

# White Oaks Eagle

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## WAGES AND PROTECTION.

Protection, in its politico-industrial meaning, has a universal interest for mankind. It has been applied by political subdivisions within nations against each other and by nation or state against nation or state. Every civilized state is either practicing protection by tariffs, both internally between its parts and externally between itself and other states, or has done so since the time of the tariffs of the feudal barons and those of the Moorish pirates.

The name comes from Tariffa, a pirate stronghold at the Straits of Gibraltar, where complete piracy was first commuted by a tariff. This pirate tariff was finally destroyed by the United States in the early part of the century. The German empire loosely formed, until recently, of numerous states, had a vexatious and injurious tariff in every state against every other to which a partial exception existed through the policy of the free cities, like Hamburg. The injuries done by these tariffs was first reduced by the German Zollverein, or tariff union. The advantages resulting from the abolition of the most of the internal tariffs were immediately shown in the improved material condition of the German people.

The United State had the same experience. The abolition of the destructive State tariffs by the constitution was the first step toward the unification of the nation. The tendency of mankind is toward the abolition of protective tariffs. The other most striking examples of this tendency are Great Britain, Germany and the United States.

In Great Britain the protective theory has been overthrown, both internally and externally. This British policy is undoubtedly the cause of the continued commercial importance of this group of islands, in the North Sea, so isolated and so comparatively insignificant in territorial importance to most of the great states. The power and influence of this small Anglo-Saxon state is the wonder of the world.

Germany and the United States have shown the tendency toward the emancipation of production and trade from political tariffs and tributes to special privilege internally but not externally. Great Britain and the United

States alone have exempted all internal trade from tariffs in any form.

The wage theory of the theory of protection is substantially as follows:

First, the theory advanced was that in manufactures, persons paying high wages per capita to workmen could not compete with those paying low per capita wages. Manufacturers were declared to be of paramount importance to a nation, and it was further declared that per capita wages being high in the United States, as compared to those prevailing in other nations, no new manufacturing could gain a foothold here without the intervention of the state either by direct bounty or subsidy by delegating the public taxing power to such manufacturers. This delegation of taxing power was done by tariffs under the name of protection. Indirection in this business prevailed because of the unpopularity of the recognized subsidy. It was never explained how the manufactories that had been born, and lived without such special privileges in the United States, existed.

This theory of wages was not applied to shipbuilding until after the Civil war. It has never been generally applied to agriculture, and not at all until after the Civil war, and then only locally in the extreme northeast along the Canadian border, and more recently to some fruits. Last of all the Sugar Beet Trust has sought to excuse its privileges and private use of the public taxing power on the ground that this wage theory applies to the farmers contracted to them for periods of years to raise beets at a fixed price not affected by the tariff. Otherwise the protection wage theory does not apply to agriculture. This wage theory was traversed or modified by the protection theory of "Infant Industry." This theory is that a new manufacturing industry in its inception, is incapable of competing with old established manufactories and that state aid is needed to get it on its feet.

Once on its feet, after a short period of protection or special privilege, the theory holds that the price of the protected products will be reduced below the power of foreign competition to meet, and finally enabling exports of the protected products to the door

continued on Page 3.

## ZIEGLER BROTHERS' GREAT CLEARANCE SALE OF SEASONABLE SUMMER MERCHANDISE.

We are overstocked on a great many light weight Summer Dry Goods, and we do not want to wait till after the Season is over before we start our Clearance Sale, but we want to give our Customers the benefit of a lot of very choice Goods, now at exactly Eastern Cost and just at a time when the goods are NEEDED.

### PRICE CUTTING IN EVERY DAY MERCHANDISE.

Printed Lawns, regular 7c goods, now.....4c  
 Nice Calicos for Waists, Wrappers, etc.....4c  
 Good quality Percales, regular 10c and 12½c goods, now.....8½c  
 Fine quality Batiste, Dimities, Zephyr Gingham, former prices 12½c and 15c, all at....8½c  
 A lot of Apron Check Gingshams.....5c  
 White Goods, in nice quality, from 5c up.

### Price Cutting In Boys & Youths' Clothing.

WE have too many Boys and Youths' Suits and, as we want to give every boy a chance to get a Summer Suit, we have cut these prices just in two, and you can get a Suit for your Boy for a great deal less than these Goods have ever been sold here before.

100 PRS. OF LADIES SLIPPERS AT \$1.00 A PR. SOME OF THESE SOLD AS HIGH AS \$2.50.

We have 100 Corsets we offer at 50c on the dollar.

Every Corset and Corset Waist for children just exactly **ONE-HALF PRICE**, and a great many are the very latest Military Shape—Straight Front Corsets.

**WE HAVE NOT SPACE ENOUGH TO QUOTE ALL OUR GOODS INCLUDED IN THIS SALE, BUT THIS IS**

Going to be the most remarkable

### BARGAIN EVENT

We have ever inaugurated. We are bound to unload, and in order to do it quickly and successfully we make this Price Cutting sale the great Lever.

**SPINDLE TOP'S PRODUCT.**

A few days ago attention was called in this paper to the fact that mischief-making decriers, always in evidence even in the most prosperous communities, had started a report that the Spindle Top wells had refused to flow. The report was denounced and contradicted as soon as first made public. The denunciations have brought out some interesting points regarding this phenomenal field. Regarding Spindle Top, the Houston Chronicle says:

'The field is not much over a year old, and during that time over two hundred wells—gushers—have been drilled. These gushers are located on a tract embracing not over three hundred acres. They have all been brought in and accepted as gushers, and the capacity of the least one has not been less than 30,000 barrels per day. Many of the wells have been allowed to remain idle, and will not flow now unless agitated or started by artificial means. It was the same when they were drilled. First the water had to be removed from the pipe before the oil would spout. This was almost the universal rule, although in a number of instances even this rule was disregarded and the wells came in of their own accord, which further shows that the Texas field is indeed phenomenal.'

This is indeed a remarkable record. In addition to its record as a producer, much credit is due the progressive Texas business men, who have accomplished wonders in the matter of making a market for their product, the enormous quantity of which was generally heralded as likely to cause an overproduction. The principal use to which the oil has been directed is as fuel. Many operators in various branches of industry which had before turned a deaf ear to any suggestion of using other than coal for fuel, are now enthusiasts in the matter of the use of oil, and are using it exclusively.

