

Capitan News.

A Journal Devoted to the Interests of Lincoln County.

VOLUME 8.

CAPITAN, LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, NOVEMBER 15, 1907.

NUMBER 37

Watch this Space for Bargains!

One car of Fresh Flour just received.
Also, One car of Corn, Chops, and Oats.

New Crop Almonds, per lb.	-	25 cents.
New Crop Walnuts, " "	-	25 "
New Crop Pecans, " "	-	15 "
Sweet Mexican Oranges, per doz.	-	40 "

REMEMBER, WE HAVE EVERYTHING IN TABLE LUXURIES.

Our Stock of DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS & SHOES and GENTS' FURNISHINGS is complete.

PRICES THE LOWEST.

CAPITAN MERCANTILE CO., P. G. PETERS, Proprietor.

Busy on the Pipe Line.

S. M. Crockett was in town this week looking up teams to haul material to the pipe line. No pipe has yet been laid, but the trench in which it will be laid is completed for about fourteen miles from the South Fork, and within four or five mile of Nogal. The contractor skipped the Ferguson ranch, as the company have not yet settled with him for a right-of-way. The survey runs through the very best portion of his cultivated land, and he expects a reasonable remuneration for the damage that would be done him by fencing a strip 25 feet wide across his farm. The price asked is generally conceded to be moderate—\$500 we believe. The company certainly will not stick on the difference, which is only \$150. An arbitration committee would likely award him more.

The Carrizozo end of the line has been laid from Walnut station to the junction, or the point from where the pipe line will branch northeast to Coyote, from whence it will parrallel the railroad to Santa Rosa.

Laying of pipe from the South Fork will be begun the first of next week. It is reported that Nogal lake will be converted into a reservoir. Water should be running through the Carrizozo pipe early in the coming year.

Pridemore Acquitted.

The charge of complicity to steal six hundred head of cattle, on which L. Bevins, R. A. Morris and Thomas J. Pridemore were indicted two years ago, was dismissed by the prosecution in open court at Roswell last Monday. The charge was that Pridemore, who at the time of the alleged conspiracy, was manager of the El Paso Land and Cattle company, delivered six hundred head of his company's cattle to Bevins and Morris, who received them knowing that they were stolen cattle. The payment, it was alleged, was never made to the El Capitan company. Pridemore has been a resident of Old Mexico since then. The affair created quite a sensation here at the time, where Pridemore was a frequent visitor.

Preparing for the Holidays.

The local merchants have been busy this week polishing show cases and windows and arranging their stocks to make room for the new goods beginning to arrive. The holiday season is approaching—two weeks until Thanksgiving and less than six weeks until Old Santa Claus turns up—and consequently large consignments of fancy goods, suitable to the holiday season, are arriving by the carlot. Notwithstanding the flurry in the money market the merchants anticipate a brisk trade from now until the first of the coming year, by which time, it is expected, the banks' coffers will be again replenished. At all events the kids must have toys, the girls presents of a more useful kind, and the men—well, the girls will take care of them. But in either case, an occasional tour of the stores will be absolutely necessary.

Max Miller, convicted of murdering J. F. Turley in El Paso about a year ago, and sentenced to life imprisonment, has been granted a new trial.

Lincoln County Man in Kansas City.

The Daily Drovers Telegram, of Kansas City, has this to say concerning a visit to that city of one of our prominent citizens:

"Ranging cattle over a valley which was once the bed of a lava stream flowing from an active volcano, is being done by Frank Calfee of Carrizozo. Mr. Calfee had in a trainload of cattle this week. He has been in the cattle business in what is called the Carrizozo valley, between the White mountains and San Andres range, for more than a quarter of a century. "This is a peculiar valley," said Mr. Calfee. "It widens in places to sixty miles in width, and then narrows down in some other place to no more than half that width. In many places the actual current of the lava can be seen as it was when it hardened. In places it is in pools. There is no telling, of course, how many hundreds of thousands of thousands of years ago this volcano poured out the lava which flowed down that valley and hardened there. But there was a volcano. Over this valley but little rain falls. But in places the soil is very fertile, and produces a good deal of pasture for stock. In winter cattle drift south, and return in the spring, following the best feed."

THE CAPITAN NEWS

CAPITAN, - - - NEW MEXICO.

The silent man behind a cannon speaks loudest.

The oldest and dullest brow may wear the brightest jewel.

Zoological note: Down on Cape Cod they are making the sand fly.

There is no alloy in the pleasure of those who give joy to little children. It is 24 karats fine.

A Massachusetts doctor says he bleeds his patients just as he did 60 years ago. Maybe; but not the same ones.

Somebody has discovered that there are 44 roads which lead to hell. It is probable that they are all finely paved at the start.

If Count Boni should really reform and go into politics it would be an uplift that might well cause the Gould family to take a second look at him

Sir Thomas Lipton is evidently nibbling at the America's cup bait, but will he bite? Defeats do have a tendency to grow monotonous.

"What the Human Race Owes to the Moon" is the title of a current magazine article. We fear Luna is going to have trouble collecting.

"Necessity cannot be placarded or dismissed," says the Baltimore American. Go on—didn't you ever need a new suit of clothes and have to forget it?

The "Esperanto waltz" has arrived. It is probably intended to enable the waltzers to say something more than "Isn't the music lovely?" or "What a splendid floor this is."

New York barbers are threatening to refuse to cut the hair of men who shave themselves. Girls who are anxious to get married should make haste to learn the hair-cutting business.

According to the Washington Post, "an English scientist claims to have discovered that Darwin was wrong when he said men were descended from monkeys." Now let that "scientist" read Darwin, and he can make the further discovery that Darwin didn't say it.

A Washington paper prints a story of a man who went fishing, and in swinging his line through the air preparatory to casting caught an English sparrow, and tops this with a tale of another disciple of Isaak Walton, whose catch was so large that it pulled him overboard.

"Billy" Edwards, the famous old-time pugilist who in 1868 won the last lightweight bare knuckles fight for the championship, has just died, "leaving a fortune and an unblemished reputation for honesty and decent behavior." The question arises, how in the world did Mr. Edwards get into such a calling?

It has been discovered by an English statistician that it requires \$37,000 to raise a society girl. This amount must be put down as having been expended on "art for art's sake," as the most a society girl usually accomplishes is to win an impoverished nobleman, who simply adds to the expense.

An Egyptian sun temple and a city that has been lost for 3,300 years have been located by Prof. James H. Breasted, of the University of Chicago. It is the temple of Sesebi, founded by Amenhotep IV. The city is situated in the heart of the almost inaccessible district of Nubia, near the foot of the third cataract on the Nile.

KITCHEN AND SCULLERY HINTS.

Good Suggestions for Important Part of the House.

Here are some good suggestions for your kitchen: Have your shades and curtains of white muslin that can be laundered. When using your gas stove in the summer, cover the top of your coal range with newspapers, which will make a handy table. Have your rack near the stove, so that your towels will get well dried after each dish washing. A small shelf should be put up near the stove to hold your salt and pepper box. Cover the wall back of your sink with oilcloth, preferably white, and here may be hung your sing broom, shovel, dish mop and soap box. In a box or drawer may be kept the necessary articles for ironing, says Woman's Life. The top may be covered with oilcloth and will give an extra table. A chest of drawers is useful and almost necessary for keeping the kitchen towels and aprons, besides many other useful articles. It is well to keep in the kitchen a bottle of linseed oil and lime water, together with a roll of old linen pieces for bandages, for use in case of burns.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Never cook green vegetables with the cover on, as it destroys the color.

When salad dressing is liable to curdle a small pinch of soda dropped in will prevent it from doing so.

To keep doughnuts from burning, drop a piece of raw potato into the boiling fat and you will have no trouble with them.

New stockings should always be washed before being worn, for the washing causes slight shrinkage and makes them wear better.

Keep a pair of scissors and a waste paper receptacle in the kitchen. Also a box for pieces of string. They will prove their use frequently.

In mixing a mustard poultice add the white of an egg instead of water and although the effect will be the same it will not blister the skin.

If all bar soap is aired and sunned for a week or two before using it will last about twice as long and not melt away in the water without any visible effect.

For those who like to keep flowers either potted or in beds about the house, there is a small delft watering pot covered with characteristic canal and windmill pictures.

Blackberry Bread.

