

The Artesia Advocate.

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Water Works Contract Let

Municipal Plant Will Be Installed at Cost of \$42,098. Bonds Sold at Premium.

Artesia will have a modern waterworks system, with standpipe, power house and complete system of mains constructed at a total cost of \$42,098. Work will begin in thirty days. This is the immediate result of a couple of days of strenuous session of the city council and is the culmination of months of agitation on the part of the people. The action of the council is popular and the result will be beneficial in the highest degree.

The price named does not include cost of well which is to be furnished by the city.

The \$50,000 bond issue for the waterworks system was voted March 28, and bonds issued May 8. Negotiations for their sale began at once. Some weeks ago Dr. A. L. Norfleet, cashier of the Bank of Artesia, went to Chicago in the interests of the city and made a contract with S. A. Kean, the well known Chicago broker, for the disposition of the bonds at 101: with the understanding however that the city should provide for the construction of a system that would be worth what was paid for it. The acceptance of the bonds was contingent upon the acceptance by the council of a contract with a reliable firm for the construction of a system based upon some plan that would be satisfactory to the representative of Mr. Kean.

Mr. Kean was represented here by W. P. Bullock, of Kansas City, Mo., who rendered material assistance to the council in outlining plans for the construction of the system, and who gave the contract as finally adopted his hearty and unqualified approval.

At the meeting Tuesday night the situation was discussed in all its phases. On this occasion the matter of standpipe and power house were thoroughly discussed. All of the contractors agreed that the construction of a power house was extremely expedient and practically necessary. They

said that while they would figure on the proposition without such power house: they would not in that case guarantee anything after the acceptance of the work. They expressed the opinion that such a plant would not result in any material reduction in fire insurance rates, and that while it might prove all right, yet they considered such a result doubtful. These views were shared by Mr. Bullock, and as they were backed by cogent arguments, were eventually adopted by the council.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Bullock said that he had been here before and that he was satisfied in regard to the future of Artesia. He felt sure that the town would have 5000 inhabitants in a very few years and their calculations were based upon this fact. His present visit was not to assure himself further as to the development of the city, for he was already convinced on that score, but he simply wanted to satisfy himself and those whom he represented that the contract would be satisfactory.

At 1 o'clock a. m. Wednesday the council adjourned until 7 o'clock p. m. The day was spent in canvassing the situation and at night bids were taken on the contract as amended. Four bids were submitted by the following gentlemen: H. C. Ulen, Jr., for the American Light & Water Co., of Kansas City, Mo.; F. A. Cook, for the firm of Cook & Son, of Junction City, Kansas, and Muskogee, I. T.; R. A. Messick, for the McQuatters Pump & Machine Co., of Hillsboro, Texas; and C. Jeager, of Richhill, Mo., in his own behalf.

The bid of the American Light & Water Co., for \$42,098 was the lowest and was accepted. The following is the contract, omitting preamble certificate, etc.

SEE CONTRACT ON LAST PAGE

Power Plant On Penasco

Endorsed by Business Men's Meeting. Will Cost \$250,000.

Unanimously and enthusiastically by individual expression and by resolution, an informal meeting of Artesia business men last night endorsed, in general terms, the proposed construction of a power plant on the Penasco river, at a point about fifty miles west of Artesia.

The project is represented locally by Dr. R. M. Ross, cashier of the First National Bank of Artesia, who originated the plan, and William Benson; and has behind it a number of Missouri capitalists who are now substantially satisfied of its practicability. The object of the enterprise is to furnish needed power for the conduct of factories, mills, pumping stations, lighting systems and all the multitude of industries in which such power in various forms is utilized.

Some two years ago, Dr. Ross, observing the expense of generating power in the Pecos Valley, and realizing the drawback such lack of power was to the country, began to figure on using the power that could be generated from the Penasco river. Satisfied in his own mind of its feasibility, he went to St. Louis eighteen months ago. As a result of his visit, St. Louis and Kansas City capitalists have become interested, as has also A. L. Ross, who is a brother of the Doctor and is a banker in Versailles, Mo.

Among those interested is J. B. Quigley, an electrical engineer and capitalist of St. Louis.

Mr. Quigley is the head of a company organized to divert water from the Missouri river to the Merrimac, near St. Louis. He is also putting in a power dam in Morgan county, Mo. When he visited here last July, he declared that a cursory examination of the ground caused him to believe that the plan is feasible.

Since then an extensive survey has been made by William Benson, and a final supplementary survey is now being made by A. M. Meyers, a practical engineer of Kansas City. If Mr. Meyers' report proves favorable, as it is believed it will, a

company will at once be incorporated.

The meeting at the Artesia Club rooms last night was held for the purpose of trying to ascertain how much power can be used in Artesia if the plant is put in and the price of power is satisfactory. The enterprise will cost not less than a quarter of a million dollars and unless there is a prospect of being able to dispose of the power generated, in sufficient quantities to pay a reasonable interest on investment, the plant will not be built.

A. L. Ross addressed the meeting. What those behind the project want is an estimate of how much power can be used.

It will be a favor if anyone who has any business requiring the use of power will give Dr. Ross an estimate of how much he could use if it were furnished at a price materially less than present cost of similar quantities. These estimates do not in any way obligate those making them to take any power; they are simply to furnish a line on the situation. Within a few days Dr. Ross will be in a position to give figures on cost of pumping, what a given amount of power will do, and other accurate information.

We urge all to furnish the information asked for, as we feel that this is one of the best things ever proposed in behalf of Artesia. In addition to making factories possible, it would furnish power to irrigate by pumping from surface wells beyond the irrigation belt.

As electric lighting could be handled by the company, this project should be taken into consideration in granting a franchise. As it reduces power cost, even to any other company that might acquire a franchise and buy power from this company, it should enter into the calculations made in regard to a reasonable maximum price for lighting the city.

It is thought power can be profitably transmitted to Roswell and Carlsbad and other towns within one hundred miles of the plant.

Held Postmortem Examination.

Monday, Holly Ray, deputy sheriff of Eddy county, came to Artesia with several other parties and secured the services of Dr. J. Dale Graham in a post mortem on the body of the Mexican who was either killed or committed suicide near Dayton last week, as reported in last week's ADVOCATE. Both Sheriff Stewart and Mr. Ray were away when the affair occurred, and as a result the

remains had been interred without a satisfactory examination. It was rumored that the man had been shot in the back and that he had, therefore, necessarily been murdered. The examination showed that the shot entered in front and might have been fired from a pistol in the hands of the man whose it death caused.

As we go to press we learn that J. T. Patrick does not go to exhibit car.

was a pleasant young party at the home of Mr. L. W. Martin Friday of last week. Refreshments were served and an evening spent by every-

Heath, after a visit to other, C. L. Heath, returned to his home in Cleburne, Wednesday.

Blake has moved his room back of the recently vacated by Ireland Land Agency. the Mexican circus.

Don't forget the trained animal show and Mexican circus by the Dawson 2nd hand store Friday and Saturday night, November 23 and 24. Admission 15 and 25 cents.

E. A. Laqua, of Pittsburgh, Kansas, is looking after his interests here.

Trained animals and fancy trapeze work at the Mexican circus. Friday and Saturday nights.

W. C. McBride now occupies the residence vacated by Rev. Challenger.

Prominent Kentuckians to locate

L. Yontz a well known attorney and banker of Hopkinsville Ky, and a gentleman named White from the same place, have determined to locate here after having thoroughly examined our advantages and openings.

They are both charmed with the country as their action in locating indicates.

They are both men of means and standing in the Blue Grass state, and their coming will be decidedly beneficial to the community.

Coal, FOR BEST CANON CITY COAL PHONE NO. 19 JOHN SCHROCK LUMBER CO.

Californian's Terrible Battles with Mountain Lion and Condor

Exciting Experience of a Hunter on the Southern Peninsula—
Wounds and Torn Clothing as Reminders
of His Adventure.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Attacked by a huge mountain lion in the Cyclopean darkness of a mountain gorge; forced into a battle with a giant condor, measuring 11 feet 7 inches from wing tip to wing tip; forced to hunt deer or starve in a country where deer are very scarce—these are a few of the things that befell T. W. Copner, of this city, recently while spending a few days on the famous Malibu ranch in Ventura county.

Copner's tale may sound a bit full of the strenuous life, but he displays a torn coat and a lacerated shoulder as marks of the fight with the lion, the wings of the huge vulture which he was forced to kill to save his own life and a saddle of smoked venison which shows the gigantic proportions of the deer that once bore it.

The Malibu ranch lies on the wild west part of the southern California coast, about 35 miles above Santa Monica. So wild and so little traveled by man is this country that Copner's party saw not a soul save the grizzled old mountaineer with whom they boarded during the entire length of their stay.

"The day's trip had been a long, hard one," said Copner, "and we were not exactly looking for game or excitement when we wound down the narrow trail toward the Dexter cabin. It was about eight o'clock and dark as pitch.

"Near the gate is a giant oak tree, with low, rambling branches. As I passed under it I heard a strange rattling noise in the limbs and leaves overhead. With a glance upward I saw the dark head of a mountain lion move out along a large limb and could dimly see the huge body of the cat creeping after. It seemed that I could see the flash of his white teeth in the darkness and I could feel the low, savage snarl he let go when he saw me.

"Instantly I jumped; a heavy paw grazed my shoulder, dragging my coat to the ground, cutting the flesh through the heavy clothing I wore, and a long, lithe object landed on the ground beside me, almost exactly, indeed, on the spot where I had been standing.

"I could not have been more than eight feet away, and I lost no time in bringing the 30-30 into play. I emptied six shots in the direction of the dark object. At the third of these I heard a wild snarl, saw the black body launch itself through the air, directly toward me, and had just presence of mind enough to fall flat on the ground. I could feel the wind caused by the great beast in passing, and I have no doubt I was as pale as a ghost the moment he went over me.

"I seemed to feel, rather than hear, the great beast light on the ground beyond me, and with a bound gained the shelter of the side hill's brushy tangle, from whence, I suppose, he came."

Late that night, when the moon had come out and the fog had fallen a bit, the hunters went out again, but could find no trace of the big cat. Next day there was a trail of blood leading away from the scene of the encounter, but this soon led into rough and rocky ground, and could not be followed with any degree of certainty, so the chase was given up.

Battle with the Scavenger.
On the third day of their stay at the old ranch meat ran short, and the party, dividing into two bands, struck out to get a deer. Copner killed a deer about a mile from camp, and, as the day was yet young, determined to push on in search of another buck. To frighten away chance coyotes or other small animals from the carcass he covered it with his coat, laying a red bandana handkerchief on the top of the pile.

He made a circuit of some two or three miles through the near-by canyons, and, coming down on his deer from above, was surprised to see, seated on the carcass, a bird of the size of a full-grown Newfoundland dog. He recognized the creature as one of the rare California condors, or vultures, which now and then appear in the coastwise hills, and shouted to scare it from its feast, which he could see was rapidly being torn to pieces.

To his shouts the great bird paid no attention. He walked nearer, and, remembering stories he had heard of the ferocity of the giant vulture when angered, Copner fired a shot from his revolver over the bird's head. There is a fine of some \$200 imposed for the killing of a condor, and he had no desire to incur the penalty, but he could not bear to see his supper vanishing into the maw of the bird of prey.

Still the condor failed to move, but continued to tear at the deer, from which it had by this time stripped the coat thrown over it for protection. Copner came nearer, and finally pick-

ing up a stone, threw it at the bird, striking it on one wing.

Evidently this roused the vulture's wrath, for, spreading its great wings, it rose with a loud hiss high into the air. Copner stepped forward to see what damage had been done to his quarry, when, without a sound save the rush of air through its great pinions, the condor fell from the height to which it had ascended and struck the man squarely between the shoulders, the while tearing at his head with beak and talons.

Knocked down by the force of the blow, the hunter fell forward over the body of the deer and down into a little gully. Doubtless this alone saved his life, for had the great bird succeeded in landing one blow on his skull with its heavy beak it must surely have split his head wide open.

Rolled into the gulch Copner had presence of mind enough to lie still



for a few moments. Then, raising himself to a sitting posture, he saw the vulture, its hideous head turned sideways the better to watch his hiding place, seated on a huge boulder just back of the body of the deer. Dropping down again Copner reached for his revolver (his rifle was lying beside the dead deer) and, raising himself very cautiously from the gulch, took a chance shot at the bird. Once again it rose into the heavens and once again fell like a thunderbolt, this time aiming at his head, which he had carelessly exposed when the bird flew up. He drew back just in time to escape the blow and then realized that it was now a fight for life between himself and the vulture, thoroughly maddened by the loss of its meal.

Again and again he fired his revolver, apparently without effect. At length he had but one cartridge left in the gun and, determined to end the battle at once, he sprang from his place of concealment just as the bird alighted again on the boulder. Point blank he fired at the huge black form and this time the shot took effect in one wing, so crippling the vulture that it could not fly.

Copner rushed over to his rifle, intending to end the life of his foe, when, waddling and fluttering from its perch, the vulture struck him again and again. It seemed as if everywhere he turned there was the great bird. His trousers were soon in ribbons and the sharp beak of the bird made cruel cuts in his legs and the lower part of his back. As it stood up the condor's head reached far above his waist line, and the battle in the face of so powerful and so heavy a bird was no light one.

At length, however, he succeeded in picking up his rifle, and, clubbing it, struck the bird a powerful blow alongside the head. Even the vulture could not stand such a blow as this and fell over dead or dying in the same little gully from which Copner had just crawled.

MENTAL TELEGRAPH

BY ITS USE LOST PARTS OF MACHINERY WERE FOUND.

Civil Engineer Has Remarkable Experience While Building Road in India—Developed to a Wonderful Degree.

"Many persons deride the idea of mental telegraphy, but if they would spend a year or two in India, as I did, and work shoulder to shoulder with the educated East Indians they would cease their scoffing," said G. R. Scrugham, organization manager for the international policyholders' committee, and one of the most prominent electric railway men in Ohio. "It is wonderful to what a degree of perfection those people over there have developed the faculty of wireless communication without the aid of any instrument other than their sensitive brains. They were using the wireless system over there centuries before Marconi and De Forest were born.

"Let me give you an instance in point, and it is only one of many which changed me from a skeptic to a convert. Several years ago, when I was in active work as a civil engineer with railroad construction as my specialty, I went to India to assist in building a line into the interior. We came to a heading where the use of rock drills, of the tripod style you see in use here in New York in making excavations was absolutely necessary. This had been foreseen in the surveys made in advance of the construction work, and we had ordered a battery of those steam drills. Finally we worked right up to the place where we needed them, and we could not do much more effective work until we got them.

"I was in the office one day, fuming and fretting about those drills and wondering whether the steamship upon which they should have arrived had reached Calcutta and whether the drills were in her cargo. I asked one of my assistants if he had heard anything from Calcutta, which was many miles away. He replied in the negative. He had not even received advices that the steamship had arrived. I was turning away in discontent when one of the East Indians who had been assigned to the government to assist us, stepped forward. He was educated highly and spoke English fluently.

"Excuse me," he said, "were you asking if the steamship had arrived?"

"Yes—we are expecting several steam drills on her and cannot do much more work until we get them," I replied.

"She arrived this morning and the drills have been unloaded from her," said the East Indian. "They are on the pier now, but something seems to be missing from them. Are they funny looking things that stand on three legs?"

"I told him they were and showed to him a picture of one of the drills. He looked at it carefully and then replied:

"Yes; they're what are in those long packages on the pier, but that part is missing from each of them."

"He indicated an essential part in the body of the drill as that which was missing from each. At first I was inclined to regard what he said as a joke, but his seriousness impressed me. I instructed the operator to wire to Calcutta and ascertain what the condition was. In a little while he received a reply which corroborated everything the East Indian had told me, and, worst of all, that when the cases were opened it was discovered the parts were missing. That meant long delay, because the drills were worthless without the missing parts. In my dilemma I called the East Indian to me and said:

"Can you tell me whether those missing parts were shipped with the drills?"

"Without hesitation he replied: 'Yes; but they have not been taken from the ship.'"

The Highest Honor.

The "golden rose" which the pope presented Princess Ena on the occasion of her marriage, is the highest honor that can be conferred on a Catholic princess. It is a mimic plant of pure gold in a golden pot whereon are emblazoned the papal arms. It has leaves, buds and flowers, the leaves being set with small jewels in imitation of dewdrops. In the central flower is a tiny receptacle in which is contained a small palm leaf blessed by the pope.

Safe From Serious Consequences.

"It's just scandalous the way the bearded lady is loadin' himself with booze these days," remarked the wild man from Borneo. "I should think he'd be afraid o' delirium tremens."

"Oh, no, he considers himself safe," replied the living skeleton; "he's married to the snake charmer, you know." —Philadelphia Press.

Of the 45,000,000 bullets fired by the Russians during the Crimean war 44,952,000 failed to fulfill their errand of death.

SOME QUAIN CHARACTER

HARDY OLD FISHERMEN OF THE MASSACHUSETTS COAST.

Gloucester the Headquarters for Those Who Have Retired from the Calling—Exciting Experience of Capt. Johnson.

Gloucester, Mass.—The real Captains Courageous, made famous by Kipling and many lesser lights of fiction, are no less picturesque in actual life than between the covers of a book. Gloucester, the headquarters of the banks fishermen, possesses more quaint characters perhaps than any spot in the country. Just at this season, while the active captains are mostly away on the banks, the retired ones offer a never-failing source of interest to the summer boarders who flock to Gloucester from all parts of the east. But the retired ones are comparatively few, for these hardy seamen follow their calling long past what would be the limit of usefulness with most men.

Perhaps the best known Gloucester fisherman is Capt. Alfred Johnson, of the schooner Lelia E. Norwood. He was the first man from this port to cross the Atlantic in a dory. He had several narrow escapes—once from drowning when he capsized out of sight of land, and again when a fierce shark attacked him; but he drove the big sea fighter off with a big knife attached to the end of a pole. The dory was 18 feet keel, 5½ feet wide, 2½ feet deep. All deck, except standing room and hatchway. It was sloop rigged, two jibs, mainsail and square sail.

Capt. Johnson seems bound to have exciting times every time he goes out. On a trip a short time ago his smack, the Lelia E. Norwood, was run into by an ocean liner in a fog, and nothing but the steamer's watchfulness and the quick work of her officers prevented the sinking of the smack.

He seems to be a regular Jonah, for news has come in this last week that he nearly lost his boat and his life on this present trip. There has been much fog out on the Georges, where Capt. Johnson is halibut fishing, and it is a dangerous place for these fishermen, for they are near the line of the ocean steamers. A few days ago the crew of the Norwood were in the fog, when they heard the noise of a large steamer, and as she came nearer, unseen, it was feared she would strike the schooner. They blew the fog horn, but the steamer did not hear it. Quickly Capt. Johnson ordered his men to jump into some of the dories and lie alongside, ready to pull out of danger when necessary.

Out of the fog burst the outline of a big tramp steamer, plowing ahead at full speed, brushing so close as to make the Norwood dance with the swell from the steamer. Then the

FIRST LADY OF FRANCE.

Paris.—Probably the greatest distinction of Mme Fallieres, wife of the president of France, is that, falling in love with her in their early years led the future statesman to brace up



MME. FALLIERES.
(Wife of the President of France.)

and study law, and so make a man of himself.

Disliking application to books, M. Fallieres had been sent from his country home to Paris to study law, but was sadly lacking in scholarship and went home disgraced. His father, who was a clerk of a petty court, and his grandfather, who was a village blacksmith, were more than ever discouraged about him, but to their surprise he buckled down to study his law books with great zeal. It was because he had found the future Mme Fallieres while in Paris and was eager to be situated so as to set up housekeeping.

Not long after he passed his law examinations with flying colors.

Mme Fallieres' character and career are of the sort that, while useful and admirable, do not make any great showing in the publications of the day. She is a woman of strong domestic tastes and has never made the least effort to shine in society, any more than has her everyday husband of peasant origin and peasant's tastes. Needless to say, President and Mme

great steamer vanished into the fog. Back went Capt. Johnson, his men to their fishing again. He confessed that two such experiences so near together made him feel queer. Although he has made money in fisheries, he has not lost his love for the sea, and when April comes sails out and fishes until September. He owns a vessel, and thus is as well as fisherman. When asked if he would cross the Atlantic again in a dory, he answered emphatically: "No; there is neither honor, nor money in it now."

The oldest skipper is Capt. S. Rowe, who has followed the sea many years.

Among the oldest fishermen of Gloucester is Alfred Bates, of East Gloucester. He is more than 80 years



CAPTAIN SPENCE.
(Dean of the Gloucester, Massachusetts fishermen.)

and although he used to go to Labrador and the Georges he has been on the deep sea for many years. He stays around Gloucester most of the day and returning home at night.