\* \* \* \* \*

It is interesting here to note what Dr. Robert T. Hill, of the United States geological survey, says of the probable future production of this remarkable field. He says:

'We know, theoretically, that eventually, when all of the wells on Spindle Top have been permitted to run, the pressure would decrease, consequently decreasing the flow of oil. After awhile the wells will cease to flow entirely, and it will be necessary to pump the oil. But this will not happen, in my judgment, for many years, and not until multiplied millions of barrels of oil have been obtained. Even when the wells have ceased to flow and the pumping period is reached, in my opinion, oil will be profitably produced in the Beaumont field for many, many years. Of course there is a limit to the supply, just as there is a limit to the size of the earth, but there is no occasion for this generation to be disturbed about the supply of oil at Beaumont.'

Texans are bothering their heads more about finding a market for their product than with any possible decrease in the flow of the wells. It is gratifying to find that so far as the market is concerned their enterprise and energy is bringing fine results.—Daily Mining Record.

**CONSTABLE'S SALE**

Whereas by virtue of an execution issued out of the Justice Court of Precinct No. 8, Lincoln County, New Mexico, by J. B. Collier, Justice of the Peace in a cause wherein Elbert T. Collier as plaintiff, obtained judgement against the American Placer Co., defendant, for the sum of nineteen and fifty-five onehundredth dollars (\$19.55) damages and three and five onehundredth dollars (\$3.05) cost of suit, same bearing date April 12th, 1902, and being to me directed, I did on April 14th, 1902, execute same by levying upon and taking into my possession four galvanized iron tanks and about 30 cords of wood, the property of defendant.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that I will on Saturday, May 17th 1902, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, on the lands of said American Placer Company where the said tanks and the said cordwood are situated, at or near the machine of said company, in Ancho Gulch in Jicarilla Mountains in said Lincoln County, N. M., sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash all of the said cordwood and the said water tanks, or so much of same as shall be necessary to satisfy said judgement and costs, and all costs of levying, advertisement and sale under said execution.

This April 15th, 1902.

John W. Owen,  
Constable.

The above sale was postponed on May 17, 1902, the date named in the above notice, to Tuesday, June 3, 1902, at 2 o'clock p. m.

JOHN W. OWEN,  
Constable Precinct  
No. 8, Lincoln Co.  
New Mexico.

**MINE VENTILATION.**

The natural ventilation of a mine, that is ventilation without the aid of machinery, is only efficacious at certain periods of the year. When there is a marked difference between the temperature of the mine workings and the temperature of the atmosphere an air current is set up between the lowest and highest connecting outlets. When, as in spring and autumn, the temperatures outside and inside the mine are identical, or approximately so, then natural ventilation gives a very poor supply of air to the workings. Natural ventilation also fails in renewing foul air in long blind drifts, upraises and winzes. No large mine can afford

to be without some means of artificial ventilation. Delays in mining are expensive since pumping and other expenses are running along whether the stopes are being worked or not. Men cannot work in foul air to advantage and if the air is very bad work has to be stopped altogether. Artificial means of ventilation should therefore be on hand to act whenever natural ventilation fails.—Mining Reporter.

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.**  
LAND OFFICE AT ROSWELL, N. M.  
May 5th, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before the Probate Clerk at Lincoln, New Mexico, on June 24th, 1902, viz: Mary E. Hyde, Homestead application No. 873, for the E $\frac{1}{2}$  SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sec. 31, and W $\frac{1}{2}$  SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sec. 32, T. 10 S., R. 10 E. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John C. Wharton, Jesus Padilla, Sam Duran and Saviano Corona, all of Three Rivers, New Mexico.

HOWARD LELAND,  
Register.

**CLOUDCROFT,**

The Roof Garden of the Southwest.  
April 29th, 1902.

The season at Cloudcroft will open on June 1st, the Lodge, Dining Hall and Lunch Counter having been placed under the able management of the popular Hotel Proprietor and Manager, Mr. Geo. Waterman.

The fame of Cloudcroft as the premier Summer Resort of the Southwest has been heralded far and wide, and patrons may rest assured its reputation will not be allowed to suffer this season. Extensive improvements have been made in the way of accommodations and out-door as well as in-door amusements and entertainment.

For a Booklet regarding Cloudcroft, or further information regarding this Summer Resort, call on nearest coupon Ticket Agent, or address;

A. N. BROWN,  
G. P. A., E. P., R. I. Route,  
El Paso, Texas.

**THE NEW YORK WORLD**  
**THRICE-A-WEEK EDITION.**  
The Most Widely Read Newspaper In America.

Time has demonstrated that the Thrice-a-Week World stands alone in its class. Other papers have imitated its form but not its success. This is because it tells all the news all the time and tells it impartially, whether that news be political or otherwise. It is in fact almost a daily at the price of a weekly and you cannot afford to be without it.

In addition to news, it publishes first-class serial stories and other features suited to the home and fireside.

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The TWICK-A-WEEK REPUBLIC is not as cheap as are some so-called newspapers. But it is as cheap as it is possible to sell a first-class newspaper. It prints all the news that is worth printing. If you read it all the year round, you are posted on all the important and interesting affairs of the world. It is the best and most reliable newspaper that money and brains can produce—and those should be the distinguishing traits of the newspaper that is designed to be read by all members of the family.

Subscription price, \$1 a year. Any newsdealer, newspaper or postmaster will receive your subscription, or you may mail it direct to THE REPUBLIC,

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**For The Stockman** Greatest

stock raising country in the world, with a direct transportation route above the southern quarantine line to and from all markets and the great pasture lands of the west and northwest.

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farming and grazing lands in the Pandhandle of Texas. Lands under irrigation in the Pecos Valley of New Mexico, producing the finest fruit, melons, alfalfa, celery, garden produce etc., etc. Business opportunities of all kinds in a new and prosperous country.

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climate already famous for its health producing qualities. Altitude not too high, air pure and dry, temperature even with no extremes of heat or cold.

And the pleasure seeker will find something to see and something to do.

**Write for information.**

AVERY TURNER, DON A. SWEET,  
General Manager, Traffic Manager,  
Amarilla, Texas.

**WAGES AND PROTECTION.**  
Concluded from page 1

of the foreign competing producer. Wages, it is declared, will be maintained at higher rates, but after a time the American high wage employer can compete with the foreign low wage employer, even in the latter's field.