This is a nice way to use blackberries, raspberries, huckleberries, etc. when one objects to the seeds. Add a very little water to the berries just to keep from burning till the juice gets started, then cook until soft. Press in a sieve, but don't let the seeds through. Sweeten to taste and return to the fire. Take stale bread, cut into small squares. The crust is as good as any. Put in a bowl, add juice enough to moisten, then more bread and juice. Don't have any more juice than the bread will take up. Cover and set away to cool. Serve with rich milk or cream. Whipped cream is delicious. Add a little water to the seeds, stir and strain through a fine sieve. Sweeten to taste, and you have a delicious and wholesome drink.

How to Keep Cake Fresh.

To keep cake fresh, cut a slice of new bread about an inch thick, and place in the tin with the cake; this will help to keep the cake fresh for some time. The bread must be renewed when stale. An apple placed in the cake-tin will answer the same purpose as the bread, and should also be renewed from time to time.

Poor Man's Batter Cakes.

Mix one quart of sour milk and flour enough to make a good batter. Let stand over night. Add one egg, one teaspoon soda, and salt in the morning. Beat well. Save what batter is left and stir up again and you will always have nice, light cakes.

LEADS WAR ON TRUSTS

HERBERT KNOX SMITH DOING IMPORTANT WORK.

Commissioner of Corporations a Native of Massachusetts and Only 38 Years Old—His Assistants All Under 50.

Boston.—President Roosevelt has a happy faculty of putting into important posts men with as great capacity for work as himself.

He has gone outside political ruts for his aids, and has sought capacity first, wherever it was to be found. He has favored young men, new to public life, and several of the best workers in the great government mill at Washington he has chosen from New England.

One of his busiest assistants in the crusade against trusts, which at present overshadows all other activities of the administration, is Herbert Knox Smith, a native of Chester, Mass., who holds the responsible post of commissioner of corporations.

Mr. Smith is the son of a Congregational minister, and a graduate of Yale, class of 1891, and of Yale law school, 1895. His early education was obtained at Farmington, Conn., and Lawrenceville.

He entered public life at Hartford, Conn., where he was a member of the common council in 1900. Then he became representative in the Connecticut legislature from Hartford for two terms. He was appointed deputy commissioner of corporations by President Roosevelt August 15, 1903, under James R. Garfield, and when Mr. Garfield was appointed secretary of the interior in March 5, 1907, Mr. Smith was promoted to be commissioner of corporations in the department of commerce and labor at a salary of \$5,000 per year.

The corporations bureau, of which the commissioner is the head, is little more than four years old, having been created simultaneously with the organization of the department of commerce and labor, of which it is a most important branch.

The law gives the commissioner of corporations power and authority to make diligent investigation into the organization, conduct and management of the business of any corporation, joint stock company or corporate combination engaged in commerce among the several states, and with foreign nations, excepting the railroads and such common carriers as come under the jurisdiction of the interstate commerce commission.

The work of the corporations bureau is not only intricate and far-reaching, but also delicate, since it must of necessity make extensive in-

vestigations into the private affairs of citizens.

When it was first established many men of affairs resented its curiosity emphatically, but most of them have by this time concluded that the situation is not as bad as they feared, or else have submitted to the inevitable.

The bureau has never been more crowded with work than at present.

One of its conspicuous products is the recently issued reports on the Standard Oil company.

The bureau is also investigating the steel trust, the lumber trust and the tobacco trust, and it is expected that the disclosures regarding these giants



HERBERT KNOX SMITH.
(Commissioner of Corporations Who Is Leading Crusade Against Trusts.)

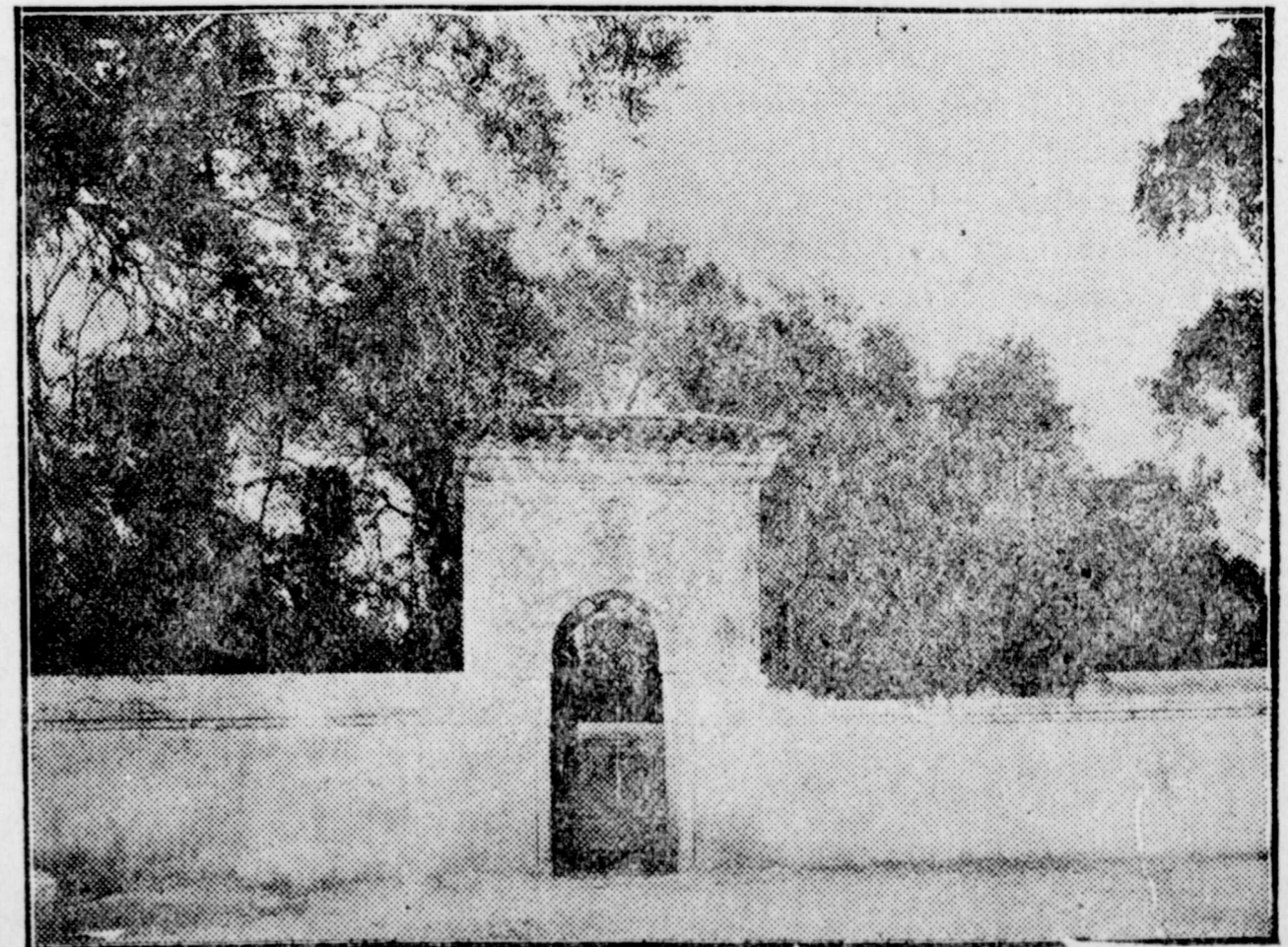
of the industrial world will prove well nigh as sensational as the inside information bearing upon the oil monopoly.

The bureau is also turning its searchlight upon the conditions of water transportation, particularly on the inland lakes and the rivers of the country.

The bureau started out with less than half a dozen employees, but there are now 100 persons engaged in this division of the public service.

Many a government office is burdened with clumsy, cumbersome business methods and handicapped by superfluous "red tape," but the young men who are at the head of things in the bureau of corporations disregarded precedent, and evolved a business system planned on the lines of those in vogue in the offices of the country's most progressive railroads.

OLD MOORISH GATEWAY



Ancient entrance to one of the old palaces at Tangiers, Morocco.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

HEADS ORGANIZED LABOR



Samuel Gompers, although a small man physically, is the biggest man in the country, from a labor union standpoint, standing as he does, at the head of the American Federation of Labor. His organization, with its 2,000,000 affiliated members, is the largest union labor body in the world.

President Gompers has been at the head of the federation except for one year since 1882, and is recognized as the most conservative of labor leaders. As a part of his duties he takes an active part in nearly all great strikes and at present is doing what he can to aid the striking telegraphers.

