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White Oaks Eagle, 03-14-1901

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WHITE OAKS EAGLE.

PUBLISHED IN THE CENTER OF THE STOCK GROWING and MINING COUNTRY OF THE SOUTHWEST.

Volume 10 No. 13.

WHITE OAKS, NEW MEXICO, THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1901.

Subscription, \$1.50 a Year.

BARGAINS FOR YOU.

Winter Goods Must go. Choice of Our \$13, \$15, \$18 AND \$20 Suits While they last for \$12. All \$10, \$11 and \$12 Suits for \$9.50 Gent's Furnishings, Overcoats etc. etc., will be sold for 25 per cent less than ever before offered in White Oaks.

Buy while they last. Spring Goods will soon be arriving. Room is needed and Heavy Goods must go.

Ziegler Brothers.

IN EASTERN MARKETS,

To Purchase a new line of Spring and Summer Merchandise.

Our Experience in Merchandising gives You an opportunity of getting the best values in all lines for the least money.

If you want Strictly First Class Merchandise, watch our prices the coming season.

S. M. WIENER & SON.

McLaughlin's IT IS THE BEST!

XXXX

Ask your Grocer for IT. Sold only in 1 lb. Packages.

coffee! Settles ITSELF!

Shelton--Payne Arms Company.

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

305 North Oregon St., El Paso, Texas.

Krakauer, Zork & Moyer,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS IN HARDWARE, Arms, Ammunition, Wagons and Wagon Material, Agricultural Implements, Paints, Varnishes, etc. Agents for Bain Wagons, Ideal Windmills, and Atlas Dynamite. Mining Supplies a Specialty.

El Paso, Tex. and Chihuahua, Mex.

BROWNE & MANZANARES Co.

El Paso, Texas.

Wholesale Grocers, Wagons and Agricultural Implements, McCormick Rakes and Harvesters.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR Wool, Hides, Pelts and Furs.

HOW TO SELL ORE.

Rich ore when shipped to a smelter should always be sampled at the mine and sacked, and its true value declared to the railroad that transports it. This may result in a higher shipping rate, but then the carrying company insures it, and will pay its value in case of a wreck, or in case of stealing. But in reality there is no danger of loss by stealing if the railroad is properly advised of the high value of the mineral. There is much unnecessary worry among miners about their ore. Reputable transportation companies like the railroads cannot afford to lose goods committed to them, and in addition, when they know goods are of high value they always take extra precautions for their protection. It is the same with smelters. There was a time, twenty years or more ago, when there were just causes for suspicion of a few concerns, whose managers were unscrupulous. But there is absolutely no foundation for such ideas now. The standing of the well known smelters is today as high as that of any banking concern that ever existed. They could not afford to have any other kind of reputation. Sample your ore before shipping, ship it in proper condition and with due regard to all the business formalities, get duplicate bills of lading from the railroad, keep one of these and mail the other to the smelter, and then await the returns in peace.

If the weights and assays do not come up to your own, write at once courteously and ask for a resample. It will always be made, and without extra charge. Of course mistakes may occur, but the chances are a thousand to one that it will be in your sample and not in that of the smelter. It is their business to sample correctly. An error in that part of their work is felt as a disgrace, just as would be a mistake in addition in a bank clerk, and the man who makes it is instantly discharged. It is always advisable in shipping a small lot of rich ore, to request the smelter not to use it until you have had the opportunity to examine the returns and accept them. This is often done. Above all things, make complaint courteously, and never fail to acknowledge it when the returns (as they often will) exceed your own expectations.

As to prices, remember that no smelter can afford to pay as high a price proportionately for a small lot of ore as for a large one, and do not expect it. Remember again that the reduction company depends for his business and profits on the consignments of yourself and other miners, that the small producer of today is often the large producer of tomorrow, and that he wants your mineral and is always ready to pay as high a price for it as his business necessities will permit.—Mining Reporter.

ber to the governor of the state or territory in which said college or school is established, and a printed copy of said report shall be sent to each school or department of mines herein provided for, and to the Secretary of the Interior. Said report shall contain a statement of all experiments and work of practical and scientific nature conducted during the preceding year, which may be considered of special value to the mining and metallurgical industries, together with the condition and progress of such school or department, including a general information as to the number of its professors and students, its courses and methods of construction, its library and general equipment. Bulletins or supplementary reports shall be published by said schools or departments from time to time on subjects of importance to the mining community or to the interest of any particular branch of mining industry or mining districts. Such bulletins or reports and the annual reports of the several schools or departments of mines, whether printed separately or as parts of the reports of the institutions with which said schools or departments are severally connected, shall be transmitted in the mails of the United States free of charge for postage under such regulations as the Postmaster General may from time to time prescribe.—Mining Reporter.

'MEASLY PORK' IN NEW MEXICO.