Thus the protection wage theory is never of general application and not permanent or an economic final principle anywhere or at all. The "infant industry" portion of the protection theory has never been applied in legislating privileges to persons but once in the world's history. This was in the American Clay tariff of the thirties. This tariff or delegation of the public taxing power to private persons started high, and by the act was to be gradually reduced over a period of years. This act, with a short recrudescence of protection in the forties, finally ended in the revenue tariff of Walker, which endured with the consent of all until the imposition of the Civil war taxes. Protection had its new birth after the Civil war. Then the high internal taxes were gradually reduced or abolished, and the high external tariffs were maintained and even greatly increased. The result of removing internal taxes and leaving or increasing the customs tariff, was to delegate the public taxing power of the American people to private beneficiaries to the extent of the tariff, limited only by local overproduction. This limitation has been overcome by the trust and combine scheme which imposes these taxes on the American people while selling any surplus abroad at world competitive prices. The system has been a large cause of the power and strength of the American trust—and not only of those in the protection combine, but also of all the trusts formed by state created corporations. The protection theory of wages has only been held valid by its advocates as to those industries controlled by persons of powerful political influence or maintaining paid agents and lobbies to watch their interests in Washington.

The "infant industry" theory appears to have been abandoned. The present protection theory demands a "touch me not" policy. All are infants and remain always infants. All stand together to prevent the abolition of the taxing power held by anyone. The contradictions of the various protection positions with each other are only equaled by the opposition and incompatibility of all of them with any recognized economic principle.

The wage cost of a product, for instance, is not governed by the per capita wage paid to each worker. This cost is governed by the per capita product in relation to the per capita wage. A

manufacturer might employ ten men at a dollar a day to do a piece of work which one more competent man could do in the same time at five dollars a day. It is manifest that the five dollar laborer is cheaper than the one dollar laborers. This is a condition of constant exemplification. To go into the effect personal liberty, education, security of life and product on the productive power of the human units of a State, is too long for this article. All we can say in conclusion is that low per capita wage countries are in a condition of inferiority to high wage countries as to initiative and education of the individual and as to public order and the security of life, liberty and property. The high per capita wage country, therefore, encourages the creation and saving of capital and permits time to be used in the preparation and education for life. For this reason high wage countries are cheaper and better producers than are low wage countries, taking each as an entity. There is practically no exception to this law of economics. In fact, high wages are caused by and can only be paid by high individual product.

All wages are paid from capital, and no wage can long exceed the net product of the wage-earner, nor can the wage long fall below the net product, less a reasonable profit for risk and the use of capital. These facts hold high hope for humanity. Harmony between employer and employed is promised upon the one condition of intelligence and knowledge by both. The protective theory demands trade war. Its doctrines are equally for eternal war between employed and employer limited only by the reduction of the laborer to slavery. No wages at all would, under the protection theories, be the cheapest producer. This is a notorious and demonstrated error. No slave labor nation ever has successfully competed with a free labor wage paying nation in any thing. This is strikingly true of manufactures. The theory of protection claims that the progress and prosperity of the United States is exclusively due to and absolutely dependent on the holding of special privilege in some persons to tax all others. The tariff to the protectionist is a powerful fetish that it is sacrilege to examine, touch or change.

The fact is that the progress and prosperity of the United States is due to free institutions, personal liberty, education, security of life and property and to an empire of free land unto which to expand its race, language, trade and institutions. Amongst the freedoms of the people is the right to trade freely with each other, as no other nation's people ever did.—Saturday Post.

J. E. Wharton, Attorney-at Law. S. M. Wharton, Editor and Prop. Eagle.  
**WHARTON BROS.,**  
Mines and Mineral Lands for sale. Also Farms and Ranches. If you have anything to sell, list it with us. If you want to buy a Mine, Mining Prospect, a Farm or Ranch we can accommodate you. Titles investigated and patents obtained. Assessments for non-residents.  
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Gold.....\$ .50 Gold and Silver.....\$ .75  
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Samples by Mail receive prompt Attention.  
Gold and Silver, Refined and Bought.  
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Good Stock and Rigs.  
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International Stock Food. The great stock remedy, For sale by M. G. Paden, White Oaks, N. M.—tf



**WOMAN'S RELIEF**  
A really healthy woman has little pain or discomfort at the menstrual period. No woman needs to have any. Wine of Cardui will quickly relieve those smarting menstrual pains and the dragging head, back and side aches caused by falling of the womb and irregular menses.  
**WINE OF CARDUI**  
has brought permanent relief to 1,000,000 women who suffered every month. It makes the menstrual organs strong and healthy. It is the provision made by Nature to give women relief from the terrible aches and pains which blight so many homes.  
GREENWOOD, LA., Oct. 14, 1900.  
I have been very sick for some time. I was taken with a severe pain in my side and could not get any relief until I tried a bottle of Wine of Cardui. Before I had taken all of it I was relieved. I feel it my duty to say that you have a wonderful medicine.  
MRS. M. A. YOUNT.  
For advice and literature, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.



**For Catarrh, Hay-Fever, Cold in Head**  
ELY'S CREAM BALM is a positive cure. Apply into the nostrils. It is quickly absorbed. 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; samples 10c. by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York City.

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**WE CARRY A**  
COMPLETE LINE OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE  
WE set the prices down. We should merit your trade.  
**TRY US**  
**S.M. Wiener & SON**  
DOWN DOWN DOWN

**STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE.**  
Continental Mowers, Granger Rakes, Ideal & Samson Windmills, Alamo Gasoline Engines, Ideal Freezers.

And Everything in and out of Season at **Krakauer, Zork & Moye's,** EL PASO, TEXAS, and CI HUUA, MEX.

**Hotel Baxter**  
Has the very best of accommodations to be found in this section of New Mexico.  
Come and see us.

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**W. H. Slaughter**  
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## WHITE OAKS EAGLE.



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S. M. Wharton, Editor.  
Silas R. May, Business Manager.

Official Paper Lincoln County.

THURSDAYS.....\$1.50

THURSDAY MAY 22, 1902.

## ANNOUNCEMENT.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for sheriff of Lincoln County, subject to the action of the democratic convention.

JOHN W. OWEN.

## VOLCANIC DISASTERS.

Volcanic eruptions and earthquake disasters have visited this old earth at different periods of its history, but the eruption of Mt. Pelee, on the island of Martinique was perhaps the quickest and most destructive the world has witnessed since the flood. In the short space of a few minutes the beautiful little city of St. Pierre was destroyed with practically all of its inhabitants, and the whole island, including some adjacent islands, covered several inches deep with lava and ashes, destroying all vegetation and means of sustaining life. It is thought that from 40,000 to 50,000 people perished in this terrible holocaust.

To make comparisons it is necessary to take a peep back 1823 years, which brings before our minds the overwhelming of Pompeii and Herculaneum, two Italian cities, situated on the Bay of Naples. We have no definite account of the number of inhabitants these cities contained, but they are known to have been of considerable importance, and for a number of years before their destruction were the resort of great Roman nobles. It is from the excavations in their ruins during the last century, however, that we get most of our information. As to the number of people who perished no definite number has been obtained, but it is estimated at from 10,000 to 20,000. The reason given for no larger loss of life in the destruction of these two cities, which undoubtedly contained a great many people, is that the seismic disturbance continued many days, and that many of the inhabitants took warning and escaped. Pompeii was partially destroyed by an earthquake in 63 A. D., and many of the public buildings wrecked, but these buildings were being restored when the city was buried by the eruption of Vesu-

vius in the year 79. So completely was this city buried that its site was forgotten, and up to the beginning of the 18th century its location, even, was unknown.

