W R Owen 1 Jul 98

CARLSBAD CURRENT.

VOL. VII. CARLSBAD, NEW MEXICO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1899. NO. 40.

CARLSBAD SALOON

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LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
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D. J. Thomas. L. M. Collier.

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Contractors and Builders.

Plans and estimates furnished and all work done promptly.

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THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY

ON AND AFTER OCT. 19

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"SUNSET LIMITED,"

ONE OF THE

FINEST TRAINS IN THE WORLD

WILL RUN SEMI-WEEKLY EACH WAY TO

LOS ANGELES

SAN FRANCISCO,

ALSO TO

St. Louis and Chicago

VIA

TEXAS & PACIFIC R'Y.

Through Dallas and Ft. Worth.

THE FASTEST TIME EVER MADE.

A Palace on Wheels.

See nearest ticket agent for further particulars

E. P. TURNER, G. P. & T. A., DALLAS.

El Paso & Northeastern Railroad.

El Paso & Northeastern Railway.

Leaves Alamogordo 3:30 p. m.
Arrives El Paso 7:15 p. m.
Leaves El Paso [illegible] a. m.
Arrives Alamogordo [illegible] a. m.

Making connection at El Paso for the east, west and all points in Mexico.

Connecting at Alamogordo with the stage line for the

White Oaks Country.

White Oaks, Roswell, Nogals, Gray, and Saladu coal fields.

Also connecting with Tularosa stage line which leaves Alamogordo after arrival of train each day. Leaves Tularosa at 10:30 a. m., Leaves 12 m., making connection with the south bound train.

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GEMS IN VERSE.

Where Science Will Fail.

Some day the horseless carriage will go zipping here and there,
And men, with graceful wings outspread, may travel through the air;
Some day it may be possible for men to cross the sea
As easily as we may go from here to Kankakee;
Some day you may have breakfast here and dinner in New York,
Or dine in New Orleans and sup in London or in Cork;
Some day these things may come to pass, but even then, at night,
When baby gets the cramps and starts to yell with all its might,
Poor, weary papa will be forced in quieting the row,
To tramp the floor on foot just as he has to do it now.

—Chicago News.

Gifts.

"O world god, give me wealth!" the Egyptian cried.
His prayer was granted. High as heaven beheld
Palace and pyramid. The brimming tide
Of lavish Nile washed all his feet with gold.
Armies of slaves toiled ages for his fame,
World circling traffic roared through mart and street.
His priests were gods, his spies behaved
Niced existence.
Set death at naught in rock ribbed chambers deep.
Seek Pharaoh's race today, and you shall find
Rues and the moan, silence and dusty sleep.

"O world god, give me beauty!" cried the Greek.
His prayer was granted. All the earth became
Plastic and vocal to his sense. Each peak,
Each grove, each stream, quick with Promethean flame,
Peopled the world with immortal grace and form.
The lyre was his, and his the breathing night
Of the immortal marble, his the play
Of diamond pointed thought and golden tongue.
Go seek the Hellenic race. You find today
A broken column and a lute unstrung.

"O world god, give me power!" the Roman cried.
His prayer was granted. The vast world was subdued
A captive to the chariot of his pride.
The blood of myriad provinces was drained
To feed that fierce, insatiable red heart—
Incubatorily imbuedbed every part
With armed legions and with close manipulate,
Within the burrowing worm had gnawed it home.
A roofless ruin stands where once shode
The imperial race of everlasting fame.

—Emma Lazarus.

Rainbow Land.

From the valley of morn, where raindrops hung,
From glittering bow of yonder spring;
So pure it was plain to the dullest sight,
[illegible]
And over the hills and far away
It stretched where the twilight entwilled lay
The fairy, land of our dark brook,
Could see rainbow land from plains of youth.
There was gold enamelled in that fair land,
There were sharing hearts and honors grand,
There were love lingering and friendship true,
Over the mountains bright and blue

But rough and hard was the upward climb
On the treacherous slope of the hills of time.
The laurels we saw from the plain below
We proved ere we reached the line of snow,
And the gold for which we greatly wrought,
If we found it at all, it was nearly bought.