Mr. Gompers was born in England, January 27, 1850, and is a cigarmaker by trade. He has been an advocate of the rights of labor and connected with the efforts to organize the working people since his 15th year. He was one of the founders of the American Federation of Labor and editor of its official magazine. He has declined high political honors. The universal Saturday half holiday has come about by his initiative, and the so-called "initiative and referendum" has grown out of a system he introduced in the cigarmakers' unions, of which he was for many years the head.

Mr. Gompers' confession of faith in regard to unionism is as follows: "Organized labor holds that it is morally wrong for any workingman to remain outside of the union in his trade or calling. Unorganized labor has the legal right to refuse to enter a union, and the legal right to sell its work at its own price, but it is also the legal right of the union workingman to say that he will not work with the non-union man."

TO PROBE NEW RATE LAW

Commissioner Franklin K. Lane, one of the strongest men on the interstate commerce commission, is at present on an extended trip through the west and northwest and along the entire Pacific coast to make an exhaustive inquiry into the operations of the railroads and their condition consequent upon the application of the new rate law. Incidentally he will hear several cases arising out of complaints filed with the commission.

Commissioner Lane was born on Prince Edward Island in 1863, and in 1870 located with his parents in San Francisco. In 1892 Dr. S. C. Pardee, republican, defeated him for governor of California. In 1903 E. F. Schmitz defeated him for mayor of San Francisco. He is a lawyer and has been a newspaper man. He was nominated by the president for the office of interstate commerce commissioner to succeed ex-Gov. Fifer. He met with opposition owing to his being a democrat, but the president knew his man and finally named him in December, 1905.

On his present trip Commissioner Lane is to look into complaints at Spokane, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco and Los Angeles. He will make special inquiry regarding the transportation of coal in the west and north-west, and also will make a special inquiry into a probable shortage of cars for moving the crops this fall.

BRITISH LEGAL LIGHT



Lord Loreburn, lord chancellor of England, and one of the ablest of the legal lights of Britain, is coming on a visit to Canada. Lord Loreburn, in spite of his title, is a man of the people, and comes from a middle class family in Dumfries, a quaint old Scotch town on the border of England.

The chances for a lawyer in a country town making a national and almost international reputation were slight, but Robert Reid, as he was known then, came of a race of hard headed, clear thinking, logical minded Scotchmen who had stood for their principles at all times and whose motto was, "I'll tak' duns frae nane." Obstacles did not daunt a man of that calibre, and he soon became as successful in the practice of law as he had been in his college career. He was one of the bitterest opponents of the Boer war. He did not fear to condemn the attitude of his own country towards the Boer republics at a time when his countrymen were smarting over a series of defeats at the hands of the farmer soldiers. To fly in the face of prevailing public opinion is always a dangerous thing for a politician to do, but Robt. Reid seemed to glory in it. He had no notion of entering politics at that time, for he was making a brilliant name for himself at the bar, and to a man of his aggressive nature there is some pleasure in standing out against the majority, just as his fathers had done when they seceded from the established church. When the Liberals came to power they sought out the young lawyer and made him solicitor general with a knighthood. The following year he was made lord chancellor, which carries with it a large peerage, and Reid chose for his title the name of the principal thoroughfare in his native town, Loreburn street.

Lord Loreburn is an enthusiastic devotee of almost every species of sport, but distinguished himself principally at cricket and tennis. Although his was a busy life he found time to take an interest in the affairs of his native town. The measure with which his name has been most prominently connected since he entered the ministry was the bill to establish a criminal court of appeals, where judicial errors could be rectified.

NO PLACE FOR HIM HERE.

Alabama Judge Did Not Think Deceased Would Miss Much.

"Your honor," said a prosecuting attorney in an Alabama backwoods court, "the prisoner at the bar is charged with killing one of the most exemplary citizens of this county. Thomas Jones, your honor, was in every respect a model man. He was a member of the church; he was never known to bet on horses, play poker, drink whisky or use tobacco. He—"

"Hold on a minute," said the judge. "You say he never bet on a horse?"

"That's what I said, your honor."

"Never was known to play a game?"

"Never your honor."

"And he never drank liquor?"

"Never drank a drop, your honor."

"And he didn't chew tobacco?"

"Never took a chew in his life."

"Well, then," said the judge, "I don't see what he wanted to live for. There wasn't anything in life for him, and I don't see why he ain't about as well off dead as alive. Release the prisoner, Mr. Sheriff, and call the next case."

Dugald's Explanation.

Staying at an inn in Scotland a shooting party found their sport much interfered with by rain. Still, wet or fine, the old-fashioned barometer that hung in the hall persistently pointed to "set fair." At length one of the party drew the landlord's attention to the glass, saying: "Don't you think now, Dugald, there's something the matter with your glass?" "No, sir," replied Dugald, with dignity; "she's a gude glass and a powerful glass, but she's no' moved wi' trifles."

Economical Boarders.

"Do you know any Bedouin Arabs, Mr. Slimm?" asked the boarding house lady.

"Why, what are you talking about, madam?"

"Well, I read in the papers, to-day, that the Bedouin Arabs can go a whole day and only want a few dates soaked in melted butter. I thought I'd like to get a few of 'em to board, that's all."—Yonkers Statesman.

PUTS THE "GINGER" IN.

The Kind of Food Used by Athletes

A former college athlete, one of the long distance runners, began to lose his power of endurance. His experience with a change in food is interesting.

"While I was in training on the track athletic team, my daily 'jogs' became a task, until after I was put on Grape-Nuts food for two meals a day. After using the Food for two weeks I felt like a new man. My digestion was perfect, nerves steady and I was full of energy.

"I trained for the mile and the half mile runs (those events which require so much endurance) and then the long daily 'jogs,' which before had been such a task, were clipped off with ease. I won both events.

"The Grape-Nuts food put me in perfect condition and gave me my 'ginger.' Not only was my physical condition made perfect, and my weight increased, but my mind was made clear and vigorous so that I could get out my studies in about half the time formerly required. Now most all of the University men use Grape-Nuts for they have learned its value, but I think my testimony will not be amiss and may perhaps help some one to learn how the best results can be obtained."

There's a reason for the effect of Grape-Nuts food on the human body and brain. The certain elements in wheat and barley are selected with special reference to their power for rebuilding the brain and nerve centres. The product is then carefully and scientifically prepared so as to make it easy of digestion. The physical and mental results are so apparent after two or three week's use as to produce a profound impression. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Denver Directory

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Send your name with this ad. for list of fine bargains in pianos and organs. Pianos from \$75 up. Organs from \$15 to \$25 up. Player Pianos, can be played by anyone, \$450 up. Instruments sold on easy terms to suit buyer. Victor talking machines sold at factory prices on easy terms. Write for catalog of our different instruments. **THE KNIGHT-CAMPBELL MUSIC COMPANY.** 1625-31 California St., Denver, Colo.

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CAPITAN NEWS.

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JNO. A. HALEY, - - - Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Year, - - - - - \$1.50
Six Months, - - - - - \$1.00

Raise the tariff! The only way to restore confidence and make a people rich is to raise taxes.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the republican party and the Lord God Almighty has been dissolved, if not by mutual consent, by the republican party, which will blame the present panic on its partner.

What are republicans going to do to restore confidence and bring about former prosperous conditions? According to their theory, a high tariff is the cause of our prosperity, and all that now seems necessary is to revise the tariff upward by its friends.

The president's policies, whatever they may have been, have not had sufficient stamina to avert a panic. Whether his policies have been responsible for the panic we are unable to say; for we have been unable to discern any fixed policy on the hero of San Juan.

If the Dingley tariff rates are responsible for the good times we have enjoyed the past ten years, why, now, when there have been no changes in those rates, is a panic on? Of course there are plenty of explanations forthcoming, but it is a poor rule that won't work both ways.

We are shipping goods across the ocean and selling them to foreigners 25 per cent. cheaper than Americans can buy the same goods at home. But, then, the foreigner needs it and the American doesn't; besides, have not Americans grown rich by being taxed, and does not high tariff keep off panics?

In times of contentment, prosperity and good crops, the republican party is willing to acknowledge that the Lord is a partner—though a silent one—but when hard times arrive, and they are unable to place the blame on the democrats, they annul the partnership and place all the blame on the Lord.

