

## FOR HOME SEWING

DAINTY UNDERWEAR IS EASY TO MAKE.

Trying On and Fitting, So Necessary for "Outside" Garments, Have No Place in the Fashioning of Fine Lingerie.

For those who have the time and are fond of sewing, the making of fine underwear is really a most delightful and fascinating employment. Unlike making frocks, blouses and such "outside" garments, which are apt to present a good many difficulties in the way of fitting and the adjustment of the trimmings, fine underwear merely requires dainty workmanship and neat sewing, as the fitting is of the simplest and, with the aid of a good pattern, is hardly considered.

Of course, the tops of petticoats, yoke bands, etc., are best adjusted



to the figure, but corset covers, nightgowns and such garments can safely be made to measurement, without any preliminary "trying on" at all.

Combination garments are extremely popular, one or two of these being shown in the illustration. For instance, the second sketch shows a corset cover and drawers in one, a most comfortable and graceful garment. This model is planned to do away with the separate skirt, thus avoiding any bunchiness about the hips.

French nainsook was used for the garment pictured, the trimming consisting of German Val. insertion and edge. A corset cover and skirt combination is also much liked, especially with princess gowns of thin materials. These are so cut that the fastening is down the middle of the back, this fastening also being seen in some of the corset covers designed for wear with thin summer gowns.

Fine longcloth and cambric are generally used for petticoats designed for ordinary wear, although the very elaborate ones with hand-embroidered scallops or elaborate trimmings of lace are usually of nainsook—a material which is also generally used for night dresses.

Fig. No. 7 shows one of the best-liked styles, the gown being made so that it can be slipped on over the head, so that no other opening is necessary. Dainty hand-embroidered scallops finished, the edges of the neck and sleeves, and little eyelet holes were embroidered below the scallops about the low-cut neck, through which wash ribbon was run.

The yoke of the gown was inset with curved pieces of Valenciennes insertion, these lace sections being worked into the design in hand embroidery, used as a decoration. The yoke was joined to the lower part of the gown by fine entrecœur.

The other sketches shown in the plate depict several pretty designs for trimming underwear. Fig. 1 shows a corset cover cut in one piece, the material being straight in the middle of the back and bias in front. Round medallions combined with half-inch-wide insertion of Val. lace were used as trimming, the neck and sleeve holes being finished by ribbon-threaded beading and Valenciennes edge.

Fig. 3 shows a French chemise hand-embroidered and scalloped and trimmed with a little fine lace about the edges of the neck and sleeves, while Fig. 4 shows drawers of nainsook trimmed with round medallions of batiste and Valenciennes insertion. A full lace-edged ruffle finished the hem in shallow scallops.

No. 5 shows a corset cover which closes down the middle of the back, while No. 6 pictures a very attractive Empire chemise.

### A New Fad.

Miniature pepper trees, that give quite a Japanese effect, are a new fad and one that is decidedly unique.

They are six or eight inches high and the tiny branches extend in an umbrella shape at the top. The leaves are thick and a dark waxy green in color, while the blossoms are little pods, exact reproductions of the red and green peppers, that may always be had at the markets.

These little plants are effective, either singly or arranged in a group, in a tall-handled basket, tied with ribbons in the new brose shade.

They are particularly suited to the Beidermaier work, now so fashionable, with its stiff, quaint little pots of flowers, and the touches of black and brown in contrast to the Dresden colorings.

### For the Restless Child.

It is very tiresome to find children unwrapped and as cold as ice when they have been in bed a short time. It is as well to know how this can be prevented. Sew a piece of tape on each side of the top of the quilt and then tie to the cot sides, and the little ones will then be found to be always wrapped up, and as warm as toast.

## New Governor of Jamaica.



Sydney Oliver, who has been appointed governor of Jamaica to succeed Sir Alexander Swettenham, was born in 1859, graduated at Corpus Christi college, Oxford university, and in 1882 entered the colonial office. In 1890-1891 he was acting colonial secretary of British Honduras, in 1895-1896 he was auditor general of the Leeward islands and was later private secretary to the earl of Salisbury, secretary of the West India royal commission, colonial secretary of Jamaica and acting governor of Jamaica. In 1898 he was sent to Washington to assist in the negotiation of reciprocity treaties on behalf of the West Indian colonies.

## TO LIVE ON LONE ISLE

PROF. WATSON, SCIENTIST, PLANS CRUSOE ADVENTURE.

University of Chicago Instructor Will Take Up Residence on One of Tortugas to Study Strange Bird for Carnegie Institute.

Chicago.—Robinson Crusoe's adventures on his desert isle in the Pacific ocean are to have a sequel in real life. Prof. John B. Watson, a member of the psychology department of the University of Chicago, left the other day for a desolate and uninhabited isle in the Gulf of Mexico, where he will live, attended only by a servant, in the interests of science.