In the year 1755, Lisbon, the capital of a growing power, a flourishing city, rich in agriculture and worldly goods, secured by Portugal from her vast colonial possessions, was overtaken by an earthquake, the city laid in ruins, causing a loss of life variously estimated at from 25,000 to 75,000. The great loss of life in the Lisbon disaster was from the sea; the earthquake shock bringing the inhabitants from the tumbling houses and driving them toward the sea for shelter. A tidal wave said to have been 50 feet in height, swept over the lower portion of the city, and when it receded the immense marble quay, with all its human freight, had disappeared.

Next in succession of kindred destruction occurred at Caracas, one of the largest cities of South America, and the capital of Venezuela. This city is situated in the volcanic belt, and has frequently suffered from these disturbances. In the year 1812 it was visited by an earthquake, the city demolished, and 12,000 of its inhabitants destroyed.

The tidal wave in the Dutch East Indies, like that in Lisbon, when, in 1883, the sleeping volcano, Krakatoa, burst forth, scattering ashes and molten masses of rock for miles, burning and destroying ships in its neighborhood. At Batavia, Java, a distance of 80 miles, the detonations were plainly discernable, and continued with uninterrupted vigor for eight weeks. Ashes were borne by the wind to the island of Timor, distant 1,200 miles. Many villages and communities on surrounding islands were overwhelmed, a large area of Java sank, followed by a tidal wave that engulfed 36,000 people.

The United States, while not entirely free from like calamities, have had fewer and they have been less destructive than in most any other large area of the world. In the early part of the 19th century an eruption took place in Missouri, but aside from a large overflow of mud, little damage was done. Along the California coast, also, slight earthquake shocks are occasionally felt, but no serious consequences have as yet resulted. In 1886 the historic old city of Charleston, South Carolina, was in the clutches of the fiercest earthquake that ever occurred north of Mexico, many magnificent old buildings were a mass of ruins and several hundred people lost their lives.

There seems to be a lull in the Philippines. Guess they've "killed all over ten."

# Stock Farm For Sale

**R**ANCH on the Ruidoso, 6 miles below Dowlins mill, 8 miles above Coe's orchard, 560 acres, 300 acres under fence and ditch, and in cultivation; 1 1/4 miles on the creek; two adobe houses. Good range adjacent; small orchard in bearing; a few acres in alfalfa. Rented for 1902; purchaser to take it subject to lease, receiving the rental. A considerable portion could probably be taken off the hands of the renter.

Inquire of or Write

## Wharton Bros

WHITE OAKS, N. M.

The historic town of Goliad, Texas, which witnessed a massacre by Santa Ana, the Mexican president, sixty-six years ago, was visited by a tornado Sunday, May 18, and ninety persons killed. The surrounding country, also, greatly suffered, much property being destroyed and a great number of live stock killed. The storm reached as far east and north as San Antonio and Austin; considerable property losses, but no deaths, reported from these places.

Congress appropriated half a million dollars for the relief of volcanic sufferers in the West Indies, and is affording every means of relief possible. This is in striking contrast to France, to whom the islands belong, for it is said that the French people are more interested in reading the reports of the Paris automobile races than in learning the harrowing details of the grief stricken people in her colonies and rendering them aid.

It is generally conceded that Senator Hanna will be the leading candidate in the race for the republican nomination in 1904, but so far as we have been able to see New Mexico furnishes the first paper to start his boomlet. Big teeth will soon be gnashing in the White House.

Snow, sleet and rain have been falling in the states north of us, and it has not been so balmy in New Mexico, even, the past week.

Cuba is indeed free at last. Tuesday, May 20, Gen. Wood formally placed the reins of government in the hands of Tomas Estrada Palma, the first president of the Cuban republic.

A strike among the hard coal miners of Pennsylvania is on with very little chance of operators and miners reaching terms. It is thought the strike will ultimately involve the entire anthracite region.

Nothing new has developed in the court martial of Gen. Jacob Smith, but it is predicted by many that he will be acquitted. Gen. Smith is a much abused man, if he is innocent, but should be hung by his toes, if he is guilty—which is it?

Some New York women—about 80 in number—visited the butcher shops in the city last week, poured kerosene oil over the meat and smashing things generally. They were arrested and fined, but returned to their work of destruction and were again arrested. The difficulty arose over the shops failing to adhere to their agreement not to purchase beef from the trust.

## Personal and Local news.

Sam Frambough was in from the Patos shopping yesterday.

Mrs. D. W. Glenn was in the city yesterday from the Park.

W. C. McDonald and family were up from Carrizozo Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Spence visited Capitan Tuesday.

S. T. Gray was up from Capitan Saturday.

Mart Goodin was in Friday on his way to the I - X ranch.

F. I. Marsh and E. H. Talbert were visitors from the Jics this week.

Mrs. Ed Harris and Miss Jennette Campbell were in from the Carrizozo ranch yesterday.

John W. Owen went to Lincoln Monday as a witness in a replevin case.

Do not forget the concert by the mandolin club, 2nd week in June.

Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Paden and their two sons, Brent and Melvin, returned Friday evening from Roswell.

J. C. Klepinger left this week for Tortolita canyon to do assessment work on some mining claims in that district.

Fred Smith is gathering a car or two of horses to ship east. He shipped three car loads of cattle from Carrizozo early in the month. Wm. M. Reily was over from Capitan yesterday. Mr. Reily says the product of the coal mines at Capitan are now about as great as at any time in its history.

District Attorney Prichard left Sunday for Socorro, where he goes to attend to the duties of prosecuting attorney at the present session of court which convened there Monday, the 19th, inst.

Messrs. Jameison, Price, Hunt and Mrs. Mamie Grumbles and family were up from Carrizozo Friday and joined the school children in the picnic that day.

J. E. Wharton came up Saturday from Lincoln but returned Sunday to look after some cases before the justice court there this week—two civil and one criminal.

At Plymouth Church next Sunday morning at 11 o'clock the pastor, Dr. Miller, will preach on "Angels and Hornets"—how they help us in life. At 8 o'clock at night the G. A. R. memorial service will be held, Dr. Miller preaching on "The Christ Dream of Civilization." Special music and singing, and everyone invited.

