

COWBOYS QUIT GAMBLING

Licensed Games of Chance to Be Abolished in Territories.

NOT MUCH PROFIT IN THE BUSINESS THESE DAYS

Handlers of the Roulette Wheel and the Faro Deck Ready to Surrender to Public Opinion Without a Fight—Little High Play of Late Years, Anyhow—Even Euchre Is Now Forbidden in the City of Prescott, Arizona.

Raton, N. M.—By the middle of this year licensed public gambling will probably have disappeared from the territories of the United States.

But the end has been approached so gradually, through regulation and high license that even the gamblers themselves were prepared for it.

Where the gamblers will go or what they will do is not certain. The Arizona closing law becomes effective April 1, and it is expected that by July 1 a similar law will be in effect in New Mexico.

Business No Longer Pays.

One reason why the gamblers have given up is that the business of public gambling no longer pays—there is nothing in it. The high license fee in this territory \$400 a year for each

will leave the territory; the rest will be driven to cover.

"Are there any big games now running in this territory?" "None that an old gambler would call big. Of course there is still play in Albuquerque, where the profligate sons of new rich men abound, but such games are rarely public. There is only one blooded player in Santa Fe.

"The only really profitable games are away out in the mining camps or at the front of new railroads. About the dearest town in New Mexico is Cimarron, which was once the south what Julesburg was to the north.

"With the disappearance of the cowboy and the petering out of new mining camps gambling for high stakes has died out. When the gambling spirit subsides it doesn't matter much what the law is—so we simply don't care whether or not the legislature prohibits public gambling."

Some of the liquor sellers and gamblers of New Mexico are men of superior intelligence. The other day a tenderfoot had occasion to consult a book "The Land of Sunshine," by Lillian Whiting. The only available copy in town was the property of a gambler. When he found to return the book he found a barkeeper immersed in an abstruse scientific work.

ance, and the experiment of exceedingly high liquor licenses, as much as \$2,000, has been made with satisfactory results.

That most of the games are unfair requires no proof. In his message Gov. Hagerman treats of this feature thus:

"Some of the games as played here afford the player 250 per cent. less chance of winning than similar games afford in the large gambling establishments of Europe, which pay enormous dividends to their stockholders. . . . The games most general in New Mexico are so arranged that the chances are many times in favor of the proprietors."

There has been long and gradual preparation in New Mexico for the impending prohibition of public gambling. About 1890 the female warblers, or concert hall singers, were put out of business by territorial enactment.

Then came a further tightening of the lines which did not become effective without a struggle—the law against packing guns. By the six-shooter law every man on arrival in a town or city was compelled to shed his revolvers and cartridges and leave them in the custody of some resident until he was ready to go home, or to pay a fine of from \$50 to \$300 if he refused or neglected to do so.

Stringent Law Proposed.

Now the territorial council is considering a bill providing that "any person within the territory of New Mexico who deals, plays, carries on, opens, or causes to be opened, or conducts either as owner or employee, whether for hire or not, any game of faro, monte, roulette, lansquet, rouge-et-noir, rondo, fantan, poker, seven-and-a-half, twenty-one, chuck-a-luck, slot machine, or any banking or percentage game, or any other kind of game played with cards, dice, or any device, for money, checks, credit, or any other representative of value, or guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year, or both."

As in all reforms the impelling force has been a gradually crystallizing public opinion. Both Arizona and New Mexico have ambitions in the direction of statehood. The defeat of

MAIL-ORDER WAYS

A BAD ADVERTISEMENT FOR CATALOGUE HOUSES.

AT SCHOOL OF EXPERIENCE

Sooner or Later It Teaches Every Mail Order Patron the Error of Sending His Money from Home.

The methods of the mail-order houses are their worst advertisement. Sooner or later there will come a time in the experience of every purchaser of their goods when he will wish "he hadn't done it," when he will wish he had spent his money with his home merchants. This is not only because he will see the ruin wrought in his own community by the nefarious practice of sending the money of the community to the city, but also because of the practices of the mail order concerns.

The story in the catalogue sounds well. It sounds like you would get the identical thing you wanted and at a much lower price than you had imagined it could be bought for, and you order it. The purchase arrives and when opened you feel that some mistake has been made, that the concern has sent you the wrong goods; it is not what you ordered.

Ah, but it is! The difference is between the way it actually looks and the way it sounds in the catalogue.

You explain that the goods you received is not what you ordered and ask for an accounting, and are told that it is you that is in error, that you got just what you ordered, and then if you are wise you buy of the

time we would have no local merchant to do our buying.

