

Carrizozo News.

A Journal Devoted to the Interests of Lincoln County.

VOLUME 75.

CARRIZOZO, LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, JUNE 5, 1914.

NUMBER 20

Good Things We Have and Want

Of course the best thing for this county and state are the abundant rains that have been falling. Oftentimes, in this section, June is the driest month we have and, naturally, the one that gives the stockman and farmer the greatest concern; but this June was damp when ushered in, grass and crops were on the move, and the continued rains we have been having since the first makes all nature smile.

As a result of this abundant moisture, grass is as good as the oldest inhabitant ever saw in June—perhaps the best—and the God of Nature has certainly been liberal to our people. Stock are getting fat, the loss from poverty has been very slight and the danger of further loss during the season is absolutely eliminated. The farmer—ever the dry land farmer—has the best prospect he has ever had, and, if the season continues, Lincoln county should harvest a bumper crop.

And prices, wow! The stockman couldn't ask for better. Cattle are so high that everybody wants to buy and nobody wants to sell—a yearling can almost be wrapped up in the money it requires to pay for him. And with magnificent grass the animal is putting on more weight and becoming more valuable each day. The sheepman! Oh, he's not suffering; he is offered 17 cents for his wool before it is clipped and many are holding for still higher prices. We have not heard of a single one anxious to quit the business, despite the fact the tariff was reduced 11 cents a pound. We only wish some of the republican sheep men, who acted contrary to their talk, would be generous in their prosperity and divide with many democrats, too poor to own sheep, the difference between what they are getting for their wool and the price they claimed would be received under a democratic administration. And if they will not do this, we shall be satisfied if they will confess that they were talking for effect, to influence an ignorant electorate; yet if they won't do this, we shall still be satisfied by a confession that their judgment was poor. Now, if they will do none of these things, they certainly will not object to our congratulations upon their good business judgment and our rejoicing over their prosperity.

Mining conditions are looking better than for years. In fact, the dark days that we have experienced in this important industry appear to be drawing to an end. From many places in the county come encouraging reports of work already in progress or in prospect. The Gallinas will, no doubt, begin shipping some of its rich ores at an early date; the Jicarillas continue to develop and, with increasing capital properly applied, this famous placer camp should become equally famous from its lode workings; White Oaks, the old stand-by of this entire section, is going right along, and there is hope for big investment with equally big operations there the coming season; Nogal has the promise of active work at an early date, and the rich mines that have been idle there, from one cause or another, may soon be producing some yellow metal in good quantities; and the Economic and adjoining properties, near here, are taking on new life, the Economic, particularly, and the company is preparing to open an office here and acquaint the world with what it has. The Eagle company is negotiating for the installation of an electric plant to furnish power for its own operations, and, we hope, for all other concerns in reach that desire to use electricity. And, in the deliberations of the company over the locations of their plant, it behooves the people of Carrizozo to give the matter serious consideration and make this one of the things that we want; and to show the Eagle company that we do want it, be prepared to meet it half way. How about this being an interesting and profitable subject for discussion by the Commercial Club?

And roads, always an interesting subject and one to which we should devote much of our energies. We want the Gran Quivira road, not only because of the connections to be secured, but also because it will furnish an attraction that is not equalled by any other route. The big meeting here on the 18th, will, no doubt, make this road an accomplished fact. Then the road south, leading from Carrizozo El Paso—water—one for which the people of Lincoln county and this town, particularly, have long striven, is coming along and every assistance should be accorded the state and county boards which have undertaken its construction. The money has been put up by both Otero and Lincoln counties—the State will put up an equal amount—and the state engineer will be here at an early date to push the work.

Then we must not forget the prospective road north and its ultimate benefits. At a meeting at Sayre, Oklahoma, an organization was effected on the 26th. ult., and a name given, to-wit: International Postal Highway Association. The organization proposes the division of the route into three divisions, viz: Oklahoma, Texas and New Mexico, with a president of each division. Mr. Whitehurst, the Field Secretary, expects to assist in the organization of each division, and we have been requested to meet Mr. Whitehurst at this point with a good working organization. From a letter written by the secretary of the Quay County Good Roads Association we are informed that El Paso and Alamogordo have been invited to meet with us on the

occasion named; and we'll have the meeting, won't we, Mr. President.

Then let us get busy on our streets. With good roads, good streets, and all the attendant good things we have and those in prospect, all we lack to be extremely happy is to have the E. P. & S. W. replace the two daylight trains it has recently taken out of service. Getting in and out of Carrizozo, especially to the smaller towns where only one night train each way stops, has become a serious proposition and we hope the company will see its way soon to better the service; and the people along the line should unite in a concerted effort to bring this about. The E. P. & S. W. has always been considerate of the wishes of the people, and the effort is certainly worth while.

News Notes from Outside Points

FORT STANTON

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Brockway with Miss Delphia attended the ball game in Carrizozo last Sunday, making the trip in the Chavez touring car.

Master Otis Laws of Lincoln visited with his little friends of the Post last Saturday and Sunday.

Tom O'Brien of Dublin Ave., the noted mocking bird merchant is out again after a few days' illness. Mr. O'Brien expects a rousing business this season.

Mr. Norman Clarke of Gyp Springs, was a guest of Chaplain Frund Saturday, Sunday and Monday.

Mr. Rice of Parsons visited with Mr. and Mrs. Weber at 13 B a few days this week.

A number of the residents of the square attended an afternoon entertainment at cards at the Titworth home at Capitan last Saturday afternoon.

Messrs. J. J. Brown, C. U. Bahbs and Harry Leece attended the ball game at Carrizozo last Sunday making the trip in the Johnson auto.

Mr. Robert Dobbys of No. 10 enjoyed a trip to Capitan last Sunday afternoon.

The Sitton, Chavez and two of the Johnson touring cars took the local ball team over to Carrizozo Sunday.

"My latest duck hunt up the Bonito" by Dr. S. E. Cooper our popular dentist is the article we hope to publish in these columns in the near future.

Have you visited the Gory Chicken ranch south of the ball field? Owing to large number of orders in for eggs and fryers, Mr. Gory will be obliged to double his crew of assistants.

The Victrola 13 A. is furnishing splendid entertainment these evenings for the residents of that part of the post.

Mr. and Mrs. George Oliverson spent Sunday afternoon at Carrizozo.

The May devotions for the month of May closed with solemn benediction last Sunday evening in the Sacred Heart Chapel.

Mr. and Mrs. John Haley with family came over in a Johnson touring car last Thursday to attend the "Haley Month's Mind Mass" at the chapel.

Memorial cards, announcing the Month's Mind Mass for Master Tom Haley at the local chapel Thursday morning were distributed at the two Masses last Sunday.

The Chaplain and Mr. Norman Clarke visited with Padre Girma at Lincoln last Monday, making the trip in the Vauxant car.

The usual high class "movies" are being had at the local theater, which theater by the way is among the best in the southwest. Mr. Ed. Carr is the temporary

assistant postmaster at Fort Stanton.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the program on Decoration Day was given in the library hall, with a large attendance present. A committee of thirty with Chaplain Frund visited the cemetery after the memorial services and decorated the graves with the large supply of flowers gathered from the neighboring hill sides the day before.

White Oaks

There will be a dance given at the Women's Club hall on next Saturday night, June 6th.

Lin Brannum and family passed through town Saturday on their way home from Nogal.

Mrs. C. D. Mayer and daughter, Bertha were in Carrizozo Friday.

Mrs. W. T. Swayer is spending a few days in Carrizozo the guest of Mrs. A. J. Rolland.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Sager were in town a short time Saturday.

J. M. Smith left Monday morning for El Paso for a short visit with relatives.

John Gallacker passed through town Sunday on his way to the ranch east of town.

Dr. Paden was up from Carrizozo Saturday.

Memorial Day was observed here although the weather was quite threatening. Many beautiful flowers were placed on the graves of the departed.

This community has been favored with several fine rains in the past week.