Christian Endeavor meeting at 7 o'clock.

A few window sash, panel doors and some wall paper at cost to close out.

M. H. Koch.

Rev. S. E. Allison went to Capitan Tuesday to aid in conducting revival services at that place. If the meeting makes any progress he will remain, and will not be here to fill his pulpit at the Methodist church next Sunday.

Thos. Owen came in Sunday night from the Mesa del Gallo country, where he has been the past winter sinking a well, or rather we should say wells, for his brother, John W., who has a ranch in that section.

Roof painting is the order of the day. Almost every year a new paint is recommended for roofs, and every rain that follows demonstrates the worthlessness of the paint; for the water finds a way. This year an altogether new mixture, guarantees to turn the water into its proper channels, is being used, and still we're hopeful.

Dr. Miller's lecture Tuesday night on Mahomet and the Saracen Conquest was a brilliant and entertaining talk, and the familiarity with which the doctor handled his subject showed that he had given it a great deal of thought. The people recognize the beauty of his diction and the clearness with which he expresses his ideas; hence a good house always greets him. The doctor's next lecture will be in June.

A storm of considerable proportions visited this section Sunday night. A heavy wind came from the west, accompanied by rain, which toward Monday morning turned to snow, and by daylight the ground was pretty thoroughly wet. About three inches of snow fell, and the thermometer sought the freezing point, but we have not heard of any one losing fruit. The moisture will be of great benefit to the stock on the range.

Archie G. Walsh, of Los Angeles, California, a brother of our fellow townsman, Thos. H. Walsh, arrived in White Oaks a few days since, and will remain some weeks visiting his brother's family. Mr. Walsh is interested in the Nome gold fields and has spent the past two seasons there, and had started to return this season, but his health failed, and was advised by his physician to not attempt the arduous Alaskan trip; so he came down to White Oaks to see his brother and family and to recuperate his shattered health.

Demencio Griego, a prisoner in the jail at Lincoln, committed suicide this morning by drinking concentrated lye. Griego was sentenced at the April term of the district court of this county to one year in the penitentiary, for horse stealing. He left a letter stating that he was implicated in some misdoings in the northern part of the territory, to which death was preferable to facing.

Conditions seem favorable for a successful mining year in the Bonito country. True, the wonderful strike in that section last January, about which so much was said at the time, seems to have failed to bear out first anticipations, but considerable beneficial development work has been done by different parties, and from latest reports they have been entirely satisfactory, and J. M. Rice, who is the largest operator in that section, is said to be meeting his second payment on properties as they fall due.

New machinery is going in on the American mine, and more men are being employed to work the mine and develop adjacent properties belonging to the same company. Nogal is booming as a consequence of the large amount of work that is being done in her neighborhood, and many of the old settlers who have waited for years to get capital interested in its promising mines feel very much enthused. Favorable reports continue to pour in from the reduction of the American ore.

## JICARILLA PLACERS.

Regular Correspondence.

H. C. Crary is appointed custodian of the 400ft well at the head of Ancho gulch.

Mr. Hill of the American placer company is in from Cleveland, Ohio. The placer well is to be tested by pumping two days, and should the quantity of water be found satisfactory, some arrangement will probably be made whereby the E. P., R. I. rail road will get a share, if not all the water the well affords.

Mr. Fox is in camp once again and with others likely to come, will inspect the prospect, placer and lode, and it is hoped they will find things to their liking and take hold of development work.

Messrs. J. W. Head, J. H. King, B. Cathey, and Mr. Hildebrand and son are late arrivals in camp from Roswell. They are prospecting and may locate permanently.

Henry Peterson, while on his way to the Gallinas on horseback was thrown from his horse near this place, and badly hurt, the horse stepping on his head, and otherwise injuring him; he managed to catch the horse, however, and returned to White Oaks.

Mr. Richardson and partner have departed for Colorado. They expect to pilot a party of capitalist to Lincoln county.

Four inches of snow fell 19th, followed by a freeze, 20th, may have hurt the fruit crop some in the vicinity, can tell more about it next week.

The school conducted by Miss Campbell seems to be well attended and flourishing.

## FROM PARSONS

Regular Correspondence.

J. M. Rice is back again from Chicago, and stirring things around generally.

The surveyors for the telephone line from here to Carrizozo have passed up the road and placed the stakes. Wm. Bourne has the contract for getting out the poles.

Burl James, with a crew of men, has been grading and widening the road from Parsons to Nogal.

Mr. and Mrs. Byrd have been in El Paso for several days.

Messrs. Wm. Corn, John Ririe, John Greer and wives started last Saturday to the Hot Springs, like DeLeon of old, in search of the "fountain of youth."

Bob Corn, who has been rambling around in Texas for the past two months hollowed hello! at pa's gate the other day.

Ed Peters, who has been away for some time, returned Monday. It is rumored that he and wife will go to South Dakota to live.

"Madam Rumor" has it that there is to be a picnic on the Bonito some time soon, but hasn't set the day yet. The last day of May, the first Saturday in June, and the "4th" have each been named. The people want to honor Mr. Rice with a grand old barbecue on the Fourth, if he buys all of their mining claims.

## THE LAST CALL.

All persons indebted to us, knowing their accounts to be past due, must make satisfactory settlement on or before June 1st: after said date all such accounts will be placed in the hands of R. E. Lund for collection.

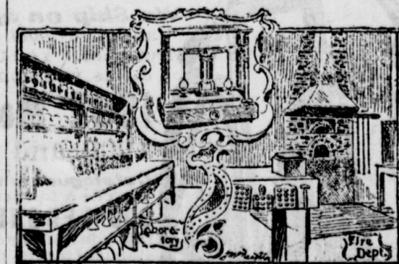
Taliaferro Merc. & Td'g. Co.

Our grocery department is up to date; our prices much lower than they have ever been on this line in White Oaks. Your interest lies in buying right. We are the leaders in White Oaks of low prices for good merchandise. A call is all that is necessary to demonstrate this to the closest buyer. Prices on all lines in proportion. Call and be made happy by making a saving on every dollar.—S. M. Wiener & Son.

GODFREY HUGHES & CO.

## CUSTOM ASSAY OFFICE

111 San Francisco Street  
EL PASO, TEXAS.



We act as Agents for Shippers to Smelter Control and Umpire Work a Specialty We are prepared to handle ores from a hand sample to five-ton lots, as we have the LARGEST crushing power plant of any assay office in the Southwest.