Catalogue houses, I have found from bitter experience, are tricky. If those who are dealing with them will watch their purchases, they will find it so sooner or later. Our last deal, had it occurred here at home, would have been straightened out in five minutes and without feeling, but with you it takes me all winter to get my money back when the goods are not satisfactory, and even then I get only a credit card which is lost through studied carelessness upon the part of someone in your concern so that I have nothing to show for my claim.

Every man should trade at home if conditions admit of purchasing a good article at reasonable prices. If not, then he had better trade at the next town or city that his money may go to build up the country around him. He sends it to Chicago that it may go into profits of some big mail-order house until there is enough sucker money to build and endow some great charitable institution as a monument to the greatness of the mail-order man and the gullibility of the easy public.

I have already asked that you adjust the matter of our last deal. I want my money returned without further dicker and unless I get it I shall certainly get its equivalent in advertising you and your methods among the people of Lake county.

Awaiting your reply, I am,

Yours truly,

CARL SCHULTZ.

Wolf Lake, Michigan. P. O. Baldwin, Mich.

Can you, Mr. Purchaser, not profit by the experience of others and turn your money into home channels by trading with home merchants where you will get a dollar's worth for a dollar, or must you follow the mail-order

DOES YOUR BACK ACHE?

Cure the Kidneys and the Pain Will Never Return.

Only one sure way to cure an aching back. Cure the kidneys, the thousands tell of cures made by Doan's Kidney Pills. John C. Coleman, a prominent merchant of Swainsboro, Ga., says: "For several years my kidneys were affected, and my back ached day and night. I was languid, nervous and lame in the morning. Doan's Kidney Pills helped me right away, and the great relief that followed has been permanent."

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

Burro Drivers Carry Candles. In Mexico all vehicles, be they handcart, automobile, or anything between, must carry a light at night. This rule or law is rigidly enforced. Even the drivers of the poor little burro or mule carts, on their two wheels, must carry a light.

FEW KNOW THIS. Gives Simple Home Prescription and Directions to Use.

A well-known specialist is authority that Kidney and Bladder Troubles of all kinds are in nearly every instance readily relieved by taking a few doses of the following simple home-made mixture:

Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce; Compound Kardon, one ounce; Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, three ounces.

The dose is a teaspoonful after meals and at bedtime. These ingredients can be obtained at any good pharmacy, and are mixed by shaking well in a bottle. Victims of Kidney, Bladder and Urinary diseases of any kind should not hesitate to make this prescription up and try it. It comes highly recommended and doesn't cost much to prepare.

Quick Cures Effected. Saturday afternoon an Atchison young lady complained of sore and tired feet. She was so crippled that her father carried her upstairs. A few hours later she was invited to attend a dancing party that night. She not only went, but danced until three o'clock Sunday mornin'—Atchison Globe.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quick medicine. It is prescribed by one of the best physicians in the country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHESTNUT & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, price 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

When doctors disagree it is well for the patient to get up and see if anything really ails him.

Lewis' Single Binder straight 5c cigar is good quality all the time. Your dealer or Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

An opinion carries conviction only when expressed with force.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

All thy virtue dictates, dare to do.—Mason.

Advertisement for PE-RU-NA FOR CATARRH OF THE HEAD, THROAT, LUNGS, STOMACH, KIDNEYS, BLADDER AND FEMALE ORGANS. Includes a picture of the medicine bottle and text describing its benefits.



Raton's Leading Wide Open Gambling Shop—Bar on Opposite Side of Room.

table, and the disappearance of cow towns and mining camps have caused the profits to dwindle. The writer has been at Raton for about two months, and in that time has not seen or heard of a game worth mentioning.

Unless a stranger wanders into a saloon he would never suspect that public gambling is a source of revenue for the support of the public schools here. Last summer, when a couple of new railroads were being built into this city, there was high play, but since then the business has been dead.

There is practically no playing at all in daytime, and at night there are only a few isolated games of poker. Once a month, on the occasion of a railroad payday, the roulette wheels may whirl for a night, and then dust settles on them again. Nor is there perceptible anywhere the demoralization which is supposed to accompany the legal recognition of public gambling. This town of 6,000 inhabitants is as quiet and orderly and clean morally as any town of like size in the United States.

Leading Gambler Talks.

When the leading gambler of Raton was questioned as to the outlook he said: "They've got the drop on us and we must submit. It's poor consolation, but still a consolation that we haven't much to give up. Some games will stop entirely and a number of sports

man in town who had made a study of it.