Few are the eyes that are fitted to find
The road to the land where all are kind,
Where the crippling one is he who lives
Above for the hopelessness he gives,
And the sing song smile wreath whose skin
Is hoary as the rain be in pain
And set to music by his restless moan,
For rainbow land is the land of love.

—James Jeffery Roche in Boston Pilot.

Black Sheep.

From their folded mates they wander far,
Their ways seem harsh and wild,
They follow the lure of a baleful star,
Their paths are drear beguiled.

Yet happy they sought but a wider range,
Some loftier mountain steep,
And little reckoned of the country strange
Beyond the gates of hope.

And happy a bell with a luring call
Summoned their feet to tread
Make the cruel rocks where the deep pitfall
And the luring snare are spread.

Maybe, in spite of their tameless days
Of outcast liberty,
They're sick at heart for the homely ways
Where their gathered brethren be.

And oft at night, when the plains fall dark
And the hills loom large and dim,
For the shepherd's voice they anxiously hark,
And their souls go out to him.

Meanwhile, "Black sheep, black sheep!" we cry,
Safe in the inner fold,
And maybe they hear and wonder why
And moaned out in the cold.

—Richard Burton in Atlantic Monthly.

Healthy Lambs.

Corn and confinement of the ewes will make large lambs, perhaps, but they will have but little strength or vitality. Separate the pregnant sheep and give them homemaking food and proper exercise. The larger the proportion of oats, wheat, bran and clover hay which can be got into the rations the better.—Live Stock.

FEEDING GRAIN.

How to Get the Most Out of Bulky Feed.

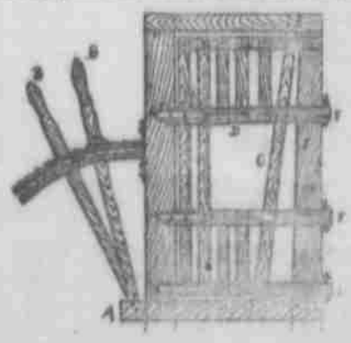
There is great unwillingness on the part of many old farmers to feed grain to stock unless they are obliged to do so, says the Boston Cultivator. They have grown up with the belief that coarse fodder and even hay are more economical than grain, and as a desire to economize is their ruling idea they try to save all the grain the farm grows to turn into money. If all the farm produce were to be sold in its original state, doubtless the grain would bring the most in proportion to the cost of getting it to market. Indeed there are large amounts of coarse fodder grown on most farms that are too bulky in proportion to their nutritive value to be profitably sold. If it were not possible to get some good out of them by feeding to stock, they must be allowed to rot down into manure. Yet in feeding this rough, bulky food so much of its nutrition goes to keeping up animal heat and moving the digestive organs were that there is little gain for the animal itself. It is not an uncommon experience with farmers who feed thus to have stock fall off in flesh all winter and be "scaling poor" at its close. If such farmers would make the experiment of feeding some grain with this bulky food, it would make their stock more thrifty, make the manure pile much richer, and would make the bulky food an advantage instead of a source of loss to its owner.

Concentrated nutrition is necessary if we would dispose of a large amount of rough, coarse feed with profit. On most eastern farms corn is the grain that can be most easily and profitably grown and that furnishes in its stalks a great amount of roughness that remains all the grain grown with it to dispose of to the best advantage. But we believe it possible with good stock to purchase feeds for feeding to supplement the corn grain that will be of even greater advantage. Linseed and cottonseed meal are so rich feeds that great care is required in feeding them. They are nitrogenous feeds and are therefore better fitted to supplement most of the coarse feeds, like straw and cornstalks, whose nutrition is chiefly carbonaceous. When we feed corn grain and corn stalks together, there is not wide enough difference between them to make the best ration. When we add a small proportion of linseed or cottonseed meal, most of whose increased cost will be returned in the manure pile, it enables the animal to digest the whole ration more perfectly.

