

# THE Equitable Life Assurance Society

OF THE UNITED STATES.

Outstanding Assurance Dec. 31, 1899	\$1,054,416,422 00
Assurance applied for in 1899	237,356,610 00
Examined and Declined	34,054,778 00
New Assurance Issued	203,301,832 00
Income	53,878,200 86
Assets Dec. 31, 1899	280,191,286 80
Assurance Fund \$216,384,975 00 and all other liabilities \$2,688,834 03	219,073,809 03
Surplus	61,117,477 77
Paid policy holders in 1899	24,107,541 44

JAMES W. ALEXANDER, President.  
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READY FOR BUSINESS

## The Hotel Alamogordo.

Regular Rates--\$3.00 per Day.

Table Board per week \$7.00. Single Meals—Breakfast served from 6:30 to 8:30 a. m. 50 cents. Lunch, from 12 m. to 1:30 p. m., 50 cents. Fine Course Dinner from 6 to 7:30 p. m., 75 cents. Special rates to permanent boarders. Lunch served after arrival of train at 3 p. m. Baths, 50 cents.

Everything new and elegantly furnished. Free Bus. All outside rooms.

O. M. POTTER, Manager, ALAMOGORDO, NEW MEXICO.

## THE CITY MEAT MARKET

HARDSON & BROWN, Proprietors.

Dealers in

utton, Pork and Sausage,  
thing kept in a first class market.  
in season.

H. A. CONNER, Prop.

East Las Vegas, N. M. Incorporated 1887.  
Browne & Manzaneros Co. Incorporated 1887.

## Wool, Hides and Pelts.

General Agents for New Mexico for Bain Wagons, McCormick Mowers Rakes and Harvesting Machines.

## The City Transfer,

W. P. JOHNSON, Prop.

## WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HAY AND GRAIN

Oats, Wheat, Bran and all kinds of feed. Dealer in Hides and Pelts, Mohair and Wool.

The only Retail Coal Dealer in the City

## LIVE HIGH ON CREDIT

DAINTY DINERS WHO GET COSTLY MEALS FOR NOTHING.

How Some Big Accounts That Are Never Paid Are Run Up at the Fashionable Restaurants That Flourish in New York City.

Legal proceedings recently taken to recover from a well known citizen who belongs to the "fashionable" class the amount of a tailor's bill revealed the fact that the man was poor, had no money and no means of support and owed many bills. Besides tailors, shoemakers and hat makers, he owed money to florists, jewelers, livery stable keepers, dealers in theater tickets, shirtmakers, stationers and restaurateurs. One of the largest bills against the man was contracted in the course of several years at a prominent up town restaurant.

"You must have been hung up for a great spread," said a patron of the place to the manager, pointing to the item.

"Not at all," he answered. "That bill represents hundreds of charges and has grown slowly to its present magnificent proportions."

"But how is it done—how do people run big bills in a restaurant?"

"Well, in the first place, because we look upon men who come here as gentlemen and treat them accordingly. I don't remember just how the account in question was opened, but usually it is done in this way: Some day, after a man receives his check, he scribbles his name across its face and tells the waiter, 'I'll pay this tomorrow; it's all right,' and then if the person in charge at the desk marks it 'O. K.' the check is 'hung up,' and an account is opened with the man.

"In most instances the man comes back, as he said he would, the next day and settles his little bill and thanks us for accommodating him. If, however, the man intends to work the house, he does not come back the next day and settle, but waits three or four days. Then he drops in and orders a modest luncheon or a not elaborate dinner and scribbles his name across the check, gives the waiter a tip, and the new account receives its first addition.

"Little by little the account grows, but never by any really large charge, and when at last the man has a little dinner party with a big appetite the check is liable to be 'O. K.' because the account is already so large that it would be poor policy to turn it down."

"When the account has grown so large that we think it should have attention, we give the head waiter a tip, and without telling the man in so many words he is given to understand that cash would be preferred to an autograph. Sometimes the man takes the hint and makes a payment or asks for more time and tells us that he will pay as he goes, and he remains a customer without increasing his account, but generally he leaves us and goes to some other place and complains about poor service here and in other ways tries to injure our business because he can't have what he wants to get and drink for nothing. This account remains open, and when it becomes outlandish we put it on the list which bears many good names, but we never dun the man."