**The Candidate's Experience.**

The candidate is abroad this year, and, as a matter of course, furnishes the theme for many pens, but the following consoling statement is good enough for republication. It runs:

"He cometh up like a flower, flourisheth like a cottonwood in an irrigated country, runneth like a scared jack-rabbit, and retireth from the race busted. His friends fill him with false hopes and atmosphere. He swelleth like a toad and thinketh the earth his'n. He smileth upon all mankind and sloppeth over with humor. He kisseth the children and scattereth his microbes among innocent babes. He privately cheweth a clove when he meeteth a preacher and as he converseth with him he standeth to the leeward and curbeth his breath as with a strong bit. He goeth home late at night to his weary wife with a beer breath and cold feet. He riseth up betime and hieth forth without his breakfast, saying: "I go to a man." The dead beats lieth in wait and pulleth his leg to a queen's taste. He 'naileth a lie,' but before election he runneth short on nails. He giveth liberally to the church, he subscribeth a good sum to the band, contributeth to the poor whose barn was burned, he sendeth a small keg hither and a large keg thither, he yieldeth up all his subsistence with apparent alacrity. After election he goeth back of the barn and kicketh himself, and teareth his hair and calleth himself a Rottendam fool.—Exchange.

**REQUIRED LABOR ON MINE MUST BE "REALLY WORTH" \$100.**

Under the laws of the United States (Rev. St. Sec. 2324) permitting miners of each mining district to make regulations, not in conflict with the laws of the United States, ect., governing the amount of work necessary to hold possession of a mining claim, and provide that until a patent has been issued therefor, not less than \$100 worth of work shall be performed each year, twenty days' work, which according to an arbitrary rate allowed for same by a regulation of a local mining as-

sociation, would amount to \$100, is insufficient to hold a mining claim for one year, unless such work is worth \$100. Woody vs. Barnard (65 Southwestern Reporter, 100), Supreme Court of Arkansas.

**THE COMMONER.**

[Mr. BRYAN'S Paper.]

The Commoner has attained within six months from date of the first issue a circulation of 100,000 copies, a record probably never equaled in the history of American periodical literature. The unparalleled growth of this paper demonstrates that there is room in the newspaper field for a national paper devoted to the discussion of political, economic, and social problems. To the columns of The Commoner Mr. Bryan contributes his best efforts; and his reviews of political events as they arise from time to time can not fail to interest those who study public questions.

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.**

LAND OFFICE at Roswell, N. M. April 7th, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Probate Clerk, at Lincoln, New Mexico, on May 24th, 1902, viz: Silvestre Gonzales, Homestead application No. 805, for the E 1/2 SE 1/4, SW 1/4 SE 1/4 and SE 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec. 29, T. 10 S., R. 10 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Miguel Gonzales, Jesus Padilla, Sam Doran, and Saviano Corona, all of Three Rivers, N. M.

HOWARD LELAND, Register.

**LETTER LIST.**

Letters remaining uncalled for in the White Oaks postoffice May 1 1902.  
 Mrs. Isarita Sanches      Alexandro de Aguallio  
 Senor Don Dionicia Gilba      Placido Cortez  
 Mr. J D Childers (4)      J. H. Carper  
 Mrs. Childers      Master Frank Bonifarr  
 Manuel Aragon (2)      Pearl L King  
 Mrs H J Hunt      J A Lawrence  
 Pablo Mallo      Mrs McLrind      E H Preswick  
 Sirilio Martinez      Sr. Santiago Mas  
 Apolonio Sedio      Mrs Jesus Salazar  
 Sr. Don Jose Dario  
 Respectfully  
 John A. Brown  
 Postmaster.



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**1900 and 1901 Models High Grade \$7 to \$11**

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**RIDER AGENTS WANTED** in each town to ride 1902 model Bicycle of our manufacture. You can make \$10 to \$50 a week, besides having a wheel to ride for yourself.

WE WANT a reliable person in each town to distribute catalogues for us in exchange for a bicycle. Write today for free catalogue and our special offer.

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**WE** Have just unpacked a **Large Lot of Spring**

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**Children's, Youths' and Men's.**

**We Invite Inspection.**

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Next Door East of EXCHANGE BANK.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Drugs, Books, Stationery, Toilet Preparations, Etc.

Special attention given to Mail Orders. El Paso, Tex.

**Shelton==Payne Arms Company.**

Wholesale and Retail Fire Armes, Ammunition, Saddles, Harness, Leather, Hardware. We make a Specialty of Fire Arms, Ammunition and Stock Saddles. All mail orders given prompt Attention.

301--303 El Paso St. El Paso, Texas.

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Freighter and Contractor for all kinds of Team work, Hauling etc. Prompt attention given to all orders. Prices Reasonable.....

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**White Oaks Passenger Line.**

Regular trips daily to the railroad Good Rigs and Careful Drivers.

Passengers carried to White Oaks and any part of the country.....

PAUL MAYER, PROP'R., WHITE OAKS, N. M.

## Belle of Bear City

By WM. PERRY BROWN.

(Copyright, 1901, by Authors Syndicate.)

"TWO YEARS without sight of a woman? What a life! If one could have two years without sight of a man, now—"

She glanced at Sterling meditatively from the hammock, as he swung one long leg over the arm of his chair and twiddled a raw gold nugget doing dubious duty as a watch charm.

"Could you imagine such a horror?" he quizzed.

"It would be heavenly. Men grow wearisome when they fancy themselves in love.

"All of them—O, most sweet satiety?"

"M—m—tell me about your life up there," she said, briskly. "Of course the cold must have been terrific, and with no news, no papers, no women, no—er—"

"No anything desirable, you might add, except the 'grub,' the fires, the gold dust and—yes, there was one thing else which became to me, at least, more satisfactory than all the rest of our meager comforts."

This last with a steady, admiring stare that caused Miss Lamar to slowly droop her eyelids, as if the long lashes might veil the faint blush that seemed to ripple beneath the white down of the rounded cheeks below.

"And what was this eminently desirable thing?" she continued, imperiously.

"We called her the Belle of Bear City. Fun!" he chuckled to himself. "You would have thought it dizzily absurd could you have seen us line up every morning and make our bows. We even reserved our smartest small talk for her—seemed as if she could hear, you know."

"Why not, unless she was 'dizzily' deaf? So the most desirable thing turns out to be feminine after all. I might have guessed it, if there was a get-at-able woman inside the arctic circle. What was she—some Esquimaun?" This last as a sort of debatable challenge.

"Not on your life. Neither was she a Siwash, Chilcat—nor any other Alaskan monstrosity. Ah! how we did adore that girl!"

"Well, really!" Here Miss Lamar evinced sundry dignified symptoms of rising. "How do you reconcile this with your staying two years in that horrid hole without seeing a woman?"

"It is a solemn, lugubrious fact," he gravely asserted, "that we did."