D. C. Smith was taken suddenly ill Sunday evening and was removed to Carrizozo, where he is now undergoing treatment in the Paden hospital.

Jicarilla

Mr. and Mrs. Corbit left for El Paso early last week, where Mr. Corbit will be treated for rheumatism.

Johannie Montoya's bid for carrying the mail on the route to Ancho was accepted, and there is little fear of "time dragging on his hands," for a few years.

Miss Virgil Mobley left on a short visit home, near Meek last Tuesday. She contemplates returning soon.

We had a fine rain Saturday, giving the growing crops renewed vigor, and putting smiles on the faces where the care-lines set so pronounced.

Some of the young cattle seem afflicted with black-leg. Some deaths are reported recently.

W. A. Franklin and wife arrived from Chicago last Friday, to look after their mining interests in this camp.

George Tompkins has a fine crop of young turkeys on hand. (George and the posses are both

Lining Up For The Fight

THE republicans are unusually active for this time of the year and are making stronger their organizations in all the counties of the state, sending machine men to handle the county organizations so that the elements not in harmony with the policies of the leaders may be put into the political junk heap before the primaries come around.

They expect the democrats to re-nominate Ferguson, and they have no real hope of defeating him, but intend devoting all their energies to the election of members of the lower house of the legislature. The republican leaders do not generally favor the nomination of Eliseo Baca, of Bernalillo county, because they feel that they must have a strong man to help their legislative tickets, but if Baca can show them where he can make any winning combinations for them in any of the legislative districts he may convert more of the leaders than are favorable to him at the present writing. Some of the leaders argue that with Baca for congress they can make a number of trades and that it is better to trade off Baca than some others now seeking the nomination. This would indicate an intention of trading off the congressional candidate for legislative votes, and is probably just what they intend to do.

The republicans, as yet, have developed no particular issue or issues, as the only possible issue of importance to enter into the legislative election is that of salaries for the county officials, and as they are on record for excessive salaries and a continuation of machine politics in the state, they do not particularly care about having that issue discussed.

The democrats are not very active, but it is generally conceded that Ferguson can have the congressional nomination of he wants it, and generally believed that he will accept. The only danger of defeat for him will be the general belief that he is certain of election and general apathy upon the part of democrats and independent voters who favor his re-election upon his record.

The democrats are also slow in opening a discussion of the vital issues of the coming legislative campaign, depending entirely too much upon the interest of the voters themselves. This is always dangerous, and the republicans are hoping that there will be no more publicity than there is at present, so far as the real issues are concerned.

The progressives are talking of continuing their efforts for county organizations, but are not really active as yet. There is a strong sentiment for the nomination of Gen. G. W. Prichard for congress, but it is understood that he has balked and refuses to enter the race.

A number of political possibilities in the state have made themselves solid with the suffrage boosters, but the prohibitionists are worrying all the political leaders in all the parties, and the indications are that the water wagon riders are going to hand out large bunches of misery to the legislative candidates of the democratic, republican and progressive parties alike. The dregs of the state are better organized than ever before in their history, and while they have not, as yet, developed a leader with real political ability, they are likely to have several of them in the game before next November. Leaders develop with the needs of nations and political parties and the leaders of all the old parties realize that it is not safe to depend upon the prohibitionists of the state continuing their system of effective organization very much longer without finding the leader they need.

doing fine.)

Mr. Lamb, nee Miss Hazel Eves, was visiting friends in camp the past week.

A. H. Norton went to White Oaks Monday on a business trip.

Saturday was Decoration day, and the way Jicarilla celebrates makes the old soldiers all long to rest in this cemetery.

Reports from near the Richardson settlement are that heavy rains have fallen there. It seems the entire county is getting a timely rain.

One ripe peach was displayed in El Paso a few days since, which seems a little previous by a month or more, but they aren't far ahead of us on rhubarb, lettuce, radish and the like, for home grown vegetables.

Mrs. E. E. Wilson has been sick for the past few days, but is now improving.

Great discrimination was shown by cattle buyers this spring in color, etc., and a ban was put upon all blacks, or off colors, the buyers refusing to accept them at any price. After a while we may have to give the pedigree, vouched

for by the entry in the state "herd book," (if there is such a thing in New Mexico) to induce a sale.

In planning for a succession of bloom, it is well to secure lilac shrubs both white and purple for the earliest spring flowers. They are due with the first orchard blossoms. Then spirea Prunifolia, (bridal wreath) will be a mass of beautiful white flowers just as the lilac is through early spring. The roses will follow close on and bloom through June.

At the same time in May the perennials, which have been carried through the winter, should bloom such as iris, pansies, pinks and violets, followed by others in their turn, and the many annuals coming on insure flowers till late summer, when the althea, (rose of Sharon) chrisanthemums, aster, Japanese snow-ball, and many others bloom through the fall until November. Then with right conditions the roses will bloom again in the fall. It is interesting work to plan for and plant flowers through more than half the year.

INDUSTRY MECHANICS

TURPIN HAS NEW EXPLOSIVE

French Inventor Has Powder More Powerful Than Melinite—It Contains No Nitrocellulose.

Eugene Turpin, the inventor of melinite, so long used in the French army and navy, has come forward with a new explosive which he declares is not only more powerful than melinite, but is cheaper and will stand a temperature of 168 degrees Fahrenheit without ignition.

The French war office has already appointed a commission to experiment with the new explosive, which is in the form of a gray powder—a precipitate—whose combustion may be regulated so as to be serviceable in various arms by having it compressed in masses of various shapes and sizes—cubes, spheres, cones, etc.

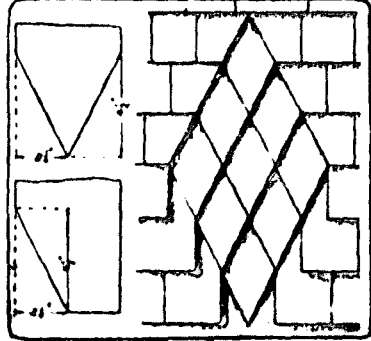
In an interview with a representative of Le Petit Parisien the inventor said that it contained no nitrocellulose, left no deposit in the bore of rifle or cannon and could not be spontaneously exploded at less than a temperature of 632 degrees Fahrenheit.

While conversing with the reporter the inventor placed a pinch of the powder in a saucer and attempted to ignite it by gradually bringing a match near it. Only when the flame actually reached it was it ignited when it burned with a bright, white light, without any smoke, and leaving just a trace of fine white powder as the result of the combustion.

TO PRODUCE DIAMOND SHAPE

Method Illustrated of Cutting Shingles So That When Placed They Form Figure Desired.

There are many carpenters that do not know how to lay shingles in a angle or between windows on side walls in diamond shape. This is very easily accomplished if the shingles are laid as shown in the sketch, writes Ernest S. Yawger of Ithaca, N. Y., in Popular Mechanics. It will require but little more time than plain



Method of Cutting Shingles So That When Placed They Will Make a Diamond Shape.

shingling. All the joints are broken as in regular shingling. The diamond shingles should be sized, that is, as wide as the courses are laid. The sketch illustrates a course, 4 1/2 inches to the weather. These shingles are placed in the courses until the required width is obtained. The other shingles joining the diamond are beveled on one side.

NOTES OF INDUSTRY AND MECHANICS

South Dakota and South Carolina are the only states in which tin is produced.

The first use of asbestos was in the manufacture of crematory robes for the ancient Romans.

Bricks made of furnace slag, according to German makers, increase in strength with age.

Natural gas consumed in the United States last year was equivalent to 20,000,000 tons of coal.

The Spanish city of Seville, once the most famous in the world for its silk, is planning to revive the industry.

More than forty per cent of the world's annual production of tin is used in the United States.

A recording motor to measure the amount of steam used in an industrial plant has been invented to check waste.

Because of the scarcity of wood in Switzerland about seventy per cent of the ties on the government railroads are metal.