Capt. Spence is another deep sea fisherman, but has been on the sea for years. He is known to the summer people for hours and spins yarns to amuse groups of visitors. One isquiam David Stanwood holds admiration of the youngsters, fishermen arriving in Gloucester for the last week have made wharves lively with automobiles and gay young people from the fishing resorts, even from Manchester, are Capt. Leroy S. arriving with a fare of 250,000 of salt cod, and Capt. William B. win, with 240,000 pounds of the. Each vessel that goes out leaves anxious hearts behind, for the deep sea is a dangerous profession and many ships never re-

Failieres represent the pride of their country rather than the gay city which so often is a pretty nearly the whole of France. Life in the capital is especially attractive to her.

She has reared a son and a daughter. The former is a lawyer, the latter a pianist. She is 40 years old, has declined several offers of marriage, saying that she prefers to remain at home to care for her father and mother. Beside their three nephews of President Fallieres, early left orphans, she has a family.

Italian Train Brigands.—One of the most remarkable features of the widely organized of train robberies in Italy is the impunity with which they have long been committed. They have, however, have at last succeeded in striking a blow which, if followed up, may for a time curb the brigands.

On no line of railway has the laging of passengers' baggage more persistent than on the Naples line in the touring season. last, however, the head organizer of the band has been arrested.

He is a Sicilian known as confederates as "La China," a Sicilian, keen and daring. The band has even had the address of the address to rob the Reggia, di Calabria himself for railway traveling.

"La China" is a man of many aliases, and has had many recorded against him.

The Main Chance.

Two men were under examination for service examinations in the city for jobs in the fire department. Among the questions to be asked was one of a rather complicated character regarding municipal government. One candidate answered that to do with squinting. The other man wrote in answer to the same question, "I don't know what the job." Both men

THE ARTESIA ADVOCATE

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The Advocate is published in the Pecos Valley of New Mexico, in the center of the flowing well district. The wells flow from 500 to 5,000 gallons of pure water per minute. There are hundreds of them and the smallest is sufficient to irrigate 320 acres of fruit trees. Production in this country has only begun. We have inducements to immigrants from any other country offers. Land cheap yet. Come and investigate.

Proposed Lighting Plant.

The presence in our city of Mr. Dixon, representative of Cherokee, Okla., Electrical Mfg. Co., with the evident intention of doing business, should cause every citizen to consider the character of the franchise that should be granted.

We say the character of the franchise that should be granted; with reasonable restrictions and regulations; and with a proviso granting an option to the city for purchase of lighting plant after say ten years; assume that a franchise should be granted to somebody.

THE ADVOCATE adheres to the opinion taken in the issue of October 13th. We still believe in the ultimate municipal ownership of all public utilities. Moreover, we reiterate what we said then, that the time has not yet arrived when the city should profitably erect and conduct its own lighting plant. On the other hand, a lighting system can be conducted by the enterprise in connection with an ice and cold storage plant.

It would be better to grant a franchise, with proper restrictions, with special provision in regard to street lamps; and the option referred to. This is a matter in which every citizen should take lively interest and in regard to which there ought to be an intelligent opinion.

Relative to the option provided Mr. Dixon informs THE ADVOCATE that it would be satisfactory to his company, if reasonable; as the time will come before long when it will pay them to devote their energies to the storage and ice plant.

At this time the city would, doubt, be prepared to assume control. To be sure, we are at the remotest idea of what Mr. Dixon considers a reasonable proposition, and do not want to be understood as questioning his company, should it be for a franchise, unless its interests are properly protected.

In Time of Piece

The first months of the Russia-Japan war had a striking example of the value of preparation and the early preparation of those who, so to speak, tingled their roofs in dry weather. The virtue of preparation has made and given to us our greatest men. Individual as well as the nation should be prepared for any emergency. Are you prepared to successfully combat the first attack? A cold can be cured much more quickly when treated as soon as it has been contracted and before it has become settled in the chest. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is famous for its cures of colds and should be kept at hand ready for use. For sale by Fetherree & Co.

Should Post Up.

In regard to the light question we have been necessarily indeterminate in our language and, except on the option proposition, rather vague in our recommendations. This is due to lack of precise knowledge on our part as to what would constitute a reasonable franchise.

We know that an unlimited franchise without proviso looking to the possibility of ultimate municipal ownership ought not to be granted, but in the matter of detail the amount of information we do not possess is simply voluminous. A more regrettable feature of the case is the fact that all the other citizens of the town with whom we have discussed the question, seem to be in a condition of lamentable ignorance similar to our own.

Perhaps an X-ray might reveal the presence, "in our midst," of some individual who knows exactly what ought to be done, but whom modesty deters from pushing to the front, and who is demurely waiting to be discovered and dragged reluctantly forth into the garish light of unsought publicity. However, if such an individual exists, he is not conspicuously visible to the naked eye.

The trouble is everybody has been indulging in the luxury of generalities. We all want electric lights. We are all anxious to encourage a project looking toward the consummation of our wishes in this direction. We are all opposed to putting any impediment in the way of any responsible electrical company. On the contrary, we all agree that the enterprise should be promoted, and all think fair concessions should be made.

All this is nice; but what does it mean when applied to present conditions? THE ADVOCATE doesn't know and doesn't who does know.

THE ADVOCATE takes this occasion to offer a word of advice to the city council. In all human probability by the time the next regular meeting is held some tangible proposal will be made by somebody relative to lighting Artesia. You could not do a better thing for your town and for your own reputations, than to hold a special meeting as early as possible and make arrangements to secure data and information bearing upon the subject of lighting towns similarly situated. It would be well to have the city attorney look up contracts made by such other towns and then hold a special meeting to discuss the wisdom of their several provisions.

Get the details, get the subject well in hand, so that you understand what is proposed and have an idea of what you want. Unpreparedness is never pleasant in real life, as fairly godmothers seldom happen around when needed.

Generalities are beautiful when discussing matters to be determined by posterity, but in deciding live questions you must know the details or you will eventually fail.

Had a Close Call.

"A dangerous surgical operation, involving the removal of a malignant ulcer, as large as my hand, from my daughter's hip, was prevented by the application of Bucklen's Arnica Salve," says A. C. Stickle, of Miletus, W. Va. "Persistent use of the Salve competely cured it. Cures Cuts, Burns and Injuries. 25c. at Pecos Valley Drug Co.

Bryan

Colorado had the honor of entertaining the great Commoner for a few hours this week. To be an American citizen is to be greater than a king, and to be the foremost citizen of America is a distinction achieved by few. Men may disagree with Bryan's political opinions, but all Americans are proud of him. They delight to honor him, not so much because of his great intellect, not for his wonderful power of persuasive eloquence but they love him for his honesty of purpose and his lion-hearted courage. He takes no thought of the political consequences of his acts. With him it is always politic to do what he thinks is right. When the fever of imperialism was raging hot throughout the land Bryan with unflinching faith in the good sense of the American people did not hesitate to warn them of impending dangers.

When one looks upon his honest countenance and noble brow and a chin denoting power and determination, we are not surprised at Bryan's hold on the affections of his fellow countrymen. No weakling, yet the kindest of men, as are all men of strong character, it is more than likely that Bryan will never become President. The Presidency would not add to his fame. His place in history is assured. He is the only public man in recent years that has triumphed in defeat.

In this day we know of none that can be compared with him. Roosevelt would not have become illustrious were it not for the opportunity that came to him when he was placed in the chair of the Chief Executive. He has proved faithful to his trust, and the names of Bryan and Roosevelt will illumine the pages of our history in the future years as contemporaneous statesmen that were true to the American ideal that left after them memories to inspire coming generations --- Denver Catholic Register.

Contest Notice.

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, Roswell, New Mexico, Oct. 24, 1906.

A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by Thomas R. Hayden, contestant, against homestead entry No. 3396, made Dec. 13, 1902, for the N W 1/4 Section 24, Township 17 S., Range 21 E., by Herschel O. Brooks, Contestee, in which it is alleged that said Herschel O. Brooks never established his residence on said land as required by law and has abandoned it for more than six months last past, and that said alleged absence from the said land was not due to his employment in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States in time of war. Said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond and offer evidence touching said allegation at 10 o'clock a. m. on Dec. 18, 1906, before Albert Blake, U. S. Court Commissioner at his office in Artesia, N. M., and that final hearing will be held at 2 o'clock p. m. on Jan. 10, 1907, before the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office in Roswell, N. M.

The said contestant having, in a proper affidavit, filed October 30, 1906, set forth facts which show that after diligence personal service of this notice cannot be made, it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication.

HOWARD LELAND, Register.
DAVID L. GEYER, Receiver.

\$500,000.00 to loan on irrigated farms. Long time loans with prepayment privileges, 10 per cent interest. See L. W. Martin, loan agent, in rear of First National Bank, Artesia, New Mexico.

If you drill a well you want to save all the money you can. Butler will save you money in the drilling and on the casing. You'll lose money if you do not see Butler.

ARE YOU INSURED?

IF NOT, WHY NOT?

SEE

Martin & Flook,
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE
REAL ESTATE

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, ARTESIA

WITH

WHITAKER & GAGE,
HOPE, NEW MEXICO

SEE US FOR BARGAINS IN HOPE RANCH
PROPERTY WITH WATER

**Winter Lap Robes,
LEATHER GOODS**

We have a splendid assortment of new and elegant WINTER LAP ROBES, in catchy colors and exquisite designs. LADIES SHOULD SEE THESE. The prices range from \$3 to \$19.50. Each, and they are beauties.

Our main line, you know, is Harness, Saddles and Buggies. Ladies astride saddles tasty and durable. Boys' Saddles \$4.50 up. Leather horse collars, all sizes and prices, best values in everything. Come to see us.

ROBIN & DYER,
ARTESIA, NEW MEXICO

El Prado Ranch

ARTESIA, N. M.

LOWRY & TALBOT, PROPS.,

NOW ON SALE

New Crop Indian Corn. New Crop Kaffir Corn
New Crop Milo Maize.

A few Jersey Cows are offered for sale if taken immediately. Also a half dozen Poland China Sows.

For Sale Cheap---Long Square Canopy Topped Tent.

WELLS! WELLS!
Who Drills them quickest and cheapest?

BUTLER,

"Of Course." Butler has the casing. Butler will save you money. See him.

DOCTOR DESPAIRED

Anæmic Woman Cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Recommends the Pills to All Others Who Suffer.

Anæmia is just the doctor's name for bloodlessness. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure anæmia as food cures hunger. They cured Mrs. Thomas J. McGaun, of 17 Lincoln Place, Plainfield, N. J., who says:

"In the spring of 1903 I did my usual house cleaning and soon afterward I began to have the most terrible headaches. My heart would beat so irregularly that it was painful and there came a morning when I could not get up. My doctor said I had anæmia and he was surprised that I had anæmia and to live in the condition I was in. I was confined to my bed for nearly two months, the doctor coming every day for the first few weeks, but I did not improve to amount to anything. Altogether I was sick for nearly two years. I was as weak as a rag, had headaches, irregular heart beats, loss of appetite, cramps in the limbs and was unable to get a good night's sleep. My legs and feet were so swollen that I feared they would burst.

"Before very long after I tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I felt a change for the better. I have taken about twelve boxes and although I was as near the grave as could be, I now feel as if I had a new lease of life. I have no more headaches, the heart beats regularly, my cheeks are pink and I feel ten years younger. I feel that I have been cured very cheaply and I have recommended the pills to lots of my friends."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, or will be sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Disused Houses Cheap.

Many tourists in Switzerland were astounded this summer to see villages in the Rhone valley, near Brig, which looked as if they had been bombed. On inquiry they found that the demolished houses were mostly temporary boarding places for the Italian laborers who made the Simplon tunnel. After their departure these houses were offered for sale at \$50 each—not, of course, including the ground on which they stood.

Hunters Mauled by Lioness.

A fight between two hunters and an infuriated lioness is reported from British East Africa. Messrs. Lucas and Goldfinch left Nairobi on a shooting expedition, and when five miles from the town the lioness was observed.

While the men stood at the edge of the thicket the brute pounced on Mr. Goldfinch and threw him to the ground. It bit him on the thigh before Mr. Lucas lodged a bullet in its neck.

Maddened by the wound, the animal turned its attention to Mr. Lucas, whose horse it felled and then pinned the rider to the ground, inflicting lacerations on his face and biting his right arm. He was saved by Mr. Goldfinch, who, sitting up, rolled the lioness over with a well-aimed shot.

The beast was about to spring on its victim again when another discharge from the same weapon proved fatal. The wounded men were taken back to town, where they received medical aid.

THE WAY OUT.

Change of Food Brought Success and Happiness.

An ambitious but delicate girl, after failing to go through school on account of nervousness and hysteria, found in Grape-Nuts the only thing that seemed to build her up and furnish her the peace of health.

"From infancy," she says, "I have not been strong. Being ambitious to learn at any cost I finally got to the High School, but soon had to abandon my studies on account of nervous prostration and hysteria.

"My food did not agree with me, I grew thin and despondent. I could not enjoy the simplest social affair for I suffered constantly from nervousness in spite of all sorts of medicines.

"This wretched condition continued until I was twenty-five, when I became interested in the letters of those who had cases like mine and who were being cured by eating Grape-Nuts.

"I had little faith, but procured a box and after the first dish I experienced a peculiar satisfied feeling that I had never gained from any ordinary food. I slept and rested better that night and in a few days began to grow stronger.

"I had a new feeling of peace and restfulness. In a few weeks, to my great joy, the headaches and nervousness left me and life became bright and hopeful. I resumed my studies and later taught ten months with ease—of course using Grape-Nuts every day. It is now four years since I began to use Grape-Nuts, I am the mistress of a happy home and the old weakness has never returned." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. "There's a reason." Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pages.

I Collaborate with Betty

By Campbell B. Casad

After an absence of four weeks I was again at Betty's side. For a moment I stood in her cosy little sitting room, admiring her.

"By Jove! Betty," I at length cried, "I have an idea."

"How extraordinary."

"I was thinking that we might collaborate," I hesitated.

"Good gracious, on what?"

"Oh a lot of things," I replied, "but first and foremost on a play. A regular romantic drama. What do you say?"

"Oh, I'm game. When shall we begin?"

"At once!" I eagerly replied.

"Very well. Run into the library and get a pencil and paper."

"And now for the scenario!" I cried, emerging triumphant with the required writing materials.

"What's the first act to be?" she demanded.

"Let me see. Oh, yes, the scene is at the seashore, say Atlantic City."

Betty looked suspiciously at me.

"How very peculiar!" she murmured.

"Peculiar? Why?"

"Nothing, only that is where we first met. But go on."

"The heroine of our play," I began, as if reading from a written description, "is a beautiful, young girl with hair of spun gold, eyes of azure blue, teeth of pearly whiteness and a form—"

"Stop! Stop!" Betty commanded. "Where on earth do you suppose you can find anyone of this description to play the part?" she continued. "Why, there's not a woman alive beautiful enough to fill the requirements of your heroine."

"My dear Betty," I replied, bestowing my languishing look, "my heroine is not an imaginative one. She is an actual portrait of a living, breathing mortal."

"She must be a peach," quoth Betty. "I should like to see her," she concluded.

"Would you? Well, perhaps I can show her to you," I replied meaningly.

"How jolly!" she innocently cried. "When?"

"At once, if you care to see her."

"Of course I do."

"Then kindly step this way," I announced in formal tones as I took her arm and gravely led her before a large plate-glass mirror at one end of the room. There I stopped and ceremoniously cried:

"Madam, behold the divinity of our play."

"Mr. Winton, you are a silly goose," she assured me, but in spite of her assumed indifference, I noticed that her cheeks flushed while she bestowed a look on me that caused the wildest sort of palpitation of my rather susceptible heart. She was irresistible and I leaned forward to clasp her in my arms, but she discerned my purpose and eluded me. Bounding into the other room, she laughingly called to me:

"Come! come! Harry, we must write our play before we enact it. And now for the hero. What manner of man is he to be?"

"It's up to you," I replied, "to select him since you are the heroine."

"Well, suppose we say—that he is a very dark, impetuous young person about 22, with great, serious, brown eyes and a cute little mustache in the incubator stage of its existence—in fact, Master Harry, since you have been so generous in bestowing my particular style of beauty on the heroine, it is only fair to invest the hero with all your manly attributes—"

She dodged behind a large library chair just in time to escape the playful onrush I made for her.

"Well, let's see; the hero meets her on the beach. Instantly he experiences a strange thrill," I explain, gazing rapturously into her eyes. "Can it be love he feels tingling at his heartstrings? Now what about the heroine?"

"Yes, what about her?"

"Well, you're a woman and can analyze her feelings better than I," I slyly replied, hoping that the girl might inadvertently betray her sentiments toward me.

"Very well," she agreed, giving me a defiant look. "At first she pays no attention to him, but when he becomes too persistent, she wonders who the cheeky young masher is—"

"Oh, I say, Betty, that's not fair," I vehemently protested.

"But this is only a play," she archly replies, giving me a covert glance.

"Bless me, so it is," I reply, "but to continue, he gains an introduction through a mutual friend and everything seems smooth sailing. But, alas! he finds out on better acquaintance that she is a heartless coquette—"

"Sir!" This time it is Betty who is vexed.

"In the play," I calmly continue.

"Oh!"

"The climax of the act comes when

she leaves for New York in an automobile accompanied by the hero's rival—"

"Now, Harry, I protest—he was not the hero's rival," the adorable protests with spirit.

"But this is in the play," I again assure her.

"Well, I don't like it, even in the play."

"All right, I'll let you try your hand on the next act," I concede.

"Where does it take place?" she asks.

"In the auto that has broken down half way to New York."

"Really, Harry, on second thought, I believe that you had better write this act. You have such a vivid imagination, you know."

"Do you think so?" I ask. "Well, then, how's this? As the machine is hopelessly out of order, to avoid a scandal he suggests that they hunt up a minister and get married—"

"Which suggestion she emphatically declines to agree to," Betty breaks in.

"Why?" I query with assumed innocence.

"The reason is made known in the last act," she replies with irritating evasiveness, "but to continue. While they are plunged in despair a life-saving countryman, seated in a rickety farm wagon makes his appearance and takes them in tow. In this manner they reach the city and the act closes."

"Rather weak, don't you think?" I ask in disappointment.

"Oh, I don't know. The last act is the strong one."

"The action takes place in the heroine's home and the setting is identical with these rooms. The hero after a month's absence has called on her for the first time. He is very moody and as the conversation is far from animated, suggests that they write a play—"

"At this moment the doorbell rings and the maid enters. She announces: 'Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Armstrong.'"

At this announcement, I start in surprise, then angrily cry:

"What, that chap calling on you? And he married, too. The nerve of him."

"Why, yes, he was even married when we took our automobile ride together," Betty laughs; "that was one reason that we couldn't marry after the accident."

"One reason? Then, what, pray, was the other?"

"He was already my brother-in-law."

"Gee whiz! what a chump I am," I humbly acknowledge.

"I think so, too," the unfeeling girl tells me.

"Can you ever forgive a silly-nilly like me?"

"If you coax hard enough, maybe," Betty relents.

"Then suppose you let me into this family affair," I suggest.

"What do you mean?"

"Suppose you give me the right to call him brother-in-law as well as yourself."

"Do you think that you deserve it?" she asks.

"Well, that's the way all good plays should end," I explain.

"Then for the sake of our play, I consent," and Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong entering at this moment surprise two very red-faced youngsters fondly embracing.

(Copyright, 1906, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

Dimensions of John's Love.

John M. was one of the pupils in a small country school down in Maine. He was an excellent mathematician, and vanquished many difficult problems in arithmetic and geometry, but for the English branches he had little love.

The scholars in this school were frequently required to commit to memory and recite certain passages of poetry, and this custom, as may well be imagined, was looked upon with unmitigated contempt by the practical-minded John.

On one occasion our friend had been assigned the beautiful lines, beginning as follows:

"How do I love thee? Let me count the ways. I love thee to the height and depth and width My soul can reach!"

When John's turn came, he arose and interrogated doubtfully: "How do I love thee?"—stopped—hesitated, and finally blurted out:

"How do I love thee? I love thee to the length, breadth and thickness of my soul!"

Bred Contempt.

Girl with the Gibson Girl Neck—Can't you see something familiar in the face of that man sitting on the opposite side of the car?

Girl with the Julia Marlowe Dimple—Yes; it's his eyes. I wish he'd be a little less familiar with them.

JEALOUS OF BOBBIE'S WIFE.

New York Woman's Excuse for Fits of Extravagance.

Women dearly love an excuse for little extravagances, says the New York Globe. Of course, the masculine readers of this column are not expected to indorse this, for, according to the masculine thought, women need no "excuse" for their extravagances—they just have them without rhyme or reason.