In summing up the results of last week's elections, republicans have an easy and, to them, a pleas-

ant way of disposing of the matter. Where republicans won, the credit is awarded the president, and where they lost, local conditions are blamed for the result. Republicans have long been noted as possessors of an elastic conscience.

The "chickens have come home to roost," and the republicans will have a hard time explaining the causes of the panic. Money was never more plentiful, prosperity preached from the house tops, and farmers' bins overflowing with grain, yet not a dollar to be had. This condition exists after ten years of untrammelled republican rule.

We were told in 1896, by most republicans and many democrats, that a 50-cent dollar wasn't desirable. The people answered the call in the affirmative; and now, eleven years after the defeat of the silver dollar, after the world has emptied her treasure of gold into our lap, we are confronted with a no-cent dollar. Wouldn't a silver dollar, with the government's stamp on it and having an acknowledged intrinsic value of 50 cents, be preferable to a paper certificate, our present circulating medium, lacking even the government's seal? What means of sophistry will republicans employ in explaining this discrepancy? It would seem to an ordinary observer that they are compelled to defend a no-cent dollar in 1907, while we remember that in 1896 they decried the 50-cent dollar. However, we mustn't forget that charity should be exercised, and the bitterest enemy republicanism ever had never accused it of consistency.

J. K. Buchanon of El Paso arrived in Capitan Tuesday evening. He is an employe of the E. P. & S. W. company, whose business is to inspect and repair, when possible, all culled pipe during the pipe-laying between the South Fork and Nogal. He left the following morning for the Bonito, where pipe-laying will be begun next Monday.

J. M. Ewen, of Superior, Wisconsin, arrived here Monday for the purpose of shipping the remains of his brother, whose former home was near Lake Ontario, and who died at the Fort Stanton Sanatorium a few weeks ago, to his old home. The young man had contracted consumption while working as a sailor on the Great Lakes, and had been a patient at the Sanatorium for about five months. It was his wish that, when death claimed him, his body should rest by the lake where most of his life was spent.

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Always kept in stock.

Call and sample them when you visit Lincoln.

Artesian Flow at Alamogordo.

Alamogordo, N. M., Nov. 12.—A well was drilled on mesa land on the ranch of Mr. Dennis, four miles west to a depth of 80 feet. By casing off the first flow securely, the pressure in the lowest flow raised the water two feet above the ground, where it runs in a small stream. There are many who believe that with increased depth the portion of the country will give practically artesian water.

Several hunting parties are in process of formation in this vicinity. The feeding grounds of the wild turkey on the south seems to be the objective point of the sportsmen, and the royal gobbler the game most sought for. Bear are reported to be plentiful north and south.



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Welch & Titsworth

NEW SCHOOL BOOKS

As per List adopted by the Territorial Board of Education.

Cane Granulated Sugar, per cwt. \$5.85.

Barbed Wire.

Sash Doors, Glass, Paints and Oils.

We Buy Mohair.

STETSON HATS — BOOTS & SHOES — HOG FENCE

WAGONS — IRON ROOFING — CHICKEN NETTING

WELCH & TITSWORTH.

Capt. P. L. Krause was over from Alto in Monday's storm. He returned the following day.

WANTED—Spring chickens and fresh eggs.—Welch & Titsworth.

Monday's train took all day and a good part of the night to make the trip. A failure in the water supply caused the trouble.

County Superintendent Anderson came over from Carrizozo on Monday's delayed train, and the next day went down to the county seat.

Only a few Bucks left. If you want them and have not the money, a good note will answer. STUART & STEPHENSON. Alto, New Mexico.

Nature, the greatest artist of all, has been busy the past few nights. The early morning sun lights up mountain and forest, disclosing the handiwork of the Frost King the night previous.

WANTED—Teams and wagons to haul piping from Capitan to pipe line, \$5.25 per ton to any point on Bonito, with rate below that figure near to Capitan. Pipe will also be freighted from Indian Divide. For particulars see or address M. S. Crockett, Angus.

Will C. Morgan and wife arrived from El Paso on Monday night's train. Mr. Morgan is solicitor for the Kansas City Life and a sportsman as well, and will spend about two weeks here talk-

ing insurance and stalking wild game in the mountains.

Geo. S. Ramsey, representing the Albuquerque Morning Journal, one of the most prosperous and influential papers in the Southwest, was in Capitan yesterday. Mr. Romsey had no difficulty in adding many subscribers to his popular journal, which has many friends in this county.

Stephen Raymond and family, of Analla, spent last week in Capitan, their old home. Mr. Ramond still has interests here that require his attention. He left an order with this office for a large supply of stationery of all kinds for his mercantile store.

W. M. Reily and family expect to start for Louisiana soon. Mr. Reily has disposed of his ranch, residence and cattle to W. H. Orme Johnson. He will visit his father and other relatives, whom he has not seen for many years. He expects to return to this county in the spring.

A visitor from Carrizozo this week said the number of deer brought into Carrizozo weekly runs into two figures, but what becomes of them after they reach there he was unable to say. Most of them were "got" this side of the big hill. The activity of a game warden might put an

effectual stop to the deportation of our game.

Major P. M. Carrington of Fort Stanton, and George T. Titsworth of Capitan, contemplate taking a trip to El Paso about the end of this week or the first of next—partly on business and partly to take in the holiday sights that precede the festival of Thanksgiving in the Pass City.

A beet and a turnip of abnormal size are on exhibition at the store of Welch & Titsworth this week. They were grown on the farm of A. J. Gilmore, on Eagle Creek. If this isn't the veritable "Garden of the Gods," it is, nevertheless, a rattling good place for the ordinary individual to call home.

THE MASK BALL.—The 28th of November will be a great evening in Capitan. The Rebekahs are doing it—'nuff said.

Roy Jacobs, the mighty hunter of the Tison-Capitans, returned this week from the money regions of Arizona where he has been for several months. The closing down of the copper mines, he claims, is the cause of his return; but some say the open game season and the abundance of game had something to do with his coming at this time.

CERTIFICATE OF APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL FUNDS

For The

County of Lincoln, New Mexico.

I, Syl. G. Anderson, Superintendent of Schools for said County, do hereby certify that I have duly apportioned the school fund of said County on this 10th day of October, A. D. 1907. The amount of money subject to such apportionment is Four Hundred and 02—100 (\$400.02) Dollars. The total number of persons of school age is 1,981. The rate per scholar is Twenty (20c) cts. which is apportioned to the several school districts as below: A balance remains for the next apportionment of \$3.82.

No. of Precinct.	No. of District.	No. of Scholars.	General Fund.
1	1	246	49.20
1	18	13	10.60
2	2	57	11.40
2	10	41	8.20
2	20	95	19.00
3	17	64	12.80
3	32	55	11.00
4	4	104	20.80
4	33	62	12.40
5	14	59	11.80
6	6	47	9.40
7	43	66	13.20
8	8	155	31.00
9	28	138	27.60
10	3	16	3.20
10	35	29	5.80
10	32	43	8.60
11	11	70	14.00
11	9	30	6.00
12	12	54	10.80
12	25	45	9.00
12	15	28	5.60
12	16	30	6.00
13	13	153	30.60
14	7	206	41.20

1981 \$396.20
SYL. G. ANDERSON,
Superintendent of Schools.

PUTTING UP FRUITS

SEPTEMBER THE BEST MONTH FOR THE WORK.

Some Old-Fashioned Recipes That Are Decidedly Worth Trying—Delicious Preserves of Grapes and Peaches.

September preserving is by all odds the most pleasant of the fruit season. The days are much cooler, fruits are abundant and cheap and the preserving and pickling is of the pungent, spicy nature that is a distinct relief after the earlier preserves of a cloying nature. Such fruits and vegetables as are now in the market should be bought early in the morning and cooked immediately. Here are some old-fashioned recipes which it will pay to try. If the ingredients are bought at the proper figure the results will be much cheaper than factory-made articles.

The grape season is now at its height nearly all over the country. Here are the three suggestions for tasty grape condiments:

Grape Butter—Separate the pulp and the skin of the grapes. After boiling the pulp, strain it through a coarse sieve. Mix this with the skins and then measure. Boil half an hour, then add to it a pint of sugar to each quart of grapes and cook them until thick and jellied.

Grape Catsup—Take nine pounds of strained grapes, five pounds of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of cinnamon, allspice, cloves and one-fourth spoon of red pepper. Boil this together until thick and when cool thin with vinegar.