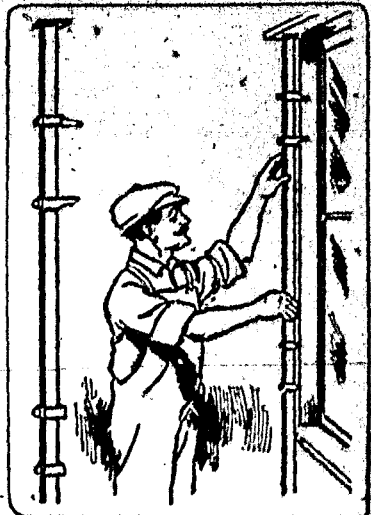
Great Britain imported 12,766,000 gallons of fuel oil in January, as compared with 5,600,000 gallons in that month last year.

Although Belgium has reduced the working day of its coal miners to nine hours, the enforcement of the law has not apparently affected the production.

GAUGE FOR FITTING HINGES

Marks Place for Mortise Automatically and Accurately—Most Ingenious Tool.

One of the most ingenious of the new carpenter's tools is the hinge gauge patented by an Illinois man. A long bar with an end plate at the top has four sliding gauges mounted on it. To use this implement, the carpenter fastens the hinges on the door and then ranges the bar along the edge of the door with the end plate resting on the top. He then adjusts the gauge points at top and bottom of the hinges and thus has an accurate measurement of the mortise required and the distance they must be



Hinge Gauge.

from the top of the door frames, as well as the distance apart. The bar is then placed against the door frame so that the end plate fits snugly at the top, and the markings for the mortise made by drawing lines inside the gauge points.

TO INVENT ARTIFICIAL WOOD

French Experimenters After Many Years of Study Have Substitute—Straw Is Used.

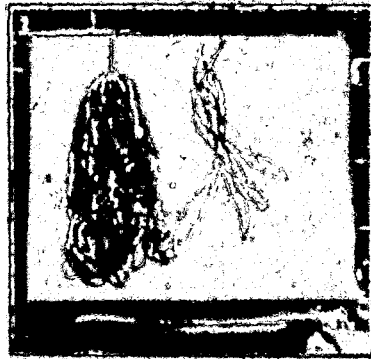
The mythical New Englanders who manufactured wooden nutmegs and sold shoopogs for oats would have been mightily astonished to learn that the time would come when mankind would busy itself in trying to invent artificial wood. In the days when the forests were thought of as inexhaustible wood was the article most used as a substitute for other substances. But matches were invented, and newspapers, and now wood is an increasingly expensive article.

French experimenters working in the vicinity of Lyons have just produced an artificial wood, says the American consul at that city. The new product has been found, after years of study and experiments, the most recent of which have given eminently satisfactory results. The process consists in transforming straw into a solid material having the resistance of oak. The straw is cut into small pieces and reduced to a paste by boiling. Certain chemicals are then added. When the paste has been reduced to a homogeneous mass it is put into presses, and planks, beams and moldings are readily made. The new material can be sawed like natural wood. It makes a good fuel, emitting little smoke.

USE OF WRONG TYING TWINE

Much Trouble Caused Manufacturer by Employment of Wrong Kind—Soft Varieties Much Used.

The use of wrong kinds of tying twine causes the manufacturer much trouble. A soft and pliable paper wool twine is much used. Pictures show



Using Twine.

how little twine can be satisfactorily used—when it is the right kind—and the amount needed when it is the wrong kind.

Joining Rubber.
Rubber is easily joined and made as strong as an original fabric, by softening before a fire and laying the edges carefully together without dust, dirt or moisture between. The edges so joined must be freshly cut in the beginning. Tubing can be united by joining the edges around a glass cylinder, which has previously been rolled with paper. After the glass is withdrawn, the paper is easily removed. Sift four of powdered soapstone through the tube to prevent the sides from adhering from accidental contact.

Employers' Liability Law.
Thirty-seven states have employers' liability laws, and in 17 of those the old common law defense of "felony servant" has been abrogated, while in seven others it has been modified.

ROAD BUILDING

EVOLUTION OF GOOD ROADS

One of Greatest Factors in Campaign Is Voluntary Work Being Done, Especially in West.

In the early days of our country emigration and settlement usually followed the waterways, particularly the Merrimack, Connecticut, Hudson, Mohawk, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac and James—always at a great loss of time and doubling or even tripling of distance. As soon, however, as permanent roads began to be made distances were greatly shortened and the time required for a journey, and especially for a military operation, was wonderfully lessened. General Braddock's expedition against Fort Duquesne failed more from the ex-



"Devil's Sickle" on the Colorado Springs-Canon City State Highway.

hausting necessity of cutting its way through the primeval wilderness from Fort Cumberland to Turtle creek and the difficulty of bringing up an adequate support than from attacks upon it by the French forces and their Indian allies. And when after Braddock's tragic death, in the course of his disastrous retreat, the command devolved upon George Washington, that young Virginian officer was forced by the slow progress made over the rough, slowly cut roads to pitch camp at Fort Necessity, in southwestern Pennsylvania, the scene of his first and only surrender.

It was undoubtedly this bitter experience that gave Washington an insight into the need of the new country for improved roads, a subject which he discussed with vigor soon afterward in correspondence with General Forbes, who succeeded in taking Fort Duquesne only after cutting a shorter way from Carlisle through Bedford and across the Allegheny mountains.

One of the greatest factors in the national campaign for better roads is the voluntary work being done, especially in the far west, Robert Bruce writes in Leslie's. Of course the greatest single example of this is the prospective Lincoln highway from New York to San Francisco, which the automobile and allied industries have undertaken to build and toward which over five million dollars have already been subscribed. In the territory west of the Mississippi river, which has no such sources of revenue to draw upon as the Eastern states, this voluntary effort shows itself in an increasing number of "good roads" days, when thousands of able-bodied men, frequently headed by the governors of states, turn out and contribute the labor that is just as necessary as cash. Sometimes it accomplishes more because voluntary work is uniformly enthusiastic and contagious.

A fine example of this voluntary effort is the building of a \$50,000 sea level causeway along the Pacific coast between Ventura and Santa Barbara, Cal., shortening the Los Angeles-San Francisco route about eight miles and saving many steep, dangerous turns over the mountains through the Cascades passes. The funds for this work were raised principally through the Automobile club of southern California and the causeway was constructed for use by motorists pending the completion of a permanent sea level route by the state.

ROADS ARE MADE TOO WIDE?

Western Roadways Are From Fifty to Sixty Feet in Width—Much of Space Given to Weeds.

It is argued that as a general thing and particularly in the West, the roads of the United States are too wide. The West and Germany are compared in this respect. It is pointed out that while in Germany, where the traffic is enormous, the highways are but 30 and 31 feet in the West, where the traffic is comparatively light, and land worth \$100 an acre, the roadways are from fifty to sixty feet in width, three-fourths of which grows up in weeds and grass.

It can hardly be said, however, that the roads are too wide in the eastern states. Mountain travelers, especially, will smile at the idea of wide roads in reading of the subject, having many a time and oft seat nose to nose other travelers far from the "wide place," with the result that their vehicles had to be taken apart and carried by piecemeal or stood up at a steep angle against the side while the other hugged the perilous edge of a thousand-foot ravine.

CURING HAMS IN THE HOME

Work Requires Time and Patience, but the Finest Product Will Be Declared Worth It.

Hang up the hams a week or ten days, the longer the tenderer and better, if kept perfectly sweet. Mix for each good-sized ham one teacup of salt, one tablespoon of molasses, one ounce of saltpeter. Lay the hams in a clean, dry tub. Heat the mixture and rub well into the hams, especially around the bones and recesses. Repeat the process once or twice, or until all the mixture is used. Then let the hams lie two or three days, when they must be put for three weeks into brine strong enough to bear an egg, then soak eight hours in cold water. Hang up to dry in the kitchen for a week or more, then smoke from three to five days, being careful not to heat the hams. Corn cobs and apple tree wood are good to use in the smoking. The juices are better retained if the ham is smoked with the hook down. Tie up carefully in bags when the smoking is complete.