In his message to the legislature Gov. Hagerman advocated the passage of a stringent anti-gambling law providing penalties of from \$200 to \$5,000 fine, and imprisonment of from two months to one year, and recommended that any deficit be made up by increasing the amount of the liquor licenses.

At present two-thirds of the net amount from gambling licenses is paid into the district school funds and one-third into the general county school funds. This open indorsement of public gambling is objectionable to citizens generally and peculiarly so to prospective settlers from the east.

The number of retail liquor licenses in the territory in 1905 was 585, wholesale licenses 23, and gambling licenses 360. The total income therefrom to the territory was only \$164,000, of which less than half came from gambling licenses. The figures for 1907 show no material change.

In the city of Raton there are 19 saloons and 17 licensed gambling tables. The former pay to the city \$400 a year and the latter \$200 a year each. Equal sums are paid to the territory for the county and district school funds.

Most Games Unfair.

In the towns of Roswell and Artesia gambling has been abolished by ordin-

the joint proposition last fall has increased the rivalry between them.

The threat of the Littlefield bill put Arizona on her good behavior, and now New Mexico is compelled to follow suit. In their excess of zeal, however, some Arizona municipalities have gone too far.

All Games of Chance Prohibited.

The Arizona gambling law is due to take effect April 1. But Prescott, the capital city, could not wait until then to show off her newly donned white robes of virtue, and passed an anti-gambling ordinance, effective February 1, which shut down all 40 of her public games and interfered seriously with social diversions.

The ordinance prohibits the playing of euchre for prizes, and all other gambling games popular in social circles are likewise put under ban. Hereafter the Prescott woman who offers her guests prizes for winning any game of chance or skill puts herself exactly on the same plane, so far as liability to arrest and punishment is concerned, with the gambler, who backs a crap game. Fear of enforcement of the new ordinance has also stopped the giving of prizes at parties and church entertainments.

Purchased Fidelity.

Fidelity purchased with money, money can destroy.—Seneca.

LARGE SUMS SPENT BY WOMEN ON PERFUMES

Five Thousand Dollars a Year by No Means an Uncommon Sum for One Member of "Society" to Expend on Various Sweet-Smelling Devices—Scent That Sells for \$60 a Small Bottle Bought by the Dozen Bottles.

Five thousand dollars a year is the sum that a considerable number of women in New York spend for face creams, lotions, perfumes, bath and toilet powders, according to a druggist who has a smart clientele.

"Stick to your telephone" may be feminine for "stick to your gun." Twice, recently, girl operators have kept their places in the face of actual danger, and by their prompt action have avoided panics.

The attack on Raisuli may be more or less hindered by a disinclination on the part of the sultan's soldiers to being held for ransom.

Gen. Kuropatkin's little book will be read with sardonic interest in Little old Japan.

and toilet, with the same scent are equally costly, you can perhaps see how so much money could be spent in this way.

"An interesting fad of rich women to-day is to have a certain perfume made for them exclusively. It is naturally an expensive operation, but anything to be individual.

"It is productive of some funny episodes at times. Women are like sheep. They all follow one another, and if one woman gets something new or unusual they all want the same thing.

"They will come to me and say casually: 'That is rather good perfume that Mrs. Blank uses. Do you know what it is?' That is a trade secret, or rather a matter between my customer and myself, so I merely say: 'It is made to Mrs. Blank's order. If she is willing that you should know I'll be very glad to tell you or make it up for you, as the case may be.'

"That settles it, for Mrs. Blank has no intention of divulging the secret. She means, if possible, to be individual and have things that every

other woman she knows doesn't have.

"To show you how this thing works, one of my customers with no end of money came in the other day, saying: 'Can't you get me up a special perfume? I have asked two or three other big houses to do so, but wouldn't dream of using the concoctions they sent me. I want something delicate and lasting and one that is decidedly distinctive.'

"Come in a couple of weeks and it will be ready for you," I replied.

"I set my chemist to work and had a variety of odors made up, one of which my customer decided on.

"One woman came in here the other day and ordered \$250 worth of toilet stuff to be sent to Italy, where she is to spend the winter. So that is the way the money counts up.

"Most of these women of whom I speak think no more of spending several hundred dollars on toilet things at one time than they do of buying a postage stamp. However, I happen to know that they spend ten times that amount in philanthropic ways, which surely does mitigate their seeming of fence in other lines."