Spiced Grapes—Pour over five pounds of sugar as little vinegar as will dissolve it, six cloves, a stick of cinnamon and boil to a thick syrup. Pour this hot over seven pounds of grapes, picked from the stems, and let it stand over night; drain off the syrup, let this boil, and pour over the fruit again. Repeat this process three times.

The large late peaches are particularly well suited to both pickling and brading.

Brandied Peaches—Take four pounds of peaches, the same weight of sugar, and one pint of brandy. Peel the fruit, place the sugar over it and let it stand over night. Drain carefully, boil and skim. When the syrup thickens add the peaches, and cook slowly until the peaches are clear. Lift the fruit carefully into jars. Boil the syrup until quite thick, add the brandy and fill the jars, sealing very tight.

Peach Fritters.

Beat together the yolks of two eggs and a half cupful of cold water. Add one cupful of sifted flour mixed with a pinch of salt and olive oil and beat well again. Then stir in lightly the whites whipped to a stiff froth and set aside in a cool place for several hours. Have ready a kettle partly filled with smoking hot fat. Dip pared and halved pieces of peaches into the batter. Hold on the fork for a moment that any extra amount may drain off, then drop into the hot fat and cook golden brown. Skim out and drain for a moment on unglazed paper, then roll in powdered sugar and send at once to the table.

Apples in Red Jelly.

Take six good-sized apples and core them. Put two cloves into each apple and as much granulated sugar as it will hold. Place them in a baking pan, without touching, and add a cupful of water, or more, as you think fit. Look at them often and try to keep them whole. When done, take out carefully and place in dish. Strain the sirup they were coked in and put in another saucepan, with a little gelatine (dissolved) and a few drops of red coloring. Boil till quite clear and then put around apples. Set away to cool till supper time.

A MISSOURI WOMAN

Tells a Story of Awful Suffering and Wonderful Relief.

Mrs. J. D. Johnson, of 603 West Hickman St., Columbia, Mo., says:

"Following an operation two years ago, dropsy set in, and my left side was so swollen the doctor said he would have to tap out the water. There was constant pain and a gurgling sensation around my heart, and I could not raise my arm above my head. The kidney action was disordered and passages of the secretions too frequent. On the advice of my husband I began using Doan's Kidney Pills. Since using two boxes my trouble has not reappeared. This is wonderful, after suffering two years."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.



KNEW VALUE OF AN OATH.

Colored Witness at Least Was Aware of Its Pecuniary Worth.

Clarence S. Darrow, the well known lawyer and essayist, discussing the Haywood trial, in which he played so prominent a part, said the other day:

"Some of the evidence in that trial was so transparently false that it reminds me of a case that came off in Alabama a few years back. One of the witnesses in this case was an extremely ignorant man. As his testimony progressed, his ignorance became so shockingly evident that the judge, looking sternly down at him said:

"Look here, sir, are you acquainted with the value of an oath?"

"The witness answered anxiously: 'Jedge, I hope I am. That thar lawyer on yer left hand gimme six dollars to swar agin the other side. That's the correck value of an oath, ain't it, jedge?'"

FIFTEEN YEARS OF ECZEMA.

Terrible Itching Prevented Sleep—Hands, Arms and Legs Affected—Cuticura Cured in 6 Days.

"I had eczema nearly fifteen years. The affected parts were my hands, arms and legs. They were the worst in the winter time, and were always itchy, and I could not keep from scratching them. I had to keep both hands bandaged all the time, and at night I would have to scratch through the bandages as the itching was so severe, and at times I would have to tear everything off my hands to scratch the skin. I could not rest or sleep. I had several physicians treat me but they could not give me a permanent cure nor even could they stop the itching. After using the Cuticura Soap, one box of Cuticura Ointment and two bottles of Cuticura Resolvent for about six days the itching had ceased, and now the sores have disappeared, and I never felt better in my life than I do now. Edward Worell, Band 30th U. S. Infantry, Fort Crook, Nebraska."

No Trouble at All.

Mrs. Peppery—The rector of that fashionable church of yours certainly has an easy thing of it.

Mrs. Swellman—But he is a good shepherd, and—

Mrs. Peppery—Oh, it's easy to be a good shepherd when the sheep are all fat and prosperous.—Philadelphia Press.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*
In Use For Over 30 Years.
The Kind You Have Always Bought.

The less some people have to say the more difficult it is for them not to say it.

Wear Pajamas on Cars.

"I learned something from the porter on our train this morning," said a hotel guest. "I noticed him pick up the coat to a pair of pajamas while he was making up one of the berths. Whoever had occupied the berth had got off the train, evidently, and left the garment behind. 'Forgot part of his nightie, eh?' says I to the porter. The porter grinned broadly. 'Wasn't any his about it, boss,' he says. 'It war a lady that was in that berth las' night. Yes, sah. Lots of 'em seems to like them to weah on the cahs. I guess they thinks they's better in case of a wreck or sump'n like that.'"

The Real Burden Bearer.

"The late Senator Pettus," said a Selma man, "came to view with a little alarm, in his later years, the immense and unrestricted immigration to our shores.

"Walking one evening with him, I pointed to a foreigner marching along at the head of his family. The man was tall, erect, robust, a superbly handsome fellow.

"'There,' I said, 'is a fine figure of an immigrant. See how he carries himself.'"

"Senator Pettus laughed bitterly. "'Yes,' he said, 'and see how he lets his wife carry everything else.'"

With a smooth iron and Defiance Starch, you can launder your shirt-waist just as well at home as the steam laundry can; it will have the proper stiffness and finish, there will be less wear and tear of the goods, and it will be a positive pleasure to use a Starch that does not stick to the iron.

Tennyson's Melancholy.

After meeting Tennyson for the first time, an Englishman asked the poet's friend, Jonas Spedding, if his temperament was as melancholy as his countenance indicated. "Well," Spedding began, thoughtfully, "I fancy when he is alone Tennyson finds himself in very grave company."

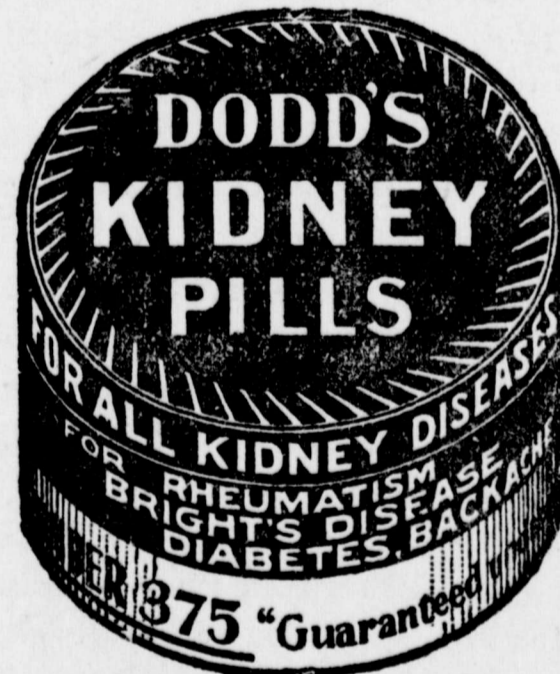
It Cures While You Walk.

Allen's Foot-Ease is a certain cure for hot, sweating, callous, and swollen, aching feet. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Architects in many instances are specifying electric plate warmers in new houses being constructed.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

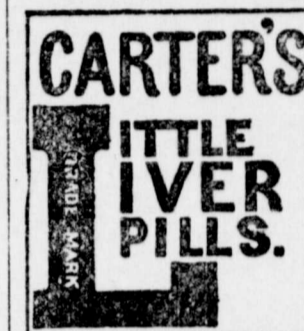
But few men are able to retain their self-conceit after marriage.



The extraordinary popularity of fine white goods this summer makes the choice of Starch a matter of great importance. Defiance Starch, being free from all injurious chemicals, is the only one which is safe to use on fine fabrics. Its great strength as a stiffener makes half the usual quantity of Starch necessary, with the result of perfect finish, equal to that when the goods were new.

For him who aspires and him who loves, life may lead through the thorns, but it never stops in the desert.—Lord Lytton.

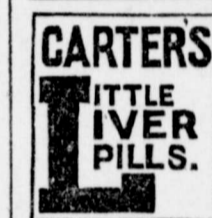
SICK HEADACHE



Positively cured by these Little Pills.