CLEAN WITH POTATO PULP

Nothing Will Do the Work Better or Quicker if the Material Is Properly Prepared.

Grate raw potatoes to a fine pulp in clear water, and pass the liquid through a coarse sieve into another vessel of water. Let the mixture stand until the fine white particles of the potato are precipitated, then pour the water off and preserve for use. This liquid will clean all sorts of silk, cotton or woolen goods without injuring them or spoiling the color. Two good-sized potatoes are sufficient for a pint of water.

The article to be cleaned should be laid upon a linen cloth on a table, and, having provided a clean sponge, dip it into the potato water and apply it to the article to be cleaned until the dirt is entirely separated, then wash in clean water several times.

The coarse pulp, which does not pass through the sieve, is of great use in cleaning wool draperies, carpets and other coarse goods.

Don'ts for the Housewife.

Don't be optimistic regarding the butcher. Have a scale in your kitchen.

Don't market by telephone unless you want seconds and left-overs.

Don't forget there is much nutriment in cheap cuts of meat if properly cooked.

Don't economize on cereals. They are the best and cheapest of foods.

Don't buy fruits and vegetables out of season.

Don't buy in large quantities if your home is small.

Don't take ice in winter. Use a window box.

Don't buy new novels.

Don't use extra telephone messages. Visit personally.

Don't jump on a car for every ten blocks. Walk!

Don't get into debt. Charge accounts are vampires.

Don't live beyond your income.

Flavored Creams.

To make these one cup of granulated sugar, one-quarter of a cup of water and six drops of essence, or twice as many of extract of any of the following flavors, peppermint, wintergreen, orange, rose, clove or cinnamon, are required.

Cook the water and sugar till a little lifted on a fork or spoon spins a thread. Do not stir while cooking. Remove from the fire, add the peppermint or other essence or extract, and stir till the candy thickens and looks cloudy. Drop immediately from a teaspoon on to a greased paper or plate. If the candy becomes too hard to drop, warm by standing the saucepan over hot water for a moment.

Fried Maryland Chicken.

Merely split a young chicken in halves, sprinkle over with flour and fry in deep, hot butter, allowing 20 minutes for each side, 40 minutes in all. Season well, turning chicken, and also pan frequently. Have it covered, for steam of the moist meat and butter aid in cooking it. When thoroughly done, lay on a hot platter and get as much flour into the gravy in pan as there is fat remaining, and let brown for an instant. Add nearly a cup of cold or warm water, gradually, and one heaping teaspoon of sugar and allow to boil, thus making a delicious brown gravy, thickened, and pour on chicken. Serve at once.

Surprise Bananas.

Peel some bananas and cut two inches in length. One end of each piece should be cut evenly enough so that it can be made to stand up on a platter. Roll some homemade apple jelly and drop in the bananas. When the jelly has cooled a little take out the pieces of bananas, sprinkle them with desiccated coconut and place them on the dish on which they are to be served. When the remainder of the jelly is cold it should be placed in chunks around the bananas and a cold boiled custard poured over the top.

Baked Salt Mackerel.

Wash and soak mackerel over night. In the morning put into baking dish with a pint of milk, bake 20 minutes, remove fish to a platter, add to the milk and one tablespoon of butter, one tablespoon of flour, one tablespoon of pepper. Pour this over the fish and serve with baked potatoes.

SOMETHING OF A DIPLOMAT

Jimmie's Bright Idea Worked for a Time, but Finally Ended in Disaster.

"What do you mean by writing me that my Jimmie can't pass into the next grade?" stormed an irate female, bursting into the principal's room. "An' after him doin' such grand work all the year."

"Why, Mrs. Flaherty," replied the teacher, "you must know better than that. I've sent you his report cards every month, and you know that his marks have been nearly all 'D's.'"

"Indade they hov, and yet you say he can't pass. I don't understand it, mum."

"I am afraid you don't understand our system of marking. D means deficient, you know."

"Sure I don't know that may be, mum, but Jimmie told me all about the letters. Sure 'D' is dandy, 'C' is corking, 'B' is bum, an' 'A' is awfully an' he's got 'C's' an' 'D's' every month."—Harper's Magazine.

RED, ROUGH HANDS MADE SOFT AND WHITE

For red, rough, chapped and bleeding hands, dry, fissured, itching, burning, painful, and painful finger-ends, with shapeless nails, a one-night Cuticura treatment works wonders. Directions: Soak the hands, on retiring, in hot water and Cuticura Soap. Dry, anoint with Cuticura Ointment, and wear soft bandages or old, loose gloves during the night. These pure, sweet and gentle emollients preserve the hands, prevent redness, roughness and chapping, and impart in a single night that velvety softness and whiteness so much desired by women. For those whose occupations tend to injure the hands, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are wonderful.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

The Trimmer.

"The late Bishop Bowman," said a Philadelphia minister, "once rebuked my too soft and conciliatory leanings by telling me a story about a little girl.

"This little girl, it seems, had written with great pains a composition on the cow. The composition ran as follows:

"The cow is a very useful animal. That's why the bishop dined at the little girl's house, and her mother, since she was a very little girl, indeed, was proud of the composition, and requested its author to read it aloud.

"The little girl got her manuscript, but, instead of reading it as it stood, she amended it on the bishop's behalf so that it ran:

"The cow is the most useful animal there is except religion."

Joke on John Burns.

Mr. John Burns always had a stock of good stories. One he tells concerns a visit to once paid to a London lunatic asylum. He was taken all over the establishment and finally arrived at the garden, where a number of the patients were working. Mr. Burns espied among these a man with whom he had some slight acquaintance, and was about to speak to him when the lunatic exclaimed:

"Well, I never! You, too! The very last person I thought to see here."

"Movies" and Monotony.

Stranger (in Hickville)—"Lifo in this burg must be kind of monotonous, isn't it?" Hotelkeeper—"Used to be a little that way, but two weeks ago the manager of our theater started to change the pictures twice a week."

HAPPY NOW

Family of Twelve Drink Postum.

"It certainly has been a blessing in our home," writes a young lady in regard to Postum.

"I am one of a family of twelve, who, before using Postum, would make a healthy person uncomfortable by their complaining of headache, dizziness, sour stomach, etc., from drinking coffee.

"For years mother suffered from palpitation of the heart, sick headache and bad stomach and at times would be taken violently ill. About a year ago she quit coffee and began Postum.

"My brother was troubled with headache and dizziness all the time he drank coffee. All those troubles of my mother and brother have disappeared since Postum has taken the place of coffee.

"A sister was ill nearly all her life with headache and heart trouble, and about all she cared for was coffee and tea. The doctors told her she must leave them alone, as medicine did her no permanent good.

"She thought nothing would take the place of coffee until we induced her to try Postum. Now her troubles are all gone and she is a happy little woman enjoying life as people should."

Names given by the Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum now comes in two forms: Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 10c and 25c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—Sold by Grocers.

Reasons That Farmers Succeed.

If Oklahoma has bumper crops this year it will be due to a considerable measure to the direct aid rendered the farmers by the schools. Through out the state the teachers and pupils have been systematically testing seeds for the planters in their respective communities, according to information received at the United States bureau of education. Every teacher in the state has received from State Superintendent Wilson a scoring sheet which to record the tests.

President Honors Brakeman.

Washington.—On the recommendation of the Interstate Commerce Commission, President Wilson has awarded a medal of honor to A. C. Werner, a railroad brakeman of Smithville, Tex., who at the peril of his own life saved a child who was standing on railroad track in front of an approaching train.

Denver Man Gets Uncle's Estate.

Laporte, Ind.—Snub Bean, a familiar figure about Frankfort, Ind., died after a short illness. For thirty years he sold candy, popcorn, apples and chewing gum from a basket that he carried on his arm, meeting every train that came into Frankfort, and visiting the shops and factories about the city. For twenty years he was the janitor at the First National bank and it is said that he never drew a cent of his salary, leaving it in the bank to his credit where it drew interest. A few hours before his death he made a will leaving his entire estate to his only relative, a nephew, George L. Beam, of Denver.