An up-town woman has a charming excuse for any extra indulgence in her two-year-old blue-eyed son Bobbie and Bobbie's future wife. In trust for Bobbie is a handsome estate which gives her great concern because she feels that she must save and economize for Bobbie, for Bobbie's college education, his European trip, and, "oh, dear!" she always adds, "Bobbie's wife." Wearing of a continued spell of economy, in a moment of reckless extravagance she'll buy a lot of dear, delightful things, have her fingers manicured, her hair shampooed and take fascinating trips here and there. And then when her conscience will prick she'll say, "Why not? Bobbie's wife will, and he won't care how much it costs." And Bobbie's wife won't, either. She'll spend joyously and gloriously.

Arabi Pasha Old and Friendless.

In a little house up a by street of the Mohammedan quarter, old, friendless, broken, lives the man who might have ruled Egypt.

If you ask 20 people in Cairo today: "Where is Arabi Pasha?" 15 will tell you that he is dead, while the other five do not know. In fact, after the bombardment of Alexandria he was sent to exile for life in Ceylon, but was allowed some four years ago to return to his native city.

It was only after a week's hard ferreting that I discovered through a native journalist the whereabouts of the great man.

Even now, in his seventieth year, he is a big man; in his prime he must have been immense. White hair and beard; a broad, thoughtful forehead, sprouted by the Turkish turban; kindly eyes, dulled a little by age, but lighting up wonderfully when he talks about things which interest him; a straight, powerful nose; a large mouth, which must once have been hard and cruel, now softened by adversity. Though the day is warm, he wears an overcoat, and he walks heavily on a massive ebony stick.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Plans Monument to Negro Poet.

The Rev. Dr. David W. Clark, of Cincinnati, is making an effort to secure sufficient money to erect a monument over the grave of the late negro poet, Paul Laurence Dunbar. Mr. Clark's father was a slaveholder, but he says "the man who wrote 'When Mandy Sings' and 'When the Corn Pone Is Hot' deserves a monument."

Travels of Watch's Wheels.

If kept going the wheels of a watch, it is estimated, travel 3,558 1/2 miles in a year.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
CURES RHEUMATISM, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, BACKACHE, GRAVEL, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE URINARY TRACT.
Do not take discontinued (use of our name) in cheap packages. The public may be misled by imitations. Sold only in original packages.

There is no satisfaction keener than being dry and comfortable when out in the hardest storm.
YOU ARE SURE OF THIS IF YOU WEAR TOWER'S FISH BRAND WATERPROOF OILED CLOTHING
BLACK OR YELLOW
On sale everywhere
TOWER'S WATERPROOF OILED CLOTHING CO., BOSTON, U.S.A.
LONDON, ENGLAND

Passport Hard to Forge. When a traveler in China desires passport the palm of his hand is covered with fine oil paint and an impression is taken on thin paper. This paper, officially signed, constitutes a passport.

PERUNA PRAISED



MRS. ESTHER M. MILNER

Box 321, DeGraff, Ohio
Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio
Dear Sir:—
I was a terrible sufferer from pelvic weakness and had been continuously. I was not able to do housework for myself and husband. I wrote you and described my condition as nearly as possible. You recommended Peruna. I took four bottles and was completely cured. I believe Peruna a wonderful medicine and recommended it to my friends and very best of results.

Esther M. Milner
Very few of the great multitudes of women who have been relieved of pelvic disease or weakness by Peruna ever consent to give a testimonial read by the public.

There are, however, a few courageous self-sacrificing women who will for the sake of their suffering sisters, give their names to be published.

Mrs. Milner is one of these. In gratitude for her restoration to health she is willing to give the whole world to know it. Aches and pains, invalid brought to health is no small matter. We are inadequate to express our gratitude.

A GRATEFUL LETTER TO DR. HARTMAN
The women of the whole world know it. Aches and pains, invalid brought to health is no small matter. We are inadequate to express our gratitude.

W. L. DOUGLAS
\$3.50 & \$3.00 SHOES
BEST IN THE WORLD
W. L. Douglas's \$4 Gilt Edge line cannot be equalled at any price.

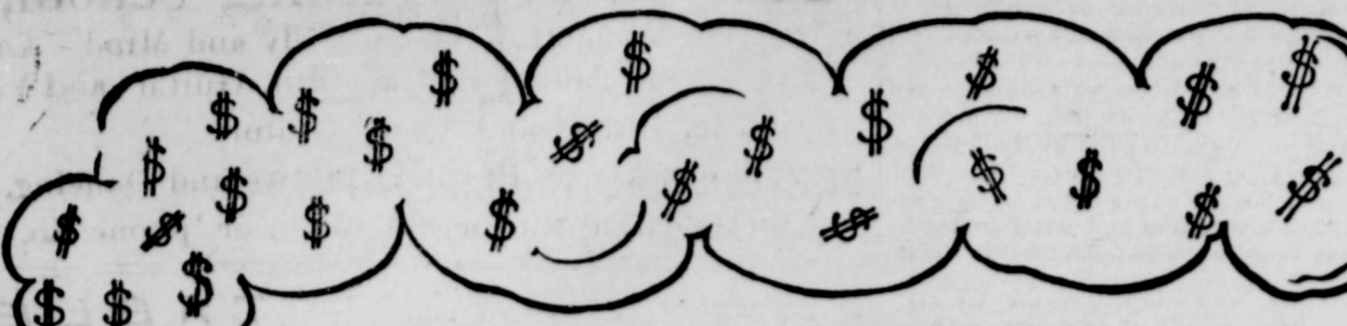


Shoes for everybody at all prices. Men's Shoes, \$5 to \$10.00. Boys' Shoes, \$2.50 to \$4.00. Women's Shoes, \$4.00 to \$10.00. Children's Shoes, \$2.50 to \$4.00. Try W. L. Douglas's Women's, Men's, Children's shoes; for style, fit and they excel other makes.
If I could take you into my factories at Brockton, Mass., and you how carefully W. L. Douglas's shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit so wear longer, and are of greater value than any other make.
Wherever you live, you can obtain Douglas shoes. His name and price is on the bottom, which protects you against prices and inferior shoes. Take no excuse. Ask your dealer for W. L. Douglas's shoes and insist upon having them.
Fast Color Quality used; they will not fade. Write for Illustrated Catalog of Fall W. L. DOUGLAS, Dept. 12, Brockton, Mass.

\$25.00
To CALIFORNIA
One Way Colonist Ticket via Santa Fe
Aug. 27 to Oct. 31.
Tickets good in Chair Cars and Tourist Sleepers. For your accommodation the latest type Sleeper will be operated through the change. Commencing September 4, 1906. Some points slightly higher.
Write for Pamphlet "California in a Tourist Sleeper" W. S. KEENAN, G. P. A., Galveston

Wintersmith's CHILLS TONIC
CURES CHILLS AND ALL MALARIAL FEVERS.
Has been a standard household remedy for over 40 years. Pleasant to take; leaves no bad effects like quinine; harmless for children. Guaranteed by all druggists. Put up in 10¢ and \$1 bottles. Sent express paid on receipt of price, if not sale at the home drug store. Address
ARTHUR PETER & CO., General Agents, Louisville, Ky.

THE PUTTY QUESTION



Up the Chimney is Where Half Your Fuel Money Goes When the Ordinary Stove is Used

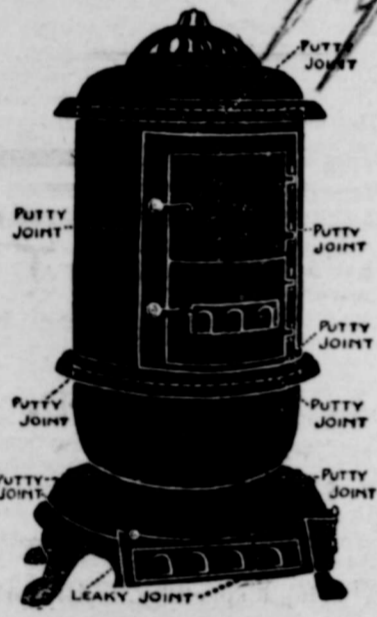
Stove putty is universally used by stove manufacturers for making tight joints in heating stoves. While the stove is brand new the putty does the work asked of it. A hot fire for a few months cracks the putty, it drops out of place, leaving the stove full of air leaking cracks, allowing the gases and the fuel and a big part of the heat generated to be sucked up the chimney and thus wasted.

More than one-half of all the fuel you put into the putty jointed stove is lost in this way. If your old stove eats up more fuel and does not keep fire as well as it did at first, the reason is the stove putty has dropped out of the joints.

Cole's Original Hot Blast

Stove Saves all Fuel and Heat Wasted by Other Heating Stoves

Burns Soft Coal, Hard Coal, Crushed Coke, Lignite, Slack or Wood.



CUT No. 2. Shows air leaking putty joint construction of other stoves.

No stove putty is used in the construction of this economical stove; it is not necessary, owing to the patented construction which makes the stove practically jointless. Cole's Hot Blast is the only heating stove in the world which is guaranteed to remain always air-tight. On account of the absolutely air-tight construction of Cole's Original Hot Blast Stoves, gases and the fuel are held back until they are consumed by the patented top Hot Blast draft, and both gases and heat which escape up the chimney with other stoves are thus saved to your profit and comfort—soft coal is half gas. As a result of this saving the fire is never out and the rooms are heated for two or three hours in the morning with the coal put in the Cole's Hot Blast Stove the night before.

Scientific Construction

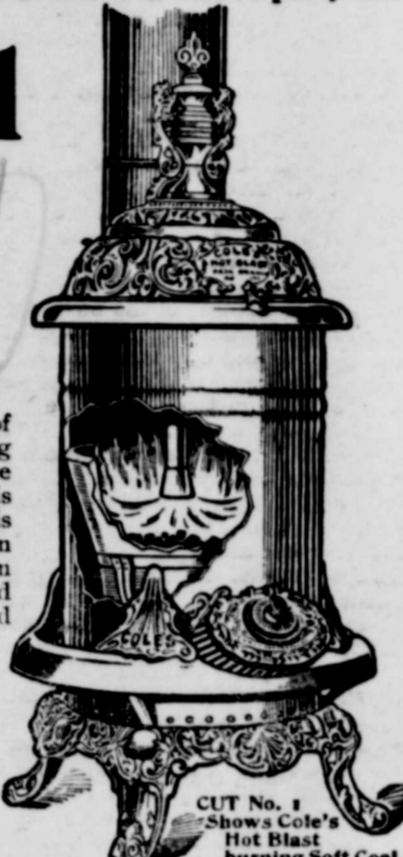
Note the straight steel jacket encasing the heavy cast iron fire box inside, and the guaranteed smoke-proof door placed at the front of the top in Cole's Hot Blast Stove, shown by cut No. 1, doing away with air-leaking putty joints at top and bottom of fire pot and around the door frame on other stoves as shown by cut No. 2.

The water-tight steel bottom and patented compound hinge for ash door, also the patented steel collar for joining the ash door frame to the heavy steel body so that it cannot be loosened by action of the fiercest heat, while of only technical interest, are special features in the Original Hot Blast Stove which combine to make it the most economical heating stove in the world. We are Exclusive Agents—avoid imitations.

Save \$50.00 to \$200.00

You cannot afford to say to yourself, "My old stove or an imitation stove at a little less price will have to do this winter." Other style stoves and all imitations of this Original Hot Blast are made with stove putty joints, and when you stop to think that \$1.00 saved on the first cost of the stove means the loss of \$50 to \$200 in fuel during the life of the stove, you will readily see the advantage of buying Cole's Original Hot Blast, which holds fire just as well and is just as economical in fuel after years of use as the first day it was put up.

REMEMBER that the words "Cole's Original Hot Blast from Chicago" appear on the feed door of the Original Patented Hot Blast stove. None genuine without this.



CUT No. 1 Shows Cole's Hot Blast burning Soft Coal

Real Estate Transfers.

Furnished by the Pecos Valley Abstract Company. Offices over Bank of Artesia. John R. Creath to Anna P. Stanford, NW 3-17-25. \$1500.00.

Hugh M. Gage to Chas. B. Wade and Emil Pfeister, Lots 1, 9, 11, 15, Block 1 Hope, N. M. \$300.00.

Robert B. Barnes to Stephen W. Gilbert, 1 acre in NESE, 18-18-26. \$1.00.

Robert M. Gardener to George A. Vawter, A strip in NESE, 20-18-27. \$100.

Willson Gossett to Lula Gossett, Lot 2, 4, Block 3, Blair Add. to Artesia, N. M. \$230.00.

Orpha B. Hamilton to Eugene F. Cooper, Lot 5, Block 20, Original West Dayton, N. M. \$1000.00.

Amy Henry to Lydia F. Moore, SWNE 28-17-26. \$9000.00.

Sterling P. Henry to Lydia F. Moore, S2NW 1, N2NE 2-18-26. \$9000.00.

John P. Lavender to William T. Holt, W2NW 1, N2NE 2-18-26. \$270.00.

W. H. Chapman to The Holt Live Stock Company, N2SW, SESW, SWSE, 2-18-26. \$1.00.

Sells More of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy Than of all Others Put Together.

Mr. Thos. George a merchant at Mt. Elgin Ontario, says: "I have had the local agency for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy ever since it was introduced into Canada, and I sell as much of it as I do of all other lines I have on my shelves put together. Of the many dozens sold under guarantee, I have not had one bottle returned. I can personally recommend this medicine as I have used it myself and given it to my children and always with the best results." For Sale by Fatherree & Robertson.

Will Engage in Truck Farm.

E. Doner, of Fresno, Iowa, has bought the L. L. Tackett place one-half mile southwest of town. His family will be here by December 1. Mr. Doner will devote his time to truck farming. People in the Pecos Valley are just beginning to realize its possibilities as a truck farming country. In no place on earth are finer vegetable and melons grown, while the best cantaloupes in the United States are grown here. These cantaloupes are several weeks earlier than those of the noted Rockyford district and consequently can command fancy prices.

Dr. Marshall McIlhany, who formerly lived in this city, and who did, perhaps, more than any 60 men in the county to promote educational interests, has established a college at Artesia, N. M. Dr. McIlhany is held in high esteem in this section of Texas, and his friends, and he numbers them by hundreds, will all wish him God speed.—Stephenville, (Tex.) Tribune.

William Hebb and P. H. Cannon were down from Roswell this week. The former is a butcher and hails from Bridgman, Mich. He expects to locate in the Pecos Valley. Mr. Cannon is looking after his farming interests near here. He says that the gas in his artesian well is increasing in quantity.

A. W. Collier, formerly of THE ADVOCATE staff, left Sunday for his home in Henrietta, Texas, where he will engage in the life insurance business. Collier deserves to succeed as he is honest and faithful.

"Maud on the way to the mountain house" smashed everything on the road. Lee Turknett & Son could haul a load of china ware to the mountain house without breaking a dish. They do all sorts of draying.

Miss Grace Wettig left Thursday for Wichita, Kansas, where she will attend college. Her sister, Miss Anna, is already attending the college there.

Mrs. L. F. Shepard left for Deming for a weeks visit, Friday. She will visit Mr. and Mrs. Lon Tackett there and will also stop off at Rincon and Las Cruces to see friends.

Pendergrass is closing out his stock at the Cash Racket store. Everything at slaughter prices; 20 per cent off for cash.

Don't fail to visit the Cash Racket sale for best bargains ever offered in Artesia. You'll miss it, if you don't go.

W. E. Baskin went to Roswell, Thursday, with a view of arranging for his henitescopic show.

S. S. Ward from the Felix country was in town Thursday.

John Majors went to Roswell on business Thursday.

Jo Jacobson, proprietor of the Grand Leader, spent several days in Amarillo on business this week.

S. A. Butler left Friday to drill an artesian well for J. E. Baker, of Lake Arthur.

Mrs. W. Pendergrass is visiting her aunt in Deming.

John Holbie, of Hagerman, was here this week.

J. F. Stanford, of Dayton, was in town Wednesday.

Ullery's Build Warehouse.

Last Friday the Ullery Furniture Co. begun the construction of a large store-room behind its establishment on the corner of 5th and Main. The building will be 32x32 and 14 feet high. This will enable the company to keep enough stock on hand to meet the growing demand for household goods. This is another evidence of the increasing prosperity of Artesia.

Joe Clayton is doing the work.

Made Happy For Life.

Great happiness came into the home of S. C. Blair, school superintendent, at St. Albans, W. Va., when his little daughter was restored from the dreadful complaint he names. He says: "My little daughter had St. Vitus' Dance, which yielded to no treatment but grew steadily worse until as a last resort we tried Electric Bitters; and I rejoice to say three bottles effected a complete cure. Quick cure for nervous complaints, general debility, female weaknesses, impoverished blood and Malaria. Guaranteed by Pecos Valley Drug Co Price 50c.

Boyd Williams, of Lower Penasco, brought in several large apples Thursday. They were on the trees during all the freezing weather we have had and were not affected. This is another evidence of the falsehood of the story of the Panhandle boomers that thousands of bushels of apples were ruined here this fall by frost. For years Hassayamper has been a synonym for prevaricator throughout the southwest. This season the Panhandle boomers won the belt and should be given the credit?"

S. W. Gilbert brought in a sample of French Maize which he raised on his farm. It appears fine. He had but a few pounds of seed which he planted. It was not cultivated at all and was irrigated but once, yet the yield was enormous. French Maize grown at Bovina yields 110 bushels per acre there. Mr. Gilbert says that he is certain it will yield 150 bushels here under irrigation and he will plant a great deal of it next year. In addition to being a good feed for cattle it is equal to rice for table use and is manufactured into a splendid breakfast food.

The Mansion Hotel and Cafe has changed hands and names it will be known as the Oklahoma house with Mrs. Anna Bullier proprietor. The house is being cleaned and remodeled out and out, and its patrons will be made feel as comfortable as possible. Mrs. Bullier is an expert cook and will give satisfaction in the culinary department.

Little Thelma Cawley, while playing last Sunday was badly burned about the face with powder. She opened a Roman candle she had since last Xmas, emptied the powder in a small box and set fire to it. She said knew it would burn but did not think about it burning her. Dr. Thomas was called in and dressed the wound and Thelma is getting along nicely. It is hoped she will soon be well and up again.

SHOW HORSE FOR SALE.—Educated show horse trained by experienced man. All kinds of tricks. Is also good buggy and family horse. Animal is six years old and thirteen hands high. Come and investigate. Price \$250. S. R. Dawson.

Get this out and take it to Fatherree & Robertson's drug store and get a free sample of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. For biliousness and constipation they are unequalled. They improve the appetite, strengthen the digestion and regulate the liver and bowels.

R. R. Sewell, an expert butcher and meat cutter, has been employed by the Artesia Market and will cut your steak in the most approved style.

D. H. Bullier built a new stable in the yard back of Putnam & Putnam's cash grocery last week.

Joe Taylor and family, Henry Dawson and Mr. Lewis, all from the Sacramento mountains visited in Artesia this week.

FOR SALE AT BARGAIN.—Fresh Jersey cows and horses for sale at Dawson's second hand store.

What a pretty Xmas present a picture is when made by JOHNSON, THE PHOTOGRAPHER.

S. W. Lewis from Woods Tank and Mr. Cox from Cuevo were in town Friday.

Have a picture made by JOHNSON so the folks at home can see how pretty and healthy this country makes you.

PASTURE.—Both dry and green on my farm, 3 1/2 miles southwest of Artesia. Phone Rural line, 3 rings. KLOPPENSTEIN F. H. Anderson, from Avis, is hauling wood and posts into town this week.

W. H. and T. W. Gniholm, J. B. King and G. Pinnell were up from Dayton Tuesday.

Miss Temple, of Cambridge, Ill., visited the family of C. A. Coll last week.

Dr. Walker went to Roswell Thursday.

Johnson's it. What? The best Photographer in the Pecos Valley.

ULLERY FURNITURE CO.

Statehood

having been defeated is no reason why you should not buy your apple trees from the Artesia Nursery. Home grown, healthy and true to name. These qualities should certainly be considered by all buyers. Yours for a square deal.

J. S. Highsmith, Proprietor,

Phone 32

The Cash Grocery

for fresh oranges and lemon and Graham flour, etc. And your Thanks gives turkey. And also for Staple and Fancy Groceries, Coal, Wood, Hay and Grain. Lowest Cash Prices.

N. W. Mansion Hotel.

G. M. DANNER

Has purchased the blacksmithing business of Jack T. Johns and is ready for the trade at the old stand in rear of Artesia Hotel. He respectfully invites the public to call and see him when in need of horseshoeing or any other kind of work. He will appreciate your patronage and guarantee to give the utmost satisfaction.

Chapped Hands.

Wash your hands with warm water, dry with a towel and Chamberlain's Salve. It is also invaluable for chapped lips and feet.

Cold Storage Meat In Summer.

