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Clayton Enterprise, 08-03-1906

J. E. Curren

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THE CLAYTON ENTERPRISE.

Devoted to the Upbuilding of Clayton, Union County, and Country in General.

Vol. XIX.

Clayton, Union County, N. M., Friday, Aug. 3, 1906.

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The Clayton Enterprise

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Robt. Q. Palmer, Editor and Publisher.
Louise Cliver, Associate Editor.

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FEDERAL OFFICERS.

Herbert J. Hazeman, Governor,
W.H. Andrews, Delegate to Congress,
C. M. Forker, Marshal,
J. W. Reynolds, Secretary

Ex-Governor Prince on Statehood Situation is in Favor of Jointure.

To the Editor of the New Mexican.
The statehood situation, as it exists under the act of Congress, presents a condition which must be met whether we like all of its features or not.

To every citizen of New Mexico is presented the question "What is best to be done?" And those of the old guard, who have advocated statehood, in season and out, for half a generation, are confronted by a most serious problem.

It is with the view of making a few practical suggestions which may lead to an actual result, that I venture to write this letter; and I am led to this partly by observing in the east a changed sentiment which may be important in its effect. Let me speak of this briefly as a preface.

When the union of two territories in one state was first suggested by a prominent journal, it met a response of approval throughout the east. It presented to the eastern mind a method of doing what was evidently just to our people as American citizens, and yet did not cause that large increase in western Senators of which there was so much fear. They knew New Mexico and Arizona as two contiguous squares on the map of the country, and they saw no reason why they should not be joined to form one parallelogram. That was the general feeling that one met and had to combat all over the east four years or even two years ago.

Some good gained at all events. Now this is all changed. If the long debates in Congress have served no other purpose, they have made it universally understood that the two territories have nothing in common politically or commercially; that they are practically separated by the Continental Divide; that one has its connections with the Pacific, and the other with the Atlantic; that one buys its goods in San Francisco, and the other in Chicago, St. Louis, or New York; and that the people are more thoroughly strangers to each other than those of New York and Minnesota. On this present trip I have not seen one single individual who thinks that the jointure of the two territories would be desirable; but on the contrary a number have said: "What is the matter with Congress, that it will not let New Mexico come in alone as it wishes to?" I refer to these matters as showing a good feeling toward the admission of New Mexico, in case the joint proposition should fail and the subject should be presented in a regular and forcible manner through the representatives of the people.

Now let us return to the situation at home.

I take it for granted that every

good citizen is in favor of statehood that every New Mexican is enough of an American to cherish the right of self-government as important above all things. Those of us who were most hurt by the idea of losing our identity and historic name, are still so convinced that a provincial form of government is unpublic and unamerican; that we prefer any kind of statehood to continuance as a Territory. We can much better control the future, and remedy undesirable conditions when we have representation and power in both Houses of Congress, than at present.

Every one should vote "Yes" on proposition.

For this reason, every one with whom this American spirit is controlling, will vote "yes" on the proposition to be submitted next November. But every intelligent man knows that there is great danger of defeat. The very method of submission invites it. Our enthusiastic friend, Mr. Rodley, used to insist that statehood would be carried both in New Mexico and Arizona, under the first Foraker amendment, because we would be voting at the same time for a host of local officials under the new constitution, and the personal influence of so many candidates would carry it through. There was a good deal of force in that idea. But under the present plan the case is reversed. We are to vote on a bald proposition for joint statehood, before any constitution is formed, and at an election where every candidate is looking for a Territorial office which will be shortened, at least if statehood is adopted. So the personal influence of local candidates, which in the other case would be favorable to a state, is now naturally opposed to it. The present plan seems to have carefully arranged to insure defeat.

At any rate whatever our hopes may be, every one of intelligence knows that defeat, at least in Arizona, is not unlikely, and it is the part of wisdom to prepare for the contingency. And this leads to the suggestion that I wish to make.

That is, that no one be nominated for the constitutional convention in New Mexico, who will not pledge himself, in case of an adverse vote on jointure in Arizona, to meet with the New Mexico delegates at Santa Fe, in Jan. next, to hold a constitutional convention for this Territory, and form a constitution to be submitted to Congress.

How other Territories have done.

This will be perfectly legitimate, and I believe will result in success. A Congressional enabling act is not at all necessary for the holding of a convention. Less than half of the territories that have been admitted have had previous enabling acts. Their conventions have been held by their own people, and the constitutions, after ratification by the people, have been presented to Congress with the demand for admission. Our convention of 1889, as well as its two predecessors, was held under an act of the legislature, not an act of Congress.

If jointure fails, our delegates can meet as a New Mexico constitutional convention in the beginning of January; formulate a first class constitution by the time the legislature meets; and the latter can immediately provide for its submission to the people at a special election. It would be adopted

almost unanimously, and we could then make such a forcible representation to Congress of the wishes of the people, regularly and officially expressed, as could not be disregarded. I believe there would be no doubt of immediate admission. The constitution itself would allay any apprehensions as to what it might contain, and its excellence would be a proof of the ability of the people for self-government.

All this is suggested to meet the contingency of failure to adopt jointure at the polls in November; practically, the contingency that Arizona may vote "no." New Mexico, in any event, ought to vote "yes" as strongly as possible, for even if its vote is negative by Arizona, it will thus show a desire for statehood that will have an excellent effect in the east.

This letter has been confined entirely to a suggestion for New Mexico. I have carefully refrained from any suggestion of a similar course in Arizona, because the people of that Territory are amply able to attend to their own affairs, as they have frequently shown. If jointure comes, we will find them a most energetic and intelligent element in the upbuilding of the new state, but they are not asking any suggestions as to the management of their own business.

But for New Mexico I submit that the above program suggests, in case of failure in November, the simplest, quickest and most effective way to obtain statehood; and I suggest it now, because delegates should be selected with special reference to it, of those who will be willing if necessary, to serve New Mexico in her own constitutional convention, without salary, as their patriotic contribution toward the greatness and prosperity of the future.

L. BRADFORD PRINCE.

Call For Meeting of the Democratic Central Committee of New Mexico.

Santa Fe, N. M., July 24, 1906.

A meeting of the Democratic Central Committee of New Mexico is hereby called to be held at the office of Judge N. B. Laughlin, in the city of Santa Fe, on Thursday August 9, 1906 at the hour of two o'clock p. m. of said day for the purpose of fixing the time and place for a Convention of the Democrats of the Territory of New Mexico, to nominate a candidate for Delegate to the 60th Congress of the United States, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said committee.

A full attendance of the members of the committee at said meeting is hereby requested.

J. H. CRIST, Chairman.

Monday night the Grimm Hardware store was broken into by burglars, who relieved Mr. Grimm of six pistols, one pair of hair clippers, and about fifty pocket knives, valued at something like one hundred dollars. The entrance was made by cutting a pannel out of the back door. A considerable effort was made to apprehend the guilty parties, but at the present there is no clew as to who did the burglarizing. This is rather unfortunate for Mr. Grimm just having started in business a short time ago on small capital.

Come and See Us We Have.

Stoves and Ranges at prices that will sure fit.
Sewing Machines that are fully guaranteed and at prices that you don't have to have a pole to reach.
Paints for House or Buggies, the kind we always have had you know it is good.
Japalac all the shades made and from the smallest to the largest cans. Let us tell you about it.
Liquid Veneer Cleans your furniture does all that is claimed.
Alabastine All shades.
Wall Paper The nicest assortment we ever had.
Hammocks—Reclining chairs.
Our Scissors and razors are the finest that were ever made.
Any how come and see us,
R. W. ISAACS, CLAYTON, N. M.

FAWCETT & DEAN,

Wholesale and Retail
General Merchants,

Clayton, = N.M.

PHONE No. 18.

Folsom Lumber Co.

All kinds of Building material, Builder's Hardware, Paints, Oils, Buggies, Wagons, Farming Implements, and Windmills.

Folsom, New Mexico.

Condensed Report of The First National Bank of Clayton, N. M.

As rendered to the Comptroller of Currency,
At the close of business June 18, 1906

RESOURCES	
Loans and Discounts	\$192,420.27
Overdrafts	339.61
U. S. Bonds	68,400.00
Furniture and Fixtures	2,375.92
Cash and Sight Exchange	49,954.82
	\$313,490.62
LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock	\$75,000.00
Circulation	50,000.00
Deposits	177,708.38
Other Liabilities—Including Surplus and Profits	10,781.24
	\$313,490.62

The above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge.
N. E. WHITWORTH, CASHIER.

CHAS. A. LAW
LAND LAWYER.
Office at Charlton Building,
CLAYTON, NEW MEXICO

Dr. ISABEL D. LANE.
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON
Country calls Answered,
Office at Residence.
Clayton, - New Mexico.

W. W. CHILTON
DENTIST
New Sanitarium Building,
Rooms 3 and 40 Upstairs

DR. J. C. SLACK
Physician and Surgeon
Special Attention Given to Diseases of Women.
Office Hours: 8 to 11 A. M.,
2 to 4 and 7 to 9 P. M.
CLAYTON, N. M.

OLIVER P. EASTERWOOD
Attorney at Law
CLAYTON, N. M.

O. T. TOOMBS
Attorney at Law
CLAYTON, N. M.

J. E. MOORE,
General Contractor.
Clayton, - - New Mexico.

WILLIAM HUME BROWN
DENTIST
Office at New Sanitarium

Noble Conception.
 As the result of the disinterested effort of David Lubin, a citizen of San Francisco, the king of Italy has invited the nations of the world to send representatives to a conference, to be held at Rome, to consider the propriety of creating an international institute of agriculture—and if so decided, to organize such an institute with clearly defined objects, authority and duties as set forth in the protocol which will be the basis of the deliberations of the conference. Mr. Lubin, says the Chronicle, of that city, is a gentleman of keen intellect and broad views, and his original proposals contemplated for the proposed institute a scope of activity and of authority in connection with them which seemed to most of us too broad to be even subjects of discussion, as practical measures, by the present generation, and to be necessarily postponed for serious consideration until the good time coming comes. What Mr. Lubin may hope for the future, however, has nothing whatever to do with the propositions of the official protocol of the Italian government, which include only measures selected from Mr. Lubin's broad outline, and of which all contemplate action easily possible at once, highly important and extremely useful. The work proposed for the institute of agriculture is simply the collection and distribution by international cooperation of the current agricultural data of the world. These data include information respecting crops, labor, prices, freights, discoveries, inventions and markets. It is a proposal to put the producers, consumers and middlemen of the world on equal terms in respect to information of current events calculated to affect markets of agricultural products so far as human ingenuity and resources can accomplish it. It is stated that 30 nations, including our own, have notified the Italian government of adherence to its proposals, in so far as to promise representation at the conference. So much is required by international comity, and acceptance to that extent was within the customary exercise of the presidential authority and carries with it a moral obligation on the part of congress to provide for the expenses of the delegates, and upon the president, thereafter, to make the necessary appointments. The final acceptance of the conclusions of the conference and their incorporation into our national or international polity is of course an entirely different matter, to be determined, either now or hereafter, by the president and congress, or the president and senate, according to the nature of the conclusions and the form in which they may be presented for action.

Many practices which ten years ago, five years ago, one year ago, and even six months ago were in favor, public opinion having no condemnation for them, are now held to be odious and even criminal. This is perhaps the most notable development of the day, namely, the creation of a higher standard for the conduct of American business. The revelations of graft in the insurance and railroad companies are a shock to national pride and yet there is hardly an American who does not know that in one form or another graft has entered largely into the corporate life as into the political life of the country. The saving clause of the situation is that it seems a passing phase in our national progress. The optimist has reason to rejoice that the national conscience has been touched and that public opinion is establishing higher ideals.

In some ways the recent conference on international arbitration at Lake Mohonk, N. Y., was an unusually democratic gathering. Here is a circumstance illustrating this statement: One morning a summer visitor was pacing the veranda of the big hotel when a tall, heavy man approached. "Can you give me a light?" said the visitor. The big man handed over a match, whereupon the other said: "How tall are you?" "Six feet four inches," was the reply. "Say, but that's a good cigar you're smoking," was the next remark. "Yes, it is," said the big man. "Let me offer you one out of the same box." The visitor accepted gladly and had one more query. "By the way, who are you?" "I am Dr. McViekar, bishop of Rhode Island," replied the heavy weight, who apparently hugely enjoyed the incident.

HORTICULTURE



TREES IN THE DOORYARD.

Discussion of Varieties to Be Used in Beautifying the Grounds About the House.

In reply to a correspondent who writes to inquire about the beautifying of the grounds about his house, the Ohio Farmer, suggests the enclosing with a snug screen the northerly, back corner of the dooryard. Being shaded by the house the corner could not be used for warm-blooded flowers and should be kept wholly in grass. However, two or three rhododendrons or a single Chinese magnolia would thrive nicely set in the angle, leaving most of the narrow lawn free.

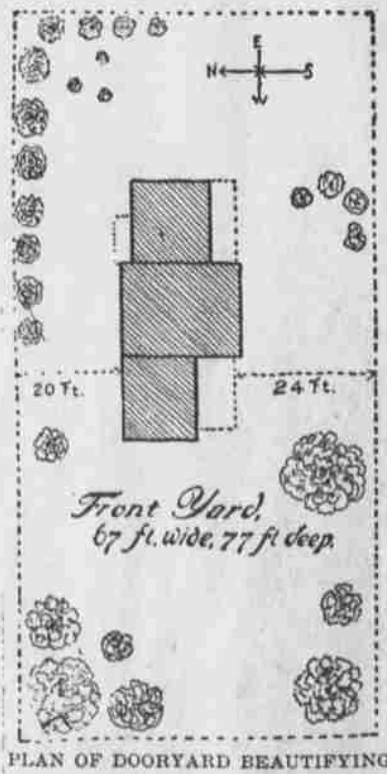
I would plant a tree north of the front corner of the house, three feet from the fence and in line with the front of the house. This tree may be a cut-leaved weeping birch, a catalpa speciosa, or a cut-leaved alder. The last is a very beautiful, round-headed tree, and is not often seen in Ohio.