His destination is not recorded on many maps. The island being out of the path of commerce, unpeopled, and for the most part barren of vegetation. It is a member of the Dry Tortugas group and is 70 miles off the west coast of Florida. The nearest point accessible to the island is Key West.

Prof. Watson's purpose in his visit to the island is to study a species of birds believed to be extinct in many parts of the world, and of rare value to zoologists and psychologists. Scientists have made repeated observations on the islands off the east coast of Florida, and expect rich findings by Prof. Watson.

Little is known of the birds which he will study. It is believed that those which nest about the island have kept away from mankind for centuries, and his observations may solve some of the missing paleontological links.

For a long time these birds have excited wonder among zoologists, and no attempt has been made to study them until the Carnegie institute asked Prof. Watson to make the investigation at its expense. The psychologist set out with all the knowledge about the birds attainable, but he declared he knew almost absolutely nothing about them.

Prof. Watson has attained note recently by his experiments with white mice. He has worked to prove that they have an extra sense not found in man. This is a sense of direction, in addition to sight, smell, feeling, taste and hearing.

He obtained a leave of absence from the university and will be gone for a length of time. He took with him a man to cook and care for his experimental luggage.

### PEG RECALLS OLD CUSTOM.

Hair from Heads of Quarreling Couples Plugged in Tree's Heart.

Greenfield, Ind.—After four two-inch boards had been taken off an oak log, at James Webb's sawmill, a walnut peg, an inch in diameter, was found, where it had been driven into the log. The peg was a foot long and reached the heart of the big log where, it is estimated, it had been driven probably 75 years ago. At the end of the peg was a coil of black hair, long and silky. Mr. Webb has endeavored to learn the history of the log, but to no avail.

Old people of the neighborhood are of the opinion that the coil of hair was placed there in accordance with a prevailing custom of pioneer times. This custom provided that when a man and wife could not get along or agree, instead of separating, as in these days, the neighbors cut a lock of hair from the head of each. A hole was then bored in a nearby tree, and locks of hair driven to the heart of a walnut pin. After this it was believed the couple would live happy together.

### GUINEA PIG SERUM EFFECTIVE.

Antitoxin Which Destroys Spotted Fever Germs Found.

New York.—Dr. E. Simon Flexner, of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, who has been searching for a remedy for cerebro spinal meningitis (spotted fever), believes he is near the goal. In tracing the virulence of the disease and to discover a check he has used innumerable mice, guinea pigs, rabbits and monkeys. A practical antitoxin will be brought out as a result of the research, it is hoped.

Dr. Flexner believes that fresh guinea pig serum can destroy all the germs present, with the important provision that the number shall not be too great.

The serum that may be used as an antitoxin is near the point of completion. Should another epidemic occur it is believed that the researches of Dr. Flexner will assist the medical profession to a most decided degree in taking care of it and preventing the usual large percentage of mortality.

The beginning of Dr. Flexner's work was after the cerebro-spinal meningitis epidemic during the winter of 1904 and the spring of 1905.

In the period of the epidemic there were about 4,000 cases. The deaths numbered 3,429. The percentage of deaths was 73.5. This tremendous fatality caused scientists all over the world to take up the subject of finding a remedy.

The germ has the remarkable name of diplococcus intracellularis. Every experiment seemed to show that its life was short. It was also shown that the germ was to be found in the nose and pharynx and hence easily communicable. It was found later, however, that although the germ in itself, without attention, might be of short life, under certain conditions its period of existence was not limited by a few months. Cold is deadly to it.

### WEIGHS "SOULS" OF ANIMALS.

Scientist Finds Mice and Kittens Are Lighter After Death.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Prof. H. LaV. Twining, head of the science department at the Polytechnic, has made a number of experiments that apparently confirm recent reports that other scientists have determined what they consider the actual weight of a human being. Prof. Twining began his experiments on mice, kittens and grasshoppers. He has found that a distinct loss of weight follows the death of each of these creatures.

In conducting his investigations Prof. Twining used a balance which records the minutest deviation in weight. Four pans of sulphuric acid were placed near to eliminate all moisture.

A living mouse was placed in a Florence flask and hermetically sealed. The total weight was 12,886 grams. Upon death the weight was reduced 3.1 milligrams. A kitten which weighed 288.1 grams, as it was dying suddenly lost 109 milligrams, and at its last gasp it lost 60 milligrams.

### Convicts to Live on Molasses.

New Orleans.—Nine negro inmates of the parish jail will be used by the state board of health in a five-weeks' test to learn whether sugar molasses as it has been manufactured in Louisiana is injurious to the human health. Sulphuric acid is used in the Louisiana process, and the use of this chemical was recently stopped under an interpretation of the pure food law. The experiment consists in feeding the negroes plenty of molasses and making blood tests. President Iron, of the state board, said that no possible harm could come to the prisoners.