Press Bulletin No. 43, sent out by Prof. B. O. Wooten, from the Agricultural College and experiment station at Las Cruces, contains valuable information concerning needed sanitation in the pork production of this territory. Much infected pork has been noticed during the past year at different places in New Mexico, and those who are in the habit of eating it should use at least necessary caution in its preparation for eating. The EAGLE publishes Prof. Wooten's article in full which is as follows:

"Not infrequently fresh pork sold at the meat markets of this territory (as well as elsewhere) is affected by the larval stage of the common tape worm, and when so infected it is known as 'measly pork'. The larval stage was originally described as a worm parasitic on pork and called by the Latin name of *Cysticercus cellulosae*. A better understanding of the subject may be obtained by a story of the life history of the common tape worm, which is parasitic in the intestines of man as this will show the relation of the worm to 'measly pork'.

The common tape worm (*Taenia solium*) is a worm which varies in length, when mature, from ten to thirty feet. The end by which it is attached, known as the head or 'scolex', is about as large as the head of an ordinary pin and is furnished with a number of suckers and hooks by means of which it attaches itself to the walls of the small intestine. It is egg-shaped and tapers into a neck portion. The whole of the body behind the head is segmented, the first segments being so small as to be hardly visible to the naked eye. These segments which are continually being budded off from the scolex, gradually increase in size until they reach maturity. The mature segment, called a proglottis (generally from the 450th to the 600th), is from one-fourth to three-eighths of an inch long by a little over an eighth of an inch wide and about one sixteenth of an inch thick. The

[Continued on Fourth Page.]

AN EXCELLENT CHANCE

To get 12 or 15 head of First-class milk cows at a bargain. These cows are mostly Jerseys, the best butter makers in the world—About the same number of young stock.

Two full blood Jersey bulls—1 and 4 year-olds Will sell for cash or goats. For Particulars inquire of ISAAC ELLIS, Lincoln, N. M.

NATIONAL MINING LEGISLATION.

The following are the important clauses of a bill that has been introduced in the House of Representatives at Washington:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress, assembled, that there shall be, and hereby is, annually appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, arising from sales of public lands, to be paid as hereinafter provided to each state and territory for the establishment and maintenance of schools or departments of mines and mining in connection with the colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, now established or which may be hereafter established in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, the sum of \$10,000 for the year ending June 30, 1901, and an annual increase of the amount of such appropriation thereafter for five years by an additional sum of \$1,000 over the preceding year, and the annual amount to be paid thereafter to each state and territory shall be \$15,000.

"Sec. 2. That said appropriations shall be expended only for geological instruction, mining engineering, metallurgy, research in road building material and its proper application, and the branches of learning pertaining thereto, including the various branches of physical, natural, and economic science and for the facilities of such instruction, research and experiment, in order to promote a liberal and practical

education and secure the most intelligent use, conservation and development of the mineral resources of the country.

"Sec. 3. That the benefits of this Act shall apply to the several organized territories within the United States, and the appropriations hereby made shall be paid, in the manner and on the conditions herein specified, to the colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts now established or hereafter to be established by the legislatures of said territories, respectively. In any state or territory where a school of mines has been established by the legislature thereof, separate from the colleges or universities hereinbefore named, the appropriation hereby made shall be paid in the manner hereinafter specified to the duly authorized treasurer of such school of mines.

"Sec. 6. No portion of said moneys shall be applied directly or indirectly, under any pretense whatever, to the purchase, erection, preservation, or repair of any building or buildings; provided, however, that a sum not exceeding twenty per centum of any annual appropriation received by any institution may be used in the construction, erection, equipment or building of special apparatus and machines or plants necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

"Sec. 7. That a detailed report of all operations conducted by the respective schools or departments of mines, during each year ending the thirtieth day of June, shall be transmitted on or before the first day of the following Novem-

THE EAGLE'S CLUBBING RATES.

To subscribers paying one year in advance for the EAGLE the following clubbing rates are offered:

Home and Foreign—Week World	\$2.00
" " " " " "	\$2.00
" " " " " "	\$2.25
" " " " " "	\$2.50
" " " " " "	\$4.00
" " " " " "	\$5.10

This offer applies to old subscribers renewing their subscription to the EAGLE and paying one year in advance; also to new subscribers paying one year in advance.

The regular subscription to these papers is largely in excess of the clubbing rate given above, and any one desiring to secure two papers (the EAGLE and any one of the others named) for a little more than the price of one should take advantage of this liberal offer.

TWICE-A-WEEK REPUBLIC.

Every Monday and Thursday a newspaper as good as a magazine—and better, for it contains the latest by telegraph as well as interesting stories—is sent to the subscriber of the Twice-a-Week Republic which is only \$1 a year. The man who reads this paper knows all about affairs political, domestic and foreign events; is posted about the markets and commercial matters generally.

The woman who reads the Republic gathers a bit of information about household affairs and late fashions and recreation in the stories that come under both the headings of fact and fiction. There is gossip about new books and a dozen other topics of especial interest to the wide-awake man or woman.