On the other side of the yard, near the side but ten feet farther from the front of the house, a large shade tree should be planted. It should branch low so that the children can climb into it, and should be a rapid grower. A Western Beauty apple tree did excellent service along these lines and still stands south of my house, although partly carried away by a wind storm when 25 years old. It is 40 feet high and as many feet broad. An Ohio Nonpareil standing alone just north of my house spreads 55 feet and is about 40 feet high. It is 30 years old from the root graft.

If a purely ornamental tree is desired, my choice would be a Schwedlerli Norway maple. This is as good a grower as the plain Norway but every young shoot in the spring is of a brilliant crimson. Get a young tree and start the branches low, say two feet from the ground, and if necessary to carry the top above a carriage drive trim up the several branches, making trunks of them. One toward the east might be compelled, by tying to stakes, to grow horizontally out from the trunk 30 inches and then be allowed or trained to grow nearly perpendicularly, making an available seat after half a dozen years.

The front of the yard may be planted by placing beyond the sidewalk at each front corner a horse chestnut, one with white blossoms, the other with red. This would remove the center of the tree some six or more feet from the front edge of the lot and enlarge the lot to that extent. It would be well to plant two feet within the lot lines so as not to encroach upon the owners of adjoining lots who might cut the trees in case of such encroachment. Twelve feet diagonally from the northern horse chestnut plant a white, double hawthorn, and up the line fence to the east 12 feet plant a scarlet double-flowered hawthorn.

South of the first hawthorn ten feet, just inside the sidewalk, plant a chionanthus or white fringe. This is



a very tall shrub or miniature tree, clean, neat, and showy when in bloom. Between the hawthorns, and 16 feet distant, plant a weeping dogwood. Seriously, I do not see the necessity of doing as many do when selecting trees to put in a dooryard, that is, getting the cheapest and commonest to be had. The past summer I was at the home of a wealthy farmer 100 miles from home, being called there to plan and advise about his dooryard. We were discussing trees and I was trying to impress upon him the beauties of some of the trees mentioned above, when, after listening patiently awhile, he broke in with the question,

"Are not sugar maples one of our finest trees?" Surely they are, I had to admit, but they are so common. Even his fence corners had them, and he could get them for the digging, so he wanted to waive the interest and education centered in the better class of little-planted trees and plant maples because they were cheap.

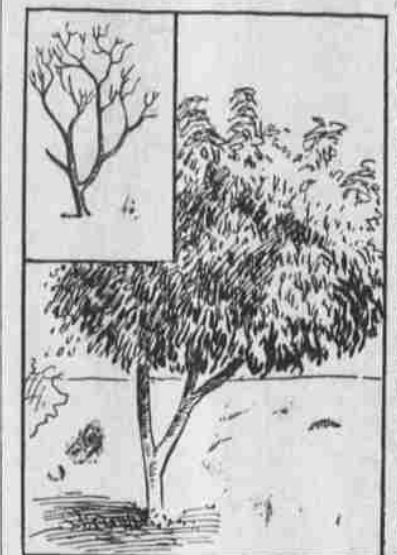
I have indicated in the plan a group of four bushes south of the back porch, but the position they should occupy is wholly uncertain, the living or everyday side of dooryards vary so in walks and outlook.

Leaving these out and counting eleven beeches for screen there are 23 trees which should not cost with freight and cost of planting more than \$18. This dooryard could therefore be furnished at less than the cost of a parlor carpet or an overcoat, and the trees will outlast a dozen coats and carpets.

OLD PEACH TREES.

What Has Been Done with Them, Proof of What Can Be Done to Make Them Productive.

It is a fact well known to many horticultural scientists that old peach trees may be brought back to a state of vigor by severely cutting back the trees and thus keeping them out of fruiting for two or three seasons. If this cutting back is done in a year when all the fruit buds have been killed by the cold, the loss of time is reduced by one year. Some varie-



EFFECT OF CUTTING BACK OLD PEACH TREE.

ties of trees are greatly injured by being cut back severely, but not so the peach. Peach trees develop wood with great rapidity, and so quickly overcome the effects of severe cutting back. Many of the old peach trees on our farms could be made to bear good crops again by being cut back.

In our illustration we show the results of cutting back as practiced on an old peach tree at the Ohio experiment station. This tree, illustrated in the corner of our illustration was already an old tree and waning in vigor when the station purchased the ground on which it stands. In the spring of 1905 it was severely cut back and left.

The cutting back was effective in starting new growths, and in the fall of the same year it looked as shown in the cut. To all appearances it has renewed its youth.

FIGHTING PEACH TREE BORER

How This Pest of the Orchard May Be Kept from Doing His Destructive Work.

One of the best preventives to keep the moth from laying eggs for the peach tree borer is to draw away the earth in the fall down to the crown of the roots and coat the stem to one foot above ground with a thick coat of linseed oil and white lead, without any turpentine at all. But even when this is done there will be found occasional borers. Therefore, now is the time to look over the orchard, and wherever a gummy exudation is seen at the base of a tree the borer is at work and should be cut out at once and all the damaged bark and gum removed. Repeat the examination late in summer and you can keep the orchard fairly free from the borers. The next thing in the bearing peach orchard will be the fight against the curculio which cause the fruit to be wormy. No amount of spraying will do much for this sucker, for he is not eating the poison. The only way to fight him is to have a broad apparatus like an inverted umbrella made with a light frame covered with cotton cloth. A slit on one side admits it round the tree, and then a jarring of the tree will cause the bitten fruit and the bugs to fall into the receptacle; the curculio will not attempt to fly, but will feign death. Then turn the contents into a pan of water on which some kerosene has been poured, to kill the insects. This jarring must be kept up at intervals until the fruit is more than half grown if you want to avoid wormy peaches. Jarring off the bitten fruit will only make the remainder better and the crop will not be reduced, for the trees usually over-bear.

NEW MEXICO NEWS SUMMARY

NEW MEXICO MINING DISTRICTS.

The well-posted correspondent of the Engineering and Mining Journal, at Socorro, New Mexico, writes an interesting resume of recent more important mining operations in New Mexico. He says:

White Oaks District—The shaft of the Old Abe mine, in the White Oaks district of Lincoln county is said to be the deepest dry shaft in the world, but it will be sunk 200 feet deeper to the 1,500-foot level. Many of the neighboring claims will soon be further developed; the North Homestead has been getting out enough ore since last November to keep its five-stamp mill in steady operation.

Mora County—In Mora county, veins of free gold have been discovered in a belt of schist that extends for several miles; it is supposed that the vein outcrops were washed clear of debris, so as to be visible, by last summer's flood. The owner of the find is the Tripod Mining Company and machinery has recently been brought in from the Rising Sun group, at Rociada, in San Miguel county.

Cochite County—There is hope of a revival at Bland in Sandoval county, for the United States Mining Company of New York has directed Superintendent McNulty to reopen the Navajo mine. Some years ago this property shipped several thousand tons of first-class gold ore running \$40 to \$60, and there is understood to be now, not only a large quantity of \$10 to \$15 ore in sight, but a good chance of encountering other first-class ore shoots. The pay minerals are pyrite and various tellurides, containing the gold in a refractory form.

Sierra County—In Sierra county there are three parallel north and south ranges; the western is called Black range at the north and Mimbres further south; the next is the Cuchillo Negro, an extension of the San Mateo range of Socorro county; while the furthest east is the Caballos ridge. In the Hillsboro district, the Sierra Mining Company has installed a forty-horsepower gasoline hoist in its Opportunity mine, in order to sink a three-compartment shaft, and is pushing work on its Snake and Eureka claims. It has purchased a traction engine and cars for hauling ore, and expects to build soon a fifty-stamp mill of 250 tons daily capacity. The Black Peak mill is treating regularly the ore from the Wicks mines and is under direct charge of President M. F. Burks. A number of men are working the gold placers near Hillsboro this summer. Near Kingston, the Empire Gold Company struck recently, on the 150-foot level of its Good Hope bonanza mine, twenty-one-foot vein showing high in silver and gold, which is as good as any strike of the old halcyon days.

In Palomas camp, the Palomas Chief Mining Company, managed by J. C. Plemmons, is hauling its ore to Engle for shipment to El Paso. Near the head of North Crecha creek the Moffitt Company is erecting a 100-ton concentrator, to handle ore from its Virginia, Templar and Keystone locations.

Gunnison District—It is rumored that the iron deposits of iron mountain, near Elizabethtown in Colfax county, are soon to be opened. The extension of the Rocky Mountain & Pacific railroad to the vicinity, has rendered possible the working of these ores, which are of good quality, and in considerable quantity.

Bromide District—The Bromide district of Rio Arriba county, is lively. The Sixteen-to-One group was examined in the spring by G. J. Bancroft of Denver and L. Ioneses of London for Colorado capitalists, but their intentions were not announced. The 100-ton concentrating and leaching plant of the Tusas Peak Gold Company, is now being erected on Tusas creek with Chicago machinery and lumber got out by the company's own sawmill. The mill will cost \$30,000, and will treat custom ore as well as the output of the Tampa and of the other mines of the Tusas Company. The Keystone-Bromide people will resume work as soon as litigation is settled; while the Sardine's owners and the holders of the Strawberry group have been busy in shaft sinking.

Las Vegas Council Contest.
 A Las Vegas dispatch of the 15th inst. says: The Republicans of the City Council have broken a long deadlock by declaring that the resignation of one councilman, Alderman Elwood, made the four Republicans present a quorum. Lon D. Webb was elected to fill the vacancy, and Alderman Wallace, resigning to leave the city, Dr. B. B. Black was given his place. This gives the Republicans five members of the Council, which was elected on a non-partisan basis.

The deadlock occurred because the mayor vetoed a resolution to elect a man to fill the vacancy, on the ground that a vacancy should be filled by the Council itself. The Democrats will probably contest the legality of the action of the mayor in declaring four a quorum. For four successive meetings the Democrats have been absent.

Albuquerque dispatch of the 18th inst. says: While playing in the plaza of Chilli, the 3-year-old son of C. Martinez was instantly killed by lightning, that literally consumed every thread of clothing, but left no mark on his body other than a small black spot on the forehead. A horse standing near the boy was stunned, but not injured. The bolt struck just before a heavy rain began to fall, drenching the whole Chilli country.

An El Paso dispatch of July 20th says: A messenger from Lake Valley, New Mexico, reached Las Cruces this afternoon with news that a lone highwayman with a handkerchief over his face, held up the workmen in the camp of the Monarch Mining Company and robbed them, escaping with his spoils. He shot and killed a teamster, the son of D. S. Miller. The victims armed and followed the highwayman, arresting him at Butt station, where he is held.

A Santa Fe dispatch of the 17th inst. says: Four more earthquake shocks were felt in Socorro to-day, and several refugees reached Santa Fe. In the lava fields thirty to sixty miles south of Socorro loud rumbling noises were heard last night and the native population is greatly frightened. Nearly every chimney in the city has fallen and many walls are cracked. People are mostly camping out of doors and but few slept under roofs last or tonight.

On July 20th, at Santa Fe, Miss Vetriciana Armijo, aged twenty, awoke out of a state of coma in which she was thrown by praying incessantly for four days for the restoration of eyesight to her mother. During these four days she refused all food and drink and clasped tightly a crucifix which the physician who was called in after the young woman had fallen unconscious to the ground, had great difficulty in removing from her hand. She will recover.

NEW MEXICO NEWS SUMMARY

Because his mother had reprimanded him and threatened to whip him, 14-year-old Josie McIntyre, son of William McIntyre of Raton, drank carbolic acid and died in terrible agony in less than an hour.

Hon. Miguel A. Otero, who preceded H. J. Hagerman as governor of New Mexico, has returned to Las Vegas from a tour of several months abroad. Governor Otero says he will work against joint statehood with Arizona, as he believes New Mexico should be admitted alone.

A Trinidad dispatch of July 20th says: L. D. Bolton, who shot and killed John Gilg and who was in the Trinidad jail over night, was taken to Clayton, New Mexico, where the crime was committed, in charge of Sheriff Garcia this morning, and had his preliminary hearing there this afternoon.

Governor Hagerman has donated a silver cup to be known as the Hagerman cup and to go to that team of five men in the National Guard which in a competition shoot at Las Vegas, August 22d, will secure the highest average, the winning team also to go to the national match at Seagirt, New Jersey, this year.

A telephone message received at Albuquerque from Captain Fornoff of the mounted police from Los Corrales, says Ruperto Gonzales, who escaped from the penitentiary at Santa Fe, April 29th, was shot and killed Wednesday night, July 18th, by Carl Vogel, a deputy sheriff of Sandoval county.

The first entire carload of pears ever shipped out of New Mexico were sent from Roswell July 20th to Chicago. The pears were from the orchard of Col. Parker Earle. The raising of pears at Roswell is a new industry and those shipped equal the California product. There were 1,000 boxes and they were sold for \$2,000.

The earthquake shock which did damage in Socorro July 16th was distinctly felt in Santa Fe. Several people reported to the New Mexican office that the disturbances underground shook their homes, but did no damage. The force of the shock appeared to be felt more distinctly on upper Palace avenue, where the houses trembled perceptibly for several minutes.

An eight-inch centipede was discovered in the wash basin of the lavatory of the United States Indian school, near this city, yesterday, by the matron. Her screams attracted several of the Indian boys and the "varmint" was killed. Frank Crandall put the specimen in a bottle of alcohol and on account of the centipede's great size will probably present it to some collector.—Santa Fe New Mexican.

The Teachers' Normal Institute for Colfax county will be held in Raton, beginning Monday, August 20th, with Prof. A. D. Hoenshel in charge as instructor. Teachers from each school district in the county will be in attendance and a most profitable session is anticipated. Among those who will be in attendance from outside cities to lecture will be Mrs. Butts of Albuquerque, who is considered an expert in primary work.