Where the policy of purchasing these concentrated meals to feed with coarse fodder is generally adopted it will greatly add to the value of much that, as it is generally fed, does neither stock nor its owner much good. The farmer, instead of throwing it out as if it had little value, will care for his corn fodder and straw as he has never done before. While they are of little value to be fed alone, they become valuable as an adjunct to feeding a large amount of oil or cottonseed meal that could not be disposed of without them.

Dehorning Shoot.

Professor J. J. Edgerton of the Iowa experiment station furnishes to The Breeder's Gazette a plan of a substantial and convenient dehorning shoot. At A there is a crossbar placed on either side of the posts and bolted. The two levers



FRONT VIEW OF DEHORNING SHOOT.

BB are hung between these, also the upright C. This upright is bolted to play backward and forward and is attached to one of the levers by another rope. This when drawn up forces the animal's head forward. To the other lever is attached the upright [illegible] the animal's head [illegible] or moved in [illegible] the jaw against the crossbar D to hold it rigid vertically. The upright should be made out of good, heavy wood, mortised, bolted together and with an eyebolt large enough for the animal to set its feet through. The hinges should be heavy and of wrought iron. Any blacksmith can make them out of, say, one-fourth inch by two inch iron. The gate is fastened shut by means of pins, FE, passed through eyelets bolted to the post. A lever should be arranged on the side of the shoot and these pins attached to it, so that they can all be removed at once.

English as Beef Eaters.

The annual consumption of beef and mutton in the United Kingdom reaches the enormous aggregate of 1,590,000 tons.

Yarding Cows at Night.

The practice of bringing cows up at night is not a good one. It is far better to leave them in the pasture and milk them there, even though it makes more labor. In hot weather the cows, if allowed their freedom, will graze during the evening and early morning while dew is in the grass, and will then lie down to digest what they have eaten. If yarding of cows is done at any time in summer, it should be in the middle of the day.—Boston Cultivator.

Thickness of Cast Iron Pipe.

The thickness of cast iron pipe should be one thirty-three hundredth of the radius of the pipe in inches multiplied by the sum of the static pressure and the pressure allowed for water hammer, with one fourth inch added for deterioration, imperfections, etc. Water hammer is assumed to vary from 70 pounds for 42 to 48 inch pipe to 90 pounds for 20 inch pipe and 120 pounds for 3 to 10 inch pipe. According to this formula a 6 inch pipe with a static pressure of 100 pounds should have a thickness of nine-twentieths of an inch, or a trifle over seven-sixteenths, slightly heavier than many good specifications.—Municipal Engineering.

Baltimore's Advertising.

The Retailers' Association of Baltimore gave last year six excursions, which brought to Baltimore 2,497 shoppers who formerly traded at Philadelphia. It is claimed that the expenditures of these people approximated $3 each, amounting to $10,976, and that their permanent trade is practically assured. The association secured the presence of 375 shoppers of Delaware and the eastern shore of Maryland on Easter Monday, and is arranging for other parties which have hitherto visited Philadelphia when on shopping bent. The association is at no particular expense in engineering these excursions, the Queen Anne railroad meeting the advertising bills.

The Crow's Superiority.

The crow that perches on the fence
Cares carelessly for the morrow;
It scrutinizes my chicken today
Nor looks for crumb to borrow,
And, mind at last, it flies away,
But not in search of sorrow.

I cannot sit me down to rest,
For life is still a hurry;
The sky is clear today, but I
Have fears I cannot bury;
Impending troubles make me sigh
And rush around and worry.

The careless crow may be laid low
When it returns tomorrow,
But will today its heart is glad,
While I look soon to borrow,
A day of joy that has been had
Beats years of coaxing sorrow.

—Chicago News.

Observe the rising lilies' snowy grace,
They neither toil nor spin, but careless grow,
Yet see how warm they blush, how bright they glow!
What regal vestments can with them compare?
What king so shining or what queen so fair?

—Thomson.

In the heavens above
The angels whispering to one another
Can find among their burning terms of love
None so devotional as that of "mother."

—E. A. Poe.

Pendle'on & Jump

LIVERY STABLE.

Feed Yard and Corrals.