Government reports say "Beef that is kept directly upon or next to ice, in warm weather is unhealthy as well as unpalatable," also that "meat killed one day and used the next is not suitable food in such weather."

We have installed one of the best "Cold Storage Rooms" upon the market to enable us to furnish our customers meat free from the above objections.

A ton of ice can be put in the top at once. Every part of the room is air tight, but is so constructed that a continuous circulation of cool, dry air is obtained.

With this Cold Storage Room we can assure our trade Swift's "Government Inspected Beef," properly cooked, and free from taint or sourness.

You can't afford to use any other kind, any more than we can afford to sell it.

The Artesia Market Co. Phone 8.

R. M. LOVE'S AGENCY.

District Manager For The New York Life Insurance Co., COVERING PECOS VALLEY.

Also agent for Accident and Health Insurance. Stark Bros. Nurseries and Orchards Co., The Southwestern Nurseries, for Evergreens and Forest tree Seedlings, The Fancher Creek nurseries, for California Grapes and certain varieties of Commercial Prunes, and California Rose Co., for best constant blooming roses on own roots. Call on or address R. M. LOVE, Artesia, N. M.

NOTICE WATER USERS.—All persons using water from the company are hereby notified that they will be expected to pay water rent quarterly in advance beginning July 1, 1906. Pay at office across street from Artesia Hotel.—Artesia Water, Power and Light Co.

See C. A. Coll for good alfalfa pasture for horses. Inside the corporation of Artesia. \$2.50 per month.

THE NEW YORK WORLD

Thrice-a-week Edition.

Read wherever the English language is spoken.

The Thrice-a-Week World, now that a great Presidential campaign is fore-shadowed, hopes to be a better paper than it has ever been before, and it has made its arrangements accordingly. Its news service covers the entire globe, and it reports everything fully, promptly and accurately. It is the only newspaper, not a daily, which is as good as a daily, and which will keep you as completely informed of what is happening throughout the world.

The Thrice-a-Week World is fair in its political reports. You can get the truth from its columns, whether you are Republican or Democrat, and that is what you want.

A special feature of the Thrice-a-Week World has always been its serial fiction. It publishes novels by the best authors in the world, novels which in book form sell for \$1.50 apiece, and its high standard in this respect will be maintained in the future as in the past.

The Thrice-a-Week World's regular subscription price is only \$1.00 per year, and this pays for 156 papers. We offer this unequalled newspaper and THE ADVOCATE together for one year for \$2.25.

The regular subscription price of the two papers is \$2.50.

Pecos Valley Abstracts

Complete Abstracts of All Lands in Eddy County

OFFICE OVER BANK OF ARTESIA

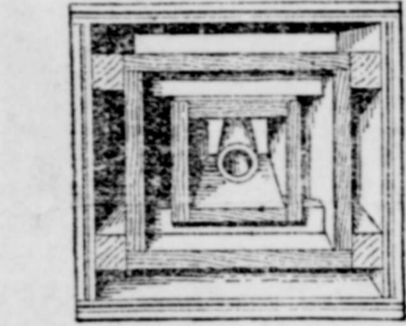
FARM AND GARDEN

PROTECTING WATER PIPES.

Boxes With Dead Air Space Between the Surst Method.

Nothing is so good a protector from frost or heat as dead air in insulated compartments. Where water pipes must be placed in the ground above the frost line, or above the ground and fully exposed, properly constructed frost boxes are vastly superior to felt, cork or other coverings. These packing materials are usually worse than worthless because they are sure to become soaked from condensation on the pipe and thus to invite instead of repel frost. This is especially true where the pipes lead to elevated tanks from wells of cold water, because in any weather when the temperature is above that of the water, condensation is likely to occur.

The simplest construction of an effective protecting frost box, says the Orange Judd Farmer, is constructed with three dead air spaces well celled and extending from below the frost line up to the point of delivery at the tank or at the house. After the pipe is in place a box tube of one-half or three-quarters inch stuff and six inches inside diameter is built with the



Cross Section of Frost Box.

pipe in the center. It is then celled outside with tar paper. Trimmers are then placed around the box to build another box upon, a two-inch air space being left between the two boxes. In like manner this box is celled and supplied with trimmers for an outside box of ship lap or matched boards to surround a second two-inch air space. Frost boxes so constructed will be found effective in any climate and are fully as satisfactory as more elaborately constructed ones.

HOME WATER SUPPLY.

System of Piping Which Brings Comfort and Ease to One Farmer.

Farmers could have many more home comforts if they would judiciously use the money wasted in other ways. We prize our waterworks very highly. We have hot and cold water in the bathroom, cellar and kitchen. Water is also supplied automatically to the stalls, hog houses, garden, hen houses, yards and hotbeds. We have also a fountain on the lawn. This water, explains a Delaware farmer in writing to the Orange Judd Farmer, is pumped by a windmill into a large tank from which pipes lead to various outlets. The windmill cuts all our fodder, grinds all the feed in addition to the pumping, and does more than a man can do.

FARM BITS.

The Indiana what crop is figured by the state bureau of statistics as 50 per cent. larger than last year's banner crop.

Corn does not contain enough lime to form the eggs that can be produced from the other elements in the food. Be sure and supply lime in abundance.

Small potatoes from productive hills give a better product than large potatoes from unproductive hills. This shows the importance of selecting seed in the field at digging time rather than from the bin next spring.

Several instances were reported at the Texas Nut Growers' association where native pecan trees were giving regular annual returns of from \$20 to \$65 per tree in from five to twelve years after top-working with improved varieties.

HOW DEEP TO FARM.

Conditions of Soil, Drainage, Etc., Must Determine the Question.

The depth to which a man plows his land has a bearing on the success of his farming. It is possible to plow too deep, and it is certainly possible to plow too shallow, to get the best results. But someone will ask, what is the best depth for plowing? That is an unanswerable question, because all kinds of conditions exist on farms, and those conditions are what must set the depth of plowing. The depth to which to plow is a problem that has been considered, with other questions, and not by itself, by our best investigators.

In the investigations of the soils of southern Illinois, Prof. Hopkins found sections where the potash had been very much exhausted in the upper seven inches of soil, so much so that the crops could not get enough of that element to make the growth they should make. The advice of Prof. Hopkins was to plow a little deeper and thus get the use of the potassium below the depth of the old plowings. Now, here was a case where the land had been farmed for so long a time that the potassium was exhausted in the soil usually turned up by the plow. It is certain that if a new piece of soil were brought under cultivation in that region, the conditions would not be the same. This illustrates the fact that no rule can be laid down.

How deep to farm must depend to a considerable extent on the drainage conditions existing on each field, says the Farmers' Review. If the land is flat and wet during a good deal of the growing season, no depth of plowing will increase its productiveness. The roots of plants will not strike below the water line, and if, during an unusually dry time, they did go down, it would be to rot when the water rose permanently around them.

The character of the soil also has much to do with the depth of plowing and cultivating. A clayey soil will not give as good results if plowed deep as a sandy soil, for the air will not readily penetrate the clayey soil to a certain depth, as it will the sandy soil, nor will the heat of the sun so quickly warm it up to a point where the seeds will germinate in it. Sandy land can and should be plowed quite deep, for a number of reasons. One of these is that it dries out more quickly than clayey soil, as clay contains more water than sandy soil. The sandy loam will therefore facilitate the deep growing of roots, as the roots easily penetrate the interstices between the particles of soil.

There is still doubt that the soil can be utilized several inches deeper than is usually the case. Subsoil plowing has proved very beneficial on some lands, but not on others, and here again comes in an illustration of the fact that we cannot lay down any rule that will prove of value on all lands. The depth of plowing must depend some on the fertility that can be applied to the soil and its ability to be aerated.

STORING THE CORN CROP.

Crib Which Can Be Made Rat and Bird Proof.

I have a corn crib which is proof against rats and birds, writes a South Dakota correspondent of the Farm and Home. It is shown in the cut. It is set on posts 1 foot out of the ground; sills lengthwise 3x4 inches, floor joists 2x5 laid on top of sills. Posts 2x4 inches and one-half foot high are nailed to floor joists resting on top of sills. Plates 2x4 inches with



A Rat-Proof Corn Crib.

1x4 inch cross section are fastened to posts. The roof is arranged to give 9 inch eaves clear of sides and is covered with three-ply tarred paper. It has a double floor, the bottom boards of rough hemlock and top floor of Carolina pine matched.

Extra heavy one-half-inch wire mesh was put on inside of posts before the second floor was laid and fastened in place by staples, also strips one-third inch over to hold it securely in place. This room is 20 feet long and has a swing, wire door on the end to raise out of the way for unloading corn from the wagon. There is a space 8x4½ feet on the north end which is covered with matched boards and separated from the corn by a movable fence of boards, giving room for shelling and being protected from the cold winds. The door on the east side is used to get into this room. The wire door and this door are kept locked as a precaution against borrows.

NO REST NIGHT OR DAY.

With Irritating Skin Humor—Hair Began to Fall Out—Wonderful Result from Cuticura Remedies.

"About the latter part of July my whole body began to itch. I did not take much notice of it at first, but it began to get worse all the time, and then I began to get uneasy and tried all kinds of baths and other remedies that were recommended for skin humors; but I became worse all the time. My hair began to fall out and my scalp itched all the time. Especially at night, just as soon as I would get in bed and get warm, my whole body would begin to itch and my finger nails would keep it irritated, and it was not long before I could not rest night or day. A friend asked me to try the Cuticura Remedies, and I did, and the first application helped me wonderfully. For about four weeks I would take a hot bath every night and then apply the Cuticura Ointment to my whole body; and I kept getting better, and by the time I used four boxes of Cuticura I was entirely cured, and my hair stopped falling out. D. E. Blankenship, 319 N. Del. St., Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 27, 1905."

Rich Crown Has Disappeared.

A richly jeweled crown, which cost \$20,000, has disappeared from the church at Mont. St. Michael, Rouen. One version is that it has been stolen, another that it has been hidden by the priests to save it from confiscation by the government.

This Is No Joke.

Hunt's Cure has saved more people from the "Old Scratch" than any other known agent, simply because it makes scratching entirely unnecessary. One application relieves any form of itching skin disease that ever afflicted mankind. One box guaranteed to cure any one case.

HAD IT ALL FIGURED OUT.

Couple Not Only Were Going to Live, But Became Rich.

Lord Sholto Douglas, who was arrested recently in Maine through an error, was congratulated at a Portland hotel on the courtesy he had shown in pardoning the erring Maine police.

"Why shouldn't I pardon them?" said Lord Douglas, laughing. "They did their duty. Their calculations were wrong, that is all."

"I admit that their calculations were absurdly wrong. They reminded me of a young lady I used to know when I lived in the west."

"This young lady, whose family was well to do, announced to her father one night that she was going to marry a penniless man."

"If you marry him," her father grumbled, "how on earth will you live?"

"Oh," said the girl, confidently, "we have figured that all out and it is very simple. You know that black hen I bought last week?"

"Yes. What of it?"

"Well, I have consulted the best poultry circulars, and they all agree that a good hen will raise 20 chicks a year. That means that next season I shall have 21 hens. These at the season's end, each having raised her 20 young, will give me 420 in all. The next season there will be 8,400, the next 168,000, and the next 3,360,000. Just think of that! With chickens at 50 cents apiece we will then be worth \$1,685,000. So you see, papa, you needn't worry about us."

LOOSE TEETH

Made Sound by Eating Grape-Nuts.

Proper food nourishes every part of the body, because Nature selects the different materials from the food we eat, to build bone, nerve, brain, muscle, teeth, etc.

All we need is to eat the right kind of food slowly, chewing it well—our digestive organs take it up into the blood and the blood carries it all through the body, to every little nook and corner.

If some one would ask you, "Is Grape-Nuts good for loose teeth?" you'd probably say, "No, I don't see how it could be." But a woman in Ontario writes:

"For the past two years I have used Grape-Nuts Food with most excellent results. It seems to take the place of medicine in many ways, builds up the nerves and restores the health generally."

"A little Grape-Nuts taken before retiring soothes my nerves and gives sound sleep." (Because it relieves irritability of the stomach nerves, being a predigested food.)

"Before I used Grape-Nuts my teeth were loose in the gums. They were so bad I was afraid they would some day all fall out. Since I have used Grape-Nuts I have not been bothered any more with loose teeth."

"All desire for pastry has disappeared and I have gained in health, weight and happiness since I began to use Grape-Nuts." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Get the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

WHO SHE WAS

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF LYDIA E. PINKHAM

And a True Story of How the Vegetable Compound Had Its Birth and How the "Panic of '73" Caused it to be Offered for Public Sale in Drug Stores.

This remarkable woman, whose maiden name was Estes, was born in Lynn, Mass., February 9th, 1819, coming from a good old Quaker family. For some years she taught school, and became known as a woman of an alert

restore the family fortune. They argued that the medicine which was so good for their woman friends and neighbors was equally good for the women of the whole world.



Yours for Health Lydia E. Pinkham

The Pinkhams had no money, and little credit. Their first laboratory was the kitchen, where roots and herbs were steeped on the stove, gradually filling a gross of bottles. Then came the question of selling it, for always before they had given it away freely. They hired a printer to run off some pamphlets setting forth the merits of the medicine, now called Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and these were distributed by the Pinkham sons in Boston, New York, and Brooklyn.

The wonderful curative properties of the medicine were, to a great extent, self-advertising, for whoever used it recommended it to others, and the demand gradually increased.

In 1877, by combined efforts the family had saved enough money to commence newspaper advertising and from that time the growth and success of the enterprise were assured, until by day Lydia E. Pinkham and her Vegetable Compound have become household words everywhere, and millions of roots and herbs are used annually in its manufacture.

Lydia E. Pinkham herself did not live to see the great success of the work. She passed to her reward years ago, but not till she had provided means for continuing her work as effectively as she could have done herself.

During her long and eventful experience she was ever methodical in her work and she was always careful to preserve a record of every case that came to her attention. The case of every sick woman who applied to her for advice, and there were thousands—received careful study, and the details, including symptoms, treatment and results were recorded for future reference, and to-day these records, together with hundreds of thousands made since, are available to sick women the world over, and represent a vast collaboration of information regarding the treatment of woman's ills, which for authenticity and accuracy can hardly be equaled in any library in the world.

With Lydia E. Pinkham worked her daughter-in-law, the present Mrs. Pinkham. She was carefully instructed in all her hard-won knowledge, and for years she assisted her in her vast correspondence.

To her hands naturally fell the direction of the work when its originator passed away. For nearly twenty-five years she has continued it, and nothing in the work shows when the first Lydia E. Pinkham dropped her pen, and the present Mrs. Pinkham, now the mother of a large family, took it up. With women assistants, some capable as herself, the present Mrs. Pinkham continues this great work, and probably from the office of no other person have so many women been advised how to regain health. Sick women, this advice is "Yours for Health" freely given if you only write to ask for it.

Such is the history of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; made from simple roots and herbs; the one great medicine for women's ailments, and the fitting monument to the noble woman whose name it bears.

NO MORE MUSTARD PLASTERS TO BLISTER. THE SCIENTIFIC AND MODERN EXTERNAL COUNTER-IRRITANT.

CAPISICUM VASELINE

EXTRACT OF THE CAYENNE PEPPER PLANT

A QUICK, SURE, SAFE AND ALWAYS READY CURE FOR PAIN—PRICE 15c—IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES—AT ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS, OR BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF 15c IN POSTAGE STAMPS. DON'T WAIT TILL THE PAIN COMES—KEEP A TUBE HANDY. A substitute for and superior to mustard or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain-alleviating and curative qualities of the article are wonderful. It will stop the toothache at once, and relieve Headache and Sciatica. We recommend it as the best and safest external counter-irritant known, also as an external remedy for pains in the chest and stomach and all Rheumatic, Neuralgic and Gouty complaints. A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household and for children. Once used no family will be without it. Many people say "It is the best of all your preparations." Accept no preparation of Vaseline unless the same carries our label, as otherwise it is not genuine. SEND YOUR ADDRESS AND WE WILL MAIL OUR VASELINE PAMPHLET WHICH WILL INTEREST YOU.

CHFSEBROUGH MFG. CO. 17 STATE STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Enameline NO DUST NO SMOKE STOVE POLISH

FIRE INSURANCE

BETTER TO BE SAFE THAN SORRY

We have something new in dwelling house fire insurance policy. We will write your deeds, and do your notary work.

IF YOU HAVE REAL ESTATE TO SELL LIST IT WITH US

J. E. Swebston & Company

OFFICE IN BANK OF ARTESIA

PHONE 140

HOUSES TO RENT

ACCIDENT INSURANCE

WILL MOVE TO ARTESIA.

H. Long, of Hillside, I. T. Will Quit Business and Farm Here.

That those who buy as a speculation near Artesia often find their property is a matter of general knowledge in this country. The latest case in point is that of J. H. Long, of Hillside, I. T. Last August Mr. Long bought a farm three miles south of town as an investment.

About a week ago he came back and observing the evidences of improvement and studying the advantages of the Artesia country; its superb climate and the immense profits in farming here; he determined to go back to Hillside, dispose of his mercantile business there and return with his family to his farm here. He will improve his farm and will make further investments.

Have you been to the Cash Racket store and bought some of those bargains. Everything 20 per cent off.

A BULL MARKET AGAIN

Republican Mathematicians Figure Satraf's Stock Above Par.

Official election returns indicate that Viceroy Bull I of Pennsylvania has had himself counted in and will represent us awhile longer. Well, don't cuss us; tain't our fault.

Mr. Larrazolo claims evidence of gross frauds and will contest the seat in congress.

MR. COWAN IN WASHINGTON

Seeks Lower Freight Rates For Pecos Valley.

The movement for lower freight rates which has been on foot for some time, has resulted in the sending of S. R. Cowan of Ft Worth to Washington and he has brought the matter before the Inter-state Commerce Commission. It is said that the road claims that it was not aware of the fact that the rates were unsatisfactory. In that case it might forestall action by making a satisfactory adjustment. We believe it would pay it in the long run.

Smoke Problem Solved at Last!



National Stoves and Ranges

AWARDED Gold Medal—Worlds Fair 1904

"ANY old stove may be good enough for some people" is the only reason we know why any one would think of sending out of town for a stove. If you really want a bargain, and at the same time get a satisfactory article,

See What We Can Offer You in a NATIONAL Stove or Range.

PORTER & BECKHAM

ARTESIA NEW MEXICO

No smoke, no waste, the most wonderful Heating Stove ever produced. While we claim this Stove a hot blast, and smoke consumer, it is with a full sense of knowledge that the public has been offered in the past more than a thousand different kind of stoves, all of which have made broad claims for efficiency as a hot blast and smoke consumers. The modern air blast colds fire, from fall until spring, and will heat more space to a higher degree of heat with less fuel, and maintain fire longer than any other heating stove ever made.

Our Cooking Stoves are economical and satisfactory—all that could be desired.

Get Ready For Christmas

It is not too early to begin thinking about Christmas gifts. From now on the time will pass very rapidly. Then there is a lot of satisfaction in making selection while stocks are complete and while you can do so at your leisure—which is an impossibility in the hurry and bustle of the two weeks before Christmas. Our full line of holiday goods is now here ready for your inspection. Seeing it while it is complete will suggest suitable gifts for everyone on your list—will solve every difficult gift problem. We urge you to come as soon as possible and as often thereafter as your time will permit.

Pecos Valley Drug Co.

Hand Caught in Press.

Miss Ella Hyatt of THE ADVOCATE force was painfully but fortunately, not seriously hurt by having her hand caught in our jobber. Dr. Stoker dressed the wounded member and she is now almost well. Miss Hyatt had already become quite proficient and her absence was a serious handicap, compelling us to leave out important matter. She hopes to be able to resume work next week.

Mrs. John Price returned Wednesday from Roswell where she has been with her husband since his serious accident. The doctors think Mr. Price will be able to return to his home within a week.

R. R. Sewell the new butcher at the Artesia Meat Market, returned to Artesia Thursday morning from Carlsbad, where he has been visiting his wife.

J. H. Baker of Lansing, Mich., came to Artesia Wednesday prospecting.

S. N. White and wife were in Artesia Wednesday from Hope doing some trading.

Will Go To Exhibit Car.

This morning J. T. Patrick left for Emporia, Kansas, where he will join the exhibit car; taking the position occupied with so much credit by Gayle Talbot. Mr. Patrick can be depended on to work hard for the Pecos Valley and for Artesia.

R. L. Coffee, of Littrell, Ky., has bought the Solon R. Hunt farm on the Cottonwood and will at once begin the planting of an orchard and the erection of a residence. The Farmers' Land League negotiated the deal.

The editor of THE ADVOCATE is indebted to Messrs Hendrixson and Shockey for a pleasant time duck hunting.