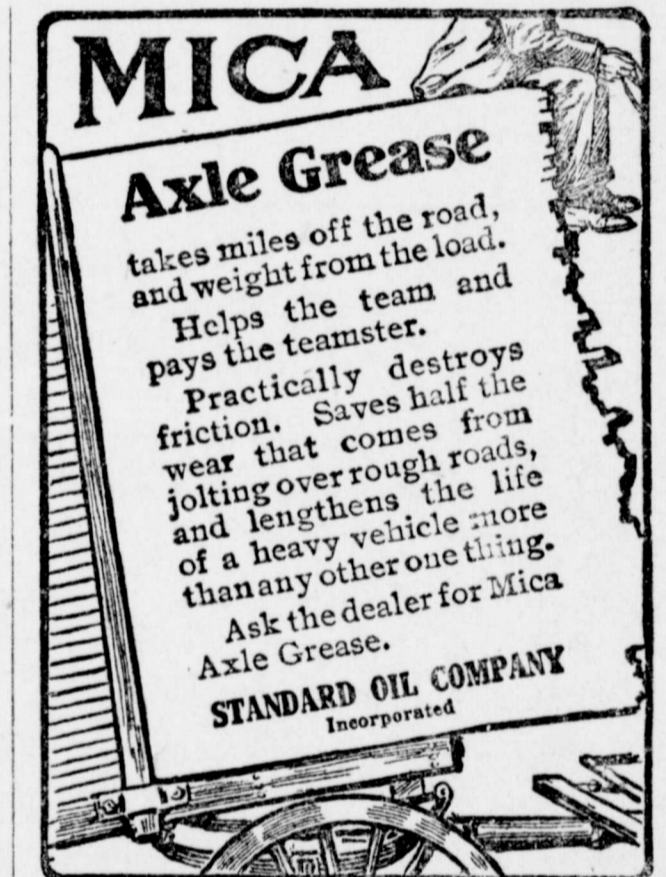
They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.



Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Wm. Carter
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.



MICA

Axle Grease

takes miles off the road, and weight from the load. Helps the team and pays the teamster.

Practically destroys friction. Saves half the wear that comes from jolting over rough roads, and lengthens the life of a heavy vehicle more than any other one thing.

Ask the dealer for Mica Axle Grease.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
Incorporated

FREE To convince any woman that Paxtine Antiseptic will improve her health and do all we claim for it. We will send her absolutely free a large trial box of Paxtine with book of instructions and genuine testimonials. Send your name and address on a postal card.

PAXTINE

cleanses and heals mucous membrane affections, such as nasal catarrh, pelvic cavarrh and inflammation caused by feminine ills; sore eyes, sore throat and mouth, by direct local treatment. Its curative power over these troubles is extraordinary and gives immediate relief. Thousands of women are using and recommending it every day. 50 cents at druggists or by mail. Remember, however, IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO TRY IT. THE R. PAXTON CO., Boston, Mass.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Patent Attorney, Washington, D. C. Advice free. Terms low. Highest ref.

DEFIANCE STARCH easiest to work with and starches clothes nicest.

W. N. U., DENVER, NO. 39, 1907.

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3.00 & \$3.50 SHOES BEST IN THE WORLD

SHOES FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY, AT ALL PRICES.

\$25,000 Reward To any one who can prove W. L. Douglas does not make & sell more Men's \$3 & \$3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer.

THE REASON W. L. Douglas shoes are worn by more people in all walks of life than any other make, is because of their excellent style, easy-fitting, and superior wearing qualities. The selection of the leathers and other materials for each part of the shoe, and every detail of the making is looked after by the most complete organization of superintendents, foremen and skilled shoemakers, who receive the highest wages paid in the shoe industry, and whose workmanship cannot be excelled.

If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer and are of greater value than any other make.

My \$4.00 and \$5.00 Gilt Edge Shoes cannot be equaled at any price. CAUTION! The genuine have W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom. Take No Substitute. Ask your dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If he cannot supply you, send direct to factory. Shoes sent everywhere by mail. Catalog free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.



The Tramp and the Woman

By Crittenden Marriott

(Copyright, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

The tramp finally consented to tell the story.

"I was tramping one afternoon with a cold rain for company. To do so was contrary to my principles. When it rains, I usually hold up and wait for fair weather. But one must eat and lack of food had driven me from my nest. Besides, I had been 49 hours without morphine.

"Steadily I forged along through an unsettled country. I passed two or three people driving, but they merely glared at me and went on. As night fell I came to a house—a somewhat pretentious building set close by the road. It might mean shelter; or, if not shelter, food; or at least information. I knocked at the door.

"No one answered. I knocked again and again. I went to the back and knocked. No response! The house was still—still as desertion—or death.

"I am not a house-breaker. But consider my plight: I was in a country unknown to me; a cold penetrating rain was falling; I had not eaten for two days. Here was a dwelling, apparently deserted, though apparently not long deserted. Inside was shelter, warmth, perhaps food. I decided to break in.

"Drawing back, I threw myself heavily against the door and burst it open. In the hallway, facing me stood a woman. The light was very faint, and I could scarcely distinguish her features, but I saw that she was young and was very plainly a lady.

"It is hard to guess which of us was the more frightened, but there is no doubt at all which was the more self-possessed. Looking back on it now, I can see design in all her acts, though they seemed natural enough at the time.

"Well, sir!" she said quietly. "Why did you not knock? Do you always enter a house like that?"

"Considering that I had been hammering at the doors for ten minutes this was surprising. Then I saw that she had a trumpet at her ear and was holding the end towards me.

"I put my lips to it. 'Pardon me,' I said. I did knock. No one came and I thought the house was deserted. I am cold, wet, lost, and hungry—"

"I see. I have been asleep and did not hear you. Come in?"

"She stepped aside with a gesture of invitation, and I entered what was evidently the kitchen where I stood awkwardly in the gloom until she had found and lighted a lamp. 'Sit down, please,' she said, 'and I will see what I can get for you to eat. All the servants are away and I am alone in the house except for my little boy who is asleep upstairs, and so I must wait on you myself. But perhaps you would rather go to the dining room?'"

"I shook my head, and she talked on and on. Heavens! How she did talk while she prepared my supper. Like many deaf persons, she did not wait for an answer, but went straight on, passing without a break from one subject to another. I thought then, and I think now, that it was fear that drove her. It was not surprising. I was not one whom a lady would choose as a guest, alone, by night.

"I wanted to reassure her, but her deafness and her volubility stood in the way. Once or twice I tried to say something, but failed. Finally I gave it up. After all, the kindest thing I could do was to hurry away as soon as I had eaten; only my ravenous hunger prevented my doing so at once.

"Supper was ready at last, and I drew up to the table and began to eat. There was coffee, bread and butter, and steak; guess how I did justice to it.

"Remember I had had no morphine for 48 hours, and I needed it, oh, how I needed it. As I sat down to the meal my nerves were jumping, but before I had half finished, they had grown quiet. More, I had become drowsy. This should have warned me, but it did not. I lay back in my chair, closed my eyes, and went to sleep.

"I waked again, suddenly, startled by the banging of the kitchen door. For a moment I did not know where I was. Then I remembered.

"But when I looked at the table I doubted my memory. There lay the remains of my supper, but there also lay a revolver, and a purse, open, with money falling from it. The woman was gone.

"Gingerly I picked up the revolver and examined it. It was empty, except for two exploded shells. I put my finger into them and into the barrel. They had been fired recently. I examined the purse; it contained about \$20.

"I stood, gaping, too much amazed to move. Then, suddenly, there came back to me the memory of my drowsiness. Why had I been so drowsy? Food had never made me so before. Suspiciously I lifted my coffee cup, stared into its dregs and gingerly tasted them.

"Ah! there it was, unmistakable now that I was looking for it. Laudanum! I had been drugged. Doubtless, only my habituation to the kindred drug, morphine, had saved me from sleeping until my involuntary hostess had had time to summon aid—for that she had gone for aid, I did not doubt.

"But why the purse and the revolver? Little time had I to waste, yet curiosity, stronger than fear, drove me on. I lifted the lamp and hurried with it through the house.

"On the parlor floor all seemed normal. On the first floor, in the first bed-room, was a crib, with rumpled covers. On the floor beside it lay parts of a child's clothing. Evidently it was the bed of the boy she had spoken of; she had carried him off with her.