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An El Paso dispatch of July 20th says: A messenger from Lake Valley, New Mexico, reached Las Cruces this afternoon with news that a lone highwayman with a handkerchief over his face, held up the workmen in the camp of the Monarch Mining Company and robbed them, escaping with his spoils. He shot and killed a teamster, the son of D. S. Miller. The victims armed and followed the highwayman, arresting him at Butt station, where he is held.

A Santa Fe dispatch of the 17th inst. says: Four more earthquake shocks were felt in Socorro to-day, and several refugees reached Santa Fe. In the lava fields thirty to sixty miles south of Socorro loud rumbling noises were heard last night and the native population is greatly frightened. Nearly every chimney in the city has fallen and many walls are cracked. People are mostly camping out of doors and but few slept under roofs last or tonight.

On July 20th, at Santa Fe, Miss Vetriciana Armijo, aged twenty, awoke out of a state of coma in which she was thrown by praying incessantly for four days for the restoration of eyesight to her mother. During these four days she refused all food and drink and clasped tightly a crucifix which the physician who was called in after the young woman had fallen unconscious to the ground, had great difficulty in removing from her hand. She will recover.

According to the report of the United States surveyor for the district of New Mexico for the fiscal year ending June 30th, there has been deposited on account of surveys of mining claims the sum of \$3,755.60 and \$2,406.19 was expended. There have been 981 filings embracing 2,007 tracts surveyed, plotted, transcribed and transmitted for approval. Of these, 928 filings, consisting of 1,814 tracts, have been approved and fifty-three filings, of ninety-three tracts, are awaiting approval by the General Land Office. There are approximately 6,475 filings, of some 7,000 tracts, yet to be surveyed.

What the surgeons make on the Fourth of July the insurance companies lose.

ASIA CIGARS.
Will not make you nervous. Ask your dealer or The M. Hyman Cigar Co., 810 17th Street, Denver.

Time ages the whisky, and whisky ages the man.

Denver Directory

A \$40 Saddle for \$28 c.o.d.



For a short time only we offer this saddle, steel horn, double cinches, wool-lined 28-inch skirts, 2 1/2-inch stirrup leathers, steel leather-covered stirrups, warranted in every respect, and equal to saddles sold for \$40 everywhere. Catalogue free.

The Fred Mueller Saddle & Harness Co.
1413-1419 Larimer St., Denver, Colo.

Parks Business School

Finest rooms and equipment, best teachers, actual business methods. Awarded many gold medals for superiority. Fall term opens August 21st. Lowest rates. Write to-day for beautiful free catalogue. W. T. PARKS, Dr. Com'l Sec., Principal, Club Building, 1731 Arapahoe St.

Send This Ad



For our complete Talking Machine catalogue. We sell outfits on easy terms. All styles machines and thousands of records. The Knight-Campbell Music Co., 1625 California Street, Denver.

STOVE REPAIRS of every known make of stove, furnace or range. Geo. A. Pullen, 1241 Lawrence, Denver. Phone 725.

THE FAMOUS J. H. WILSON STOCK SADDLES. Ask your dealer for them. Take no other.

AGENTS MAKE \$5.00 TO \$10.00 DAILY selling our tests. Write for terms. International Nurse Co., Denver, Colo.

BROWN PALACE HOTEL Absolutely fire-proof. European Plan, \$1.50 and upward.

AMERICAN HOUSE DENVER. Two blocks from union depot. The best \$2 per day hotel in the West. American plan.

Oxford Hotel Denver. One block from Union Depot. Fireproof. C. H. MORSE, Mgr.

SHEEP, HOG, CATTLE & CHICKEN FENCE in any length. Send for catalogue of cuts. Denver Law & Fence Co., 1627-29 15th St., Denver, Colo.

E. E. BURLINGAME & CO., ASSAY OFFICE AND LABORATORY Established in Colorado, 1866. Samples by mail or express will receive prompt and careful attention. Gold & Silver Bullion Rolled, Milled and Assayed OR PURCHASED. Concentration Tests—100 lbs. or car load lots. Write for terms. 1736-1738 Lawrence St., Denver, Colo.

POSITIONS

Secured all graduates in Telegraphy, Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Fall term, Sept. 4, 1908. Catalogue and Telegraph Folder Free. A. M. Kearns, Principal, Modern School of Business, Denver, Colorado.

The McMURTRY MFG. CO. HALLACK MIXED PAINT WESTERN VARNISHES FOR DRY CLIMATE USE DENVER

Colorado House Tent. COLORADO TENT AND AWNING CO. Largest canvas goods house in the West. Write for illustrated catalog. Robt. S. Gutshall, Pres. 1621 Lawrence St., Denver, Colo.

Asthma Cured

Speedy relief and permanent cure of Asthma and Bronchitis insured by Red Cross Asthma Cure. Money positively refunded if not beneficial. For information call or address Suite 204, 909 Seventeenth Street, Denver, Colo. References given.

WANTED YOUNG MEN for the NAVY

ages 17 to 35, must be able bodied, of good character and American citizens, either native born or naturalized. Apply to Navy Recruiting Office, room 22 Pioneer building, Denver, or room 416 Postoffice building, Pueblo, Colorado.

HOWARD E. BURTON, Assayer and Chemist. specimen prices: Gold, silver, lead, \$1; gold, silver, Yac, gold, zinc, tin or copper, \$1. Cyanide tests. Mailing envelopes and full price list sent on application. Control and umpire work solicited. Leadville, Colo. Reference, Carbonate National Bank.



THE HISTORY OF POLICEMAN FLYNN

His Wife Upbraids Him for Violating an Ordinance.

(Copyright, 1906, by the Century Co.)
(Copyright, 1906, by Joseph B. Bowles.)
There was a persistent pop, pop, pop in the alley back of Policeman Barney Flynn's house, and Mrs. Flynn put her head out of the kitchen door to see what was the matter.

"What are ye doin' out there, Barney?" she asked.
"A bit iv ta-arjet-practisin'," answered Policeman Flynn carelessly. This was shortly after he first donned the police uniform, and, while he was an enthusiast, he did not deem it wise to appear in that light before his wife.

"Ta-arjet-practisin'," repeated Mrs. Flynn. "D'ye know what ye 're doin'?"
"Iv coorse I do," replied Policeman Flynn, sharply. "I tol' ye wanst."

"Ye 're a new ma-an on th' force," commented Mrs. Flynn, "an' ye think ye 've got to be blazin' away at ivery door in th' wa-ard. Tell me, now, is n't there an ordinance ferminst shootin' in th' city limits?"
At this Policeman Flynn thoughtfully scratched his head.

"R-right ye are," he said at last, "but 't is fr th' gazabo without th' ahtar that th' orjinance was ma-ade."
"Does ye-er book tell ye that?" demanded Mrs. Flynn.

Policeman Flynn pulled a summary of the principal ordinances and the rules and regulations of the department from his pocket, and looked it through slowly and carefully.
"Does it tell ye," demanded Mrs. Flynn again, "that an officer iv th' la-aw can ma-ake a shootin'-gal'ry iv th' alley bechune his house an' th' wan bist behind it?"

"It does not," admitted Policeman Flynn, regretfully.
"Does n't it tell ye to arrist th' ma-an that shoots in th' city?"
"Mary, I'll not lie to ye," answered Policeman Flynn, after a moment of reflection; "it says that sa-ame."

"Thin 't is fr you, Barney Flynn," asserted Mrs. Flynn decisively, "to ta-ake ye-erself to th' station an' cha-arge ye-erself with disord'ly conduct."
Policeman Flynn winced. The reasoning was clear, but he objected to the conclusion.

"I ray-fuse," he said at length, "to go with mesself."
"Ray-fuse to go, is it?" cried Mrs. Flynn. "Here ye are caught be ye-erself iv'latin' an' orjinance, an' ye ray-fuse fr to be arristed. Barney, ye 'll be afther havin' th' cha-arge iv ray-sistin' an' officer put ferminst ye-er name, too. 'T is fr you to bat ye-erself on th' head with ye-er club an' jerk ye-erself off to th' station whether ye will or no."

"T w'u'd be a sha-ame, Mary," protested Policeman Flynn, "fr me, beln' th' frind to mesself that I am, to be th' r-ough with mesself. Ye'd not have me too ha-ard on a frind, w'u'd ye?"
"Derry-lickshun iv juty it is!" ejaculated Mrs. Flynn. "I can see ye, Bar-



ney, walkin' th' ca-arpet in th' Cap't'n's office, an' he tellin' ye something iv juty an' frindship, an' that ye 're laid off for da-ays without pay."
"Annyhow," persisted the policeman, "I'm not shtrong enough fr to arrist mesself. 'T is too tough a job. I'm a desp'rit ma-an whin I'm r-oused, Mary, an' 't is not th' likes iv me nor annywan else that can lay th' ha-and iv th' law on mesself without havin' fr to go fr a docther."

"I see ye now. Oh, I see ye now, Barney," went on Mrs. Flynn. "I see ye r-readin' a notice on th' board at th' station, an' it says that Barney Flynn is discha-arged from th' force fr cow'dice. That 's what it says, Barney, an' it says more. It says that

Barney Flynn is cha-arged with disord'ly conduct, an' shootin' in th' city limits, an' ray-sistin' an' officer, an' corruptin' th' force be wor-kin' th' frindship r-racket, an' tant anny officer meetin' him will call th' wagon an' r-run him in."

Policeman Flynn gave every evidence of being worried, as he hastily put his revolver back in his pocket.
"Mary," he said, "no wan saw me doin' iv it."
"I saw ye, Barney," returned his relentless wife.
"But ye w'u'd n't be afther gettin' th' only husband ye ha-ave in throuble," argued the policeman. "Ye w'u'dn't do that, now w'u'd ye Mary?"
"As a husband, Barney, I like ye."

Barney Flynn is cha-arged with disord'ly conduct, an' shootin' in th' city limits, an' ray-sistin' an' officer, an' corruptin' th' force be wor-kin' th' frindship r-racket, an' tant anny officer meetin' him will call th' wagon an' r-run him in."

AWFUL ITCHING ON SCALP.

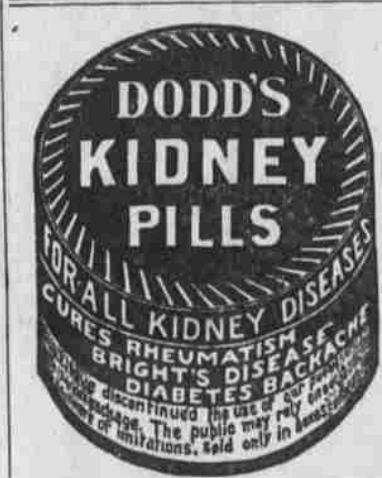
Hair Finally Had to Be Cut to Save Any-Scalp Now in Good Condition—Cured by Cuticura.

"I used the Cuticura Soap and Ointment for a diseased scalp, dandruff, and constantly falling hair. Finally I had to cut my hair to save any at all. Just at that time I read about the Cuticura Remedies. Once every week I shampooed my hair with the Cuticura Soap, and I used the Ointment twice a week. In two months' time my hair was long enough to do up in French twist. That is now five years ago, and I have a lovely head of hair. The length is six inches below my waist line, my scalp is in very good condition, and no more dandruff or itching of the scalp. I used other remedies that were recommended to me as good, but with no results. Mrs. W. F. Griess, Clay Center, Neb., Oct. 23, 1905."

Shelter Tents.
There is a probability of the Australian military authorities encouraging the manufacture or importation of shelter tents, as used in Japan during the late war. The tent consists of a waterproof sheet with hooks and eyelets, the weight being trifling. Each Japanese soldier carries one of these sheets in his kit, and any number of them can be laced together, the custom being for four men to form a bivouac. Arms are piled in the usual way, and the sheets are spread over the pile weapons, affording shelter from both heat and rain. They can be utilized in many ways for sheltering the soldiers.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, in the name of his father, and Alfred G., in the name of his mother, made application for membership in the Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati as the representative of the Vanderbilt family. The society decided that Cornelius was the proper representative and he was elected with 15 others.

The girl with the money to burn usually has plenty of flames on hand.



Exceptionally Low Rates to Brighter Possibilities

The Southwest is the land of possibilities. The opportunities for men of average means are brighter here than elsewhere—you can get more for your labor or your investment. The opportune time is now while the land is cheap. The country is settling up. If you purchase land now you will soon see grow up around you a community of prosperous energetic men who like yourself have seen the brighter possibilities of the Southwest, and have taken advantage of them.

Along the line of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R'y in Indian Territory, Oklahoma, and Texas are vast areas of unimproved land—land not now yielding the crops of which it is capable. The same thing, in a different way, is true of the towns. Few lines of business are adequately represented. There are openings of all sorts for you. If you're in any way interested in the Southwest, I'd like to send you a copy of my free paper, "The Coming Country."

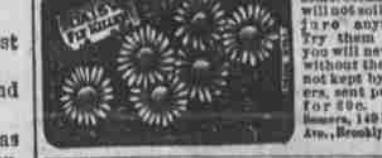
August 7th and 21st

you can make a trip Southwest exceptionally cheap. Round trip tickets, good thirty—30—days, will be sold by all lines in connection with the M. K. & T. R'y at not more than one fare plus \$2.00 in many cases—from Chicago to San Antonio, e. g., the rate is \$25.00, from St. Paul, \$27.50 from St. Louis and Kansas City, \$30.00—the rates are considerably lower. The tickets permit of stopovers in both directions, via M. K. & T. R'y. If your nearest railroad agent cannot give you the rates, write me for particulars.

W. S. ST. GEORGE
General Passenger Agent, M. K. & T. R'y
Wainwright Building St. Louis, Mo.
G. A. McNUTT, Blossom House, Kansas City, Mo.



THE DAISY FLY KILLER destroys all the flies and affords comfort to every home—in dining-room, sleeping-room and places where flies are troublesome. Clean, neat, will not soil or injure anything. Try them once, you will never be without them. If not kept by dealer, sent prepaid for \$2c. Herald, 149 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.



ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE
A Certain Cure for Tired, Hot, Aching Feet.
DO NOT ACCEPT A SUBSTITUTE.



Libby's Food Products

All are selected meats, prepared for your table in a kitchen as clean as your own.
Ready to serve any time—fit to serve anywhere.
All are economical—and all are good. Whether your taste be for Boneless Chicken, Veal Loaf, Oxtongue, Potted Ham, Dried Beef, there is no way you can gratify it so well as by asking for Libby's. Try Libby's delicious cooked Oxtongue for sandwiches or sliced cold.
Booklet free. "How to Make Good Things to Eat." Write
Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago.



ST. CHARLES EVAPORATED CREAM

makes an excellent cream for fruit, especially for such as contain a large proportion of acids. It is better than ordinary cream because it will not curdle. For the same reason it is more digestible and healthful. It can be used by persons with whom dairy cream does not agree.
St. Charles Cream is equal to the best ordinary cream for any purpose. In using it you take no chances.

Sold by Best Grocers Everywhere.
ST. CHARLES CONDENSING CO.
St. Charles, Ill.

COMPLEXION HANDS AND HAIR



Preserved Purified and Beautified by

Cuticura SOAP

The World's Favorite Emollient for rashes, blemishes, eczemas, itchings, irritations, and scallings. For red, rough, and greasy complexions, for sore, itching, burning hands and feet, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery, Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure, is priceless.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for every form of Itching, from Itchiness, from Itchiness to Itchiness, consisting of Cuticura Soap, 25c. Ointment, 50c. Revivint 50c. (in form of Cuticura Coated Pills, 50c. per trial pack), may be had of all druggists. A single cent normal. Timothy, Green, Sulis, Trees, etc. for full planting. **SALESMAN SEED CO.,** Box W. E. La Crosse, Wis.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

This signature **Allen's Foot-Ease** on every box. For FREE Trial Package, Address, Allen's Foot-Ease, 150 N. 1st St., Le Roy, N. Y.

The following comment on an article published in the ENTERPRISE a few weeks past, appeared in the El Fenix two weeks ago. It is not our desire to enter into controversy regarding the matter, but we do want to be clearly represented:

"The writer is ambiguous in the reflection, 'It is a disgrace to the citizens etc., but it is not clear whether it is the 'gallo race,' or the 'prehistoric people,' that is the disgrace in a civilized community. Be that as it may the comment is the accustomed sensation that little slingers of ink have made for years. And the vice is deeper rooted in the females who claim to be writers in the territory. They become horrified at the Bull Fights and what brutality in the practices of the Spaniards. We ask you puritan Sir if you make the sign of the cross, about the horror of the barbarous relic seen in pugilistic contests and in foot ball? You will say yes, but they are entered into with full knowledge of the participants. Yes sir, and where is the knowledge and the puritan humanity in roping contests, when with all the brutal force of a horse and at the danger of life to the rider, the neck of an innocent frightened steer is broken solely to gain a miserable prize of a few dollars. Yes children by this are made sensible and noble, humane and sympathetic for the dumb brute animal. It is certain that the puritan does not see the beam in his own eye for seeing the mote in that of the stranger. In regard to the reference 'to the disgrace to the citizens,' we will say that no one has called him to our land and he who does not like the saddle may throw it a way and get on a bareback. There is beauty in frankness, colleague, do not speak ambiguously for we all know the tactics of this and the truth.

Out of sweet things my—
There are born things evil that around the soul
And for greater torment want
That it be known and not told about.
And we offer no apology for the saying."

If the author of the above comment had been inclined to interpret correctly the article in the ENTERPRISE on the gallo race, he would have discovered that the meaning was in no way ambiguous but was quite as clear as plain English could make it and was a direct attack upon a hideous custom which should have been obsolete one hundred years ago, and not upon any class of people, excepting those people who insist upon continuance of such disgusting brutality, as we stated before, to these we offer no apology. If this apply to the author of the comment so good—and there is nothing ambiguous about that.

The author goes on to cite the prize fight, roping contests and foot ball indulged in by those who have the same distorted view of sport. We are not championing these games, the best intellect all over the country have been opposing prize fights, and the laws are such now that only in a few places are they allowed to be held. If the author will consult the statutes of New Mexico he will see that roping contests have been legislated against in this Territory, and the foot ball question is still under great agitation. Your arguments are most too weak to stand alone and when you wind up by throwing mud at the female writers you admit the weakness for and throwing is the last resort of a decrepit writer. The women of America are quite able to hold their own in the literary as well as any other field they may choose to elect.

Mr. Rouch and two sisters, from northwest Texas, were here Monday.

ORDINANCE NO. 9.

Licenses.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE TOWN OF CLAYTON NEW MEXICO.

§ 1 All licenses shall be signed by the Chairman of the Board, and issued by the Clerk under his hand and official seal of the corporation upon payment of his fees and the receipt of the sum provided and assessed by this ordinance for such license.

§ 2 The town clerk shall issue all licenses fixed by this ordinance. All licenses issued under Section Five of this ordinance shall be issued and dated on the first day of each month, and the same shall be due and payable on said date; for each part or fraction of a month, license shall be issued until the first of the next succeeding month.

§ 3 The town clerk shall deliver all licenses to the Marshal and charge him with the amount thereof; and the said Marshal shall collect such amount and deposit the same within two days with the Town Treasurer, taking his receipt therefor, and such receipt shall be filed with the Clerk, and the Marshal credited therewith. Provided the Marshal shall have 5 per cent. on all licenses issued.

§ 4 It shall be unlawful for any person to conduct, pursue, or carry on, in the town of Clayton, any occupation or business named in the following Section without first having paid the license fee thereon.

§ 5 All persons, firms, or corporations shall be subject to and pay a monthly license authorizing the pursuit or conducting of such occupation, at the rate and in the amount specified in the following schedule, to wit:

Banks	\$5.00
Wholesale and retail hardware store	5.00
Jewelry store	4.00
Drug store sell whiskey by retail	10.00
Drug stores	3.00
News stand	1.00
Lumber yard	2.00
Livery stable and feed yard	2.00
Meat market	3.00
Cold storage and ice dealer	2.00
Hotels of twenty rooms or more	5.00
Hotels of less than twenty rooms or more than five	3.00
Boarding house public or private entertaining two or more boarders for pay	1.00
Restaurant or lunch counter	1.00
Furniture store	2.00
Second hand store	2.00
Wholesale and retail oil company	3.00
Brewing company or agent therefor	5.00
Street or side walk stand	1.00
Racket store	1.00
Public carriage	2.00
Cigar and tobacco store	2.00
Auctioneer	2.00
Auctioneer, traveling	2.00
Real estate, loan agent and abstractor or either	1.50
Life insurance agents traveling	5.00
Insurance agents	1.50
Fire insurance company, each	4.00
Confectionery store	1.00
Merchant tailor	1.00
Tailor selling by sample	1.00
Photographer	1.00
Employment agency	2.00
Book agent	2.00
Bowling alleys	5.00
Undertakers	1.00
Skating rinks	2.00
Printing establishment, issuing weekly paper	1.00
Printing establishment, not issuing paper	1.00
Circus, first performance	10.00
each additional performance	5.00
Side shows with circus, each per day	2.00
Street fairs per day	10.00

Shows or theatrical performances in hall or room not licensed, each performance	2.00
Blacksmiths	1.50
Attorney at law	1.50
Physicians	1.50
Barbers	1.50
Draymen	1.50
Dealers in wool, hides and pelts exclusively	5.00
Contractors	1.50
Electric light and water supply company	5.00
Telephone companies	3.00
Dealers in livestock on commission	2.00
Bakers	.50
Saloons	10.00
Gambling	5.00
General Merchandise Stores	5.00
Painters	1.00
Itinerant Venders	5.00

§ 6 Any person, firm or corporation, liable under Section Five for the payment of any license, shall pay the same in advance.

§ 7 License for any show or theatrical performance shall not authorize the licensee to give any exhibition or performance which is against public morals and decency and the Chairman of the Board shall have the power to revoke such license at any time.

§ 8 Any person violating any of the provisions in Sections Four, Five, Six and Seven of this ordinance shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not less than \$10.00 nor more than \$25.00, or by imprisonment in the town jail for a period not less than ten nor more than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court trying the case, and each day's conduct of such occupation shall constitute a separate offense.

§ 9 Persons who shall sell or expose for sale, or who shall auction, or by means of any device or method dispose of for gain any patent medicines, goods, wares or property from any hand cart, show case or show stand or from any wagon or carriage in any public street or other open space or place in said town or in any public hall, shall pay quarterly license of \$15.00 and if a license for a less period than three months, \$5.00 per day, shall be paid for each day such license shall be so granted.

§ 10 Any person who shall temporarily bring into the town goods, property, wares or other class of merchandise, and sell or offer for sale at public auction, or by retail at private sale, and all persons who shall sell or offer for sale any goods, wares or merchandise at retail, by sample, shall pay a quarterly license of \$15.00, or for less than three months \$5.00 per day. Provided said sales are not made to merchants in the ordinary course of trade.

The above ordinance was read the first and second time, by suspension of the rules was adopted to take effect August 1st, 1906.

Approved July 28, 1906.
N. E. CHARLTON,
Chairman Board of Trustees,
Lettie George,
Clerk.

University of New Mexico
ALBUQUERQUE N. M.
OPENS MONDAY AUGUST 20
Commercial, Normal, College, Engineering, Post-graduates, College preparatory.
Seven buildings, including two new dormitories. Complete faculty. Beautiful campus and healthful surroundings.
For information address:
PAUL W. G. TERRY,
Albuquerque, N. M.

NOTICE.

Hunting or shooting is positively forbidden on our ranch on the Perico Creek near Clayton, under penalty of Law.
Otto & Bitterman.

A. E. WILT,
LICENSED EMBALMER
AND FUNERAL DIRECTOR
Have all Modern Equipment with a Hearse Always Ready.
Calls Promptly Answered.
PHONE NO. 24. CLAYTON, N. M.
I have started a City Carriage in Clayton. All parties, who want to be called for trains will leave orders at the Hotel Eklund, Phone at Hotel. Fred Malm, Prop.

W. J. EATON,
Attorney at Law
CLAYTON, N. M.

Contest Notice.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE.
CLAYTON NEW MEXICO, JULY 20, 1906.
A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by George W. Berry, contestant, against Robert F. Ross entry No. 144, made September 10, 1898, for lot 2, S. W. 1/4, N. E. 1/4, N. W. 1/4 S. E. 1/4, and S. E. 1/4 N. W. 1/4 Section 4, Township 28 N., Range 35 E., by Robert F. Ross, contestee, in which it is alleged that "Said Robert F. Ross failed to make residence upon or cultivate or improve said land and from the best information he can get he has been absent from said premises at least two years. And that said absence from the said land was not due to his employment in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States as a private soldier, officer, seaman or marine during the war with Spain or during any other war in which the United States may be engaged. Said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond and offer evidence touching said allegation at 10 o'clock A. M. on September 10th, 1906 before the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office in Clayton New Mexico.
The said contestant having, in proper affidavit, filed July 20th, 1906, set forth facts which show that after due diligence personal service of this notice can not be made, it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication.
EDWARD W. FOX, Register.

Contest Notice.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE.
CLAYTON, NEW MEXICO, JULY 23, 1906.
A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by Allen M. Wilbanks of Dallam County Texas, contestant, against homestead entry No. 5224, made October 28, 1905, for S. E. 1/4 of Section 23, Township 25 N., Range 36 E., by Edward Baker, contestee, in which it is alleged that "Said Edward Baker is now absent from said land. That the said Edward Baker has never effected a residence upon nor does he now reside upon nor occupy said land as a homestead and that there is no house nor place of residence of any kind upon said premises; and that said alleged absence from the said land was not due to his employment in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States as a private soldier, officer, seaman, or marine, during the war with Spain, or during any other war in which the United States may be engaged."
Now therefore, said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond and offer evidence touching said allegation at 10 o'clock A. M. on September 17, 1906, before the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office in Clayton New Mexico.
The said contestant having, in proper affidavit, filed July 23, 1906, set forth facts which show that after due diligence personal service of this notice can not be made, it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication.
EDWARD W. FOX, Register.

Contest Notice.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE.
CLAYTON, NEW MEXICO, JULY 27, 1906.
A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by Hank J. Cox of Clayton New Mexico, contestant, against homestead entry No. 1815, made December 2, 1899, for S. W. 1/4 Section 22, Township 26 N., Range 36 E., by Charles F. Rhodes, contestee, in which it is alleged that "Said homestead entry has been entirely abandoned by the said Charles F. Rhodes, and has never established residence thereon, and that said alleged absence from the said land was not due to his employment in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States as a private soldier, officer, seaman or marine, during the war with Spain, or during any other war in which the United States may be engaged."
Now therefore, said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond and offer evidence touching said allegation at 10 o'clock A. M. Sept. 27, 1906, before the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office in Clayton, New Mexico. The said contestant having, in a proper affidavit, filed July 27, 1906, set forth facts which show that after due diligence personal service of this notice can not be made, it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication.
EDWARD W. FOX, Register.

Wanted Land

Can make quick sales if price is satisfactory of the following properties:

Coal Lands,
Timber Lands,
Grazing Lands,
Mining Properties,
Colonization Land.
Properties must be large and of established value. Several million dollars ready for investment.
Land Scrip Bought and Sold.
HUGO SEABERG, RATON, N. M.

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LIVERY AND FEED STABLE,
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Hams and Bacon.
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NEWS OF THE WEEK

Most Important Happenings of the Past Seven Days.

Interesting Items Gathered from All Parts of the World Condensed into Small Space for the Benefit of Our Readers.

Personal.

Colonel Samuel Donaldson, who was doorkeeper of the house of representatives during Mr. Carlisle's term as speaker, died of heart failure at his home in Washington.

President Roosevelt will review the Atlantic fleet on September 3 at Oyster Bay.