"Wit is one thing, Mr. Sterling," said she, adding hauteur to dignity. "Mendacity is quite another. Even actresses are supposed to know that."

She rose, darting at him a final glance, neither meditative nor debative. Had he not seen her look that very way at the unsuccessful suitor in "Hearts Are Trumps," her latest stage success? Was she really going? Appalled lest he had offended, yet thrilled indefinitely that anything he might say could be of more than zephyrlike importance to move her, Sterling timidly put out a detaining hand.

"Please don't go," he ventured. "I had no idea of—of—you see, it was only a picture, after all."

Miss Lamar paused tentatively, with her hand on his chair back.

"You seem overburdened with conundrums to-day," she commented. "Why not solve them yourself?"

"But, do you not understand?"

"I am a poor hand at guessing. Besides, it is too much trouble." This with a sort of dry weariness which, however, seemed to impel her to forget her previous intention and sink languidly back in the hammock.

Sterling grasped his opportunity by linking his hands together around one drawn-up knee and gazing sleepily into vacancy, as if still mesmerized by the magic memory of the elusive Belle of Bear City.

"There were seven of us fellows caged in one large cabin that winter. Most of us, being college bred, we herded together—birds of a feather, you know. It was a dreary time. No sun at all for three months, the mercury 50 degrees below or worse, with an ever bellowing surf grinding the mush ice along shore, and not a scrap of news, nor a woman nearer than Nome City, 130 miles away."

"Always excepting the mysterious Belle of Bear City," she interpolated, suppressing a strictly artificial yawn. "Poor thing! Alone among all those men—what did you say was the population?"

"I did not say, but there must have been a hundred snowed in under the Tundra Bluffs, and every mother's son of us a man." He grinned feebly.

"Always except—" she began again, when his eyes caused her to relent.

"Don't," he pleaded. "You queens of the stage have your trials, of course, but they are apt to be those resulting from satiety rather than starvation. We seven got so that we hated the sight of each other only a degree less than we abhorred the average Bear Cityite caged in the other cabins. Fling a dozen society swells into a pig sty and they will herd together; not because they weary of each other less, but to avoid the pigs."

"No wonder she was popular." Satirical emphasis—feminine emphasis on the personal pronoun. "How and when did she arrive?"

"In an old newspaper some fellow unexpectedly fished from his chest. There she was on the front page, photographed to the life. Rare and radiant she looked to us poor devils socially starving under the north star. A Tinnook squaw from St. Michael's with her hair done up in beads and fish oil would have soothed our eyesight. Imagine the effect this ravishing vision produced upon our esthetic sensibilities, as we tacked her up on the wall and worshipped. The golden calf of the Israelites was nothing by comparison."

"Dear me! All this masculine splutter over a mere picture? And such is the divine perversity of the sex that she seemed vaguely disappointed."

"Sure. But such a picture! It grew upon us as a Botticelli Madonna is said to permeate your very being if you only look at it long enough. At least that was the way I came to feel."

"Yes?" Miss Lamar's lip curled; for little as she professed to care for man in the abstract it did not seem right that man as an individual should waste his adoration on a picture, while the real article abounded in other parts of the globe.

"Yes," he blandly continued. "I was the seventh man, you know. That is, I came into our mess as number seven, which, being considered a lucky numeral—I say!" he suddenly sat bolt upright. "Are you at all superstitious?"

"Of course, I am." She shuddered sympathetically. "If you had been No. 13 now—"

"I think I should have given up right there; but being the seventh man, I said to myself: I will find the original of this picture some fine day."

"Aha!" with a chilling accent, as if to show that her interest in the Belle of Bear City would relapse into indifference if that aggravating creature pushed herself beyond the photogravure stage of existence.

"I kept on saying it all winter," continued Sterling, abstractedly. "Later on, when we struck it rich and the others forgot, I would go up to her ladyship, after a wash and brush-up, and repeat my vow. Then the boys would satirically intimate that our belle had made at least one permanent mash."

As Sterling enthused himself over his words, Miss Lamar became ironically skeptical.

"This is good enough for a play. We must consult Fitch." Fitch was her manager. "But when luck evinced itself in a more solid way by making you suddenly rich, I suppose her ladyship had to take a gallery seat—"

"On the contrary, she became my 'bright particular' more than ever.

I had named my claim 'Bear City Belle's, No. 7.' How the boys did laugh. But when I began to sluice out ten dollars to the pan, they said No. 7 was all right, and that the Belle was no flirt—"

Here Sterling, with a side glance at the actress, meditatively added: "I have often wondered if they were right."

"I suppose you found that out long ago, if there was an original to that photo—or was it a newspaper? They print anyone's picture nowadays; literally anyone's. It is rather a distinction to be let alone. Mine, you ask? Look on the news stands. Such caricatures!"

"Such divinities!" he interrupted, eagerly. "I loved your picture long before I saw you over the footlights. Then I made myself known—"

"By persecuting poor Fitch until he had to do something to rid himself of you."

"And now—am I not your slave? Dear Gertrude, if I may call you so; have you not guessed my riddle? Where are your intuitions? You know I love you deeply, devotedly—"

"Alas! Poor Belle of Bear City!" She raised her arms in a mock tragic gesture. "Has the magic seven failed her, who brought luck to you? Oh, faithless swain!"

He saw that she was not displeased, though it seemed likely that she had guessed but half his riddle. Rising, he made a sudden dash through the open window of a room near where they sat on the summer hotel piazza, but returning almost instantly, holding out a battered-looking newspaper print, framed in costly ebony, with an inscription, in Sterling's script beneath, on which Miss Lamar studiously fixed her eyes, while the faint rose tint on her cheeks deepened into a delicate glow.

"The Original Belle of Bear City," she read aloud. "God bless her! Where shall I find her?"

When their eyes met again, Sterling realized that she had guessed the other half of his riddle.

"Where shall I find her?" he echoed. "I want to tell her I am not faithless, but faithful—always."

"Here," said Miss Lamar, adding to her blush an even more convincing smile, as she resigned both hands to his eager clasp.

"Foolish boy! You might have told me weeks ago."

"Old Omar Khayyam understood my feelings," returned Sterling. "Listen to the Persian sage:

"Those whom with love we worship  
In love we also fear."

## A Cold Honeymoon

By IRVING BACHELLER

(Copyrighted, 1900, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

IT WAS our wedding journey. We had come up to San Francisco on our way to New York by rail. The journey was rather too costly for the income I enjoyed, but, alas! I had promised!

"You can get scalpers' tickets," a friend had said to me, "they will save enough to pay Pullman fare."