"To the next room I hurried and there lay the explanation. On the floor was the body of a man—tall, handsome, well dressed—shot twice through the head, and stone dead. His pockets were turned inside out.

"I don't suppose I stood there half a minute, but it seemed hours. In one enlightening flash I saw the whole thing. I was to be the scape-goat. Poor silly fool, I had butted in to bear the burden of the crime.

"And oh! what a web was woven around me. I had been seen on the road near by by several persons; I had broken in the door; the child had probably seen me asleep in the kitchen; if I had not waked in time, the avengers would have found me red-handed with my booty and my weapon beside me, while, near by, lay my victim with his pockets turned inside out. I think it was those turned-out pockets that terrified me most. The woman who could forge a link of evidence like that would not hesitate to swear my life away.

"Sick with terror, I stumbled down stairs, out of the house, and away into the night; away, away; anywhere, so long as it was out of sight of that deadly house. The shadow of the gallows lowered above me and drove me on.

"Luck favored me. A quarter of a mile from the house I came to a railroad track. As I reached it the rails began to hum. A train was coming, slowly, for it was on a heavy upgrade. With the first thrill of hope I jumped behind a tree and waited.

Nearer it came and nearer, slower and slower, until when it reached me it was going little faster than a trolley car in the city. To try to board it even then was dangerous, but not to board it was destruction. I jumped for a hand-hold between the two cars, caught it, and clung on. Half an hour later, when the engine stopped for water, I crept into a box car. Then away once more, away, away. Three days later I crawled out of that box car nearly a thousand miles away, but safe."

The tramp rose and picked up his bundle.

"That is all," he said. "The story, as I warned you, is a snapshot and not a panorama. Of what happened afterwards I know nothing—could know nothing. The arm of the law is long and to make the smallest inquiry would have been madness. It is wisest to let sleeping dogs lie. Sir! I thank you for your beer and I wish you goodby."

HOW SAMBO GOT OUT.

Simple Operation as Described by His Little Friend.

Gov. Tyler of Virginia began his address with a number of southern stories. One was about a negro who lived in the home of one of his constituents. One day the negro shot a white man, was arrested, tried and sentenced to the penitentiary. Immediately after the conviction the constituent came to the governor and begged for the man's release, says the New York Tribune.

"My little son thinks the world and all of that nigger," said the constituent. "If you don't pardon him I believe it will break the child's heart."

"How did the nigger come to do the shooting?" asked Mr. Tyler.

"Why, you see, the niggers in our neighborhood were holding a sort of festival, and this white man tried to associate with them and my nigger shot him in the heel," the constituent explained.

"That was right, he ought to have been shot. He had no business trying to associate with niggers," returned the governor.

After an investigation Tyler decided to pardon the prisoner, and the day of his release the little son of the constituent was on hand to see the gates of the prison opened. As soon as he saw the black face of his friend he started for home, shouting:

"Mamma! Mamma! Mamma!"

His mother heard him coming and rushed out to see what was the matter.

"Mamma! Mamma! Sambo's out of prison!" he yelled.

"Why, how did he get out?" asked the mother.

"Why, Gov. Tyler just wrote a letter begging his pardon," explained her son, "and then the warden opened the gates and let him out."

A Kobe newspaper gives the cost of the wearing apparel of a Japanese woman of fashion. She wears \$13.80 worth of clothing under her kimono, which costs \$25. The obi costs another \$25. Numerous tying paraphernalia sum up to \$17.50, and a set of footgear amounts to \$9. Combs and hairpins, ornamented with gems, cost \$245; a shawl, \$7.50; a diamond neck clasp, \$150; handkerchiefs, 25 cents each; a gold watch, \$150—about \$918 in all for a season. A middle-class woman wears about \$150 worth of clothing each year, according to the same newspaper.

Two Autocrats.

Redd—Did you ever stop to think how much an automobile is like a wife?

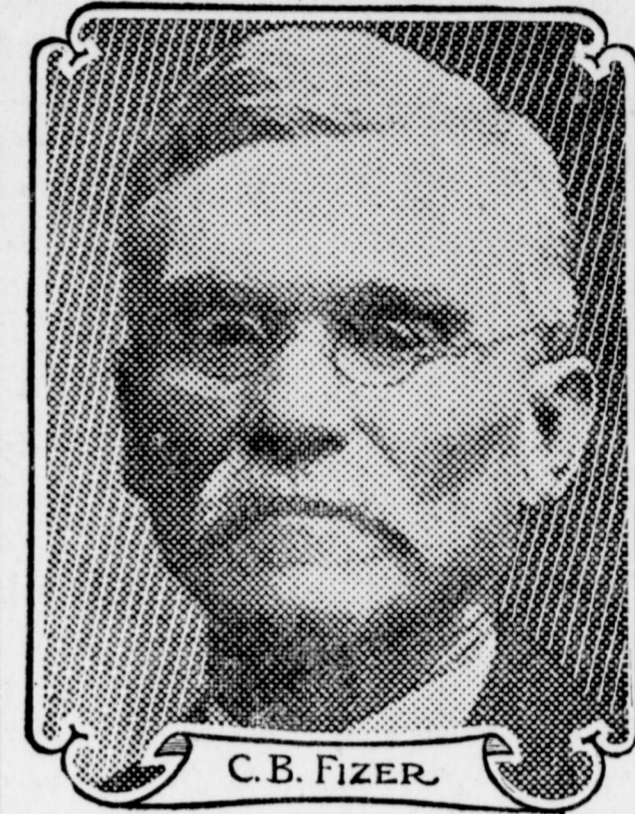
Greene—Expensive to keep, do you mean?

Redd—Yes; but a fellow never can tell whether he's going to be able to manage one until he owns one.

A woman always wants a man to tell her everything, although she knows she will be unhappy if he does.

KIDNEY TROUBLE

Suffered Two Years—Relieved In Three Months.



C. B. FIZER

MR. C. B. FIZER, Mt. Sterling, Ky., writes:

"I have suffered with kidney and other trouble for ten years past.

"Last March I commenced using Peruna and continued for three months. I have not used it since, nor have I felt a pain.

"I believe that I am well and I therefore give my highest commendation to the curative qualities of Peruna."

Pe-ru-na For Kidney Trouble.

Mrs. Geo. H. Simser, Grant, Ontario, Can., writes:

"I had not been well for about four years. I had kidney trouble, and, in fact, felt badly nearly all the time.

"This summer I got so very bad I thought I would try Peruna, so I wrote to you and began at once to take Peruna and Manalin.

"I took only two bottles of Peruna and one of Manalin, and now I feel better than I have for some time.

"I feel that Peruna and Manalin cured me and made a different woman of me altogether. I bless the day I picked up the little book and read of your Peruna."

It is the business of the kidneys to remove from the blood all poisonous materials. They must be active all the time, else the system suffers. They are times when they need a little assistance.

Peruna is exactly the sort of a remedy. It has saved many people from disaster by rendering the kidneys service at a time when they were not able to bear their own burdens.

Transmission of Warts.

"Recent experiments show that the popular belief that warts are communicable is warranted," says a writer. "Inoculation of healthy tissue with blood obtained from a wart will cause the growth of a similar excrescence. It is thought that these growths contain an ultramicroscopic germ to which is due the transmission from one person to another. At all events, persons who have warts should take measures to have them removed at once."

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than in other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only Constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Plague of Frogs Annoy.

The Rye and an adjoining spur of the Chiltern hills, near High Wycombe, Eng., are nightly overrun with a countless host of frogs. Local residents have had to seek fresh promenades, and a crusade against the frogs is being planned.

To prevent that tired feeling on ironing day—Use Defiance Starch—saves time—saves labor—saves annoyance, will not stick to the iron. The big 16 oz. package for 10c, at your grocer's.

A woman, 71 years old, accused at Feltham, England, of intoxication and disorderly conduct, said she had been "keeping up" her mother's birthday. Her mother was 98.

To Preserve Nation's Resources.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 10.— President Roosevelt is arranging for a congress of delegates from the various states to meet here in Washington to formulate some cohesive program for the conservation of the public resources. Governors of the various states will be requested to send delegates, and the congress will assemble early in February after the holiday recess of the federal congress and in ample time to present some proposition to that body in the shape of initial legislation on this important subject.