William M. Clark, eastern freight agent for the Missouri Pacific railroad, died at his home in Summit, N. J., of disease of the heart.

John Dedrick Strassburg, the oldest post office employee in point of service as well as in years in the United States is dead at his home in Louisville, Ky. He was 88 years of age and has been in continuous service as clerk in the Louisville post office for 63 years.

John Sharp Williams has been renominated for congress by the democrats of the Eighth Mississippi district.

The body of Russell Sage, the New York financier, was laid to rest at Troy, N. Y., with simple ceremonies. Don Pedro Monte has been elected president of Chile for a term of five years.

H. C. Brokmeyer, former lieutenant governor of Missouri and acting governor in 1876-7, is dead in a St. Louis hospital after a lingering illness. He was a nephew of Prince Bismarck and a native of Minden, Prussia.

At the request of King Edward, William J. Bryan was received recently at Buckingham Palace in private audience.

Charles H. Whitaker, Sr., editor of the Clinton, Mo., Democrat, died recently at his home in Clinton aged 70 years. He had been in the newspaper business in Illinois and Missouri 52 years.

President Palma, of Cuba, has pardoned Millie Brown and other Americans arrested on the Isle of Pines for maintaining a private telegraph line.

Miscellaneous.

The American Surety company, one of the largest and most powerful bonding companies in the United States, has been cited to appear before Superintendent of Insurance Luling, of Kansas, and show cause why its certificate should not be revoked on the ground that it is a trust.

Gov. Ide, of the Philippines has requested military aid to punish the Pulajanes in the island of Leyte.

A commission composed of J. W. Yerkes, I. R. Hitt, Jr., and C. A. Crampton are in Berlin studying the manufacture and preparation of denatured alcohol for the internal revenue department.

Two bombs were dropped from an elevated train in New York recently into a crowd of 200 members of the plumbers' union, who were standing in the street below. Eight men were painfully injured.

For the first time since the Civil war practically the entire army of the United States is on the march, concentrating at the maneuver camps, where with the militia of the different states several months will be spent in practice.

At the first session of the Pan-American congress at Rio Janeiro, Brazil, a vote of thanks was adopted to the United States and Mexico for their part in the bringing of peace to the warring Central American republics.

Twenty-five passengers were injured two probably fatally, by the derailment recently at Springfield, Mo., of a St. Louis & San Francisco passenger train.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has made public the regulations governing the inspection of meat products for interstate and foreign trade under the new law. They are very stringent throughout and are in line with the best authorities on the subject.

The will of the late Russell Sage has been filed for probate. After bequeathing \$650,000 to blood relations, the document gives the residue of the estate, about \$70,000,000, to the widow, who will distribute it in charity.

Judge Landis, of the United States district court at Chicago, has handed down a decision declaring that John Alexander Dowle is not the owner of Zion City and its industries, the court deciding that the money given to Dowle was a trust. A receiver was appointed and an election for a general overseer ordered to be held on the third Tuesday of September.

At a conference in Chicago in which every road interested was represented, it was decided to end the grain rate war from Missouri river points to Chicago on August 10.

The Stromboli volcano, after quieting down, has again become violently active.

The Phoenix Royal Insurance company, of Vienna, Austria, which carried \$2,500,000 insurance in San Francisco, has decided not to pay any loss growing out of the conflagration last April.

The packing companies recently convicted in the federal court at Kansas City of rebating have filed transcripts and bills of exceptions in United States court of appeals in St. Louis.

It is proposed to sell at public auction in September every parcel of land belonging to the late C. J. Devlin, of Topeka now in the hands of the trustees.

Proclamations announcing that the death sentence has been imposed on the emperor Gen. Treppoff, M. Pobledonostoff, Gen. Orloff and others have been scattered throughout Peterhof by the Russian terrorists.

Nine persons were killed and a number of others seriously injured as the result of a wreck on the Great Northern railway near Spokane, Wash., recently. The engine, mail, baggage and smoking cars plunged over a 70 foot embankment into the deep waters of Diamond lake.

Peonage in a vicious form is charged against the officers of the Jackson Lumber company at Lockport, Ala., and federal warrants have been issued for their arrest.

The 14th conference of the Interparliamentary union has opened in the royal gallery of the palace of Westminster, London, with adherents of international peace from all the parliaments of Europe, as well as several of those of the Western hemisphere, present.

The railroad accident bulletin issued by the interstate commerce commission for the three months ending March 31, 1906, shows passengers and employees killed to have been 1,126 and 17,170 injured.

The jury in the murder trial of Mrs. Edmund Bailey, of Fulton, Mo., charged with being accessory to the murder of Jay Lowder, whom her husband shot, returned a verdict of acquittal. Her husband has also been acquitted by a jury.

E. E. Snyder, formerly a banker at Olin, Ia., has been arrested at Sioux City, Ia., charged with fraudulent banking.

While a party of young ministers attending the State Baptist association at Pertle Springs, Mo., were bathing in the lake, Rev. S. E. Rogers, pastor of the De Kalb and Nelson, Mo., churches, attempted to swim across the lake and was drowned.

Suit has been filed in the federal court at Muskogee, I. T., to restrain Tams Bixby, commissioner of the five civilized tribes, from re-opening the roll for the addition of the names of infants born since the regular enrollment.

A warrant has been issued for Charles H. Everly, formerly teller of the St. Louis Union Trust company, who disappeared recently leaving a shortage in his accounts of \$5,000. He had been considered an exemplary citizen and was prominent in church circles.

A severe wind and electric storm recently swept over St. Louis destroying several frame houses. One man, a negro, was killed. A loaded excursion steamer was blown across the river at Alton, Ill., but the passengers were rescued.

The biennial convale of the Kappa Sigma fraternity was recently held on Lookout Mountain, Tenn. Several hundred delegates were in attendance from all sections of the United States. Political discontent in Persia is again assuming an acute phase.

Suits have been filed by the government in the federal court at Salt Lake City, Utah, to recover 20,000 acres of valuable coal land alleged to have been acquired from the United States by gross frauds.

Mayor Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland, O., recently took drastic action against the Cleveland Electric Railway company. While tearing up the company's tracks he was served with an injunction by the court which he ignored until the work was finished. He was cited for contempt.

Plans are under way for merging the brick plants in Findlay, O., Kansas City, Kan., Chanute, Kan., West Superior, Wis., Zanesville, O., Rochester, N. Y., Kansas City, Mo., Philadelphia, Washington, Cleveland, Minneapolis and Omaha, into one company to be known as the Hydraulic Pressed Brick company of St. Louis. The new organization will have a capital of \$10,000,000 and a capacity of 500,000,000 bricks a year.

An amendment to the model arbitration treaty proposed by William J. Bryan was unanimously adopted amid great enthusiasm by the interparliamentary union in session in London.

The arrival of Secretary Root at Rio de Janeiro was made the occasion for an enthusiastic reception by the assembled delegates to the Pan American congress and the Brazilian officials.

Sixteen indictments on charges of restraint of trade in the matter of advancing the price of ice have been returned by a Cincinnati, O., grand jury.

DENVER ASSAULT

RICH MILL OWNER ASSAULTED BY PROMINENT LAWYER.

QUARREL OVER TELEPHONE

Tyson S. Dines, one of the Stratton Estate Executors, Attacks J. K. Mullen, Millionaire Flour Mill Owner, in His Own House.

Denver.—Attacked in the library of his own home at Ninth and Pennsylvania avenues, Sunday afternoon, J. K. Mullen, the millionaire milling man, was struck several times with a dog whip by Tyson S. Dines, knocked to the floor, and Mr. Mullen, it is alleged, was threatened with death by Mr. Dines, who carried a large-calibre revolver. Mr. Mullen swore out a warrant charging Mr. Dines with assault to kill.

Mr. Dines is a man six feet tall and of great strength. He is a comparatively young man. Mr. Mullen is in his sixtieth year and is short, being but five feet eight inches tall.

As reported in the News, the cause of the assault was an alleged insult offered to Miss Virginia Dines, daughter of the assailant of the millionaire, over a telephone. Mr. Dines and Mr. Mullen are on a two-party line. The latter attempted to use the telephone shortly after 12 o'clock Sunday noon to call a physician in an urgent case, but found it busy. According to his statement he waited thirty-two minutes, during all of which time Miss Dines kept up her conversation with a young man. He at length requested her to allow him to use the telephone for a few minutes, explaining that it was a matter of life and death that a physician be called. Mr. Mullen claims that Miss Dines answered him impertinently and told him not to "butt in."

He replied that he would hold the line until she allowed him to use it. Courtland Dines, Mr. Dines' second son, interfered and told Mr. Mullen that he talked like the colored coachman, and Mr. Mullen said that no lady would hold the telephone under the circumstances that Miss Dines insisted on keeping up her conversation.

As a result Courtland Dines and a friend, a Mr. Woods, left the Dines residence at the corner of Colfax avenue and Vine street, and went to the Mullen home. They demanded to see Mr. Mullen, the affair was talked over and the two young men started away apparently satisfied of the trivial character of the controversy.

Hardly had they left the Mullen residence when Tyson Dines appeared on the scene. He carried a dog whip used in the Dines stables for keeping the hounds in leash, and walked into the hall of the Mullen residence and demanded to see Mr. Mullen.

Mrs. Mullen and her daughters asked Mr. Dines to step into the drawing room. He saw Mr. Mullen and went to meet him, demanding in strident tones whether he had said that Miss Virginia Dines was no lady. Mr. Mullen replied that if Mr. Dines would calm himself and be seated he would talk the matter over with him and explain just what the telephone conversation had been.

Mr. Dines again demanded to know if Mr. Mullen had said that his daughter was not a lady. Without waiting for a reply, it is charged, he advanced upon the aged man in whose house he was and struck at him with the heavy dog whip.

The thud of the blow seemed to infuriate Mr. Dines the more, while Mr. Mullen was too astonished to defend himself. Mr. Dines knocked his victim down and knelt on him, striking him in the face with his fists and breaking his glasses.

By this time Mrs. Mullen and her daughters, frightened nearly to death, attempted to drag Mr. Dines from their father. In the melee a revolver either fell from Dines' pocket or was dropped by him. He picked it up immediately and waved it around the room. The women screamed and Mrs. Mullen implored Dines not to kill her husband, telling him that a man was dying in the room above. Dines is said to have replied that he did not give a — if there were four dead in the house. However, the infuriated lawyer took his revolver and whip and left the house, returning to his own residence.

Mr. Mullen immediately consulted with his attorney, Frank Goudy, and had a warrant drawn for Mr. Dines' arrest, charging him with assault with intent to kill. The warrant was sworn to by Mr. Mullen in Magistrate Carlson's Court and was served by Constable Edward W. Phillips at a late hour Sunday night on Mr. Dines, who gave bail for his appearance before Magistrate Carlson.

J. K. Mullen is president of the Colorado Milling and Elevator Company and general manager of the Hungarian Mills Company. He has been a prominent citizen of Denver for thirty-five years and has borne a spotless reputation both for business integrity and for his honor as an old-school gentleman. He lives in a magnificent residence at 896 Pennsylvania avenue. He has a family of five daughters.

His assailant, attorney Tyson S. Dines, is one of the most prominent lawyers for Denver. He was for years in the law office of C. J. Hughes, Jr., but attained an independent position from his appointment as one of the executors of the will of Winsford S. Stratton, the Colorado Springs multimillionaire. He made a large fortune out of the fees attendant upon the legal work of the Stratton estate and since then his rise has been rapid until he now is regarded as one of the most prominent lawyers in the West.

RECEIVER FOR ZION.

United States Court Decides Against Dowle.

Chicago.—Judge Landis of the United States District Court gave his decision Friday in the controversy between the adherents of John Alexander Dowle and Wilbur Volvria over the property of Zion City.

John C. Hatley was appointed receiver of Zion. His bonds were placed at \$25,000. The adjudication in the bankruptcy proceedings against Dowle was set aside.

The court holds that Zion City and its industries do not belong to Dowle—that, while the contributors of the funds did not express a formal declaration of trust, a trust was created and Dowle had no right to treat the property as his own.

The court refused to appoint Alexander Granger receiver for the reason that Granger made a vow recognizing Dowle as "a messenger of the covenant, the prophet foretold by Moses, and Elijah the restorer," to which vow "all family ties and obligations and all relations to human governments shall be held subordinate." The court said he was not obliged to repose confidence in a man so constituted that, living in this republic, he would serenely vow his readiness at all times to abandon his family and betray his country.

The court ordered an election on the third Tuesday of September of a general overseer, all members of the church residing in Zion City, male and female, to have one vote. He announced that suitable provision would be made for Dowle on account of his services as trustee.

The effect of the decision is to place the industrial affairs of Zion City in the hands of the court through the agency of Mr. Hatley, while the church's spiritual matters will come under the supervision of the overseer to be elected in September.

Claims against Dowle are now claims against the receiver.

Mr. Hatley is a member of the board of trade, a capitalist and is active in charitable and reform movements.

As to the election, Judge Landis assured the litigants that he took the responsibility for its fairness on his own shoulders.

Dowle was not in court, illness confining him to his hotel. A number of members of the church, who still cling to him, were present.

RUSSELL SAGE'S WILL.

Except Small Bequests Property Left to His Wife.

New York.—Except for a few small bequests to relatives, the fortune of Russell Sage is left to his widow. There is no charitable bequest in the will. There was nothing in the will to indicate the value of Mr. Sage's estate.

Each of Mr. Sage's nephews and nieces is left \$25,000.

There is also a bequest of \$10,000 to Mr. Sage's sister, Mrs. Chapin, now deceased.

The section bequeathing the bulk of the estate of Mrs. Sage reads that she is to "have and to hold the same absolutely and forever."

The executors of the will are Mrs. Sage, Dr. John P. Munn, for many years Mr. Sage's physician; and Charles W. Osborne, who has had charge of Mr. Sage's office in this city.

The will contains a section forfeiting the bequest to any beneficiary who objects to the probate of the will or directly or indirectly contests it.