## A DETECTIVE CRACKSMAN

No one would suspect Lieutenant James Larkin of the Chicago detective bureau of having once been a safe blower. He does not look the part. He played the role of cracksmen on one occasion, nevertheless, and if you pin him down to it he'll admit that he can do as neat a job on a "box" as any "pete man" in the business.

The lieutenant, who has the reputation of knowing more safe robbers than any other thief catcher in the United States, received a telegram one day in July, 1903, from the president of an express company asking him to go to Philadelphia, where a test was to be made of a "burglar-proof" safe. A few weeks before that the express company had installed a safe on one of its cars running out of Chicago, which the manufacturers declared was practically burglar-proof. An order for several hundred of the safes was about to be placed with the manufacturers, when the one that was made as a sample was blown by train robbers near Davenport, Ia. This, of course, canceled negotiations toward the letting of the contract, but the safe manufacturers pleaded for time in which to make another strong box that would withstand the assault of all the burglars in the land.

The express company was as anxious to get a burglar-proof safe as were the manufacturers to make one, so the officials agreed to equip all the company's cars with new safes if they proved to be impervious to train robbers. A four-ton safe was built for the experiment, and, as hundreds of thousands of dollars depended upon its being able to withstand the attack of cracksmen, expense was not spared in its manufacture.

At last it was completed, and the manufacturers notified the express company officials that they had succeeded in making a safe that all but couldn't open unless the combination was known. The president of the express company, who, by the way was a United States senator, began to look around for a handy man who understood the gentle art of cracking a safe. He asked a few senators and some congressmen if they knew anything about the business, and one or two of them became indignant. Failing to get any information on the subject at Washington, he wrote to "Billy" Pinkerton, explaining what he wanted. The noted detective answered the senator's letter, recommending Lieutenant Larkin as "the very man for the job." A day or two later Lieutenant Larkin received a telegram from the president of the express company urging him to start East at once. The message advised him to "see William Pinkerton and he will explain."

Packing his "kit," or his satchel, rather, the lieutenant caught a train that night and was in Philadelphia 24 hours later. The safe was waiting for him; so was the manufacturer and the officials of the express company. The lieutenant examined the strong box with the eyes of an expert in such matters. It was made of 12 thicknesses of steel.

"Any tools you want, lieutenant," said the president of the express company, "you can buy and have the bill sent to me."

"I don't need any tools," said Larkin scornfully. "All I want is a couple of old gunnysacks and some 'dy'." "Some dy?" queried the president. "What do you want of dy?" "I guess you don't understand me," said Larkin. "'Dy' is what the 'pete men' call dynamite. Nitro-glycerine is 'soup.' I'm going to use 'dy,' as I like it better than 'soup,' and it isn't so dangerous to handle."

"Oh, I see," remarked the president, winking at the other officials. "You're going to use 'dy' as you prefer it to 'soup.' Every man has his likes and dislikes."

The safe was loaded on a truck and taken to Washington Park, a pleasure resort a few miles outside Philadelphia on the Delaware river. On reaching the park the lieutenant took off his coat and vest, it being an extremely hot day, and he then consulted a little book entitled "Safe Blowing Made Easy," of which he is the author. "I had 50 pounds of 'dy' with me," said the lieutenant in telling the story at detective headquarters the other day, "as I thought best to have enough in case the first attempt was a 'flake.' Taking 15 of the sticks of 'dy,' I laid them on top of the safe and then fixed my fulminating cap, attached to an electric wire, which I ran for a distance of from here across the street. After this I filled the two gunny sacks with sand—dug it right there in the park—and laid them on top of the 'dy.' Then I says to the bunch: 'Now, get back to the tall grass and don't come up till you see me at the safe again.' "When everything was ready I goes to the end of the wire and pushes the button. There was a tremendous explosion that shook the earth, and that 'box,' which the manufacturer said was burglar-proof, turned inside out. It was the prettiest job of safe-blowing I ever saw. There isn't any of them that you can't blow if you only know how. I used to know, but I forgot."

### Arithmetical History.

A teacher was instructing a class of young pupils in history, says a writer in the Philadelphia Bulletin. She asked one of them how many wars England fought with Spain. "Six," the little girl answered. "Six," repeated the teacher. "Enumerate them, please." "One, two, three, four, five, six," said the little girl, cheerfully and contentedly.

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E. P. Westoby and Al Hedges, owners of the Willard mining property in the Red River district, are elated over a recent strike made by them. A few days ago they cut a

two-inch stringer that panned from \$200 to \$300 in gold to the ton. They expect to cut the main vein in ten to fifteen feet.

This property is a free milling one and the owners have an arastra in connection with it that has ground out considerable gold from the vein on the surface.