\$4,428,000 Given to U. S. Libraries.

Washington.—Cash gifts of \$4,428,000 were made to the libraries in the United States during 1913, according to a statement issued by George B. Uley, secretary of the American association. Among other donations were twelve building sites, ten buildings and 168,655 volumes. Of cash gifts the Carnegie corporation donated \$2,371,042. Other gifts ranged from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

Genasco READY ROOFING

Made of Trinidad Lake asphalt—the greatest weather-resistor known. Keat-leak (Keat)—used only with Genasco—guarantees the use of unskilled labor. Write for circulars and prices. The Hardie & Bolhoff Mfg. & S. Co., 1625 17th St., DENVER, COLO.

METZ \$475

CHARLES CAR
Gibson Tour Van
Grandest of all motor cars on wheels. 1913-14. 1200 miles on one set of tires. Motor and starter. 1200 miles on one set of tires. Motor and starter. 1200 miles on one set of tires. Motor and starter. THE COLORADO CARTER CAR CO., Live Agents Wanted, 1238 24th, Denver.

GET YOUR CANADIAN HOME FROM THE CANADIAN PACIFIC

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co. Announces the removal of their office from 215 Broadway St. to 314 Seventeenth Street, Denver. And invite you to call and see our wonderful new displays from Western Canada. Many beautiful homes and farms for sale in our country. Rich farming land within the reach of all. All to be had for twenty percent of the value. See our new and improved terms. Terms from first improvements, ready in twenty percent. 10 per cent interest on all deferred payments. Call or Write for Information, Maps and Plans.

KODAKS AND SUPPLIES

Send us your Kodak for development. Expert work only. The best of the Durochrome film. Denver Photo Materials Co. (Kodak and Eastman Co.) Denver, Colorado.

KEELEY INSTITUTE

COR. EIGHTEENTH AND CURTIS STS. DENVER, COLO.

Alcohol and Drug Addictions

cured by a scientific course of medication. The only place in Colorado where the Genuine Keeley Remedies are administered.

BEE SUPPLIES

Best quality, at lowest prices. Write for free literature on beekeeping. We will furnish you with all the supplies of the apiculture.

PURE HONEY

THE COLORADO HONEY PRODUCERS ASSN. 1005 Market Street, Denver, Colo.

KOBAL IDEAL HOME MUSIC LIBRARY

This cabinet contains the world's greatest collection of music. Agents wanted. Liberal commission. THE KOBAL MUSIC CO., 1005 Market Street, DENVER, COLORADO.

Send for literature, specifications, etc. Call for prices. Write to KOBAL MUSIC CO., 1005 Market Street, DENVER, COLO.

Send for literature, specifications, etc. Call for prices. Write to KOBAL MUSIC CO., 1005 Market Street, DENVER, COLO.



LORD NORTHCLEFFE

MODERN ISABELLA of the AIR



GLENN CURTISS

It is related that Isabella, queen of Spain, finding her husband parsimonious, pawned her jewels in order to assure the sailing of the Atlantic ocean by Christopher Columbus. So when a quiet, but impressive young American merchant called Glenn Curtiss, the aviator, called a few days ago and said, "Glenn, we aren't going to give this up until we fly across," it was to be expected that the speaker was ready to go to any lengths in borrowing money to finance a transcontinental aeroplane trip.

"He can get a loan from his dad," man) might remark. But let it be said right here that Philadelphia people will tell you Rodman Wanamaker is a much wealthier man than his father. Also, before asking a loan from dad to pay for his flying machine, Rodman might raise some money on his life insurance. He has \$4,500,000 worth, which is more than any other mortal, and he adds to it quite often.

Rodman Wanamaker, son of John Wanamaker, is the way he always appears in print, and as he admires his merchant-prince father immensely he does not complain. But the younger Wanamaker (who is now the only son) would have gained an eminent position in American affairs without the boost which his name gave him. Besides establishing the Wanamaker Paris branch and later running the New York store, he has made so many amazingly lucky investments that the fortune he will inherit some day will be only an item in his ample means.

Rodman Wanamaker enters the transatlantic crossing arena with all the enthusiasm of Queen Isabella and with much better credit. Lord Northcliffe, Great Britain's leading publisher, has offered a \$50,000 prize for the first crossing of the big pond by aeroplane, so Mr. Wanamaker has a chance to recoup part of the fortune he may have to place at the disposal of the ingenious Mr. Curtiss. And he can collect a further \$5,000 from Mrs. Victoria Woodhull Martin, an English flying patron.

As when the Wanamaker-Curtiss flyer swoops off a Newfoundland cliff next August with her eight-cylinder, 200-horsepower engine chugging and Lieutenant Porto, or some other hardy navigator of the pathless upper air at the wheel, there will be \$50,000 sitting on the west coast of Ireland and beckoning to the steel bird.

But if there were nothing more at the end of the journey than Isabella had reason to believe lay below the horizon of Cadiz, Mr. Wanamaker would have said just the same, "Glenn, we aren't going to give this up until we fly across." For he belongs to the class of young Americans born rich who do things; who play six, but work ten hours a day; and who accomplish what they set out to do.

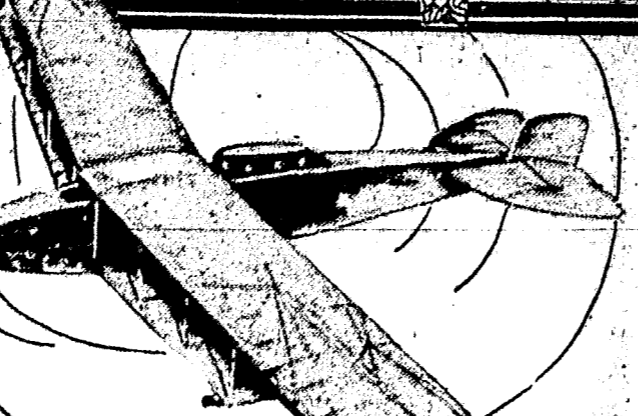
Aeroplane has long been one of Mr. Wanamaker's hobbies, but he has many others—life insurance, automobiles, yachts, fine paintings, and the American Indian. This last should stand at the top of the list.

He decided that the noble aborigine should have a great national memorial at Fort Tompkins, Staten Island, the highest point of land overlooking New York harbor.

To convince congress that money should be appropriated for this purpose he set up and conducted an Indian exhibition in Washington. Few members of congress after seeing the things which Mr. Wanamaker and his friend, "Buffalo Bill" displayed, failed to lose their objections to the monument project. Mr. Wanamaker won his fight and was made head of the committee to select a design and erect the statue. Last year 23 Indian chiefs paid reverence to the Stars and Stripes at the laying of the cornerstone. Some of them had fought the white men, killed and massacred them through many years. One carried 23 bullets in his body. Seeing their enthusiasm for the flag, Mr. Wanamaker conceived the idea of carrying the message of the great sculptured Indian which will stand beside the Statue of Liberty to all the 103 tribes governed by Uncle Sam. He organized an "expedition of citizenship." This expedition found many difficulties. In a corner of New Mexico was discovered a highly intelligent tribe which had never seen or heard of the flag. Sometimes the members of the expedition had to argue long with the Indians before persuading them that the white men were no longer their enemies. They had to travel 20,000 miles, much of this by stage and horseback. But they did not give up until every little nation had received its big red, white and blue flag of fine material, had hauled up and unfurled the emblem, and had sworn allegiance to the Great White Father.

Another of Mr. Wanamaker's hot projects is the American Art association in Paris. After he had been graduated from Princeton university Mr. Wanamaker went abroad to look after his father's interests in the French capital. He lived there so many years that he was even accused, but wrongfully, of liking French life better than American. He became much interested in the struggles of young artistic geniuses from across the water.