H. H. Baumgartner and C. T. Hendrix are building homes on their farms six miles south of Artesia.

D. H. Miller of Hope shipped two carloads of apples to Amarillo this week.

Virgil Martin is improving rapidly and will be able to get out in a week or so.

J. C. Gage was in Carlsbad for a couple of days this week.

Democratic Club Meeting.

A meeting of the Artesia Democratic Club is hereby called to meet at the office of the President, on next Wednesday evening, November 21 at 7:30 o'clock, p. m.

G. U. McCrory, PRESIDENT.

JAMES D. WHELAN, SECRETARY.

There will be a box social at the red schoolhouse on the road between here and Dayton, next Friday night, Nov. 23. All are cordially invited. Each girl is requested to bring a box. The proceeds will be used to buy an organ.

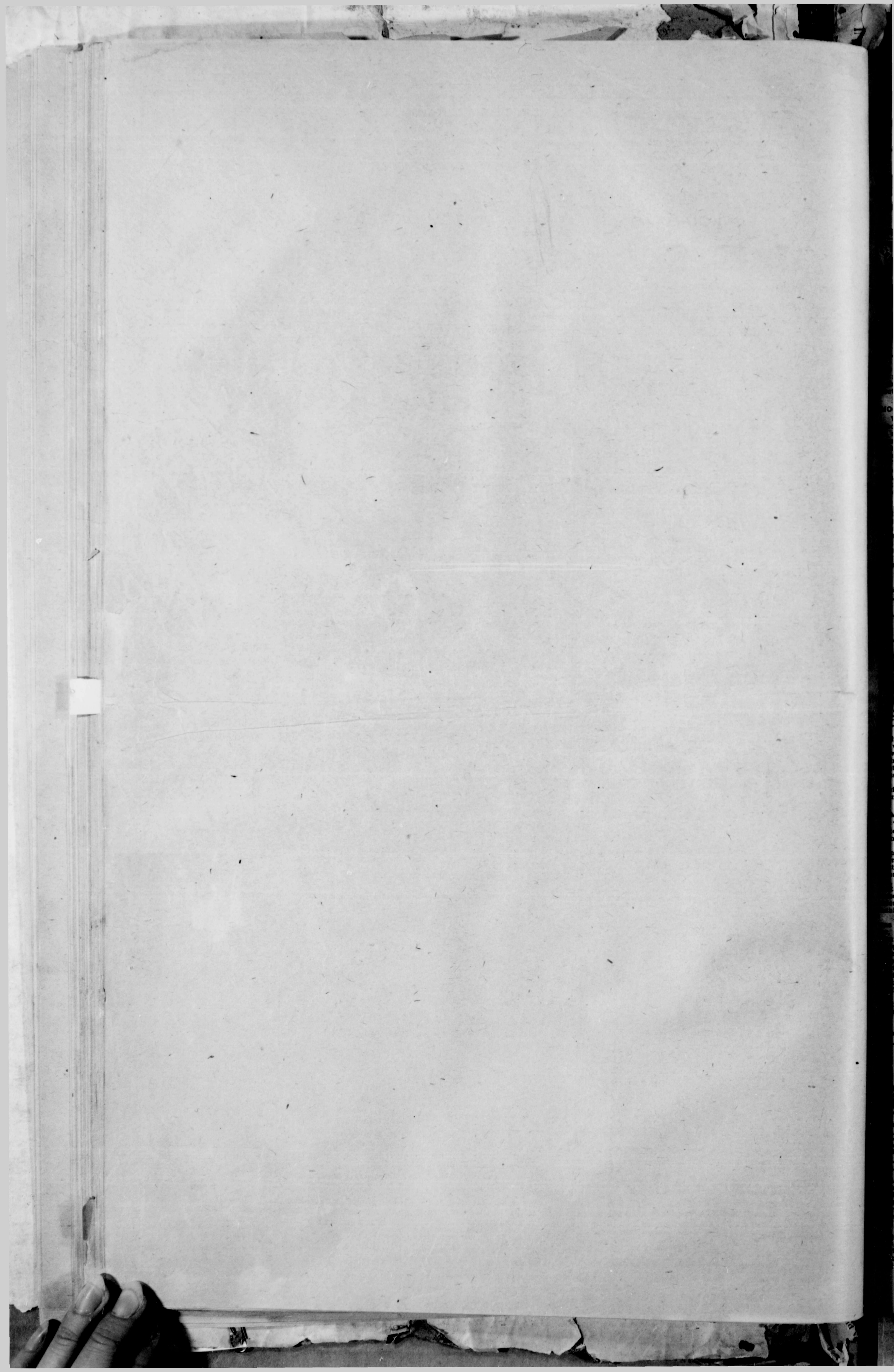
Rev. E. E. Mathes is building an addition to his residence.

ARTESIA TRANSFER LINE.

LEE TURKNETT, Prop.

All kinds of drayage work and hauling. Baggage transferred.

Careful attention given to all work. Phone No. 4.



at the National Capital

estiny Gossip by Our Washington Correspondent—People's Lobby to Be Established—Senator Smoot Will Urge Reestablishment of the Army Canteen.



WASHINGTON.—Everybody except the people seems to have a lobby whenever any important interest is affected by legislation. Now it is proposed to locate here a bureau, headed and managed by men of unquestionable character and repute, which shall watch legislation with only the public interest in mind, analyze it, report on it, publish the facts about it, and employ such proper means as may be required to induce congress to legislate for the popular interest rather than for special interests.

The lobby was proposed originally by Henry Beach Needham, of this city, and has been taken up by such men as Mark Twain, Lincoln Steffens, Benjamin Ide Wheeler and William Allen White.

The People's lobby will have facilities for watching and studying legislation. Competent lawyers will examine and ascertain what the "jokers" are in legislation. Skilled observers will be in touch with the operations of lobbying representatives of "interests." Results of all these inquiries will be given to the public. Publicity is to be one weapon of the organization. The managers believe it is the most potent weapon, and potent to accomplish all the results.

SMOOT TO FIGHT FOR CANTEEN.

While the senate is deciding whether Senator Smoot, of Utah, shall retain his seat in that body, the senator himself will be urging upon his colleagues the passage of a bill providing for the reestablishment of the army canteen, which he desires to introduce early next December.

"I have little reputation to lose among the men of the country," the senator says, "so it is that I may as well be the champion of each and every representative in congress whose cause should be done. I think they all agree the officers of the army that the anti-canteen law is unwise. But because of public sentiment, they all are afraid to come out and urge its repeal."

Any well defined effort to secure the repeal of the anti-canteen law is certain to bring down upon congress an avalanche of protests from the men of the country. It was the women who called the abolition of the canteen, and it is woman's influence that has urged the congressmen from doing anything in the direction of its reestablishment as recommended by army officers.



POLITICS MAY SPLIT LABOR LEADERS.



Officials of the American Federation of Labor believe that after election a distinct breach will be opened between President Samuel Gompers and John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, and vice president of the Federation.

Friction between them that will develop into a breach is regarded as inevitable for the reason that Gompers is jealous of the growth of Mitchell as a political factor. Mitchell adheres to the Roosevelt school of politics, while Gompers is with the other faction.

There is no question among neutral members of the official body of the Federation but that Gompers' activity in this campaign is due to the fact that Mitchell made a success of his fight in behalf of Roosevelt. Mitchell's prominence in the labor field made him the man among organized labor most consulted by President Roosevelt and other public men. Although Gompers was head of the organization, he was seldom consulted. It was always Mitchell, vice president, who was called in to express the views of the Federation.

He was called to the White House, took lunch there, and on one occasion was an inner guest. Gompers, so it is said, saw his opportunity to come to the front in this congressional campaign by bringing forward the fact that congress had ignored the recommendation of the Federation, while the president had given ear to Mitchell. That fact, it is believed, fired the sudden activity with respect to the eight-hour law and the anti-canteen bills last spring.

STORIES OF RURAL DELIVERY SERVICE.

The establishment of new rural free delivery routes in various sections of the country is frequently attended with laughable incidents, and a narration of these tales from real life has a known to afford material for more than one dinner speaker. One such story has been told by members of a party of Washingtonians recently returned from the environs of Bucksport, and those responsible for telling the incident claim now to be in full understanding of the reason for Denman Thompson choosing his characters for "The Old Homestead" from this old-fashioned region in the shade of Mount Katahdin.

It seems that a rural free delivery system recently started with Bucksport as the center and on one of the routes a member of the "Smith" family was among the first to put out a package for his mail. The box happened to be a beehive, and Mr. Smith cut a slit in the top for letters and papers and nailed the whole on the upper step of an old stepladder. The face of the "letter box" he inscribed his name in this fashion: "B. Smith"—and so stood ready to receive communications from his friends. Unhappily it happened that Mr. B. Smith had borrowed the beehive from a neighbor some two years before, and it goes without saying that the owner did not slow in claiming his property when it thus came to light. Now "B. Smith" is without a mail box, but it is stated on good authority that he has never been known to receive a piece of mail oftener than once in six months, that only an advertising circular.



Probably the happiest man among the department officials in Washington at this time is Assistant Secretary James B. Reynolds of the treasury. Mr. Reynolds is a Massachusetts man, and his duties as assistant secretary give him especial charge of the customs branch of the government. Under the direction of Mr. Reynolds, the customs revenues are collected, and the intricate details of the operations of the tariff law are directed, in order to bring the greatest possible returns and safeguard the public interest, as well as domestic industries, from the attacks of ingenious and ambitious foreign traders.

WORKING OUT THE GOVERNMENT DEFICIT.



Assistant Secretary Reynolds is of the opinion that his branch of the government is pretty nearly the whole thing at this time. The much abused tariff law, under the direction of the customs experts, is producing revenues sufficient to save the nation from a deficit. Last year the deficit was achieved following a year in which the balance on the wrong side of the ledger was upward of \$20,000,000. Starting with the present fiscal year, a deficit of \$6,000,000 or \$7,000,000 showed up within a month as a result of an ordinary draft to pay congressional appropriations. This deficit has already been practically wiped out and the indications are that Uncle Sam will have a snug balance at the end of the present fiscal year.

It is the customs business that is producing these desirable results. The duties upon imported commodities have brought into the treasury within a little more than two months \$10,000,000 more than came in during the same period a year ago. This is the fact that causes happiness to Assistant Secretary Reynolds. He is able to show that while other receipts of the government have increased only two or three million dollars, a handsome showing is being made by the customs branch under his management.

The Rhine Falls.



Several times it has been rumored that the water-power of the magnificent Rhine Falls at Neuhausen, in Switzerland (near Schaffhausen), are to be utilized for electric purposes, and that the cataract, which is the largest in Europe, is being spoiled. Up to the present, however, the falls have undergone no change and it would indeed be a matter for regret if this noble creation of nature were to become a victim to the modern materialistic spirit of industry.

MANY DIE ON RAILROADS.

TRAINS KILL 26 PERSONS DAILY, SAYS GOVERNMENT REPORT.

Greatest Number of Casualties Are Among Employees—Interstate Commerce Body Tells of Year's Earnings of Carriers.

Washington.—During the year ending June 30, 1905, according to a statement issued by the interstate commerce commission, an average of 26 people were killed and 238 injured every day in railroad accidents in the United States. The total number killed during the year was 9,703, while the injured numbered 86,008. The greatest casualties were among the employees of railroads, as follows:

Trainmen, 1,900 killed and 29,853 injured; switch tenders, crossing tenders, and watchmen, 136 killed, 883 injured; other employees, 1,235 killed, 36,097 injured. The casualties to employees coupling and uncoupling cars were: Employees killed, 230; injured, 3,542.

The casualties connected with coupling and uncoupling cars are assigned as follows:

Trainmen killed, 217; injured, 3,316; switch tenders, crossing tenders, and watchmen killed, 6; injured, 128. Other employees killed, 7; injured, 99.

The casualties due to falling from trains, locomotives, cars in motion, were: Trainmen killed, 407; injured, 4,646. Switch tenders, crossing tenders, and watchmen killed, 12; injured, 126. Other employees killed, 60; injured, 559.

The casualties due to jumping on or off trains, locomotives, or cars in motion were: Trainmen killed, 119; injured, 3,798. Switch tenders, crossing tenders, and watchmen killed, 4; injured, 111. Other employees killed, 49; injured, 628. The casualties to the same three classes of employees in consequence of collisions and derailments were: Trainmen killed, 579; injured, 4,736. Switch tenders, crossing tenders, and watchmen killed, 8; injured, 37. Other employees killed, 85; injured, 750.

The number of passengers killed was 537 and injured 10,457. In the previous year 441 passengers were killed and 9,111 injured. There were 341 passengers killed and 6,053 injured because of collisions and derailments. The total number of persons other than employees and passengers killed was 5,805; injured, 8,718. These figures include the persons trespassing, of whom 4,865 were killed and 5,261 injured. The total number of casualties to persons other than employees from being struck by trains, locomotives, or cars was 4,569 killed and 4,163 injured.

The casualties of this class were: At highway crossings, passengers killed, 1; injured, 10; other passengers killed, 837; injured, 1,564. At stations, passengers killed, 24; injured, 90; other persons killed, 381; injured, 571. At other points along track, passengers killed, 6; injured, 37; other persons killed, 3,320; injured, 1,891.

The ratios of casualties indicate that one employee in every 411 was killed, and one employee in every 21 was injured. With regard to trainmen—that is, engineers, firemen, conductors, and other trainmen—one trainman was killed for every 133 em-

ployed and one injured for every nine employed.

In 1905 one passenger was killed for every 1,375,856 carried and one injured for every 70,855 carried. For 1904 the figures show that 1,622,267 passengers were carried for one killed and 78,523 passengers carried for one injured.

The interstate commerce commission has also made public statistics of railroads in the United States for the year ending June 30, 1905, based on reports of the railroads as required by law. These show that on June 30, 1905, the total single track railway mileage in the United States was 218,101, or 4,196 miles more than at the end of the previous year. The operated mileage for which substantially complete returns were rendered to the commission was 216,971 miles, including 7,568 miles of line used under trackage rights. The aggregate length of railway mileage, including tracks of all kinds, was 306,796 miles.

The reported number of persons on the pay rolls of the railroads in the United States on June 30, 1905, was

1,382,196, an average of 637 employees per 100 miles of line.

The par value of the amount of railway capital outstanding on the date named was \$13,805,258,121. Of the total capital stock outstanding \$2,435,470,337 paid no dividends.

The number of passengers reported as carried by the railroads was 738,834,667, being 23,414,985 more than in 1904.

The number of tons of freight reported as carried was 1,427,731,905, exceeding the tonnage of 1904 by 117,832,740 tons.

The gross earnings from the operation of 216,973 miles of line were \$2,082,482,406, or \$107,308,315 greater than for 1904, and for the first time exceeding the \$2,000,000,000 mark. The operating expenses were \$1,390,602,152, or \$51,705,899 more than in 1904. The income from operation or the net earnings of the railroads amounted to \$691,880,254, this amount exceeding the corresponding one for the previous year by \$55,602,416.

The amount of dividends declared during the year under review was \$238,046,897, leaving as the surplus from the operations of the year \$89,043,490.

A HOOSIER MONOPOLY.

TWO TOWNS WHERE ROCK WOOL IS MANUFACTURED.

Yorktown and Alexandria Favored by Nature in Location of Mineral Deposits—Product Supplanting Asbestos.

Alexandria, Ind.—Two cities in Indiana have been singularly favored by nature in the placing of mineral deposits, giving them an absolute monopoly of the manufacture of rock wool and its other products, the cities being Yorktown and Alexandria, where comparatively large areas, covering a mile square in the aggregate, are underlain with a peculiar kind of stone, largely composed of natural glass, which when fused and blown from a blast furnace produces a perfect imitation in appearance of cotton, but absolutely non-combustible and a perfect insulator from heat, cold and electricity.

It is rapidly supplanting asbestos and is useful in many more ways than that product, whose mines in Canada and Italy are rapidly being exhausted, no new deposits of asbestos stone having been discovered since 1850.

The Alexandria plant recently shipped 12 car loads to the Philippine islands for use in the cold storage plant the government built there, while its use, like asbestos, extends to the manufacture of fireproof theater drop curtains, clothing for firemen, acid workers, lampwicks, stokers' gloves, etc. It is called by scientists both fibrous and crystalline, and is designated as a mineralogical vegetable. Charlemagne is credited with the first public uses of it, when he made a tablecloth which he cleaned by throwing into the fire, but its real application to commercial purposes date back only 56 years.

Thirteen years ago the deposits at Alexandria and Yorktown were discovered by scientists, since which time extensive mills have been making the varied products into which it can be turned, and now that the stone in the Nicolson quarries, covering 80 acres at Alexandria, has been found

of the exact quality required a new company has been launched at Windfall, Ind., to build a plant, the second at Alexandria, and engage extensively in the manufacture of this odd and useful product of nature's laboratory.

The company is headed by Senator Mock, of Tipton, the promoting stockholders being Every A. Mock, Montgomery McKay, Benjamin F. Legg, Wilbur C. Legg, John M. Summers, L. D. Summers and Jefferson R. Hill-drup, all prominent Tipton county business men. The company is capitalized at \$75,000, and the new plant is to be built at Alexandria.

It is significant that the two factories in the United States alone which are running and which have the only crude material from which this rock wool can be made are prosperous, and are always behind their orders.

Finds Horns of Irish Elk.

Dublin.—While cutting turf on a bog in County Limerick, a laborer came on the horns of an Irish elk, and, carefully digging, exhumed the head and antlers of a magnificent specimen of this great deer, where it had lain for centuries, preserved by the peat. The horns measure from tip to tip eight feet two inches. It is in a wonderful state of preservation, considering the period of time which has elapsed since these animals existed, as no authentic time or satisfactory theory is forthcoming when they lived or what caused their extinction. Ireland was, undoubtedly, its home.

Pays One Cent, Gets \$10,000.

London.—The heirs of one of the victims of the Grantham railroad disaster have received \$10,000 insurance, which was effected at a cost of one penny. The insured was a regular subscriber to a London penny weekly which insures its readers against accidents and death. The day of the disaster he sent his valise, containing a current copy of the paper, duly signed, to the hotel at Retford, where he expected to pass the night. Within a few hours of his death the claim was examined, allowed and settled.

J R BLAIR

GENERAL HARDWARE

Shelf and heavy hardware, buggies and wagons, tinware and graniteware, farm implements, barb wire, windmills, pumps.

A full stock of paints always on hand. Tinning and plumbing neatly and promptly done.

See the fine line of heating and cook stoves on our floor.

HAVE ONE OF OUR MEN EXAMINE YOUR FLUE

Eddy County Abstract Co.

INCORPORATED
CARLSBAD, NEW MEXICO

Complete Abstracts of all Lands in Eddy County

WRITE US
F G TRACY, Pres. C H McLENATHEN, Sec'y

EZRA C. HIGGINS,

ALL CLASSES

PECOS VALLEY LANDS

ARTESIA, N. M.

OFFICE HIGGINS-SCHROCK BUILDING.

THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS,

AURORA, ILLINOIS,

Makes High Grade Well Sinking Machinery at Moderate Prices

SPERRY & LUKINS,

of Artesia, New Mexico

Have in stock a large supply of the American Well Works. Engines, Steam and Power Pumps, Rotarys, Hoisters, all kinds of Rotary Tools, Well Supplies, Wrought Iron Line Pipe and Casing.

SEE OR WRITE

The Cleveland Land Agency

FOR Real Estate and Insurance.

Correspondence solicited in regard to farm lands in the Great Artesian Belt. We know the lay of the land and can supply you with Bargains. Represent none but Reliable Fire Insurance Companies.

ARTESIA, NEW MEXICO

THE BEST IN THE CITY IS THE KIND OF SERVICE THAT

THE CLUB STABLE

Gives it patrons. We keep none but Strong, Spirited Horses and the best Vehicles that can be procured. Are constantly adding to our equipment, and our constant effort is to please the public. We will appreciate your patronage and guarantee to give you the best of service to be had in Artesia. No "brunks" or balky horses are offered to the public under any circumstance. Give us a call.

J. D. Christopher & Bro.

FOURTH STREET

PHONE 71

Articles of Incorporation.

Territory of New Mexico.
Office of the Secretary.
Certificate of Comparison.
I, J. W. Raynolds, Secretary of the Territory of New Mexico, do hereby certify that there was filed for record in this office at 2 o'clock p. m., on the fifth day of November, A. D., 1906.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION OF THE ARTESIA MINING AND MILLING COMPANY. (NO. 4623.)

and also, that I have compared the following copy of the same, with the original thereof now on file, and declare it to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole thereof.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the Territory of New Mexico, at the City of Santa Fe, the Capital on this Fifth day of November, A. D., 1906.

[SEAL] J. W. RAYNOLDS,
Secretary of New Mexico.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION.
Territory of New Mexico.