Debs Uses Strong Language.

St. Louis.—Eugene V. Debs, former presidential candidate on the Socialist ticket, Sunday in a speech at Riverside park, caused a stir among the workmen of St. Louis and Illinois when he advised all workmen of the United States to assist in the freeing of Charles Moyer, W. D. Haywood, and George H. Pettibone, the three Denver miners confined in jail in Idaho, at any cost, even if it took a revolution to do so. "More than a million workmen in the United States will rise up and demand that these men be liberated," said Debs. "I will be at the head of this million to assist in liberating them, by bloodshed, if necessary, but peaceably, if possible."

President's Son Coming.

Laramie, Wyo.—Charles W. Dekay of this city has received a letter from his brother-in-law, Lieut. Emory S. Land of the United States navy, written from Washington, saying that Land would visit his parents at Gunnison, Colorado, next month, being accompanied West by Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and George Roosevelt, son and nephew, respectively, of President Roosevelt, and that they would spend several weeks at Gunnison where Lieutenant Land's father is superintendent of the fish hatchery. The lieutenant is a graduate of the Naval Academy and is a naval constructor, and has been visiting at the White House.

Ticket Broker Released.

Denver.—A supersedeas was granted by Justice Luther M. Goddard of the Supreme Court Saturday, releasing I. C. Well, a Pueblo ticket broker, from jail. Well was fined \$700 by Judge Dixon for violating the injunction by which the judge put a stop to the sale of scalpers' railway tickets in Colorado. District Attorney White of Pueblo, in his private capacity as lawyer, represented Well. He claimed that Judge Dixon made the order requiring Well to pay the fine while in Denver and outside his district. The Well case will come up in its regular order in the Supreme Court, and in the meantime the ticket broker will have his liberty.

PEACE GLORIFIED

PROCEEDINGS OF THE INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION.

BRYAN'S ADDRESS CHEERED

Resolutions Ask Hague Conference to Restrict Contraband of War—Also to Cut Down Armament—Delegates Honored by King Edward.

London.—The conference of the Interparliamentary Union, after a prolonged debate, on Wednesday adopted the following resolutions:

"The Interparliamentary Union, now assembled in London, expresses the view that the second Hague conference should

"First—By treaty define contraband of war as being restricted to arms, munitions of war and explosives.

"Second—Reassert and confirm the principles that neither a ship carrying contraband or war, nor other goods aboard such ship not being contraband of war, may be destroyed.

"Third—Affirm that even belligerents' private property should be as immune at sea as it is on land."

The conference also adopted a resolution in favor of the discussion by The Hague conference of means to cut down the "intolerable expenditure on armaments."

Another resolution provides that each national group shall apply to its own government to grant funds to aid future conferences of the Interparliamentary Union.

The decision as to time and place of the next conference was left in the hands of the international council.

Congressman Bartholdt of Missouri read a paper for Senor Diego Mendosa, representing Colombia, making a plea for Bogota, Colombia, as the place for the next meeting, which, with other invitations, was referred to the council.

The conference then concluded its sessions.

The delegates were entertained at luncheon at the House of Lords. A deputation of the visitors will be received by King Edward at Buckingham palace.

Lord Chancellor Loreburn presided at the luncheon at the House of Lords and Ambassador Reid, Paul Cambon, the French ambassador; Count Benckendorff, the Russian ambassador, and other members of the diplomatic corps; the speaker of the House of the House of Commons, Mr. Lowther; Herbert Gladstone, the home secretary; Chief Secretary for Ireland Bryce, William J. Bryan and Prince Hillkoff were among the distinguished guests.

Bryan made the hit of the occasion with a brilliant piece of word painting, describing the glories of peace, his text being that a noble life is better than death on the battlefield. Prolonged applause greeted Bryan's oratorical effort.

The delegates and their ladies visited Windsor castle during the afternoon. They were received by the officials and conducted through the royal apartments and gardens by special invitation of King Edward. Tea was served in the conservatory.

FRONTIER DAYS' FESTIVAL.

Coming Big Celebration at Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Cheyenne.—The tenth annual Frontier Days' celebration, commemorating the early settlement of the West, will be held at Cheyenne August 15 and 16, 1906. Following is the program:

First Day, Wednesday, August 15th—No. 1, cowpony race; 2, Frontier Day derby; 3, steer riding; 4, ladies' cowpony race; 5, running race; 6, Indian pony race; 7, squaw race; 8, bucking and pitching contest for the Union Pacific world's championship saddle; 9, steer roping contest; 10, wild horse race.

Second Day, Thursday, August 16th—No. 1, cowpony race; 2, ladies' relay race, for Denver Post cup (ladies to change horses and saddles every half-mile); 3, running race; 4, Indian race; 5, steer riding; 6, gentlemen's driving race; 7, ladies' cowpony races; 8, running race; 9, barrel race; 10, squaw race; 11, steer roping contest (finals); 12, bucking and pitching contest (finals); 13, wild horse race; 14, stage coach hold-up.

Between the events there will be various special features by the cowboys, girls and Indians. This celebration will be under entirely different arrangements than any former entertainment; it is run entirely by the citizens of Cheyenne and is strictly a western celebration.

Bryan Meets King Edward.

London.—William J. Bryan, who was introduced by Ambassador Reid, was received in private audience by King Edward at Buckingham palace. The visit was paid at the King's special request, his majesty having notified Mr. Reid that he desired to meet Mr. Bryan. The interview was quite informal and was marked by the pleasing cordiality which the King is accustomed to show Americans in whom he is interested. Only the King, Mr. Reid and Mr. Bryan were present. The conversation largely turned on the subject of peace and the Interparliamentary Union, with the objects of which the King showed himself thoroughly in accord.

TERRIBLE TO RECALL.

Five Weeks in Bed with Intensely Painful Kidney Trouble.

Mrs. Mary Wagner, of 1367 Kosuth Ave., Bridgeport, Conn., says: "I was so weakened and generally run down with kidney disease that for a long time I could not do my work and was five weeks in bed. There was continual bearing down pain, terrible backaches, headaches and at times dizzy spells when everything was a blur before me. The passages of the kidney secretions were irregular and painful, and there was considerable sediment and odor. I don't know what I would have done but for Doan's Kidney Pills. I could see an improvement from the first box, and five boxes brought a final cure."

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

The fanatic would rather see the race go to the pit than that any should reach heaven unlabeled with his fad.

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 Newspaper Maker.

The newspaper maker is in honor bound to do good and sincere work. The whole community is his client, and is entitled to respect. Whatever may be advanced on his editorial page, the right to color the news to suit the purpose of any faction in the community is withheld. Otherwise the subscriber is not being treated with consideration or fairness. There must be the combination of brains, incessant energy, broad judgment and knowledge, with devotion to a high purpose, or the paper will fall short of achievement.—Philadelphia Ledger.

SOME BEDROOM DON'TS.

- Don't lie in the same position all night if you can help it.
- Don't cover your head with the bed-clothes. Have your covers warm but light.
- Don't go to bed hungry. Eat any light simple food that you wish if it agrees with you.
- Don't sleep in a room that is too cold. From 55 to 60 degrees is the right temperature.
- Don't go to bed with cold feet, but see to it that they are warm and comfortable before you get in bed.
- Don't fill your bedroom with bric-a-brac and draperies, but have as little as possible in it to catch the dust.
- Don't put your pillows in the sun, as it draws the oil out of the feathers. Sun the bed and bedding, but place the pillows out of the sunlight in a current of air.

BACK TO PULPIT.

What Food Did for a Clergyman.

A minister of Elizabethtown tells how Grape-Nuts food brought him back to his pulpit: "Some 5 years ago I had an attack of what seemed to be La Grippe which left me in a complete state of collapse and I suffered for some time with nervous prostration. My appetite failed, I lost flesh till I was a mere skeleton, life was a burden to me, I lost interest in everything and almost in everybody save my precious wife.

"Then on the recommendation of some friends I began to use Grape-Nuts food. At that time I was a miserable skeleton, without appetite and hardly able to walk across the room; had ugly dreams at night, no disposition to entertain or be entertained and began to shun society.

"I finally gave up the regular ministry, indeed I could not collect my thoughts on any subject, and became almost a hermit. After I had been using the Grape-Nuts food for a short time I discovered that I was taking on new life and my appetite began to improve; I began to sleep better and my weight increased steadily; I had lost some 50 pounds, but under the new food regime I have regained almost my former weight and have greatly improved in every way.

"I feel that I owe much to Grape-Nuts and can truly recommend the food to all who require a powerful rebuilding agent, delicious to taste and always welcome."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. A true natural route to regain health, or hold it, is by use of a dish of Grape-Nuts and cream morning and night. Or have the food made into some of the many delicious dishes given in the little recipe book found in pkgs.

Ten days' trial of Grape-Nuts helps many. "There's a reason."

Look in pkgs. for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

GARBAGE TO LIGHT TOWN.

Alcohol Made from It Will Be Used as Fuel at Sioux City, Iowa.

Sioux City, Ia.—At a meeting of the city council recently a resolution was carried requesting City Chemist W. Lee Lewis to make an investigation into the possibility of making denatured alcohol from the garbage collected in Sioux City, the alcohol to be used as fuel to operate light engines in the city buildings.

Alderman Maxtner subsequently declared that with Chemist W. Lee Lewis he took two buckets of garbage from his bakery kitchen, and they made a quantity of alcohol, fully equal and to all appearances as good alcohol as was ever made from any kind of "wood." As soon as inventions are completed to make it possible to use alcohol to run the light plant in the city building and library building, the city of Sioux City proposes to dispose of the garbage of the entire city by converting it into fuel fluid.

The potato peelings and biscuits, chicken bones and apple cores, old rags and cherry seeds, will all be boiled up together and converted into power for thousands of electric lights.

Mr. Lewis, who is professor of chemistry in Morningside college laboratory, said regarding the plan: "I am sure it is practical. Garbage, when properly treated, makes the best kind of wood alcohol. I believe the garbage of Sioux City would run the municipal plants and the plant necessary to make the alcohol. It is certainly an economical proposition, rivaling the idea of Victor Hugo that France loses \$50,000,000 every year by allowing the sewage to drain into the ocean when it should be put in the vineyards.

"I shall prepare the plans for the Sioux City plant, and we will be, in all probability, the first city in the United States to have such a plant."

CATS ABLE TO STOP TRAINS

Engineers Say Eyes of Feline Family Are Like Signal Lamps at Night.

Brookfield, Mo.—"Did you ever see a black cat's eyes when they were in the line of an electric light?" asked Ben Woodlief, traveling engineer for the Missouri division of the Burlington road. "If one steps on the railroad track ahead of the engine and looks up the engineer sees two vivid lights ahead of him as large and clearly defined as any signal service lights on the road. Sometimes they are red, but most generally green or white. In the night time, of course, the engineer can't see the cat, and all he can do is to run in obedience to the cat-eye signals. If they are white he goes ahead, without slackening; if green he is cautious; if red he applies the air to make a stop. Sometimes a train is brought to a dead halt before the engineer learns what's up against him. The running men tell me that the eyes of polecat's and rabbits are almost as perfect signals as cat's eyes. No, there's been no talk of training cats to act as signalmen. Engineers would stand for it, because they hate cats on general principles, and if they had their way would be happy to lay the universal feline on the rails in front of their locomotives and crowd on all steam."

DIG UP HISTORIC CANNON.

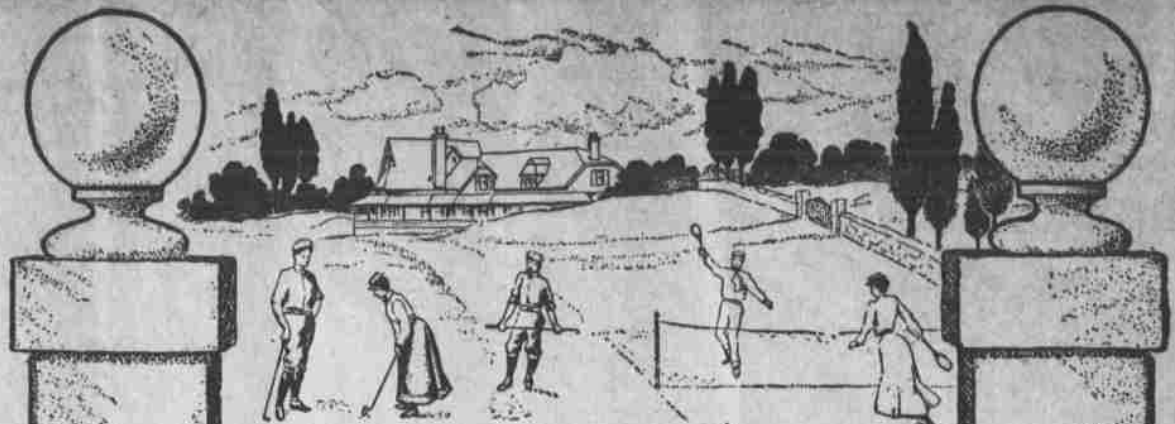
Famous Gun Was Thrown Overboard from British Ship During the Revolution.

Palermo, N. J.—There has just been dug up here and removed to Ocean City a cannon with a revolutionary history. For more than a century it had done duty as a fender on the Marshall property, on what is known as the Cannon and Shore road, where it had been placed by Uriah Smith, an early settler of the county, and who owned the property at that time. While the cannon had long been famous in that section, little was known of its history, and H. L. Stafford, of this place, looked it up.

From Barber's history of Cape May county he learned that the cannon was one of the 12 thrown overboard from the British brigantine Delight, which went ashore in a fog on Peck's Beach, on June 2, 1779. The local militia took possession of the vessel and sent its crew under guard to Philadelphia. The cannon, cast off to lighten the ship in an effort to get off the beach, was found by Smith and placed at the corner of his land for a fender.

Must Behave Five Years.

