely the best, light, running, guaranteed by a responsible concern for 20 years, at \$385.00. We also sell a machine guaranteed to be absolutely the best, light, running, guaranteed by a responsible concern for 20 years, at \$390.00. We also sell a machine guaranteed to be absolutely the best, light, running, guaranteed by a responsible concern for 20 years, at \$395.00. We also sell a machine guaranteed to be absolutely the best, light, running, guaranteed by a responsible concern for 20 years, at \$400.00. We also sell a machine guaranteed to be absolutely the best, light, running, guaranteed by a responsible concern for 20 years, at \$405.00. We also sell a machine guaranteed to be absolutely the best, light, running, guaranteed by a responsible concern for 20 years, at \$410.00. We also sell a machine guaranteed to be absolutely the best, light, running, guaranteed by a responsible concern for 20 years, at \$415.00. We also sell a machine guaranteed to be absolutely the best, light, running, guaranteed by a responsible concern for 20 years, at \$420.00. We also sell a machine guaranteed to be absolutely the best, light, running, guaranteed by a responsible concern for 20 years, at \$425.00. We also sell a machine guaranteed to be