County of Eddy.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That we the undersigned citizens of the United States of America, desiring to organize a corporation for pecuniary profits, and by authority of the laws of New Mexico do hereby agree to, and accept, for ourselves, our associates and successors, the following articles of agreement to-wit:

ARTICLE 1.

The name of the corporation shall be "The Artesia Mining and Milling Company," and its principal office and place of business shall be in the Town of Artesia, County of Eddy, Territory of New Mexico, with a branch office at such other place or places as the directors shall or may determine.

ARTICLE 2.

The general nature of the business of this corporation shall be to acquire, own, buy, sell, lease and operate mines, to engage in the mining, milling and extracting ore by any methods whatsoever of gold, silver, copper, oil, lead, coal, and other minerals; to rent and maintain and operate all necessary plants for the mining, refining, storing and handling of all kinds of minerals; to build or acquire pipe lines, corrals, reservoirs, tanks, tramways, roads, railroads, telegraph, telephone lines, water works, and water ways; to borrow money and to pledge the property of this corporation therefor; to lay out and plat townsites, to sell and convey real estate; to execute deeds, mortgages, notes and other instruments, necessary for the proper management of the business of the corporation under the laws of the Territory of New Mexico, and the laws of the United States of America, to institute and prosecute suits; to defend the interests of this corporation in all suits at law or equity.

ARTICLE 3.

This corporation shall commence business on or before the 1st day of December, A. D., 1906, and continue for fifty years from and after said date, unless sooner dissolved, as provided by law in such cases.

ARTICLE 4.

The amount of the total authorized capital stock of this corporation shall be fifty thousand dollars, divided into fifty thousand shares of one dollar each.

ARTICLE 5.

The capital stock of this corporation shall be non-assessable, and all of said stock when issued and paid for at the price agreed upon, shall be considered as fully paid for and to ever non-assessable.

ARTICLE 6.

The business of the corporation shall be managed by a board of directors consisting of not less than three or more than eleven as provided by statute all of whom shall be stockholders in this corporation; who shall be elected at the annual meeting of the stockholders of this corporation; which said annual meeting shall be on the 4th day of October, of each and every year, after the date hereof, except when a called meeting is deemed necessary.

ARTICLE 7.

All incumbrances or conveyances of real, personal or mixed property shall be in the name of this corporation; all conveyances deeds, lands, mortgages, deeds of trust, notes, bills of sale and other instruments of writing executed by this corporation shall be signed by the president, and attested by the secretary of this corporation, all acts of the president or secretary of this corporation, to be binding and valid at law or in equity, must be authorized by an order of the Board of Directors of this corporation; said order must be in writing and recorded in the records of this corporation; no debt shall be contracted by this corporation except by authority of the Board of Directors, as hereinafter stipulated.

ARTICLE 8.

The private or individual property of the stockholders of this corporation shall not be liable for any of the debts of this corporation, at any time, or under any circumstances. No amendment of the article shall ever be made, so as to affect the terms of this article or change the provisions hereof, so as to bind the individual stockholders of this corporation for the liabilities of this corporation.

ARTICLE 9.

The names and postoffice address of the incorporators, and number of shares subscribed for by each is as follows:
J. J. Burge, Durango, Mexico, 1250 shares.
W. E. Baskin, Artesia, New Mexico, 650 shares.
Dr. G. P. Stoker, Artesia, New Mexico, 1250 shares.
Bert Roby, Alice, Texas, 1250 shares.
W. A. Swingle, Artesia, New Mexico, 1250 shares.
J. R. Easterly, Alva, Oklahoma, 1250 shares.

ARTICLE 10.

The officers of this corporation shall consist of a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer and General Manager who shall hold office until their successors are elected and qualified. All officers of this corporation shall be elected on the 4th day of October of each and every year and until such election the following shall constitute the Board of Directors: J. J. Burge, Dr. G. P. Stoker, Bert Roby, W. E. Baskin, W. A. Swingle, J. R. Easterly, J. K. Walling, A. V. Logan, Jno. B. Enfield, A. L. Norfleet, A. H. Bromelsick.

The Tolleson--Older

Professional Training School,

For the Development of Voice, Body and Mind. Cultivate your Talents in Mandolin, Guitar and Vocal music, Dramatic Art and Oratory.

Special courses in Physical Culture and Dancing.

For terms call at the Bethel house, or 'phone No. 111.

THE STAR STABLE



Is the best in town. The nicest rigs, the fastest horses—gentle drivers suitable for ladies and children to drive. No brunks, or balky horses. Prompt service night or day. Nothing to good for the public. Give us a call. To treat you right is all we know.

Location on 3rd Street, south of Gibson Hotel. Phone 88.

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HOTEL GIBSON

MRS. ANNA SOGGINS, PROPRIETRESS

Leading hotel of Artesia, New Mexico.

Rates \$2.00 per day. Special rates by week or month.

Special Attention Given to Traveling Public.

OHNEMUS CAN FIX IT!

Ohnemus Blacksmith Shop,

F. J. OHNEMUS, PROPRIETOR

(Successor to Causey & Osborn)

Blacksmithing and Woodwork. Horseshoeing a specialty. All work guaranteed. Your patronage solicited and appreciated.

THE BANK OF ARTESIA,

CAPITAL STOCK \$30,000.00

DIRECTORS:

J. C. Gage, E. N. Heath, J. K. Walling, A. V. Logan,
Jno. B. Enfield, A. L. Norfleet, A. H. Bromelsick.

OFFICERS:

J. C. Gage, President, A. V. Logan, V-President.
A. L. Norfleet, Cashier, Jno. B. Enfield, Asst. Cashier.

We appreciate the patronage extended to this bank and assure the customers that all interests committed to its care will be faithfully looked after.

ker, Bert Roby, W. E. Baskin, W. A. Swingle and J. R. Easterly.

ARTICLE 11.

Dr. G. P. Stoker, of Artesia, Eddy County, New Mexico, shall be the person named by this corporation upon whom legal Service can be had.

Witness our hand and seal on this the sixth day of October, A. D. 1906.

(Signed) DR. G. P. STOKER, W. E. BASKIN,
BERT ROBY, J. R. EASTERLY,
J. A. SWINGLE,
J. J. BURGE.

Territory of New Mexico)
County of Eddy)

On this the 6th day of October, A. D. 1906, before me personally appeared, J. J. Burge, W. E. Baskin, Dr. G. P. Stoker, Bert Roby, W. A. Swingle, and J. R. Easterly, known to me to be the persons who executed the foregoing instrument and acknowledged to me that they executed the same as their free act and deed.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and seal on this 6th day of October, A. D. 1906.
(Signed) JAS. E. SWEPSTON,
Notary Public.

(SEAL) My commission expires January 19, 1910.

ENDORSED.

No. 4623.
Cor. Rec'd. Vol. 5 Page 423.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION
THE ARTESIA MINING AND MILLING COMPANY.

FILED in office of Secretary of New Mexico Nov. 5, 1906, 2 p. m.

J. W. RAYNOLDS,
Secretary.

Compd. O. to M.

Croup.

A reliable medicine and one that should always be kept in the home for immediate use is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It will prevent the attack if given as soon as the cough appears. For sale by Fetherree & Robertson.

FOR SALE.—Ten good pigs, six weeks old.
E. O. WITMORE.

A Year of Blood

The year 1903 will long be remembered in the home of F. N. Tackett, of Alliance, Ky., as a year of blood; which flowed so copiously from Mr. Tackett's lungs that death seemed very near. He writes: "Severe bleeding from the lungs and a frightful cough had brought me at death's door when I began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, with the astonishing result that after taking four bottles was completely restored and as time has proven permanently cured." Guaranteed for Sore Lungs, Coughs and Golds at Pecos Valley Drug Co. Price 50c and 1.00. Trial bottle free.

Who has the record in the valley for the quick drilling of an artesian well? Butler. He will save you money even if he doesn't drill your well, if you see him.

FOR SALE.—Choice re-cleaned alfalfa seed in any quantity. Address Geo. W. Smith, Lake Arthur, N. M.

Abstracts of title to all lands in Eddy county. Artesia office over Bank of Artesia.

KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS

WITH Dr. King's New Discovery

FOR CONSUMPTION, COUGHS and COLDS. Price 50c & \$1.00 Free Trial.

Surest and Quickest Cure for THROAT and LUNG TROUBLES, OR MONEY BACK.

KITCHEN CLEANING.

SEVERAL WAYS OF KEEPING THE COMMON THINGS CLEANLY.

Lightening Many a Disagreeable Duty for the Housewife—Brick Dust, Soap and Soda Essentials.

It is usually designated as kitchen work, but is gone through by the busy woman as a necessary, if not disagreeable duty. It is shirked, whenever possible, by the lazier and incompetent, and relegated to the hired help by the more prudent. As there are women who so prize the work of making "the beautiful," so long may we have unsatisfactory hired help at present experience or for much about. Domestic work should be held in higher honor because can hope that a woman working for a wage will take it up with her heart, or as other than a last resort.

A great thing is to prevent the dirt from accumulating, and unless special or unusual household duties, it need not accumulate.

Washing a saucepan thoroughly inside and outside every time it is used seems superfluous, but it is the way to avoid that big "turn up" which is the best thing I know for upholding the comfortable routine of a household for the whole day.

Brick dust, soap and soda are all necessary for perfectly clean pots and pans.

Put a brick dust, plenty of it, in a bucket along with a soft cloth. Melt the soda in hot water, and you have removed every particle of dirt from the inside of the saucepan.

Proceed to dip the cloth into the water. Then soap it thoroughly, and apply it to the brick dust, and apply it to the inside and out. The soap soda remove grease, the brick dust removes soot and roughness.

Wash off with plenty of hot water. Soda, finally rinsing with clean water. The saucepan can now be dried perfectly done with a cloth. This is a pretty hard work if the pan is in a very bad state to begin with, but once right in is easily kept right.

Every short time will do the work, and it will be found a pleasant instead of a hardship. Of course, if gas is used this work is much easier, but even with a range much necessary work can be saved by the use of resolution. Do not once put away without cleaning it. The once formed the routine becomes easy.

Another common little domestic duty is one seldom noticed by the busy of inexperienced people, and neglect of which causes a good deal of extra work. I allude to the cleaning of brush handles, also the cleaning of the coal shovel and chopper.

A maid will finish cleaning the range and then, without removing gloves by washing her hands, will take the brush and sweep, or lift the coal and begin to chop wood. She then does these things just as they are, and next time she uses these articles dirtier her hands again, and unciously leaves "her mark" on anything she touches.

These finger marks on handles, doors and doors are the "hallmark" of the inexperienced, incompetent and less cleaner. To remove apply a little paraffin on a flannel cloth.

The use of ammonia is a great saving of labor. When scrubbing tables, floors and floors a little ammonia in water will whiten them in a very short time. Silver and polished articles can easily be cleaned if washed in warm water, to which has been added a teaspoonful of ammonia to each quart of water. If the kitchen is tiled by part, wipe over with skimmed milk once a week after washing.

Another method is to rub the tiles with a brush or two with linseed oil then polish with a soft cloth.

Perhaps He Knows. A girl, no matter how pretty, who goes with the points of obtrusive pins is a menace to the public welfare and should be legislated against by mobs and invasions.—Fortnightly Review.

Auto's Honk Is Moving. Bulldoze is the most stoical man I know. There's only one thing in the world that will move him. "That's that?" "The honk of the automobile."—De-Free Press.

Curfew Need Not Ring. A ranger—"If you think a curfew law would be a good thing for the town don't you bring the matter up before the city fathers?"

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RECIPES FOR APPLE DESSERTS.

Many Ways In Which the Fruit May Be Cooked.

APPLE CHARLOTTE.—Cut slices of wheat bread or rolls, and having rubbed the bottom and sides of a basin with a bit of butter, line it with the sliced bread or rolls; put tart apples, cut them small and nearly fill the pan, strewing bits of butter and sugar between the apples; grate a small nutmeg over; make as many slices of bread or rolls as will cover it, over which put a plate and a weight to keep the bread close upon the apples; bake two hours in a quick oven, then turn it out. Quarter of a pound of butter and half a pound of sugar to half a peck of tart apples.

RICH BAKED APPLE PUDDING.—Half pound the pulp of apples, half leaf sugar, six ounces of butter, the rind of one lemon, six eggs, puff paste. Peel and core and cut the apples as for sauce; put them into a stewpan, with only just sufficient water to prevent them from burning, and let them steep until reduced to a pulp. Weigh the pulp, and to every half pound add sifted sugar, grated lemon peel, and six well beaten eggs. Beat these ingredients well together, then melt the butter, stir it to the other things, put a border of puff paste round the dish, and bake for more than half an hour. The butter should not be added until the pudding is ready for the oven.

APPLE SAGO PUDDING.—One cup sago in a quart of tepid water, baked for an hour, six or eight apples, pared and cored or quartered and steamed tender, and put in the pudding dish; boil and stir the sago until clear, adding water to make it thin, and pour it over the apples; this is good hot with butter and sugar, or cold with cream and sugar.

BAKED APPLE DUMPLINGS.—Make in the same way, using a soft dough; place in a shallow pan, bake in a hot oven, and serve with cream and sugar, or place in a pan which is four or five inches deep (do not have the dumplings touch each other); then pour in hot water, just leaving top of dumplings uncovered. To a pan of four or five dumplings add one teaspoon sugar and half a tea cup of butter; bake from half to three-quarters of an hour. If water cooks away too much add more. Serve dumplings on a platter and the liquid in sauceboat for dressing. Fresh or canned peaches can be made the same way.

A Healthy Skin. There is a great difference between a healthy skin, glowing and flushing with life and emotion, and a made-up complexion of rouge and paints as there is a pronounced difference between a real rose and a rose and a cambric one. If you will observe, you will see that your skin is a reflection of the state of your health. When you have rested and feel well the cheeks are glowing, the eyes bright and the spirits soaring. Late hours and illness show at once by bringing to the face a sallow and a drawn expression. A simple line of treatment is to obey the rules of hygiene, to bathe the face every night with warm water, a complexion brush and some pure soap, rinsing, drying and rubbing in creme marquisse or orange flower skin food. Upon arising in the morning, dash cold water over the face and dust the skin with a good powder. A cream should always be used after one's countenance has been exposed to wind or sun.

Stuffed Apples. Pare large smooth apples, cut out the cores without breaking through the under side. Make a filling of finely chopped cold cooked chicken, seasoned with salt, pepper and a little finely chopped parsley. To one cup of the chicken add one-half cup of fine bread crumbs. Fill the apple cups with the chicken, with a bit of butter on each, and set in a hot oven to cook till tender, but not soft enough to break down.

Railway Construction. In the six months ended June 30, 2,297.20 miles of new railway track was laid in this country, a greater amount of new construction than in any corresponding six months in the last 15 years, except in 1902, when new construction aggregated 2,314 miles.

Ancient Labor Unions. Labor unions are no new invention. Accurate records of their existence in Roman times have been dug up in Pompeii.

Kaffirs Like Liquor. The British consul-general at Lourenço Marques, in a report to the British foreign office on the value of the Kaffir trade, mentions that the Kaffirs of that colony employed in the Transvaal spend of the wages they bring back with them every year \$2,500,000 in drink, and there are only about 50,000 of them.

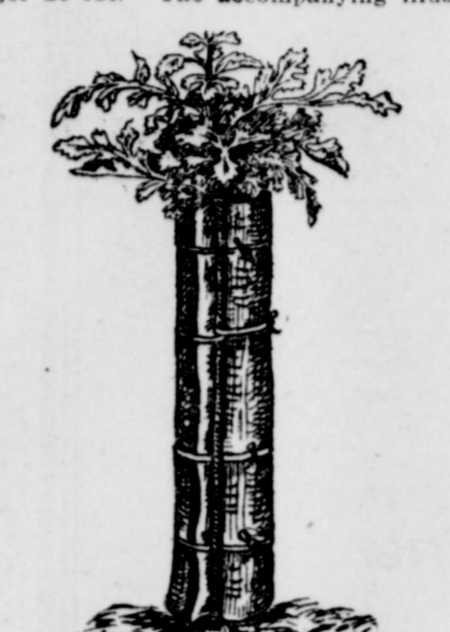
Biggest Farms in World. The biggest farms in the world are in South Australia, where the average squatter holds 78,000 acres.



BLANCHING CELERY.

How Paper May Be Made to Serve the Purpose.

Blanching celery with paper is usually practiced on the early plants for the reason, says Prairie Farmer, that during hot weather there is less danger of rot. The accompanying illustration shows a plan for blanching a celery plant with tile and paper.



Blanching Celery with Paper.

As shown, the stalks are collected in a tile and wrapped in heavy paper so as to exclude the light. A stake is driven near to the plant to partially support. Any method that does not injure the plant and will exclude the light will answer the purpose.

GOOD SEED CORN.

Some of the Important Points by Which It May Be Known.

Some of the more important observations to be made in the selection of seeds are: Yield, quality, uniformity, hardness, time of ripening, freedom from attacks of smut and rust, and, in the case of small grain, the stiffness of the straw.

The corn crop requires, perhaps, as great care in the selection as any other, and merits special attention, says the Prairie Farmer. The rapid improvement that has been made in this crop, combined with the readiness with which the different varieties cross and mix, renders it extremely subject to variation. Constant care is necessary in order to establish the desirable qualities that are brought out in these variations and to more thoroughly eradicate those not desirable.

Some of the points to be observed in the selection of seed corn are:

1. The size and shape of ear; ear should approach as nearly as may be a uniform diameter from end to end.

2. Size and quality of cob, a medium sized cob being much better than a large, spongy one.

3. Depth of grain.

4. Shape of grain; grains should carry their wedge shape uniformly to the end, so that the ear may present as nearly as possible a solid surface.

5. Covering of cob; cob should be as completely and evenly covered as possible at both ends.

6. Hardness of grain, too hard and flinty a grain not being readily masticated and digested. A hard grain, also, is more liable to be a shallow one.

7. Grains of even, uniform and similar shape, to make possible uniformity of planting.

8. Color of grain, purity of color indicating purity of the corn.

POINTS WORTH NOTING.

For late lettuce sow in partial shade. Spinach for early spring "greens" should be sown about the 10th of this month.

It is the wasp, and not the honey bee, that punctures the grape. The bees profit from the work of the wasp. Close by the side of the road is the best place for the garden, for then you will have pride in keeping it clean.

Keep a supply of early potatoes dug and at the house, so that your wife can get at them; don't let her dig them.

Keep the tomato plants off the ground. Nothing rots the fruit quicker or more surely than falling to the earth.

Weeds will keep right on growing, whether anything else in the garden does or not. Don't let a single one go to seed, though.

How is the crop of boys and girls at your house this year? Good? Glad of it! No matter whether the corn and wheat and all things go wrong, if the harvest of young folks is all right.

AN ENCOURAGING SIGN.

Increase of Knowledge Among Farmers Means Better Farming.

Recently some have expressed the idea that the people living in the country are not increasing in information relative to the scientific handling of stock and the methods in vogue among scientists in the cultivation of the soil. This is a mistake, says Farmers' Review. Agricultural science is gaining among our farmers and is destined to gain more rapidly as the years go on. It was natural that at first the progress should be slow. A body of 5,000,000 persons is not to be moved in a hurry. It is an aggregation of human beings so vast that no one can conceive of its real import.

It must be remembered, too, that at first the means for affecting this great mass and moving it were very meager. When our agricultural colleges were organized there were few men capable of acting as instructors, for the universities of the country had not been fitting men to teach agricultural science. In many cases men had to be taken out of the fields and the creameries to teach in the colleges. While they had a great deal of practical information, they had not studied systematically the mass of agricultural information that had been accumulated, and were but poorly prepared to teach it.

It is only within the past 15 years that most of our agricultural colleges have been well enough equipped to become aggressive. Now, however, the material for teachers and instructors is abundant and great work is being done. That the farmers are being reached is demonstrated by the increasing attendance at farmers' meetings and in the agricultural colleges. Information is being spread rapidly by word of mouth. Complaint is made that the bulletins issued by the stations are not widely read by the farmers. This is because it takes something of a student to take literary matter and really absorb it, making it into something having force. But in each locality are a few men that have this ability and they spread the information by word of mouth and by example.

There are numerous factors that are operating to bring about a better condition in the not distant future. One of these factors is the taking of more interest in agriculture by the men that have money and at the same time have a fair knowledge of farming matters. These men are buying farms and are putting into practice on them modern methods of agriculture. The farms so handled become object lessons. Other farmers follow the lead of the most enterprising, unless they lack the will and the ability to learn. There are some of the latter class, but they are destined to disappear during the next generation or two, for the reason that others will buy their farms; which will have become unprofitable to the present owners.