To show how anxious some people are to have it known that they are well acquainted in the fashionable restaurants the following story was told:

"Some months ago a man came here early in the day and said that he would have a little party of friends to supper with him after the theater that evening and ordered what he wanted. His order showed that he was unaccustomed to the part, but it is our business to fill orders, and we said that his supper would be served all right. Then he laid down a sum of money, more than enough to pay the bill, and said, 'This will save me the trouble this evening,' and went away. The supper passed off nicely, the man's friends from the country or the country part of the city seemed to enjoy their spree, and finally the host asked for his check, looked at it and then said grandly and loud enough for all to hear, 'Charge it.' The supper was a 'grand affair in the eyes of the guests, but the climax—the order to 'charge it'—overwhelmed them, and I dare say the man accomplished his object, which was evidently to make himself solid with his guests."—New York Tribune.

### A One Sided One.

There are times, even in the best regulated families, when it becomes necessary to discipline some young and stirring member of the household. The other evening an indignant father concluded that such a time had arrived, as his 8-year-old son had committed an act of insubordination and threatened to repeat it. Rebukes and warnings were in vain, and at last the youngster was given a sound spanking. Half an hour later, after friendly relations had been resumed, an older son came home and was somewhat surprised when the 8-year-old said to him: "You ought to have been here awhile ago. Me and papa had a fight."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

### A Mystery of the Sea.

A mystery with which every sailor is familiar is the formation of dust at sea. Those who are familiar with sailing ships know that, no matter how carefully the decks may be washed down in the morning and how little work of any kind may be done during the day, nevertheless if the decks are swept at nightfall an enormous quantity of dust will be collected.

When a girl says that some other girl is pretty, the men present can always make a ten strike by disagreeing with her.—Acheson Globe.

### Hinged.

Friend—I suppose there are a great many people who owe you their lives. Doctor—They say they do, but the relatives always kick like thunder when I accidentally collect a bill of that kind.—San Francisco Examiner.

### When It Doesn't Turn.

A woman's silk frock is spun by a worm, but if the worm tries to crawl on it the woman strikes.—Chicago Record.

## DRESS AND FASHION.

The Potentialities of the Tea Gown and Other Useful Items.

The world has most regard to the outside of the matter. The eye is caught and transmits its impression to the mind by evidences of nicety and care, and so, if you desire to climb the ladder of social success, if you would have the world think well of you, show it by your toilet that you think well of yourself.

And the tea gown plays an important part in modern life. It is the national weapon of the female Machiavelli. When she exercises that tyranny of tears, before which the mildest and kindest of men feel themselves despicable brutes, it is always in a tea gown as most effective. When she means to turn from his adamant purpose the inflexible one before whom his small world trembles, she dons her latest tea gown and achieves a victory. Oh, yes! That tea gown has much to answer for, and she who knows not its power has still much to learn. The clinging tea gown, all softness, lace and dainty draperies, is the affair of the moment, and these brief days, in the hours between the dark and the daylight, are the times when it is most worn, when rest after toil comes with afternoon tea before dressing for dinner.

Satin makes a large majority of the tea gowns of today, for it is soft, supple and wears well. Some are now made with the bodice and skirt separate, the bodice a three-quarter length loose jacket over a full trained skirt of the same material.

Many people are now having their tea gowns boned and shaped at the waist, so as to do away with corsets, and the result is distinctly comfortable. If corsets are worn, they should not be more than a ribbon culture, else is the raison d'être of a tea gown, ease and restfulness, defeated.

The gown illustrated is in flowered panne, in shades of mauve and pink, with gurgule transparent yoke and Medici collar, embroidered in cabochon emeralds and outlined with sable.

Plain, tight fitting skirts promise soon to be the exception. On all the smartest imported gowns plaits and quaint little gathers prevail, and the



TEA GOWN.

funeral knell of the plain eelskin skirt must be most cleverly arranged, otherwise they are painfully unbecoming. The really swell models are almost as tight as those not plaited at all. They preserve the line of grace and widen out at the bottom only. Some skirts have a wide flounce coming from the knee, but this is not graceful. One thing about which no doubt exists is the length of skirts, which grow longer as the season advances.