Oroville, Cal.—The last will and testament of John Dudley Meng, a capitalist who resided at Chico and who was known all over the northern part of California, has been filed for probate in this country. The approximate value of the estate is \$60,000. Under the will the estate is to go to an only son, Charles Anderson Meng. The will, however, recites that the son shall receive only \$30 a month for a period of five years. After that time if young Meng quits his reckless ways and acquires a fixed purpose in life the trust shall expire. If not the allowance shall continue.



THE WINNING STROKE

If more than ordinary skill in playing brings the honors of the game to the winning player, so exceptional merit in a remedy ensures the commendation of the well informed, and as a reasonable amount of outdoor life and recreation is conducive to the health and strength, so does a perfect laxative tend to one's improvement in cases of constipation, biliousness, headaches, etc. It is all important, however, in selecting a laxative, to choose one of known quality and excellence, like the ever pleasant Syrup of Figs, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., a laxative which sweetens and cleanses the system effectually, when a laxative is needed, without any unpleasant after effects, as it acts naturally and gently on the internal organs, simply assisting nature when nature needs assistance, without griping, irritating or debilitating the internal organs in any way, as it contains nothing of an objectionable or injurious nature. As the plants which are combined with the figs in the manufacture of Syrup of Figs are known to physicians to act most beneficially upon the system, the remedy has met with their general approval as a family laxative, a fact well worth considering in making purchases.

It is because of the fact that **SYRUP OF FIGS** is a remedy of known quality and excellence, and approved by physicians that has led to its use by so many millions of well informed people, who would not use any remedy of uncertain quality or inferior reputation. Every family should have a bottle of the genuine on hand at all times, to use when a laxative remedy is required. Please to remember that the genuine Syrup of Figs is for sale in bottles of one size only, by all reputable druggists, and that full name of the company—California Fig Syrup Co., is plainly printed on the front of every package. Regular price, 50c per bottle.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
Louisville, Ky. San Francisco, Cal. New York, N.Y.

This Is What Catches Me!

16oz.—One-Third More Starch.



SIXTEEN OUNCES
DEFIANCE
Cold Water Starch

Has No Equal.
DEFIANCE

TRADE MARK

STARCH

REQUIRES NO COOKING
PREPARED FOR
LAUNDRY PURPOSES ONLY

16 oz.

DEFIANCE STARCH CO.
CHICAGO, ILL.

A FULL POUND
for 10c

No premiums, but *one-third more starch than you get of other brands.* Try it now, for hot or cold starching it has no equal and will not stick to the iron.

USE THE BEST **FAULTLESS STARCH** FOR LAUNDRY WORK FOR SHIRTS COLLARS CUFFS AND FINE LINEN

AGENTS.

AGENTS WANTED

We want agents to sell our Made-to-Order Suits and Pants. Suits from \$10.00 up. Pants \$3.00 up. We will give liberal commission to the right men. If you are interested, write at once for sample outfit, particulars and territory. WASHINGTON WOOLLEN & WORSTED MILLS, Dept. 10, Chicago, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I HAVE 9 New American Gold Filled Watches \$10.00, which I will sell this week for **\$10.00.** NAURICE SERLITE, Patent Bldg., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

W. N. U., DENVER, NO. 30, 1906.

STORIES OF CAMP AND WAR

A POST OF DANGER.

Green Recruit Went Through All the Tortures of Actual Encounter with Enemy.

When the pulse of the nation throbbed in response to Father Abraham's call for "seventy-five thousand men," the rush to arms was so great that the maximum number of companies was exceeded by the enrollment of beardless boys in some instances. The veterans of the Mexican war were in request. One of these was deemed sufficient to season a whole company. The raw young men were eager for the fray—how eager we all remember sadly, so many bright boys went bravely to their death.

The Twelfth Pennsylvania regiment in the three months' service were stationed on the Northern Central railroad; they did guard duty. That road was all important—it was the great highway over which the troops that were to fight the union's battles were dispatched to the capital. The regiment was stretched out over an interval of 30 miles. It relieved the First New York infantry, if my memory serves me. There is one thing there can be no doubt about. The First New York "stood" the Twelfth Pennsylvania. We lit down there in the evening. Be-



HE STOOD WITH HIS HANDS GRASPING HIS GUN.

fore the First New York left the ground a number of the Twelfth Pennsylvania imagined there was a confederate soldier behind every tree and rock near the roadbed.

It will not be deemed remarkable, says Corporal Cloverside, who tells the story in the American Tribune, if I add that half the boys comprising Company "I" requested to be put on "posts of danger."

One of these patriots I will call L. His request was not gratified. He had the mortification of witnessing others detailed for duty at dusk. His opportunity arrived with the second relief. His ears were strained, his eyes ditto when the "corporal of the guard" responded to the nervous queries propounded by the men on the posts. When it came to his turn to be left all alone at the foot of a big tree his frame of mind may be imagined when I state that the man he relieved whispered before leaving him:

"Keep a sharp lookout back of you. There are a lot of negro huts up there. I thought I saw some one move between them, and, mind, there is only one post beyond you."

L. was deeply depressed by the manner, as well as the words of his messmate. He strained his eyes in the direction of those huts—where the

huts ought to be—it was pitch dark—until his head ached. He adhered rigidly to the advice given him by the man he had relieved; refrained from coughing; did not budge from the tree an inch; grasped his gun—at full cock—with both hands; thus he stood for four mortal hours. Four hours! they seemed weeks—months—ages! The bats flitting past struck terror to his heart—until he remembered there was such a thing as bats. The first hoot of an owl caused him to run—until he realized it was an owl. But might it not be a signal? What could be easier than for a confederate to hoot like an owl—to lull him into fancied security, pounce on him, disarm him and cut his throat? The owl's hoot was listened to with an earnestness that would have served a brigade.

A twig snapping seemed as loud to the listener now as the cracking of a saw-log. Every sense was tense. The guard on a dangerous post, resolved not to be caught napping, yet unused to midnight vigils, exhausted his faculties before the first hour passed. The remaining hours were simply torture. He caught himself dozing—on a post of danger—absolutely dozing. Time and again he was within an ace of falling—only his grasp on his musket prevented it. His eyelids were weighted with tons of sand—of lead. It was impossible to keep his eyes open.

If he dare walk! If he could walk around the tree! If he dare sit—or hum a low tune! But he was not a tobacco chewer—could not even ruminate like a cow in the shade.

Lights gleamed here and there through the trees. They might be fire-flies—and they might not. What if they were not? Would the relief never come?

It is always the darkest before dawn. L. thought there was darkness sufficient that morning for half a dozen dawnings. He wondered if all war was like his experience. It could make a man gray or bald-headed in a year or less time. Then he wondered who was sleeping in his bed. It was a mighty comfortable bed. If he ever got home safe he'd compliment that bed in a way—

The guard on the dangerous post was sound asleep by this time; as sound as though his head was lying on his pillow. He stood with his hands grasping his gun near the muzzle, his chin resting on the muzzle, and his back against the tree. The stillness was profound, when suddenly, and without an instant's warning, a sound like that of a man falling from a great height smote the calm morning air. The guard jumped—jumped straight up at least six inches, and settled back in his tracks with every sense as alert as though his soul's salvation depended on their instant and effective exercise.

A man! And lodging in a tree like that! It was not possible he made that noise jumping. Could it be? Yes, it was possible the confederate had dropped—fell from his perch. But why did he not cry out?

In vain the guard pricked up his ears. No sound was heard. Yes, there was something rustling in a field near by. Would he shout? No! He would fire his gun off. Pooh! and he laughed out. The man on a dangerous post concluded to keep his own counsel. He was glad he did.

When the relief came along the corporal was laughing and talking. "It must be a great country for coon hunting. He saw one as big as a shot strike into a cornfield down the road a mile or two."

L. listened and smiled. He was immensely relieved in a double sense. The sound—the appalling sound—that startled him was explained. A coon had dropped, with all the weight of 30 or 40 pounds, from the tree near him, and ran away through the cornfield.

All Products of the Mine.

Much of our textile materials now comes from the mines. Silk rustles with 36 per cent. of salt of tin, flannel is weighted with epsom salts and linen table cloths are made from cotton filled with china clay and starch.

AN ANECDOTE OF LINCOLN.

The Newspaper Man Had to See the President and He Did in His Night Shirt.

Col. Holloway in this letter gives the following characteristic anecdote of President Lincoln: "William H. Byrington, now American consul at Naples, who was one of the Washington staff of the New York Tribune during the civil war, told me last summer that late one night following the receipt of the news that Sherman had cut loose from Atlanta for the sea, he received a message from the managing editor of the Tribune to see President Lincoln at once, and tell him the Tribune wanted to send two correspondents to meet Sherman when he reached the sea, and desired to know to what point to send them.

"This was late at night, but Byrington must obey orders. He went to the White House. The president had retired, but the Tribune man insisted that the attendant take his card to the president, as it was important that he

should see him immediately. The Tribune man was taken to the corridor on the second floor. The attendant entered the president's room and a moment later the chief executive came out in his night shirt. The correspondent apologized for intruding at such an unseemly hour, but delivered his message.

"Mr. Lincoln looked puzzled for a moment, and then said: 'I don't know,' a curious look came over his face as he added, 'but if I were going to guess I would say send one to Mobile and the other to Savannah. Now, if Stanton knew I told you he would kill me. Don't tell him.'

"The correspondent then thanked him. As he started to go the president yawned as he was going back to his bed and said: 'He'd kill me, kill me.'

Not That Verb.

"Did he really tell you I had a case of stage fright?" asked the amateur actress. "No," replied the dearest friend, "he said you were."

An Unattained Sacrifice.

BY DUDLEY JAMES.

She looked into his eyes with the self-effacing devotion pertaining to women. He looked into hers with the expression of the hunted stag.

There was that in his face, however, which relieved it from the suggestion of fear and painted into his personality the mark of the hero.

She saw it and understood—understood not at all what his trouble and his fear was, but understood that it was the desperation of a brave man; and her heart of hearts yearned to help him and comfort him.

She was no longer a girl, yet retained the ineffable charm of "sweet 16." Her attitude toward the man was unmistakable. She was his sweetheart, his very own—patient, passionate, loving and self-abetting.

He was a handsome fellow—or would have been had it not been for the lines of care and suffering in his frail face. There were great lines in the face and the head was marvelous in its shape and proportions, and the wide, straight mouth and the steady eyes told of indomitable purpose to conquer physical weakness.

They had been lovers for so long that they had forgotten the measure of the years. Since early childhood they had been playmates and chums, but since one memorable day—ah! the woman remembered the very day and date, after all—they had been accepted lovers the one to the other. It was very, very long ago, 15, 16, 17—perhaps as much as 20 years back in the past.

It was all so full of promise and happiness then. He was young, brilliant, rich, with every prospect ahead of him, when he asked her for her promise, obtained it, and went bravely away to college to fit himself for a great career. And in all the land lived no such happy girl. She had found her own true knight and he had broken his lance at her very feet. All she had to do was to wait and dream. What more could fair maid desire? And so, 'neath sunny skies, with no cloud on the horizon, the two fond hearts waited the fruition of their hopes, impatient only at the length of the days and nights which intervened between them and bliss.

Then came the crash, and in a single moment: Clarence learned he was the orphan of a bankrupt and a suicide—and his loved and respected father would have been a convict had he not forestalled it all by taking his own life.

It was a terrible blow, but Clarence never wavered. He left college within the hour, never to return, and bravely took up the burden left by his father. It was an awful task for an inexperienced youth, without business training, who had always been taught that, come what might, the fortune of the family was safe and that his ambitions were to find an outlet in other ways than money-getting. Besides, he loathed business with the true abhorrence of the born aristocrat.

But he never flinched. He mastered the situation and started in to work out the problem. After the remnants of his father's fortune had been gathered together and paid to his creditors, despite the protests of his mother and sisters, Clarence obtained employment with a business concern and pushed along doing work at which his very soul abhorred. He supported his mother and the family, educated his younger brother and, above and beyond it all, paid in year by year what he could save to reduce his father's debts.

But the years were long and dreary and the great cloud of the debts hid the sunlight beyond. Only one ray of light did he have—excepting Alice, of course—and that was that certain articles he wrote were accepted from time to time by magazines of the better class. Upon these articles and their acceptance Clarence and Alice built their fondest hopes. For Alice never wavered in her love and accepted the years of waiting as her very heritage.

The strain on the man was fearful, and he felt things giving way within him. One day he consulted a physician and emerged from his office with an expression on his face which combined resolution with fear. After this he ever looked haunted, but always resolute.

The debts had been paid, the boy educated, the girls married and the mother dead. Then came an offer from a great magazine to take up a series of investigations along the lines of his writings on the basis of a very liberal salary. A representative of the magazine had come to see him and close with him. The interview was over and he had come straight to Alice.

So they stood, she looking into his eyes with self-effacing devotion, and he looking into hers with the expression of a hunted stag.

"How did it come out, dear?" she asked, eagerly.

"I have signed with them," he said, gravely.

"Oh, Clarence," she said, clasping

her hands, "and were they nice about the salary?"

"They pay me more than I ever hoped to earn," he replied, looking at her with an inscrutable expression.

She flushed like a schoolgirl and her eyes sought the carpet.

A great spasm of pain crossed the man's face.

"Alice," he said, harshly, "I have something to tell you."

"Yes," she said, simply.

"Our engagement must end."

The woman looked at him, stunned. Then she smiled—a rare, sweet smile, such as only Alice had.

"Come, no joking," she said. "It's too happy a night."

"It is true," said he, fiercely. "I tell you I am going out into the world now and I will not be hampered by any woman."

She looked at him, at first with incredulity, then with horror; then:

"As you desire, Clarence—so it is for your best interest. Remember, though, you are not so strong as you were 20 years ago. Be careful of yourself."

A lock of agony came into his eyes. Then followed an expression of masterful determination.

"Let us part without a scene," he said, coldly. "Neither of us want it. I—I have many things to look after to-night. I leave in the morning. Good-by."

He took her hand coldly and hastened away.

The woman dropped her face in her hands and the sobs came straight from her heart.