The American Art association had started in humble quarters and had done a great work in bringing together the poor young students. Mr. Wanamaker established the organization in its



PROPOSED WANAMAKER CURTISS ATLANTIC FLYER



RODMAN WANAMAKER

present commodious quarters, paid the salary of an excellent chef, and gave a fixed sum every year for general expenses. The downcast young dauber can now wander into those cheery quarters, eat a fine meal for a small price and, what

is more, find a good word from home, English and French art students take advantage as well.

At the salons, too, Mr. Wanamaker was a familiar figure. He bought pictures by unknown artists in large numbers. From the salon of 1903 he obtained more than four hundred canvases. These he shipped to America.

In London, Mr. Wanamaker is also well known. He rented the big place called Taplow court on the bank of the Thames last year from the Desborough family.

But though he has lived most of his years abroad, Mr. Wanamaker picked an American girl, Miss Fernanda Henry, for his wife. She died in 1900. Nine years later he married another American young woman, Miss Violet Cruger.

Mr. Wanamaker was mentioned at one time as a possible ambassador to France. He is now about forty-five years old. It is quite certain that the American people will grant him signal honor some day. The French government did so many years ago. Not only for his work in making the life of the Paris art students brighter, but for important labor in bringing the United States and France more closely together commercially, he was made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor in 1897 and ten years later President Fallieres named him an officer in this distinguished body.

Mr. Wanamaker is now a resident of New York, but he is much interested in Philadelphia. Recently he gave \$50,000 to that city for the benefit of municipal employees who were injured in the discharge of their duty. In New York he recently gave a fine trophy to the New York Public School Athletic league. His interest in aeroplane dates back at least to 1909, when he purchased a Blériot. In 1911 he gave an endurance trophy to an air meet held at Nassau boulevard, Long Island. He has also presented a special racing balloon to the Aero Club of America, which will be entered in the international contests starting from Kansas City next October.

NOT IN HIS WILL

By JOHN ST. CLAIR.

"Ellis, there is our home," said Dorothy Milford with conviction, pointing to the old colonial building at the end of the village street.

It seemed, indeed, to be just the home for which both had been seeking ever since their return from the honeymoon three months before. Five hundred feet away from the house nearest it, it seemed to dominate the other homes of the community. The street ended in its driveway, which was bordered by two lawns of greenest grass. There were two vine arbors, and an old apple orchard, and the ivy had crept up to the roof long ago, on every side.

"I wonder how much it would cost us," Ellis, whispered Dorothy, clinging to his arm.

Ellis Milford was a hard working clerk in one of the big insurance offices, and their home had been only a four-room flat in the dusty city. But every Sunday they had gone forth from the metropolis dreaming of just such a place as this, only on less grand a scale; and here was their dream in brick and turf. And the train schedule was excellent. Ellis could go into town without the need of any extravagantly early rising, returning in time to enjoy the garden, in summer time at least before his supper.

"There is no agent's sign," he said, after a close inspection of the premises.

"Perhaps some of the neighbors would know," his wife suggested.

Inquiries in the vicinity, however, failed to disclose anything. The house had been untenanted for many years, and it was rumored that the owner resided in England. No, there had never been any effort to rent it. It would be hard to do so, anyway, because nobody wanted an old-fashioned house when you could get a brand new one built on the installment plan.

At which information Dorothy's heart beat high with secret joy.

"You see, Ellis, it is my English blood," she explained. "You know grandfather was an Englishman, and



"I Wonder How Much It Would Cost Us, Ellis?"

though I never saw him, I know I have inherited his taste for just such an old-fashioned home."

Dorothy's grandfather had been a crabbled old skinflint, who had settled in America and calmly disinherited his son, Dorothy's father, for some fancied lack of filial duty, leaving his property to nobody who knew him. Still, Dorothy always attributed all the English traits in her disposition to this semi-mythical person.

But it became evident that no further information was to be obtained about the house. Nothing could be learned of any owner or agent.

"Dorothy," exclaimed her husband, "let's go inside and have a look around. I saw one of the window shutters was nearly off its hinge, and I believe the window behind it is broken."

It was broken, Ellis climbed through, and standing inside, swung Dorothy into the room. Then, hand in hand, like children, they wandered from room to room. It was true that the interior was in poor condition. The paper was peeling from the walls, and there were various leaky spots in the ceiling. But still the house was habitable, and a little money invested judiciously would turn it into a very comfortable abode. And, the greatest find of all, in the attic there was a miscellany of old furniture, all sorts of odds and ends which would go far toward the furnishing of the less showy rooms, at least.

"Ellis," said Dorothy, in a tone which even three months of married life had taught him to attend to, "we must have this house."

"You ain't going to live there, are ye?" inquired a villager who watched them emerge through the front gate with ill-concealed interest.

"Yes, we have rented this place from the first of next month," Dorothy answered.

"Well, I swan!" exclaimed the yokel. "Dorothy," said Ellis reproachfully, when they were out of his hearing.

"Not, Miss, I meant it," declared Dorothy, almost crying. "My dear, we are going to have the rooms papered

and the windows mended and have it as the first. And when the landlord calls to make trouble for us we'll have the rent ready for him."

Dorothy's words proved prophetic. For on the first day of the month, following a motor van stopped in front of the old house, and Dorothy superintended the disgorging of three roomfuls of furniture with as much self-possession as though she were the owner of a sufficient quantity to fill a mansion.

"They'll turn us out," said Ellis, when they were settled at their fireside, gazing admiringly upon the newly papered walls.

"Not if we have the rent, my dear," said Dorothy.

Summer came on and soon the garden was ablaze with flowers. Ellis could hardly wait for the clock to strike to leave his office. And as the months rolled by and the neighbors took their occupancy of the house as a matter of course, their fears gradually dwindled until—

Until that Sunday morning when the strange man came walking up the middle of the drive.

It was impossible to mistake him for anything but an Englishman. In the first place he carried a cane; and, secondly, he walked as though he already owned the house, which no American would have done, unless he did.

Did he? Dorothy and Ellis looked glumly at each other, and their hearts sank into their shoes as the bell jangled.

The newcomer was an Englishman, but he appeared much less angry than Dorothy and her husband had anticipated. In fact, his first words were decidedly apologetic.

"I'm sorry to trouble you," he said, "and I don't know, of course, what your title will show; but the fact is, there is reason to believe that this property is part of an estate which I have come over from London to handle on behalf of the heirs. It seems to have been forgotten, as the owner did not enumerate it in his will. You have your title-deeds?"

No, Ellis had no title-deeds. In fact, he was so equally embarrassed that he blurted out the history of the acquisition.

"Most extraordinary! Most extraordinary!" said the visitor. "What a tribute to the—masterful habits of your great nation your action is. Now in my country nobody would ever dream of taking a house he fancied—"

"Perhaps your countrymen aren't so quick with the rent," said Dorothy. "You see, we have four months' all ready for whoever the landlord is."

"My dear young lady, I thought I explained to you that he was dead," replied the other. "He was an eccentric character, old Mr. Samuel Loft—"

"What!" said Dorothy, rising and staring hard at the visitor. "Who's his granddaughter? Quick! Answer me!"

"Ah, there you have me," answered the Englishman. "If you knew that we could trace back the ownership—"

"Don't worry," answered Dorothy. "Here she is. O, Ellis, this was grandfather's house after all, and it's mine—I feel it's mine. And, Ellis, we've got four months' rent money in the bank, and all for ourselves to spend!" (Copyright, 1914, by W. O. Chapman.)

CARRIES HOUSE IN POCKET

Englishman Is Little Troubled by Impediments in His Journeyings To and Fro.

T. H. Holding, "the fully furnished man," who is to demonstrate at the simple-life exhibition how he carries his bed in one pocket and his house in another, explained some of his contrivances recently to a London Daily News interviewer.

All that a man really wants to protect him from the weather and supply him with warm food and drink need, he maintains, weigh no more than six pounds thirteen ounces. Mr. Holding is in his seventieth year, and that is the sort of simple life kit he still uses.

His tent consists of 11 ounces of silk, with a sort of fishing-rod pole and aluminum pegs. All his meals are cooked on a tiny oil stove weighing just over a pound, but capable of dealing efficiently with a rabbit or beef-steak.