The dapper little bolero appears again in eelskin, astrakhan and velvet, and the "dernier cri" is to have a capuchon round the shoulders either of a colored velvet or another fur.

Stitched hands continue to be a favorite trimming for cloth gowns, and many of the sack back and other coats have a stitching of this description carried down the center of the back. The home dressmaker with a machine could certainly do a great deal in this line.

Cloth gowns are also trimmed with all varieties of lamb in narrow and broad widths.

### Where Tigers Fear Men.

A cheerful place is Sorapoojee, in India. The rainfall there often is as great in one afternoon in the rainy season as it is in New York state in a whole year, and tigers and leopards are as plentiful as dogs are on New York's east side. On account of the tremendous dampness the cattle have to be driven to the top of the hills, so that they shall not get their feet too wet, and the tigers and leopards climb to these high altitudes also, because they are imbued with the kindly desire to have those cattle from pneumonia and other ills by eating them carefully and with due enjoyment.

As there are no forests on the hills the tigers prowled about all night in the open, lying concealed during the day in the limestone caves, the coal pits and between the crevices of the rocks. The residents come upon them in all manner of odd nooks and corners so unexpectedly that the beasts are as much alarmed as themselves and usually scamper off in one direction, their disturbers flying in the opposite one. No one stirs out at nighttime without a powerful lantern or torch, for as a rule wild beasts will not come near a light, though this rule does not hold good in all cases.—New York Herald.

### Health the Mainpring of Success.

The chief essential of success for a young man is what the vast majority of young men think about the least—that is, good health and a sound constitution. That is the first thing; nothing precedes it. In the battle for success that should be a young man's first thought—not his abilities nor his work, but his health. That is the basis, the cornerstone, of all. Abilities cannot bring health, but health may and generally does develop abilities.

## EL PASO & NORTHEASTERN'S

ALAMOGORDO & SACRAMENTO ROUTE RY'S.

EL PASO & NORTHEASTERN RY.

TIME TABLE NO. 4.

(Mountain Time.)

Train No. 1, Lv. El Paso 10:20 a. m.

2, Ar. 6:50 p. m.

Trains leaving El Paso on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, make through connections to Captain.

Trains arrive at El Paso Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, have a through connection from Captain, leaving there at 9:00 a. m. and arriving at El Paso at 10:20 a. m.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run via Jarilla, the Great Gold and Copper Camp, on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Trains leave Alamogordo for Toluca, on the summit of the Sacramento, twice a day.

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Toluca: For Mesquero Indian Agency and San Andreas mining region.

At Carrizosa: For White Oaks, Jicarillas, Glass and surrounding country.

At Walnut: For Normal.

At Toluca: For El Stanton Sanitarium, Gray, Lincoln, Richardson, Kildow and the Bonito country.

At Toluca: For Pine Springs, Elk Wood Upper Peninsula, Penasco and the entire Sacramento mountain region.

For information of any kind regarding the railroads of the country adjacent thereto, call on or write to

Wm. H. Alexander, Asst. G. P. & P. Agt.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Bank Charter.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Office of Comptroller of the Currency,

Washington, D. C., January 15th, 1900.

WHEREAS, satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The First National Bank of Alamogordo," in the town of Alamogordo, in the County of Otero, Territory of New Mexico, has complied with all the provisions of the Statutes of the United States, relating to the incorporation of banks, and that the same have been authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in Section Fifty one hundred and sixty nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

NOW THEREFORE I, Charles G. Dawes, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The First National Bank of Alamogordo," in the town of Alamogordo, in the County of Otero, Territory of New Mexico, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in Section Fifty one hundred and sixty nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, witness my hand and seal of office this Fifteenth day

(SEAL) OF JANUARY, 1900.

CHARLES G. DAWES,

Comptroller of the Currency.

Contest Notice.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

United States Land Office,

Las Cruces, N. M., February 16, 1900.