I had small knowledge of scalpers' tickets. Of their cheapness I had often heard, but of their power to demoralize a man and change everything that is his, from his name to his character, I knew nothing.

I had taken a stateroom in which we were to have a week of our honeymoon quite to ourselves. A little before train time I went out to investigate the matter of scalpers' tickets.

"I can fix you all right," said the agreeable gentleman, who dealt in them. "Here are two tickets good for a man and woman. They will save you \$20. First-class, and I guarantee their acceptance."

I looked at them hurriedly—there was no time to lose. It was a saving

worth while. Twenty dollars would nearly pay for the stateroom.

I took them. He tucked them into an envelope. I paid him the money and hurried back. The stage was about to leave and my wife was waiting at the ladies' exit. We got aboard with all haste and were shortly on our way to the depot. When we were on the train at last I looked at the two tickets. That for my wife had been issued to one Miss Bridget Murphy.

She had a happy smile and was looking out of the window. She wished me to view the scenery, but saw my perturbation as she looked up at me. "Darling!" she exclaimed, "what is the matter?"

"Only this," I said, "a mistake has been made, and until we get to New York your name will have to be Murphy."

"Murphy!" she exclaimed, "what do you mean?"

"Well, I got the wrong tickets some way," I said. "I don't know how it happened—I was in a great hurry. We must make the best of it now. Just sign the name of Murphy on your ticket. It will be all right. There it is, Bridget Murphy," I said, holding it up to her.

"What a horrible name!" she said, with a sigh.

"Here," I said, "take my pencil and see if you can imitate it."

"Why, Tom," she exclaimed "that would be wicked. I don't think it's nice at all."

In a moment there were tears in her eyes. I excused myself to go and get a drink of water. I improved the opportunity it gave me to study further the ungraceful chirography of the late Mr. Swackhammer. When I returned she was diligently practicing on the signature of Miss Murphy. The conductor came in. He looked at us sharply for a trying moment, took the tickets and examined them carefully.

"Miss Murphy—Mr. Swackhammer," said he, reading the names; "please sign them."

We did so and he gave us checks for them and passed on. The Pullman agent was at his elbow. He looked up, inquisitively, as I handed over the stateroom ticket. Then he smiled a knowing sort of smile.

"Shall you want another stateroom?" he inquired.

As he spoke my mind went up to its knees in the mire. Of course it would not do for Mr. Swackhammer to occupy a stateroom with Miss Murphy. I felt as if somebody had opened a furnace door a foot away from my face.

"Ye—yes," I stammered, "of course I—I shall want another stateroom."

"Why, no you won't," said Miss Murphy, sweetly, but decisively, as she brushed the lint off my coat collar, "I want you with me."

I stared helplessly at the agent for a little. My wife saw the serious character of the situation, and turned her face, looking thoughtfully out of the window.

"Yes," said I, feeling for my money. "Give me a section for myself."

To my chagrin it cost me more than I had saved by those infernal tickets. And they were also to rob our honeymoon of its luster—that was the worst of it. We were to be put asunder in the very heyday of our married life. I began to laugh, from the tickle of despair as soon as the man had left us. My young wife wiped her eyes and looked very serious.

"Murph," said I, "you must learn to treat me coldly for awhile. Remember, on this journey we are nothing more to each other than acquaintances, or, at best, friends."

She sat in silence a little time.

"Couldn't I be your sister?" she whispered, presently, a solemn look on her face.

"Impossible!" I exclaimed. "How could Miss Murphy be the sister of Mr. Swackhammer?"

"I didn't know but there was some way to manage it," said she, with a sigh.

"It's too difficult," said I. "You might as well try to be my grandmother."

CONSTABLE'S SALE

Whereas by virtue of an execution issued out of the Juitice Court of Precinct No. 8, Lincoln County, New Mexico, by J. B. Collier, Justice of the Peace, in a cause wherein Chas. D. Meyer as plaintiff, obtained judgment against the American Placer Co., defendant, for the sum of thirty-six and twenty-five onehundredth dollars (\$36.25) damages, and three and five onehundredth dollars (\$3.05) costs of suit, same bearing date April 12th, 1902, and being to me directed, I did on April 14th, 1902, execute same by levying upon and taking into my possession, four galvanized iron tanks and about thirty cords of wood, the property of defendant. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that I will on Saturday, May 17th, 1902, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, on the lands of the said American Placer Company where the said tanks and the said cordwood are situated, at or near the machine of said company in Ancho Gulch in Jicarilla Mountains in said Lincoln County, N. M., sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, all of the said cordwood and the said tanks, or

as much of same as shall be necessary to satisfy said judgment and costs, and all costs of levy, advertisement and sale under said execution.

This April 15th, 1902.  
John W. Owen,  
Constable.

The above sale was postponed on May 17, 1902, the date named in the above notice, to Tuesday, June 3, 1902, at 2 o'clock p. m.  
JOHN W. OWEN,  
Constable Precinct  
No. 8, Lincoln County,  
New Mexico.

**JOHN Y. HEWITT**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW**  
**WHITE OAKS, N. M.**

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

**Grand Army Kearney Post, No. 10.**  
Meets the first Monday night in each month at G. A. R. Hall. Visiting comrades cordially invited.  
JOHN R. PATTON, P. C.  
JOHN A. BROWN, Adj't.

**Baxter Lodge No. 9, K. of P.**  
Meets Thursday evening of each week at Hewitt's hall. Visiting brothers cordially invited to attend.  
JOHN A. HALEY, C. C.  
GORDIE RIGGLES, K. of R. & S.

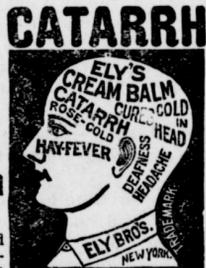
**Goden Rule Lodge No. 16, I. O. O. F.**  
Meets Tuesday evening of each week at Hewitt's hall at 8 o'clock. Visiting brothers cordially invited to attend.  
R. D. ARMSTRONG, N. G.  
J. P. KLEPINGER, Secretary.

**White Oaks Lodge No. 9, A. O. U. W.**  
Meets semi-monthly, first and third Wednesdays, at 8 o'clock, at Hewitt's hall. Visiting brothers cordially invited to attend.  
A. RIDGEWAY, N. M.  
J. J. McCOURT, Recorder.

M. H. Webb for Drugs and Books. Orders promptly filled. El Paso Texas.

Leslie Ellis, of Lincoln, has a nice flock of Angora Goats for sale.

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Druggist  
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TRIAL SIZE.



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Gives Relief at once. It cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. It is absorbed. Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full size 50c.; Trial size 10c.; at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 66 Warren Street, New York.

HAY FEVER

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