Then there is a quilt large enough to keep two people cozy, though it folds up into a package measuring 11½ inches, and a water bucket holding two gallons that can be tucked into a space no bigger than your fist.

Mr. Holding has invented innumerable other dodges in the way of concentrated comfort—pillows that weigh next to nothing and are blown up like a cycle tire, pots and pans that vanish when they are not wanted, toilet apparatus weighing only a few ounces, and so on.

By the time he is eighty Mr. Holding will probably have discovered how to get a spare suit of clothes into a watch case and at least one quart into a pint pot.

Weather is a matter of almost complete indifference to a man of Mr. Holding's stamp. In the shelter of his tiny tent he laughs at rain, has endured as much as 22 degrees of frost and can regard snow with composure. As for cycling, he recently completed his 30,000th mile on a daily journey between Fulham and the West End.

Another Meeting. "After all," said Kwother, "it's a true saying that 'He laughs best who laughs last.'" "Not at all," replied Wise. "The really true saying is, 'He laughs best whose laugh lasts.'" —Catholic Times.

TERROR REIGNS IN INDIA

The terror in which the British-Indian authorities hold the Hindu nihilists was shown at its worst when Lord Harding recently paid a visit to Calcutta, the whilom capital of Hindustan, the Literary Digest states. Disregarding the accounts penned by Hindu writers as likely to exaggerate the alarm of their rulers, quotations are taken from the Englishman (Calcutta) to indicate the elaborate nature of the precautions on this occasion. Describing the journey from Delhi to Calcutta and back, the paper, owned, edited and printed by Englishmen for Englishmen in India and their relatives in England, says:

"The sections of the line between Delhi and Calcutta over which the viceroy's train passed at night time were lit by torch bearers standing at regular intervals. Near Calcutta the torch bearers were not many paces apart. His excellency came and went through a veritable avenue of torches."

From the same authority we learn that the station at which the viceroy arrived and departed "was swept bare of its picturesque throngs." The paper adds the following in regard to the comings and goings of the head of the British-Indian government while he was in Calcutta:

"So far were they (the people) kept from the actual point of the road where his excellency was due to pass that they did not even have the satisfaction of catching a glimpse of him as he shot by in a swift motor car. There were no crowds to watch the public entry into Calcutta, because the crowds were kept away."

"His excellency was not permitted to visit northern Calcutta at all. The foundation stone

of the School of Tropical Medicine (which he had promised to lay) was not laid, and the university convocation was held at government house and not in the senate house (where it usually took place). There was a three-foot barrier of guards around the government house, and, in short, the person of the viceroy was more carefully watched and protected than the person of the czar in the most troublesome of the revolutionary periods in Russia."

As to the reason why such unheard of precautions were taken, the Englishman offers the following opinion:

"The government, because of its enormous sources of information, has better means of knowing than the public the strength and range of the terrorist organization. We can, however, only judge of what the government does know from the nature of the precautions it takes. If the precautions grow more and more elaborate, the only explanation is that the police have more reason to be afraid."

"One expected all kinds of things from the visit of the viceroy to Calcutta, but the only thing that has emerged is the fact that the government has no offensive weapon against terrorism, and has, therefore, to surround itself with such a heavy defensive armor that its activities are either hindered or completely interrupted."

UNGRATEFUL.

"Wealth is a burden and brings unhappiness," said Mr. Goodman, as he handed a tract to the occupant of cell 2323.

"That's what I always said," observed No. 2323. "Here, I devote my whole life following the burdens of others and trying to make them happy, and look at the thanks I get." —Cincinnati Enquirer.

Curtain.

Gilbert K. Chesterton, the English satirist, was an extraordinary stout man. An English newspaper describing a meeting at which Mr. Chesterton was the principal speaker, said: "Mr. Chesterton then mounted the platform and the chairman was seen to move for half an hour."



Fine Example of a Country Home, Where Planting of Vines and Flowers Makes for Beauty.

Co-Operative Farm Products Marketing

How It Is Done in Europe and May Be Done in America to the Profit of Both Farmer and Consumer

By MATTHEW S. DUDGEON.

(Copyright, 1918, Western Newspaper Union.)

EGGS FOR EVERYBODY.

Copenhagen, Denmark.—Did you know that the people in New York alone eat one hundred fifty million dozen of eggs every year and that they cost something like forty-five million dollars? Did you know that an expert has estimated that each year America eats something like one thousand million dollars worth of eggs?

How Eggs Spoil.

When the farmer used to go to town his wife went along with a basket of eggs containing possibly four or six or ten dozen of them. These eggs were delivered to the general country store keeper and instead of paying for them in cash the merchant gave trade in exchange. The price of eggs was low and when the price was further reduced by translation into sugar or coffee at a high price the results were of no great significance. Egg selling then was in fact a small business. As a small business it was not for a long time developed along scientific lines. The hen laid only when the weather was good. She laid a fresh egg of course, but it was likely to lie around in dirty nest until time and a summer heat made it a very bad egg to look at and a worse egg to eat. Not all eggs spoiled but so many went bad that scattered through the lot sent in by the farmer they lowered the grade of all so that even the freshest went only as "eggs" because no one knew they were "strictly fresh."

Strictly fresh eggs were practically unobtainable as a matter of fact. After the farmer's wife delivered the eggs to the merchant he kept them around a few days or maybe weeks until he had a fairly large shipment. They might be in the cellar and they might be in the back of the store where it was warmer, but at any rate they gained nothing in flavor or quality from his storage. Then he sent them to some merchant in the county seat nearby. This dealer kept them awhile until an accumulation made a shipment possible to the city commission merchant in Milwaukee, Boston or Kansas City. They then might be sold by the commission agent to the retail trade or they might be put in cold storage or they might be shipped to some distant place. But you may rest assured that it was some time before the egg laid on the farm found its way to the breakfast table of the city consumer. Much time had been consumed, unnecessary expense had been incurred in going through this slow, unbusinesslike, unscientific system of distribution. But worse than



A Few Danish Eggs.

the delay and expense involved was the fact that the egg which started down the lip from the hen as "a strictly fresh" egg had little chance of reaching its destination as anything but a bad egg.

A Wasteful, Expensive Process.

The whole process is wasteful. Last summer in Missouri literally hundreds of wagon loads of eggs were driven off into the woods and dumped simply because they had gone bad upon the hands of those who were not able to market them promptly. Then too the loss and damage from breakage is considerable, and one authority has estimated that the handling of eggs by those who pack and ship them is so ineffectual that each year seventy-five million dollars worth are broken and lost in transportation.

Is it any wonder that when eggs finally reach the consumer they often cost him more than twice what the farmer received for them? Is it any wonder that the farmer is dissatisfied with the price he receives when it is sometimes less than one-half what the consumer pays. Is it any wonder the city man kicks at the price which he pays, kicks again when he finds that the high priced eggs are bad eggs.

A Better, More Businesslike Way.

Contrast this method of handling with the way it is done by the co-operative organizations abroad. Denmark leads in egg marketing as in the marketing of almost every other farm product. At Fredericksmaad in Denmark, for example, ten thousand farmers own an egg packing establishment. Every farmer gathers every egg from the nest every day. In hot weather he is required to gather the eggs twice a day. At least three times a week he sends in his eggs to one of the collect-

ing points which are located conveniently. Thence they go to the central station. They are good, clean eggs too, for not only have they been promptly gathered and kept in a cool place, but the nests themselves are kept clean and fresh. As the egg is delivered it is carefully tested; no egg which is bad either in appearance or in substance, passes muster. Every egg bears a stamp indicating who delivered the egg to the association. The farmer who sends in a bad egg is fined. These 10,000 farmers through their manager whom they hired and who is a highly skilled man, ship most of these eggs directly to the retail dealers in England. The manager, as he himself told us, absolutely refuses to sell through the London commission men because they demand a percentage which cuts down the profit of the farmer who produces the eggs and raises the price to the city man who eats them. At the moment of shipping he knows just where there is a demand for eggs and consequently is sure that the eggs will be promptly accepted and promptly resold. So efficient is this process that within six days after the egg is laid by the hen it may be on the table of the consumer in distant England. During every minute of that six days the egg has been so well cared for that it has had no chance to deteriorate in quality in the slightest degree. Not only does the farmer receive a good price for this egg but, because the process of distribution is so efficient and inexpensive, the final retail price is reasonable and the consumer profits as much as the producer. The stamp of a Danish co-operative association on an egg is a guarantee of quality.