Mr. Roosevelt has been brought forcibly to the conclusion, by the reports of the chiefs of the various scientific bureaus, that the waste and wanton destruction of the natural resources of the country have gone so far that unless they are speedily checked untold damage will result. During the summer this has been the subject of painstaking investigation by every branch of the government concerned with such matters. Only recently Chief Forester Gifford Pinchot, an expert in forestry, sounded an alarm and told the country the timber supply would be destroyed within the next twenty years unless there was immediate reform in the methods of treating the growing timber lands. The public land frauds in the west have disclosed the fact that valuable coal and iron lands have passed into private ownership, while for years it has been the declared policy of the government not to permit the conditions in the coal fields of Pennsylvania and West Virginia to be repeated in the west, where these coal lands still belong, in a great measure, to the public domain.

Through congressional action, vast areas of semi-arid lands have been reclaimed through irrigation and large sums of the people's money have been expended in these projects, to the great benefit of the localities where such lands are situated; in other instances, by a scheme of assessments disbursed by the government, similar results have been accomplished and thousands of acres added to the productiveness of the western soil.

These, however, are but instances of the greater tasks yet before the government in the general movement to conserve the public resources. For the purpose of taking up the matter with some system the president has asked representatives of the different states to meet him in Washington to consider the subject. The congress will deal with all questions relating to irrigation, reclamation, public lands and their

administration, mineral resources, inland waterways, forest reserves and water supplies. It will be an important gathering and the first comprehensive consideration of a matter that is of vital consequence to the nation.

SPECIAL MASTER'S SALE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, LINCOLN COUNTY, TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO.

WELCH & TITSWORTH, Plaintiffs, } No. 1077
vs. }
J. B. CHANDLER, ET AL, Def'ts }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that under and in pursuance of the Decree of the said Court in the above entitled cause, dated July 24th, A. D. 1907, the undersigned Special Master in Chancery will, on the 9th day of December, A. D. 1907, at the front door of the Court House of Lincoln County, in the town of Lincoln, New Mexico, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and the setting of the sun, on said day, offer for sale at public vendue, and sell to the highest and best bidder for cash, the premises hereinafter described and all the right, title and interest of said J. B. Chandler and Beulah H. Chandler, his wife, defendants therein, to satisfy the indebtedness by said Decree, decreed to be due from said co-defendants to said plaintiffs, to wit: the sum of Four hundred and thirty-five dollars principal; Forty-eight and 32-100 dollars interest and Forty-eight and 32-100 dollars attorney's fees, to wit: Five hundred and thirty-one and 62-100 dollars, together with Twenty-one and 90-100 dollars for costs and necessary disbursements, with ten per cent interest from said 24th day of July, A. D. 1907, to the day of sale, and a Special Master's fee of Twenty-five dollars, and the cost of this notice, to wit: Twenty and 25-100 dollars, making a total of \$617.59, due upon said day of sale, which indebtedness was decreed to be a lien upon the hereinafter described premises, and which said indebtedness remains due and unpaid.

The premises to be sold are situated in the County of Lincoln, Territory of New Mexico, and are more particularly described as follows, to-wit: The east half of the northwest quarter of section 11, in township 9 south of range, 16 east; together with all and singular the lands and tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

J. W. OWEN, Sheriff of Lincoln County, N. M., and Special Master in Chancery.

Lincoln, N. M., October 31st, A. D., 1907.
11-8-5t

Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior,
Land Office at Roswell, New Mexico,
October 11, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that Mrs. Annie E. Long, one of the heirs of John H. King, deceased, of Parsons, New Mexico, has filed notice of his intention to make final five-year proof in support of his claim, viz.: Homestead Entry No. 2994, made October 9, 1902, for the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 29, Township 9 South, Range 13 East, and that said proof will be made before N. S. Rose, U. S. Court Commissioner, at his office in Carrizozo, N. M., on November 26, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of the land, viz:

Roy Lamay, of Nogal, N. M.; Cleve Bourne, of Carrizozo, N. M.; Wm. Ferguson, of Nogal, N. M.; Bowen Zumwalt, of Nogal, N. M.
10-18-6t.

HOWARD LELAND, Register.

Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior,
Land Office at Roswell, New Mexico,
October 23, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that Rinaldo Moya, of Arabela, New Mexico, has filed notice of his intention to make final five-year proof in support of his claim, viz.: Homestead Entry No. 2092, made October 23, 1901, for the E $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and the W $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$, of Section 30, Township 9 South, Range 18 East, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver at Roswell, New Mexico, on December 9, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, the land, viz:

Juan Rubio, of Roswell, N. M.; Juan Rafael Montoya, of Analla, N. M.; Pas Tomez, of Analla, N. M.; Pedro Tomez, of Arabela, N. M.
10-25-6t

HOWARD LELAND, Register.

Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior,
Land Office at Roswell, N. M.,
November 7, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that Elisha E. Moseley, of Roswell, N. M., has filed notice of his intention to make final five-year proof in support of his claim, viz.: Homestead Entry No. 1905, made August 22, 1901, for the E $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and W $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 34, Township 7 S., Range 17 E., and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver, at Roswell, New Mexico, on December 21, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of the land, viz:

Thomas Y. Pannell, of Meek, N. M.; Isaac Grindstaff, of Meek, N. M.; Daniel McFarland, of Meek, N. M.; George W. McFarland, of Roswell, N. M.
11-15-6t

HOWARD LELAND, Register.

W. S. BOURNE.

JNO. A. HALEY.

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Real Estate & Commission Brokers

Will handle Farms, Ranches, Mines, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Etc.

If you desire anything in our line, write to or call upon us.

Particular attention given to all business entrusted to us.

List Your Property with Us.

NO SALE NO EXPENSE.

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CAPITAN - - NEW MEXICO.

An Apportionment of Territorial School Funds.

Santa Fe, N. M., Nov. 12.— Superintendent of public instruction J. E. Clark has distributed among the public schools of New Mexico \$21,223.50, derived from the rentals of territorial lands. The distribution was made in accordance with the number of children of school age in each county, the school census just taken showing 84,984 boys and girls of school age in territory.

The rate per scholar was 25 cents. Lincoln county has 1,981 scholars, which gives the schools of this county \$495.25.

SALE OF TIMBER, Washington, D. C., October 11, 1907. Sealed bids marked outside "Bid, Timber Sale Application, May 23, 1907, Gallinas" and addressed to the Forester, Forest Service, Washington, D. C., will be received up to and including the 2nd day of December, 1907, for all the merchantable dead timber, standing and down, and all the live timber marked for cutting by the Forest officers, located on an area of about 1,810 acres to be designated by the Forest officers on portions of Secs. 23, 24, 25, and 26, T. 1 S., R. 11 E., N. M. P. M., within the Gallinas National Forest, New Mexico; estimated to be 1,300,000 feet B. M. of bull pine and Douglas fir, saw-timber, more or less. No bid of less than \$3 per M feet B. M. for all merchantable timber will be considered, and a deposit of \$400 must be sent to Geo. E.

King, Fiscal Agent, Forest Service, Washington, D. C., for each bid submitted to the Forester. Timber upon valid claims is exempted from sale. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved. For further information and regulations governing sales, address JAMES H. KINNEY, Forest Supervisor, Capitan, New Mexico. Wm. T. Cox, Acting Forester. 11-1-5.

SALE OF TIMBER, Washington, D. C., October 11, 1907. Sealed bids marked outside "Bid, Timber Sale Application, March 5, 1907, Gallinas," and addressed to the Forester, Forest Service, Washington, D. C., will be received up to and including the 2nd day of December, 1907, for all the merchantable dead timber and all the live timber marked for cutting or for such part as may be designated by the supervisor, on an area of about 885 acres located in the foot hills of the Gallinas Mountains in the S $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 25, S $\frac{1}{2}$ of Sec. 26, and the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 35, T. 1 S., R. 11 E., N. M. P. M., Gallinas National Forest, New Mexico; estimated to be 693,000 feet B. M. of yellow pine, log scale, more or less. No bid of less than \$3 per thousand feet B. M. will be considered and a deposit of \$300 must be sent to Geo. E. King, Fiscal Agent, Forest Service, Washington, D. C., for each bid submitted to the Forester. Timber upon valid claims is exempted from sale. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved. For further information and regulations governing sales, address J. H. KINNEY, Acting Forest Supervisor, Capitan, New Mexico. Wm. T. Cox, Acting Forester. 11-1-5.