It is becoming increasingly difficult to farm without thought and still make money. Farmers must make more money from their farms to-day than they used to, because they have more expenses. The expenses cannot be avoided, and must increase as population becomes denser and the price of land higher. With the increase of knowledge of how to handle land, farmers will be able to balance the increasing expenses with increasing returns.

SPREADING HAY IN MOW. Simple Device by Which the Hump in Center Is Avoided.

I put my hay in barn by large hay fork, which runs on track, writes a correspondent of Rural New Yorker. The hay naturally falls in the center, and is hard to mow away. I nailed a dozen inch boards together with cross pieces on under side, and hung

as per diagram. When the forkful reaches the slide, the man above notifies the man on load to trip fork, and it slides to desired location. When one side has enough, slide is reversed.

Don't Forget. When you finish shingling that building, don't forget and leave the boards there which you nailed on to keep yourself from slipping off. Take them off when you are through, or, later, you will be likely to find some rotten shingles under them.—Farm Journal.

KICK FROM MERE MAN. He—I can't see why, because a woman marries a man she should take his name. The poor fellow ought to be allowed to keep something he could call his own.

American and French Women. The American woman is made for flirting, the Parisian for love. An American woman is—a Parisian frozen on ice.—Neue Freie Presse.

TAME WILD BEASTS.

WONDERFUL INSTANCES FROM ISLANDS WHERE LIFE IS PROTECTED.

They Are in No Danger and Seem to Realize It and Show No Fear of Man at All.

That wild animals become extremely tame is well known. The wild quail of southern California will enter gardens and nest there and in the protected season I have seen a flock stand in a country road, a jaunty male between them, and my horse not 20 feet away, moving only when I moved and then with reluctance, says a writer in the Scientific American.

Several years ago some residents on one of the channel islands of southern California introduced a number of black-tailed deer, which were protected to such an extent that in time they discovered that they were privileged characters and assumed nearly the absolute contempt for human beings held by the sacred bulls of India that crowd men and women from the road. They persisted in entering gardens day and night, destroying the plants, and finally to locate them the dwellers on the island had bells fastened to them. One buck made his home near the town of Cabrillo and walked about the place and over the hills with the freedom of a dog. When a boat landed off the pier the buck ran down to greet the newcomers and share their lunch and became a welcome guest at barbecues and lobster and clam bakes.

Nearly all animal life is protected at this island. I have counted half a hundred bald eagles in an eleven-mile run, have seen them take a large fish from the water within easy gunshot and they build their nests on pinnacles that are not difficult of approach. The sea birds are equally tame. Gulls gather in flocks a few feet from those who feed them. In the winter flocks of cormorants swim into the bays and are so tame that they merely divide when a boat passes and fishermen often find that the cormorants take off bait almost as fast as they can put it on. Gulls dash at bait and I have seen a long-winged bird resembling the petrel follow my line under water at a cast, using its wings to fly along and take the bait and at times scores of sea birds are seen inshore feeding upon small shrimps, paying no attention to observers photographing them.

The most remarkable illustration of tameness to be seen here is that of the sea lions. For ages the animals have held possession of a mass of rocks on the shore of the islands. A few years ago many were killed by vandals, but laws were passed and for a number of years the sea lions have been protected and the rookery has increased in size until a split has recently occurred and another settlement has been established halfway up the island.

It has been the custom for years for fishermen in cleaning their fish to toss the refuse into the bay and the sea lions formed the habit of coming down to the bay at this time to dine thereupon. At first only one or two came; now a band of two large bulls and several females make their headquarters at the bay to spend most of their time there, constituting a valuable sanitary corps, as they eat every fragment of fish, the gulls joining in the feast. When not feeding the sea lions pass the time lying within a few feet of the beach, sleeping or playing, the females and young leaping from the water and going through various tricks of interest to the looker-on.

But a few feet away from the sea lions are the boat stands of the fishermen and boatmen and boats are moving out and over the sea lions constantly, yet they are apparently oblivious to the men, who never molest them. This has had a peculiar result. The enormous animals have become so tame that they almost allow the men to touch them and readily come out upon the shore to feed from their hands. It so happened that I was up-

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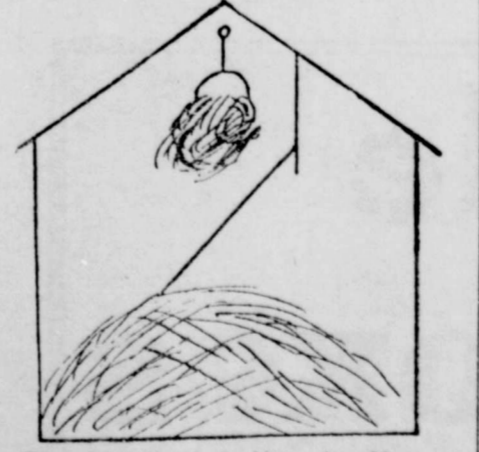
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For Distributing Hay in Mow.

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American and French Women. The American woman is made for flirting, the Parisian for love. An American woman is—a Parisian frozen on ice.—Neue Freie Presse.

Ladies Hats . . .

Owing to the small limit of space we have to display our MILLINERY, and in order to make room for other goods that are more in demand, we are going to close out all the pattern and trimmed hats

AT COST

Every one is the season's most popular style and if you are going to need a hat. Don't fail to see the excellent

VALUES WE ARE OFFERING

Ladies Hand Tailored Suits.
Ladies Wool and Silk Shirtwaists.
Ladies Handsome Raincoats and Cloaks.
Ladies and Misses Fine Footwear and everything that's new in novelties are here in a vast variety come in and see them. We are anxious to have the opportunity to show you.



While we endeavor to adopt the most desirable method of modern banking, we propose never to lose sight of these essential qualities: **SAFETY, SECURITY, RESPONSIBILITY, EFFICIENCY, CONSERVATISM**

S. W. GILBERT, President CHAS. S. HOFFMAN, 1st Vice-President
R. M. ROSS, Cashier K. C. SMITH, 2nd Vice-President
L. R. GAIDRY, Assistant Cashier.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

ARTESIA, NEW MEXICO

CAPITAL PAID UP \$25,000 SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$8000

The affairs of this bank are governed with that conservatism, combined with enterprise and up-to-date methods, which makes for soundness and satisfactory banking service. Its officers believe that banking connections formed on a basis of good service at a reasonable compensation—and not on sentiment or undue influence—will endure. That a bank which has ample capital and reserve in proportion to its deposit liability, and makes SAFETY THE FIRST CONSIDERATION, and is operated along conservative lines is entitled to and will receive its due proportion of the public patronage.

WE INVITE NEW ACCOUNTS

Apple Boxes

FOR SALE BY

Kemp Lumber Co.

At The Churches

Church Directory.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. E. Ward, pastor. Sunday school every Sunday, 10 a. m. Preaching the first, third and fourth Sundays, each month at 11 a. m.; preaching at night on first, third and fourth Sundays; prayer meeting every Wednesday night at 7:30 o'clock.

M. E. CHURCH SOUTH.—J. H. Messer, pastor. Sunday school 9:45 a. m.; preaching 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Junior Epworth League 3 p. m. Senior Epworth League 6:45 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.—Jas. A. Challenner, pastor. Sunday morning Bible school 9:30; song and praise service 10:50 to 11:10; Lord's Supper and Offering 11:10 to 11:30; Sermon 11:30 to 12. Benediction 12. Evening, Junior Endeavor 3; Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30; Night service 7:15 Ladies' Aid Society, Wednesday 3:30 p. m.; Prayer and Teachers' Meeting each Wednesday, 7:30 p. m.; Choir practice, Mrs. D. W. Robertson, Chorister, Friday 7:30 p. m.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—E. E. Mathes, pastor. Sunday school 9:45 a. m. preaching 11 a. m. Y. P. S. C. E. 6:00 p. m.; preaching, 7:00.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Rev. Father Robert, pastor. Mass at 10 a. m. on the first Sunday of each month. Prayer every Sunday at 10 o'clock a. m.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. E. McQueen Gray, Rector in charge. Services at the Baptist church the second Sunday of each month at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Christian Church Notes.

Sunday School 9:45.
Next Sunday will be observed as "Cradle Roll Day." All parents are invited to bring their babies to this service. Special attention will be given to the comfort and entertainment of babies and mothers.
At the 11 o'clock service W. F. Schwartz will deliver an address, "Why build up the Sunday School and how?"
Christian Endeavor meeting at 6 o'clock.
No service at 7 o'clock.

Methodist Church.

All the usual services this Sunday. We want all our members to attend church this Sunday and all our Sunday school children to come to Sunday school. Christmas will soon be here and we are arranging to have a big time. Remember everybody made to feel at home at our church.
J. H. Messer, Pastor.

Rev. T. C. James will preach at the Baptist church next Sunday at 11 a. m. and at 7 p. m.

BE FAITHFUL UNTO DEATH

Was the Theme of Rev. Challenner's Sermon at the Christian Church Sunday Night.

Sunday night Rev. J. A. Challenner preached his last sermon in Artesia before leaving for Bryan, Texas, where he will assume charge of the Christian church. The church was crowded by people of all denominations who came to bid farewell to a pastor who had endeared himself to all during his brief residence among us.

The text taken was "Be thou faithful unto death and I will give thee a crown of life." The pastor exhorted the congregation to be ever faithful to the spirit and principles of Christianity and never to fail until death. He cited as an instance the condition of St. John at the time these words were uttered. Pressed down by great tribulation, there on the lonely island of Patmos, nearly 100 years of age, friendless and within prison walls. Yet because he had been true, he was consoled by Christ, and it was given him to catch what Paul after his visit to the third heaven could not reveal or was not able to explain.

We often fail to fully realize that the seven churches of Asia were real. While nothing is said in the Bible about trouble in the church at Smyrna, yet the other churches all had essentially the same troubles that afflict modern congregations; and if we study those six churches we shall find the germs of all the difficulties encountered in all churches ever since.

This does not mean that because men are prone to quarrel when associating with each other, we should therefore live as hermits. Sin will enter through the thickest and highest walls. We do not need to seek seclusion. We are expected to meet dangers. In order to enable us to be prepared, God places danger signals wherever peril exists and if we watch for the signals we need not fall.

One of the things God warns us against is overconfidence. When you think you are strong and boast of your strength, you are in danger. The multitude in Jerusalem cried Hosanna and felt overconfident of their strength, yet they fell away and in a few days cried "Crucify Him! Crucify Him!"

Now, one of the dangers against which we should guard, is the liability not to remain faithful unto death.

The word faithful occurs frequently in the Bible. It does not mean to be faithful to some particular dogma or to the hobby of some preacher. It does not mean faithful unto thine own peculiarity. It does mean to be faithful unto sound work and sound doctrine. Faithful to the Bible and unto the spirit of the law.

This faithfulness shows the spirit of obedience. It is not cold and metallic and has not a hollow sound, but a rich and mellow one.

It is manifested in the spirit of love and of sacrifice; not in the spirit of debate.

It is manifested in the spirit of work; but does not require great earthly success or renown. A preacher need not be a great evangelist if he does the best he can. We should love prayer, love the church and be faithful unto death.

Rev. Challenner closed with a few words of kindness for all, expressing regret at leaving and wishing success to all the people of Artesia.

Presbyterian Church

Morning services at usual hours. At the night service Rev. Mathes will deliver a sermon on the subject: "Is the young man safe." This will be especially devoted to young men, all of whom are cordially invited: There will be special music at this service.

There will be prayer and reading at the Catholic church every Sunday at 10 o'clock a. m.

The Baptist Ladies Aid Society will give a Thanksgiving dinner in the new stone building on Main street. Turkey, chicken and everything good to eat will be served.

Rev. W. J. Moore of Bullinger, Texas, preached at the Baptist church Wednesday night. He left for home Thursday.

HOME GROWN TREES—by the thousand, in very best tried varieties for the Pecos Valley. All healthy and true to name. Better place your order now.

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Famous Strike Breakers.
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DOG OF INDIA.

IS A MIGHTY HUNTER OF GAME ANIMALS.

Reaches the Size of a Wolf and of Peculiar Shape—To Be Found All Over Asia.

The red dog never reaches the size of a wolf, though it exceeds that of a fox. The Saratoga Review. Its body is uncouth, the body narrow and thin in the forequarters, with loose skin ending in large awkward paws, the head and brush carried low. The ears, is intermediate between the domestic dog and fox, without the look of the one or the quick sharpness of the other. Against the disadvantages the bright chestnut of the wild dog's coat, shading black at the end of the brush, does not avail for handsomeness.

Over most of India it is to be found on mountains and plains, in forest, where the forest grows and about the bare hills where the hills have no vegetation. East of India, a very similar dog ranges even to Java, and another, paler and shaggier, haunts of Siam and Sakhalin, so that over most of Asia one form or other is to be recognized with. Naturally the Indian species is the most known, yet it is not known so intimately. It is so widely spread it is not a common animal and the field naturalists of India have little to say of it. It is clear that the red dog is a very different animal from the wolf and far superior to any other eastern canine. Most of the wild relatives of our dogs are cowardly beasts, feeding on carrion and small animals and only attacking large ones when hard pushed by hunger. Such is the wolf's way of life, while the jackal skulks round villages and sometimes enters large towns in search of scraps, making night hideous with his howls, even in Calcutta. But the red dog is a hunter, the deadliest foe to the animals that is known in the East. He is not very swift—less so than the jackal—nor is he adroit or useful in his actions, but he follows scent mostly in silence, with a persistence, and however long the trail may be the pack runs into the victim without fail in the end. He does not go in large numbers—a pack would be a big pack—but what he wants in force is replaced by their size and cunning strategy in attacking their ordinary prey is the powerful deer and the beautiful spotted deer, corresponding to our red deer and fallow deer, the various antelopes of the plains and wild goats of the hills. All of these they harry in turn a few days, then the terrified beasts forsake that section of the field and the red pack must range the field again, not to return till long after, when the terror of their raid has subsided in the locality. Their methods of attack are terrible in the extreme; some of their devices, indeed, can hardly be mentioned here. It is to say that their ordinary method, whenever possible, is to dismember the victim.

Deer are not the only prey on which these terrible creatures adventure; the biggest horns known of the gaur (the gaur) came from one said to have been killed by wild dogs, of the same race in this case; and yet the gaur, the largest of all wild oxen, is too much for the ordinary tiger; and the tiger often falls with the bear, the most gallant of all wild animals, but the red pack will bring him to his end. Their fellow carnivores even are not safe. The black bear of the Himalayas, although the fiercest of the Han bears, has been seen in his last struggle with the pack, with torn flesh and flesh in strips, fighting game-still.

Won't Admit It.
"Any man is too stubborn to admit that he is related to the mule."

Proper Party.
"And now," said the young man, "I suppose it's my turn to ask you a question." "Oh, that isn't necessary," replied the only girl; "just put on a bold front and seek an interview with me."—Chicago Daily News.

Didn't Have To.
"Dick's an impudent thing, isn't he?" "Oh, I don't know." "Dick—Didn't he try to kiss you?" "Oh, not very hard."—Cleveland Leader.

Truly Difficult.
"This is a hard position," said the fortune teller; "very hard." "What's the trouble?" "I can't make up my mind whether I should be optimistic or reliable."—Washington Star.

Consumption of Coffee.
According to the department of commerce and labor, during 1904 1,052,000 pounds of coffee were consumed in the United States, valued at \$60,000.

NOTHING NEW UNDER SUN.

Massage, Buses, Lightning Rods and Glass Houses Ancient.

According to an examiner in the patent office at Washington discovery, like history, repeats itself and this official is disposed to believe that we are not so much ahead of the ancients as it pleases us to think. Many of our discoveries, continues the examiner, are but rediscoveries improved upon, no doubt, but not altered in nature.

For instance, the ancients knew of the lightning conductor, or, at all events, the method of attracting the lightning. Celtic soldiers in a storm used to lie on the ground, first lighting a torch and planting their naked swords in the ground by their side with the point upward. The lightning often struck the point of the sword and passed away without injury to the warrior.

The Romans, too, seem to have known the lightning rod. On the top of the highest tower of the castle of Dunio on the Adriatic there was set from time immemorial a long rod of iron. In the stormy weather of summer it served to predict the approach of a tempest. A soldier was always stationed by it when the sea showed threatening signs of storm. From time to time he put the point of his long javelin close to the point of the rod. Whenever a spark passed between the two pieces of iron he rang a bell to warn the fishermen. Gerbert, in the tenth century, invented a plan for diverting the lightning from fields by planting in them long sticks tipped with very sharp lance heads.

In 1662 France was already in possession of omnibuses. The Romans sank artesian wells even in the Sahara. In 1685 Papin published an account of an experiment made by one of his friends who caused flowers instantaneously. The secret, which was not revealed, lay in the preparation of the ground.

Massage is an ancient practice and was known to the Romans. Paracelsus speaks of moeopathy, saying that like is cured by like, and not contrary by contrary. The speculum, the probe, the forceps, were known in the year 500; indeed, specimens of them have been found in the ruins of Pompeii. Aristotle noticed that sea water could be made drinkable by boiling it and collecting the steam.

The Greeks had a woollen or linen cuirass so closely interwoven as to be impenetrable by the sharpest darts. We moderns have not found out the secret of it. The Romans had better mills than ours for pounding olives. The Chinese invented iron houses as early as 1200. Glass houses were found among the Picts in Scotland and the Celts in Gaul and many centuries earlier in Siam. Grass cloth was used many hundreds of years ago by the Chinese.

SLOW BOY.



Mrs. Jones—That lamb you sent me was the largest and toughest mutton I ever saw.

Mr. Suet—Ah, mum, it's that boy of mine been loitering again. It was the sweetest little leg of lamb you ever saw when it left my shop, and I gave him strict orders to deliver it at once as you wanted it young.

Like a Gun.

"I want to get an alarm clock," said the customer.
"Here's one of silver plate for ten dollars," said the clerk.
"Too high."
"Well here's one made of nickel for five dollars."
"Too high yet."
"Here's one made of gun metal for two dollars."
"Gun metal? That sounds all right. I want it for my 12-year-old boy, and if it sounds anything like a gun when it goes off in the morning I guess it's what I want."—Yonkers Statesman.

Should Say So!

"You have insulted me, sir!"
"By stealing one kiss?"
"No, sir—by being so evidently satisfied with only one."—Cleveland Leader.

He Does.

"What looks more ridiculous than a peek-a-boo waist?"
"Well, a man in white canvas shoes, passionate socks and turned-up trousers, smoking a cigarette, crowds it mighty close."—Houston Post.



BOB CASE'S TRIUMPH.

Story of a Cripple's Dream That Came True.

Baseball was in the air. And no wonder, for it was the afternoon of the great game between the Easts and the Wests, rival teams who for generations of Hillsdale boys had battled hard against each other. A low-lying common a short distance from the town had always been the field of action.

Bobby Case, a cripple, was the first boy on the diamond. He walked from base to base and lovingly touched them with his foot. He was discouraged. "Gee, I wish I could play just once. It's such a bully day, too," he said. He then looked across the field. Not a boy was in sight, and he gave a sigh of relief. How ashamed he would have been to have let the fellows know he had come early just to touch the bases. Bobby had never expressed a wish to the boys that he wanted to play ball, or even dreamed of doing so.

Presently the noisy whistling and calling announced the Easts and



"Thank You," He Said.

Wests and their respective admirers. The opposing teams were well matched. Enthusiasm reigned supreme. But Bobby sat silent on the fence. He was called "hon. sub." for the Easts. There was a little argument, and the game started. The Wests had scored and the Easts had failed. Then the Easts held first place, and then by some mysterious chance the game became a tie.

"If I could play just once," thought poor Bobby.
It was Jim's turn to bat. The boy's freckled face was flushed with excitement; he understood that so much depended upon him. He grasped the old worn bat firmly in his dirty hands. He paused, then, strangely attracted toward Bobby, he looked at the little fellow. The longing in the boy's face stirred within Jim's heart a deep understanding that startled him in its intensity. He dropped the bat, and held out his hands toward the boys.

"Boys," he said, "I can't bat. And, say, let Bob Case bat in my place."
There was a deep silence. Such a thing had never before happened in the annals of Hillsdale's baseball history. The game tie! Did the law allow such a queer thing?
"Why?" stammered the captain of the Easts.

"Oh, Bobby can bat," replied Jim, wondering at his audacity in the face of possible defeat. "I've seen him bat, heaps of times, practicing in his dad's orchard." And this was true. "I say, fellows, he's a sub; so it's all square, you know."

"Your arm tired?" jeered the Wests' bleachers.
In the meantime Bobby sat, confused, on the fence. He was strangely happy to know that he had even been considered by Jim, for he had no hope that his wish could be gratified.

"I'll risk Bobby," continued Jim. "Please, fellows, say 'yes.' I'll run for him, too."
"Go ahead!" shouted the Wests.
"All right," answered the Easts, confidently.