A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by Robert H. Pierce, contestant, against homestead entry No. 2342, made May 24, 1893, for Lots 13 and 20 Section 5 and lots 17 and 18 Sec. 6, T. 108 N. R. 12 E. N. M., Merced by Johnson M. Ritchey, contestee, in which it is claimed that there has not been a substantial compliance with the law of the United States with reference to said entry by said entryman and that said Johnson M. Ritchey has permanently abandoned said claim and permanently removed from the Territory of New Mexico, and that the absence of said Johnson M. Ritchey from said land is not due to his employment in the military and naval service of the army, navy or marine corps of the United States as private soldier, officer, seaman or mariner during the war with Spain or with the Philippines or any other war in which the U. S. has been or is engaged, said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond and offer evidence touching said affidavit, on or before 10 o'clock a. m. on March 21st, 1900, before U. S. Commissioner at Alamogordo, N. M., and that final hearing will be held at 10 o'clock a. m. on March 31st, 1900, before the Register and Receiver at the United States Land office in Las Cruces, N. M.

The said contestant having, in a proper affidavit filed February 18, 1900, 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.

EMIL NOLANAC, Register.

First publication, Feb. 22.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT LAS CRUCES, N. M.,

February 13, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Commissioner at Alamogordo, N. M., on April 7, 1900, viz: Elizabeth B. Taylor, homestead No. 207, for the s 1/2 n 1/2 sec. 25, tp 11 n r 9 e, v. M. Mer., and s 1/2 n 1/2 sec. 25, tp 11 n r 9 e, v. M. Mer.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Antonio Benvides of Toluca, N. M., William Thomas of Three Rivers, N. M., Pasaleon Sandoval of Toluca, N. M., and John Thomas of Three Rivers, N. M.

EMIL NOLANAC, Register.

First publication Feb. 22.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT ROSWELL, N. M.,

February 16, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register or Receiver at Roswell, N. M., on April 7, 1900, viz: William C. Hunter, homestead application No. 267, for the s 1/2 n 1/2 sec. 17, tp 12 n r 9 e, v. M. Mer., and s 1/2 n 1/2 sec. 17, tp 12 n r 9 e, v. M. Mer.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Alfred Hunter of Pine Springs, N. M., Alfred D. Wallace, William E. Newton, and Patrick A. Vance, of Upper Penasco, N. M., HOWARD LELAND, Register.

First publication Feb. 22.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT ROSWELL, N. M.,

February 16, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register or Receiver at Roswell, N. M., on April 7, 1900, viz: Alfred D. Wallace, Jr., homestead application No. 268, for the s 1/2 n 1/2 sec. 17, tp 12 n r 9 e, v. M. Mer., and s 1/2 n 1/2 sec. 17, tp 12 n r 9 e, v. M. Mer.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William C. Hunter, of Pine Springs, N. M., Patrick A. Vance, Alfred Hunter, of Upper Penasco, N. M., John T. Watts, of Weed, N. M.

HOWARD LELAND, Register.

First publication Feb. 22.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT ROSWELL, N. M.,

February 16, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register or Receiver at Roswell, N. M., on April 7, 1900, viz: Patrick A. Vance, homestead application No. 269, for the s 1/2 n 1/2 sec. 17, tp 12 n r 9 e, v. M. Mer., and s 1/2 n 1/2 sec. 17, tp 12 n r 9 e, v. M. Mer.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Alfred D. Wallace, of Upper Penasco, N. M., Alfred Hunter, of Pine Springs, N. M., William C. Hunter, of Pine Springs, N. M., William C. Hunter, of Pine Springs, N. M., HOWARD LELAND, Register.

First publication Feb. 22.

Notice to Settlers.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, LAS CRUCES, N. M.,

March 5, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the plat for Township No. 16 South Range No. 10 East New Mexico Principal Meridian, will be filed in the Las Cruces Land office, on the 24th day of April, 1900. On and after that date the officers of the Land Office, will be prepared to receive applications for entry of land in said township.

EMIL NOLANAC, Register.

HENRY D. HOWMAN, Receiver.

All parties who have filed Desert Land entries or any other claims in the township, before the survey thereof, must file in the local land office, with as little delay as possible, an affidavit of adjustment giving description of their claim by legal subdivisions.

When in El Paso go to . . .

The Grand Central EUROPEAN HOTEL

First-Class, Centrally Located, Rooms 50 cents to \$1.50 per day.

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## G. E. HUBBARD & CO.

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EL PASO, TEXAS.

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## H. P. NOAKE,

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Agents for Ore Shippers

Examinations and Reports made on Mining Properties.

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## Bushong & Feldman,

EL PASO, TEXAS.