"It is not true!" she said again and again to herself. "It is not true! He is not disloyal. He is not cold. What is it? What is it?"

A low sound like a moan aroused her, and she hastened to the door. There was a huddled heap on the sidewalk outside. She flew down the steps and in a moment had Clarence's unconscious head in her lap. She unloosed his collar and called for help. Water, brandy and chafing presently brought him around.

"Alice!" he whispered, "Kiss me."

"What is it all about?" she asked, as she lifted her lips from his.

"This is it," he said. "The doctors warned me years ago. It is the beginning of the end. I could not let you sacrifice your life to my broken one. I knew you would if I gave you a chance, so I resolved to drive you away."

"Sacrifice!" she exclaimed—then, laughing hysterically, "You great goose."

"What did the doctors say?" she demanded.

"That I might be stricken down at any moment unless I gave up all work and went into the country and lived without worry and nervous excitement. This is only a warning. But it pre-sages the end."

"We will go into the country, Clarence," she said, simply. "I have a small inheritance and plenty of strength. We will get a small place and you can cultivate it. I can make ends meet on very little and maybe you can write some from time to time as you get stronger."

The glory of love-light came into the man's face. Then the cloud of despair.

"I cannot accept the sacrifice," he said, determinedly.

"Sacrifice!" she exclaimed, again. Then, with the same hysterical laughter as before, she added, "You goose!"

Whereupon she bent down and placed her lips on his, where they remained a long time.

And he threw his arms about her and all the determination and all the resistance faded from his face.

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Wonderful Eyesight of Eagles.

The sharp-eyed hawk can spy a lark upon a piece of earth almost exactly the same color at 20 times the distance it is perceptible to man or dog. A kite soaring out of human sight still can distinguish and pounce upon lizards and field mice upon the ground, and the distance at which the vultures and eagles can spy their prey is almost incredible. Recent discoveries have inclined naturalists to the belief that birds of prey have not the acute sense of smell or hearing that has hitherto been accredited them. Their keen sight seems better to account for their action, and they appear to be guided by sight alone, as they never sniff at anything, but dart straight after the objects of their desire. Their counterparts in the ocean, doubtless smell and see, but are more guided by smell than sight. In both sharks and rays the eyes are good and have a distinct expression, though since they scent their prey from a short distance and swim up to it with greatest rapidity, smell may be called their real eye.

A PRETTY MILKMAID

Thinks Peruna Is a Wonderful Medicine.



MISS ANNIE HENDREN.

MISS ANNIE HENDREN, Rocklyn, Wash., writes:

"I feel better than I have for over four years. I have taken several bottles of Peruna and one bottle of Manalin.

"I can now do all of my work in the house, milk the cows, take care of the milk, and so forth. I think Peruna is a most wonderful medicine.

"I believe I would be in bed to-day if I had not written to you for advice. I had taken all kinds of medicine, but none did me any good.

"Peruna has made me a well and happy girl. I can never say too much for Peruna."

Not only women of rank and leisure praise Peruna, but the wholesome, useful women engaged in honest toil would not be without Dr. Hartman's world renowned remedy.

The Doctor has prescribed it for many thousand women every year and he never fails to receive a multitude of letters like the above, thanking him for his advice, and especially for the wonderful benefits received from Peruna.

Sleepy Policeman's Mistake.

An urban councillor of Milton, Sittingbourne, England, got into a compartment at Barking in which a policeman and a prisoner were traveling.

Presently the policeman fell asleep and when the train reached Plaistow the prisoner, failing to arouse his custodian, quietly got out. When the policeman woke up he mistook the urban councillor for his prisoner and tried to force him out to the platform. The councillor resisted, and the train went on to Bromley-by-Bow.

Here the policeman succeeded in hauling the victim out and took him back to Plaistow by train. After a long cross-examination the councillor was liberated and reached home by cab in the small hours of the morning.

The Things We Eat.

Too much meat is absolutely hurtful to the body. Sailors on board of ships get scurvy when their supply of vegetable food is exhausted. The digestive organs of the human body demand vegetable food, and if we don't eat enough vegetables we pay for it dearly.

Nature gave us wheat, and in every kernel of wheat nature has distributed iron, starch, phosphorus, lime, sugar, salt and other elements necessary to make bone, blood and muscle.

EGG-O-SEE is wheat scientifically prepared. Cooked, and made into crisp flakes, EGG-O-SEE goes into the stomach ready for the digestive organs to convert it into life-giving substances with but little effort.

EGG-O-SEE eaters are a clean-eyed, strong and happy lot. The proof of a pudding and the proof of EGG-O-SEE is in the eating. EGG-O-SEE besides being solid nourishment is most palatable. Every mouthful is a joy to the taste and direct benefit to your health. A 10-cent package of EGG-O-SEE contains ten liberal breakfasts. Our friends advertise us. They eat EGG-O-SEE for a while. They grow strong. They are well and happy and they pass the good word along.

Next time you send to the grocer's tell your boy or girl to bring home a package of EGG-O-SEE. Have your children eat EGG-O-SEE. It is their friend. They'll eat EGG-O-SEE when nothing else will taste good.

You try EGG-O-SEE and you can deduct the cost from your doctor's bill.

We send our book, "Back to Nature," free. It's a good bookful of plain, good, common sense. If you want a copy, address EGG-O-SEE Company, 10 First St., Quincy, Ill.

It is better to decide a difference between enemies than friends, for one of our friends will certainly become an enemy, and one of our enemies a friend.—Bias.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. No bottle.

"The best hearts are ever the bravest," said Sterne.

R. T. Mansker has moved his meat market from the east property to the new building of Judge Toombs, where he will be more centrally located.

A. Vanderwart, accompanied by his wife and daughter, of Boston Mass., are visiting the family of Sam Vanderwart, in the city. A. Vanderwart is an extensive wool buyer and has been coming to this section for the past twenty years.

Mrs. Alford, of Fort Worth, Texas is visiting with her son, Charles Alford, at this place.

W. S. Kerr, was down from Folsom Sunday.

Frank Harrington, conductor on the C. & S., stopped off here Friday and went out to his ranch at Garrett.

H. J. Hammond left for Kansas City, on Sunday noon train, on a business trip.

A. McKenzie and wife made a visit to Trinidad Sunday, returning Monday night.

John Knox and wife, from Holland, spent Saturday and Sunday in the city.

Jose Mersed Gonzales, a prominent sheepman from Clapham was in our office Monday. He says his lambs are larger now than his last year's lambs were in the fall of the year, and range was never better in his section.

Mrs. Bolton, who has been with her brother at Stratford for several weeks, returned home Tuesday.

Dr. Hume Brown has moved his dental parlors from the Charlton Sanitarium building into the offices recently occupied by Judge Toombs, up stairs over the Union Commercial Co. store.

Mr. and Mrs. Swatzell and Mrs. Deaver, were here from Folsom Wednesday, attending to business at the land office.

Mrs. Stoler, of Chicago, passed through town yesterday, en route for Kenton, where she has a homestead.

C. E. Farrington, an attorney, from Folsom, was in Clayton yesterday, and called at our office.

D. B. Hill, a leading legal light of the Panhandle of Texas, was here on professional business, Saturday.

Albert Tanner and Miss Ralph Mackey who live in the northeastern part of the county near Kenton, were married last Sunday. We are informed the young couple will make their home near Texline. The ENTERPRISE extends congratulations and best wishes.

Mrs. Oliver and Miss Joste Ward, are visiting with Mrs. Oliver's mother and brothers, at Trinidad.

Miss Ethel Guyer passed through Clayton Tuesday, returning from a visit with her sister at Beaumont to her home at Folsom.

Will Locke has been in town from Garrett, during the week.

Zeke Howard, of near Trinidad, an old time cow puncher in this section, has accepted the position as foreman of the Eklund ranch, Stanly McKellar having resigned. We understand Mr. McKellar will have charge of the sheep dipping at this point this fall.

Miss Walton, of Georgetown, Texas, is visiting with her sister, Mrs. D. W. Snyder at this place.

The ladies of the Methodist church will serve ice cream, cake, and lemonade on the lawn at the Thornton place on the corner, next Tuesday evening, August 17th.

Mrs. Fawcett, Secretary.

Mrs. Cox, nee Miss Lizzie Potter, formerly of Kenton, now of San Angelo, Texas, accompanied by her husband, are visiting at this place and Kenton.

Mrs. Melton is spending this week in Denver.

Emery Herron returned from Kansas, last Saturday.

Joe Duran was up from Texline yesterday.

Prof. R. L. Templeton, of Bowling Green, Ky., arrived in Clayton, Tuesday. Prof. Templeton has accepted the position as principal of the Clayton school the coming term. He informs us that G. T. Franklin, who will be first assistant, Misses Nancye McNeal and Katharyne Stout, second and third assistants, will be here in time to attend the Teachers Institute, which begins August 12th.

We are informed that Bolton's attorneys are making every effort to have him removed from the county jail to some Sanitarium, or to some place where he can receive the proper medical attention. Bolton, it will be remembered is being held in jail at this place, charged with the murder of Carl Gilg. Mrs. Bolton is spending every possible moment with her husband and rendering every assistance that only a tender wife can render.

The Ladies' Aid of the Baptist church will meet Tuesday, August 7th, with Mrs. Emery Herron. All are cordially invited.

First Methodist Church,

Services next Sunday—Sunday School 10 A. M., Preaching 11 A. M., Preaching, 8 P. M.

R. Pierce, hired a horse and saddle to a stranger, Monday, who represented that he was going to Texline and return immediately, but so far has failed to show up. Mr. Pierce recovered the horse at Texline, and the saddle at Logan. The customer paid all expenses, and stopped other proceedings.

Judge Northcutt, who is one of the promoters of the proposed railroads out north of town, in company with three gentlemen, passed through Clayton Wednesday going east to intersect the survey about twenty miles from here. The parties were riding in an automobile, having left Raton Wednesday afternoon at one o'clock, arriving here for supper. The following morning they departed from Clayton about seven o'clock and expected to reach Guymon, Oklahoma a distance of about 125 miles in time for dinner.

In a conversation with Mr. J. E. Geddes, a mining Engineer, who has been spending several weeks investigating the copper prospects in the N.E. part of Union Co., we learn that the chimneys and walls of the copper lead can be easily traced for forty five miles, that excellent indications of copper are found all along the line. The Independence mine, the Sater mine, and the Peacock canyon prospects are all on the same lead and if one half of the money had been expended in perpendicular shafts, that has been expended foolishly in side drifts and in other badly managed schemes, they would now be down to paying cre. He informed us that he had information that the Sater Copper Co. had the money ready to pay off their debts and to begin business in about two weeks at the mines and make things move.

Notice

Dr. Albert J. Caldwell, whose practice is limited to the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, will be in Clayton, August 22 and 23rd, 1906 at the office of Dr. J. C. Slack.

We Mr. Editor, wish to inform you that we Mr. Editor, ate one of the finest dinners yesterday and that was Wednesday, August 1, that we ever ate, did eat or will eat, and it was everything good in the way of meatables, complemented and supplemented by a full line of vegetables and this dinner all of it was cooked by Mrs. J. M. Ricketts whose culinary accomplishments are rarely if ever excelled, and the vegetables were all raised on the farm of J. M. Ricketts five miles north east of town and if you don't think he is doing some farming, you go and see.—X.

A considerable dissatisfaction has arose among the citizens of Clayton in regard to the occupation tax recently levied by the city trustees. Saturday a move was made when counsel was employed and a few of the business men signed an application to Judge Mills for an injunction against the city from collecting said license. Tuesday Attorney Pace, with R. H. Dean, representing the anti incorporation and Judge Toombs, representing the incorporation, left for Las Vegas, where legal action was begun. The following message received by Dr. Charlton from Judge Toombs last night, is explanatory with in itself.

LAS VEGAS, N. M. Aug. 2, 1906. N. E. Charlton.

Clayton N. M. Injunction protects Bitterman, Grimm, Fawcett & Dean, Isaacs and McQueen against collection of the license tax. It protects McQueen as to his drug store, but does not protect him against payment of liquor tax. The injunction does not effect any persons except those named in this telegram. Collect tax from all those not named herein. As a matter of fact the injunction only protects Fawcett & Dean, but I have agreed that we will consider that it covers the others named herein.

O. T. TOOMBS.

Will McCash and Henry Haley two well known men, of the northern part of the country, have been arrested at Springfield Colo. where they were disposing of a bunch of horses. They were charged with handling stolen horses so we are informed. Knowing these boys as we do, we are inclined to believe they will prove themselves allright at the proper time.

Folsom Items

Mr. C. E. Farrington who has opened a law office in the "N. Y. Life Office," was a Clayton visitor Wednesday.

Mrs. Thomas is at the hospital in Trinidad. Last reports are now she is getting along nicely.

We understand there is to be a change in one of our business houses in the near future. The proprietor is selling out and a new firm will be organized.

Messers J. Ryan & Son have opened their General Merchandise store on Railroad Ave.

A small cyclone struck Folsom on Wednesday last. It took off the roof of J. Gonzales' house.

One of our young men rode to Raton recently "on business" but he says when he got there he was to tired to talk. Result we can not give date as yet.

Three new stone houses are under construction at this place.

Bulls For Sale.

I have for sale twenty five yearling bulls, very high grade. Here fords, practically thoroughbreds, all fine big boned, well marked animals. May be seen at my ranch.

FRED I. BURCH, Clayton N. M.

COLORADO and SOUTHERN,

Special Excursions

TO

City of Mexico

April 25 to May 5

One fare for round trip.

June 25 to July 7

One fare, plus \$2., for round trip.

Sept. 3 to 14,

One fare for round trip.

Liberal Limits and Stopovers.

Write for rate quotations to Mexican, Cuban, Texas Louisiana, and other Southern points.

Literature descriptive of this Territory sent on application.

T. E. FISHER, Gen. Pass. Agent,

Denver, Colorado.

The Clayton

Livery, Feed

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R. PIERCE, Proprietor.

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