Another brief discussion of ways and means and Bobby was given a place of honor. Enthusiasm and disapproval were shown by the audience. But Bobby was confident. He would show his comrades his worth. He assumed the air of a professional, even though it was his first public appearance.

"Let her go!" he called.
One strike, one ball—two balls, three balls, two strikes. Bobby was still alert and confident. The bleachers became suddenly interested. One of the boys called out: "Casey at the Bat," then the others echoed the words. This encouraged Bobby; it was like his dream. Then Jim had said he could bat. The pitcher paused, measuring his opponent. Then Bobby hit. Such a ball—nothing like it in the annals of the Easts' history. Jim

was on second, third. What were the Wests doing, and where were their quick plays? The boys were wild. Jim had touched the home base. The Easts had won.

"Casey at the bat!" the boys called over and over again. Even the Wests were obliged to acknowledge that Bobby was a "blinger."

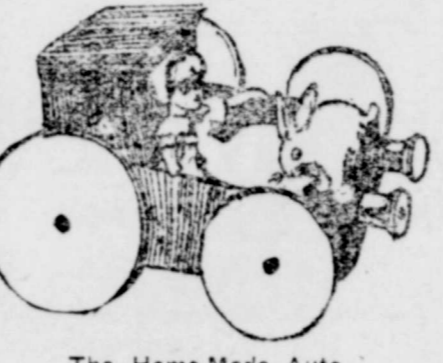
Bobby stood, bashful and very happy, receiving the homage of his friends. They no longer considered him a "girl boy." He had had his chance and was now a "Casey at the Bat." The lonely practice days in his father's orchard had proved of some avail. He could bat. The Easts had won, and he had helped.

"Thank you," he said, holding out his hand to Jim.
"Casey at the bat" still clings to Bobby Case. Though he cannot always play, the honor of that one day makes him happy and proud.—Detroit Free Press.

TOYS FROM OLD BOXES.

How Simple But Entertaining Playthings Can Be Made.

No material offers better opportunities for making amusing toys than old boxes, wooden or pasteboard. Particularly happy is the combination of boxes and elastic bands, for by this means many toys of home manufacture can be made to move. The ideas



The Home-Made Auto.

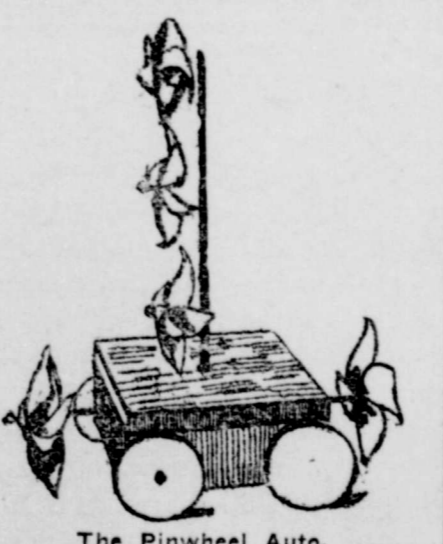
reproduced here from the Delineator are easy to carry out.
The automobile is a perfect toy, and simple of construction. It is made of a pasteboard box, the wheels being of cardboard, and the axles two knitting needles. The piece of elastic furnishes the propelling power, as shown in diagram in the upper right-hand corner of the picture.

To set the toy in motion, wind up the rear wheel until the elastic underneath becomes quite taut, then set the automobile upon the floor, when it will travel rapidly the length of the room or piazza.

The greatest fun, however, may be had by placing the auto on the floor and then giving it a sharp push so as to send it the whole length of the room. The auto then returns to the player.

The motive power of both toys shown here is an elastic band fastened by means of sealing wax to the axle.

The toy may be put in motion by winding the rear wheel, or it may be pushed across the floor, in which case, it may be seen, the revolutions of the axle cause the elastic to be



The Pinwheel Auto.

come taut and the toy returns of its momentum.
The pinwheel auto is made of a pasteboard box, both wheels of cardboard and axles of knitting needles. The pinwheels, which most children know how to cut, are cut from stiff paper. The little car is set in motion in the manner described above.

When the auto is going the pinwheels revolve in the air, making a pretty sight.

Says Health Does Not Exist.

Health, one of the big English authorities (Sir Michael Foster), puts it, does not exist. It is like happiness. Each has a goal or limit, which, while seemingly attainable, eludes perfect possession. The body consists of a number of mechanisms which have the closest and most exact relations, and as they approximate to harmony there is health, but when disordered there is ill health.

ALKALINE OR SALINE SOILS.

Not So by Nature But Lack of Rain Causes the Condition.

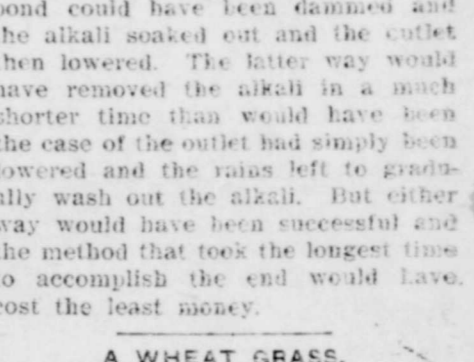
Alkaline and saline soils are not so by nature, but are so only because the climates in which they exist are largely dry and the rain water is not abundant enough to wash out the alkali and the salt. In the semi-arid west the evaporation is very great and a large part of the water in the soil never reaches the rivers, but is carried off into the air by the process of evaporation. The salts and alkalis of the soil have been set loose from the rocks and ledges in their slow decomposition. Were the soil water enough abundant these salts and alkalis would have been carried down into the sea. As it was, they were carried up by the slow movement upward of the soil water.

Even in humid climates there are found here and there places that are so alkaline that the ordinary farm crops cannot be raised, says Farmers' Review. The reason for this is of the same nature as in the other case, though the process of its application is a little different. The writer saw a small pond in Lake county, Illinois, round the rim of which was a strip of barren soil. This barrenness had been caused by the evaporation of the water from that pond. The secret was that the pond had no outlet deep enough to draw off its waters. When the summer days became dry and the sun hot the outlet was rendered useless by the waters of the pond having been evaporated to such an extent that the surface was lower than the outlet. The sides of the pond then acted like a lampwick, drawing the water from the pond and evaporating it into the air. In this process all the salts in the pond and the little alkali there was passed through this earthen lampwick, and in the evaporation of the water the chemical contents of the water were left behind. While the amounts in the water were not great enough to cause barrenness, when these chemicals became concentrated in a little area of soil, they became predominant and caused the barrenness complained of. The solution of the problem was perhaps not reached by the farmer that owned the pond, but it was to lower the outlet till it would carry off the waters. Or the pond could have been dammed and the alkali soaked out and the outlet then lowered. The latter way would have removed the alkali in a much shorter time than would have been the case of the outlet had simply been lowered and the rains left to gradually wash out the alkali. But either way would have been successful and the method that took the longest time to accomplish the end would have cost the least money.

A WHEAT GRASS.

Related to Common Quack Grass But May Have Economic Value.

The grass shown in our illustration is known as Agropyron caninum (L. R. and S. awned or fibrous-rooted wheat grass, and is related to the common quack or crouch grass. It



Agropyron Caninum.

It is not known that any attempts have been made to cultivate this grass, but the general characters indicate that it may possess considerable economic value as forage grass, says the Country Gentleman. It is said to be easily propagated by seeds. Its relation to quack grass would, however, counsel caution as to its cultivation.

Do Dead Forest Leaves Gather Ammonia?

A good deal of interest is being shown in the question of whether or not dead forest leaves in their process of decay gather atmospheric nitrogen. Some scientists say that they do. Some experiments made in Europe leave the matter in doubt. In seven experiments in pot culture, allowing the leaves to decay, showed no gain of nitrogen from the air. The results are not positive enough to warrant a conclusion, for some unknown quantities may have entered into the process.

The Farmer Who Now Selects and Saves Seed Corn, and Takes Good Care of It, Has Laid the Foundation of a Good Crop Next Year.—Farm Journal.

E. A. Clayton

Has 200 acres of watered land that is on the market. He will sell in small tracts from 5 acres to larger tracts, and will sell on easy terms. Now is the time to get you a nice home and get your trees out for spring. You can live in town and make your living at home. Don't wait till the tracts are picked over and say, "I am sorry I did not come first." Come and talk to me and I believe we can trade. Consider how nice five acres in town would look in alfalfa and all kind of trees.

IT WOULD BE LIKE HOME LIVING

Come and see me,

E. A. Clayton

The Pecos Valley

OF NEW MEXICO

Is fast becoming a popular winter resort. Those who have never paid this new and wonderful country a visit should do so now. A most delightful climate, good hotel accommodations, and last of all a world of opportunities for homeseekers. Ask any Santa Fe ticket agent for Tourist rates in the Pecos Valley. If you are interested, write me for descriptive literature.

D. L. MEYERS, Traffic Mgr.,

P. V. & S. K. OF T. RYS
AMARILLO, TEXAS.

Oklahoma House

Successor to the Mansion Hotel and Cafe. Large rooms, clean beds and tables set with the best in the market.

TERMS \$1.25 to \$2.00 A DAY

Regular boarders and roomers solicited. Special rates by week or month.

Mrs. Anna Bullier Proprietor

Against Hard Proposition.
Herbert Knox Smith, the brilliant deputy of the bureau of corporations, said in Washington apropos of certain illegal acts: "Those acts are illegal, but the question is: Can the law get at the perpetrators? I am afraid it can't. For these men are poor, and monetary punishment is the only one the law can take. The law, I am afraid, is in the position of a certain housewife I heard of the other day. 'This housewife, a strict woman, said to a new maid: 'I forgot to tell you, Maude, that if you break anything, I'll have to take it out of your wages.'
"But Maude, whom two days had heartily sickened of her berth, replied with a merry laugh: 'Do it, ma'am, do it. I've just broke the hundred-dollar vase in the parlor, and if you can take that out of four dollars—for I'm leavin' at the end of the week—why, you'll be mighty clever.'"

Woman, a Human Chameleon.
"I see," said the man from Harlem, "that the papers are making a lot of fuss about a woman who has discovered that she has three identities and changes her personality every few days."
"Well, isn't that remarkable enough to warrant it?"
"Remarkable! Say, old chap, did you ever meet a woman in your life that had less than 20 identities and changed them less than 12 times a day?"—N. Y. Press.

OIL AND GAS STILL FLOWING.

Dr. Kinsinger well producing Considerable Quantities of Both Articles.

Gas and oil still appear in considerable quantities in the artesian well of Dr. J. W. Kinsinger 4 1-2 miles south of Artesia.

The discovery was made about three weeks ago and was published in THE ADVOCATE at that time. While no experiments have since been made, and while the gas has not been segregated so that it can be measured or tested, it is evident that it is present in considerable quantities.

Lanz Beutz who has had many years experience as a well driller in gas and oil regions says that he has never seen better gas sand and that he is confident that it is present in paying quantities somewhere within a radius of 20 miles. In fact he is not at all certain that further drilling in the Kinsinger well would not reveal a great supply.

AND A LIGHT SYSTEM TOO.

The Cherokee Light and Mfg. Co. May Come.

E. J. Dixon, of Cherokee, Oklahoma, is here this week looking over the town with a view of installing a light and cold storage system in Artesia. Mr. Dixon represents the Cherokee Light & Mfg. Co. ADVOCATE readers will remember that this company wrote to Mayor Crandall early in October. Mr. Dixon is an electrician and seems to understand his business. He has gone about things quietly and systematically and appears to know how to find out what he wants to know. While he does not care to state just what sort of report he will make, it is evident that he is much impressed with Artesia, and he assures us that his opinion of the town is becoming more favorable the longer he remains with us.

The proposition under consideration is the construction of an ice plant and cold storage system with electric lights attached. While the lighting plant would not pay at first if conducted alone yet Mr. Dixon believes it would be a paying proposition in connection with the others.

The people of Artesia desire to have a lighting plant and the other branches would certainly be of advantage to the community.

While our technical knowledge of the matter is limited, Mr. Dixon seems to have a fair proposition, and if it is such there is no reason why the city should not "play ball," unless someone else has another plan that seems more favorable.

Why He Despaired.
Rev. Frederick B. Bridgman, the noted and successful missionary to the Zulus, was talking in Philadelphia about missionary work.
"Much depends upon the character of the people one works among," he said, "and I can sympathize a little with the missionary who returned home from China in a despondent mood. A Chinese convert stole this missionary's watch and then came back to him the next morning to learn how to wind it up."

Contract of Water Works Plant

BUILDING. There shall be furnished and constructed, complete, one pumping station building, located on grounds to be furnished by the Town of Artesia, this building shall be Twenty-four (24) feet by Twenty (20) feet outside measurement, having galvanized corrugated iron walls and roof; doors, windows, and etc, and the entire building to be constructed in accordance with plans therefor on file in the office of the Town Clerk of said Town, the floor to be of concrete four inches in thickness.

PUMPING MACHINERY. There shall be furnished and installed complete, on proper and suitable foundations as recommended by manufacturer a power driven pump having a capacity sufficient to deliver three hundred (300) gallons of water per minute against a head of one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet, this pump shall be brass fitted and shall be operated by a gasoline engine, engine to be on foundation recommended by Mfg., of not less than twenty horse power and of sufficient power to properly operate the pump at full load. Both pump and engine shall be of first class make and manufacture. There shall also be furnished all necessary lubricators and accessories, including a combination pressure gauge showing feet and pounds, also one seventy gallon gasoline tank and one five hundred (500) gallon water tank.

RESERVOIR. There shall be furnished and installed one reservoir thirty (30) feet in diameter and twelve (12) feet deep, the walls shall be of brick or concrete, twelve (12) inches in thickness for the bottom six (6) feet and nine (9) inches in thickness for the top six (6) feet, the floor to be of concrete not less than six (6) inches in thickness, the roof to be of shingles and properly supported and painted. If reservoir is of brick the same to be cemented so as to hold water. Brick to be laid in cement mortar. The excavation for reservoir to be nine (9) feet in the earth.

SUCTION AND DISCHARGE CONNECTIONS. There shall be furnished and installed all proper and necessary suction and discharge connections same to be measured and to be paid for as other pipe, valves, etc., and specials set in discharge line to be connected up to water supply by the Town after the same has been developed. Contractor to make connections if well is completed before contractors work is completed.

TOWER AND TANK. There shall be furnished and installed complete on proper foundations, one steel tank, with hemispherical bottom, having a capacity of fifty thousand (50,000) gallons, supported on steel tower, the height of said tank and tower to be not less than one hundred (100) feet from the foundations of the tower to the top of the tank, the tank to have proper roof and entire structure to have a factor of safety of not less than four and one half. There shall be provided and installed an eight inch riser pipe extending from bottom of tank to and connecting with the distribution system; riser pipe to be measured and paid for as other pipe; riser pipe shall be protected by standard frost casing and shall be equipped with expansion joint. The foundation of concrete shall be of the manufacturer's standard design tank and tower, etc., shall be of the manufactures make and design for tanks of this size and capacity. Contractors are to furnish the Town of Artesia with good and sufficient guarantee against defects in workmanship and material for tank and tower from manufacturers. All cement used in the work shall be Portland cement.

PIPE LINE. There shall be furnished and installed complete cast iron bell and spigot water pipe of the following sizes and amounts:
Three thousand five hundred (3,500) feet of eight (8) inch cast iron pipe laid and completed.
Two thousand (2000) feet of six (6) inch cast iron water pipe laid and completed.
Twenty thousand five-hundred (20,500) feet four (4) inch cast iron water pipe laid and completed.

Six (6) tons special castings.
All pipe shall be tested at the foundry to two hundred and fifty pound pressure per square inch. Certificate of test to be furnished by foundry. Pipe shall be laid in trenches excavated to a depth of thirty inches. Pipe to be joined together with properly varnished gaskets and finished with a sufficient amount of properly caulked lead to make the joints water tight. After the pipe has been laid and the joints caulked the trenches shall be refilled and surplus earth shall be rounded carefully over the top of the trenches. The quantity of pipe stated above includes, hydrant connections; riser pipe, suction and discharge connection.

HYDRANTS. There shall be furnished and properly set thirty (30) first class double discharge fire hydrants, each having two and one half inch nozzles, the hydrants to have four inch shoe connections and be two and one half feet from surface to the bottom of shoe, there shall be furnished five (5) hydrant wrenches.

VALVES AND BOXES. There shall be installed on the system at points where required along the line of pipe the following gate valves and boxes:
Four [4] eight [8] inch valves and boxes, two [2] six [6] inch valves and boxes, eight [8] four [4] inch valves and boxes. The entire distributing system of mains when completed shall be tested to a hydrostatic pressure of one hundred [100] pounds per square inch as shown by the pressure gauge located at the pumping station. Any defects developing under this test shall be repaired by the undersigned contractors at their own expense. The town of Artesia will furnish the wells or other water supply and contractor will connect the said wells or water supply with reservoir, and also with the distributing mains a head of the pump and in the discharge line. All water for construction work and for testing plant shall be furnished by successful bidder, provided well is finished before contractors work is completed.

THE TIME OF COMPLETION. Work on the foregoing plant shall be begun within thirty days from this date and

shall be completed as rapidly as may therefor can be procured, but within hundred and fifty days from the date commencing work; any delays caused by act of providence or in securing of materials beyond the power or remedy of the undersigned shall be just cause for delay and at the time of completion shall be extended to the extent of such delay as aforesaid.

BOND. Within twenty days from the date of this proposal we will furnish the town a good and sufficient and acceptable to Town Board, a bond in the sum of Twenty-five hundred dollars guaranteeing our faithful performance of the contract covered by this proposal.

We propose and agree to build, construct and complete, the foregoing described work for the said town of Artesia for the sum of \$42,098, to be paid by said town.

Payments to be made by the town acting through its authorized officials, us within five days from the first of each month, for ninety [90] per cent of the value of such work done or material furnished during the preceding month, according to the estimates of work done, material furnished for said month, the remaining ten per cent to be paid by said town to us when the said work has been completed by us and accepted by the town as herein provided.

CHANGES IN QUANTITY. The contractor shall have the right to reduce or increase any time within ninety days from the date hereof, the quantities of materials to be used in the pipe line within twenty per cent of the quantities stated herein in case of such reduction or increase the contract price herein before named shall be increased or decreased by the following unit prices:

- Eight inch cast iron pipe laid and complete, \$1.76 per lineal foot.
- Six inch cast iron pipe laid and complete, \$1.58 per lineal foot.
- Four inch cast iron pipe laid and complete, \$1.10 per lineal foot.
- Special castings 5 cts per pound.
- Hydrants set complete \$55.50 each.
- Eight inch valves in boxes set complete \$27.00 each.
- Six inch valves in boxes set complete \$17.00 each.
- Four inch valves in boxes set complete \$13.50 each.

We enclose a certified check for \$1,000.00 which shall become and remain the property of the town should we fail to file a good and sufficient bond satisfactory to Board of Trustees of Town of Artesia within twenty days from date in the penalty of twenty-five thousand dollars, the pipes, lines, hydrants, valves, etc., shall be located as directed by the Board of Trustees of said town.

Your acceptance of this proposal and the resolutions will be a contract between the undersigned and the town of Artesia, for the construction of the works herein provided, for the consideration herein mentioned.

No. 7043
Report of the Condition of the

First National Bank of Artesia
At Artesia, in the Territory of New Mexico, at the close of business, November 12th, 1906.

RESOURCES	
Loans and Discounts	\$82,422.40
Overdrafts, secured an unsecured	116.25
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	6,250.00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	312.50
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	7,550.00
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)	13,663.25
Due from State Banks and Bankers	2,515.00
Due from approved reserve agents	8,429.25
Checks and other cash items	214.10
Notes of other National Banks	100.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	11.40
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, via Specie	\$7,929.60
Legal-tender notes	1,000.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	312.50
Total	\$130,876.30

LIABILITIES	
Capital stock paid in	\$25,000.00
Surplus fund	5,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	3,920.50
National Bank notes outstanding	6,250.00
Due to other National Banks	3,622.50
Individual deposits subject to check	\$6,371.15
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,272.25
Total	\$130,876.30

Territory of New Mexico,

County of Eddy
I, R. M. Ross, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. M. Ross, Cashier

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of Nov. 1906.

Daisy Fessenden Ross,
Notary Public

Correct Attest:
S. W. Gilbert,
Olin H. Ragsdale,
Jno. S. Major,
Directors

Sea Encroaching on England.
Yorkshire alone has record of no fewer than 12 drowned towns and villages. There was Ravenspur, for instance, which was constituted a free borough by Edward I. at a cost of \$1,500, and became a seaport of almost national importance. There it was that Edward Balliol embarked with a force of 2,500 strong, in order to win the crown of Scotland. The town, bigger and more important than Hull, had five churches, a capacious harbor, and a number of buildings befitting its rank and importance. Where are they now?