Fine Rigs. Hay and Grain.

Lost His Nerve Early.

Roscoe Richardson of Circleville, Kan., enlisted in the regular army the other day, was examined, and deserted within 30 minutes. Richardson recently got the war fever badly. He got up a crowd of young men at Circleville to come to Topeka and enlist in the regular army. There were six in the crowd. They arrived the other day and went direct to the recruiting station, says the Kansas City Journal. Richardson was the chief spokesman. He was examined first and accepted. He then signed the rolls. While the other members of the crowd were being examined he had an attack of cold feet. He was not nearly as anxious to go to war as he thought a few days ago. He watched his opportunity and slipped out of the hall while the recruiting officers were not watching and escaped. The war department is looking for him.

LOSS BY BAD ROADS.

Part Falls on the Farmer and the Consumer Pays the Balance.

The actual extra cost of moving products is not the only loss by bad roads by any means. Farmers lose by not being able to get to market when the market is good, by the waste of products that cannot be marketed at all on account of bad roads, by not being encouraged to cultivate things that require a speedy market, and in a great many other ways. The actual money loss to the farmers of the United States by the bad roads of the country is not less than one-fourth of the total home value of all their products. The total home value of the annual products of the United States farms is about $2,500,000,000 and the loss by bad roads is about $600,000,000, so that the farmers lose, or they would lose if they could stand all that loss themselves, one-fourth the value of all their products by the extra cost of getting them to market.

They do not pretend to be able to stand all that loss themselves. They stagger under it as well as they can and bear all they can of it and the rest they saddle upon the consumer and the dealer. That is one reason why the people of the cities and towns are beginning to understand that they are interested in good roads.

Washing Milk Pails.

It is always important to wash milk pails as soon as possible after their contents are emptied. If left to stand two or three hours, some of the milk dries on the wooden pail, and then the more hot water is put on it the closer it sticks. Always wash milk pails first with cold water to remove the particles of milk and then scald with hot water to destroy any germs that may remain. —Boston Cultivator.

Capacity of Pasturage.

When a dairyman proportions his pasture out by the acre to the use of his milk cattle, instead of figuring on the fertility of the soil, he gets his farm overstocked.

The Dandelion.

Unnoticed among the garden walls,
Unknown in beauty's bower,
It blooms and cares not which it be,
Bright weed or homely flower,
Yet brave as any red cross knight
And modest as a lass is
It might be the Joanne d'Arc of buds
Or Galahad of grasses.

The rose for it no envy knows,
The lily feels no pity;
Unaided in the meadows green,
Unhanted in the city,
It blazes in the skirts of spring,
With grass blades round it twining,
As if a cousinship should take root
And bloom instead of shining.

And, when its little day is done,
On rounded column slender
Triumphant rises in its place
A silvery, silken splendor,
A wondrous, wavering, winged thing,
Free the free winds to fly on—
It is the flower's immortal part,
Soul of the dandelion.

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Decorators and Sign Writers....

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North Bound.		South Bound.
Lv. 6:20 a m	Pecos	Ar. 10:40 p m
6:45	Malaga	7:20
Ar. 7:30	Carlsbad	6:45 Lv.
Lv. 8:30		6:15 Ar.
9:00	McMillan	5:27
10:42	Hagerman	4:06
12:20	Roswell	2:25
4:15 p. m.	Portales	12:40 a m
6:01	Bovina	9:4
9:20	Amarillo	Lv. 5:[illegible]

Train No. 1 leaves Pecos, Texas, daily at 1:30 a. m., arrives Eddy 7:30 a. m., Roswell 11:45 a. m., Amarillo 9:20 p. m., connecting with A. T. & S. F. and F. W. & D. C. Rys.

Train No. 2 leaves Amarillo daily at 3:35 a. m., arrives Roswell 2:25 p. m., Eddy 6:15 p. m., Pecos 10:40 p. m., connecting with Texas & Pacific Ry.

Stages for Lincoln, White Oaks and Nogal N. M., leave Roswell daily except Sunday at 7:00 a. m.

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