Co-Operative Egg Export.

Some of the smaller Danish societies had in the beginning a little difficulty in standardizing their product and in establishing stable prices. To assist in accomplishing these two objects the Danish Co-operative Egg Export society was organized in 1905. The purpose of this organization is to standardize the output and bring about greater stability in prices. The central society is made up of a large number of local associations each of which contains at least ten members.

Each producer must stamp the eggs with his own number and that of the group to which he belongs so that it is possible to ascertain exactly who supplied each egg. The farmer who sends in a bad egg is fined. The eggs are then sent to packing centers, whence they are shipped according to a fixed price determined a week in advance by the managing committee.

Although not twenty years old the Danish Egg Export society consists of 650 groups and did a business, in 1908, of more than \$8,000,000. Danish eggs bring fancy prices because they are always fresh, well sorted, well packed, and guaranteed.

Dutch Eggs.

The organization of egg societies has also been taken up by the Dutch farmers, the system adopted being practically the same as that which prevails in Denmark.

Local societies are formed and affiliated to a Central Provincial federation, which is responsible for grading, testing, packing, and shipping. The eggs are collected by the local societies and forwarded regularly to the Central Depot. Every member of a local society is furnished with a number, which must be stamped on the eggs before delivery. The eggs are carefully tested, and a member supplying stale eggs is subject to a penalty of one dollar for every egg rejected.

The Association of Co-operative Creameries in Limburg was the first to take up the co-operative export of eggs. The province of Friesland followed. There is a poultry association which works over the whole of Holland, and has eleven provincial branches, but this association does not trade, having been established to protect the interests and develop the industry of poultry farming generally. The Friesland Export Federation was established in 1903, and the total value of the shipments in 1909 was about \$100,000.

How Irish Eggs Are Sold.

A recent activity of the Irish Agricultural Organization society has been the establishment of poultry products associations, patterned entirely after the Danish system already described. This is, of course, about the simplest and easiest form of a co-operative enterprise to establish, as the outlay of invested capital is small, the returns prompt and continuous and the product, at least the eggs, readily standardized. The eggs, in fact, are not only stamped, sorted and packed as by the Danes, but the producers are paid for them almost entirely by weight instead of by number. These co-operative egg companies have succeeded beyond expectation and the value of the egg exports handled co-operatively is about equal to the dairy exports, although the poultry produces is of much less value than dairy products.

In Germany the eggs are marketed much as they are in Denmark. In the one province of Hanover there are for example one hundred forty-two co-operative poultry societies. Some of these combine the breeding of poultry or the other forms of co-operation with the selling of eggs. Ninety-eight egg societies, however, are devoted entirely to egg selling and in the year 1910 disposed of 27,500,000 eggs realizing therefrom over \$400,000.00 for distribution among their co-operative members.

To belong to the society each farmer pays an entrance fee of twenty-five cents; shares in the society cost each \$1.25 of which, however, only twelve cents is paid down, the balance being gradually paid by a distribution of dividends upon the trading profits. The co-operative society at Hanover owns a substantial brick egg house from which 440,000 eggs are sold each year. The collector who is paid 50c for every one thousand eggs collected calls once a week at the farm house of each member of the co-operative egg-selling society. The woman who tests, sorts and packs the eggs is paid fifteen cents for every one thousand eggs passing through her hands. A clerk from a neighboring dry goods store attends to the billing and keeps the books of the society, receiving twenty-five cents for every one thousand eggs handled and recorded. Summing up all the expense incurred by the society in collecting, testing, sorting, packing and shipping the eggs it costs less than four hundred dollars to market almost half a million eggs.

The customers are obtained in the first instance through the chamber of agriculture at Hanover. This is a sort of rural chamber of commerce which among other things keeps an up-to-date list of customers who are good pay and who are honest dealers. Each week the society ships large consignments to the various cities of the German Empire seldom finding it necessary to export to foreign countries. Experience shows that under this German co-operative system of marketing the cash returns upon each dozen of eggs are from three to six cents greater than they were when they were sold to the ordinary buyer. On the other hand not a penny has been added to the cost to the consumers, who in the majority of instances get eggs



Danish Farm Yard.

cheaper than they got them before and of better quality. The more economic less wasteful system of marketing makes egg production more profitable to the farmer, leads him to produce more eggs, increases the supply, and, by the soundest principles of practical business economics, lowers the price to the consumer.

Americans Can Co-Operate in Eggs.

Nor has the co-operative marketing of eggs been confined to Europe. We have in our own country some excellent institutions which demonstrate that the co-operative procedure which is good for the European upon the continent of Europe is good for the American upon American soil. One of these is at Dassel, Milan.

These are the results in two years: During the first year, the egg selling society handled six thousand dozen eggs, receiving an average of five cents a dozen more for their product than was paid for the miscellaneous eggs on the same markets, thus making over \$23 per member.

The second year, the association shipped 60,000 dozen eggs with the same success, while the Dassel Produce company (a private concern) shipped 120,000 dozen more in carton box lots. In all, 180,000 dozen eggs were sent from this little town during the year, for which these progressive farmers received nearly \$50,000 in cash or \$9,000 more than they could have received under the old system, whereas only enough eggs were formerly taken in trade at the village grocery stores to supply the five hundred people living in Dassel.

Other American Co-Operative Egg Societies. At Hickory, North Carolina, a co-operative egg marketing grew out of and became engrafted upon a co-operative creamery business. The existing co-operative creameries can easily and naturally assume the functions of an egg marketing institution is evidenced by the success which several Minnesota creameries have attained in this line.

The co-operative society need not necessarily be a large organization. The Blue Mounds Egg association of Blue Mounds, Wisconsin, consists of only seven members. The home of one of the members constituted the headquarters of the concern. Modest as was this venture it netted the members a very considerable margin above the price which they otherwise would have been able to obtain. As the founder said: "It requires almost no time, the association runs itself." In fact all that is needed today is the conviction that what has been done elsewhere can be done in any community in the United States if only the heads are on hand to do their share.

FOR SUNDAY'S SUPPER

DISHES THAT WILL BE APPRECIATED AND ARE EASY TO MAKE.

Best Recipe for Chicken Salad With Ham—Serving Cold Tongue With Tomato Sauce—Meat Macedoine a Popular Dish.

An evening supper, especially Sunday's supper, is, for many people, one of the hardest meals to plan and prepare. Several dishes are suggested for the supper and a number of recipes given from which to make a selection. A salad is always suitable for the second course.

Cut cold boiled chicken into small, thin fillets and cold boiled ham into thin slices the same size. Have ready six large mushrooms, peeled and stuffed with small ones, the stems minced fine and chopped with soft bread crumbs, a little butter, salt, pepper and a little minced truffle, if at hand. Cook the mushrooms, stuffed side up, in the blazer of the chafing dish in two tablespoonfuls of butter about fifteen minutes, cover with a piece of buttered paper and keep them hot over hot water while the chicken and sauce is being cooked. Put two tablespoonfuls of butter in the pan over the flame. When soft, add two tablespoonfuls of flour and stir until smooth and well cooked. Add one cupful of the broth made from the remainder of the chicken and seasonings of parsley, onion and bay leaf. When boiling add half a cupful of cream mixed with two egg yolks and lay in the chicken fillets. In the meantime have six slices of toast prepared. Cover each piece with a slice of ham, then with the hot chicken, surmount with the stuffed mushroom, and pour the sauce over all. A little minced parsley or chervil should be sprinkled over the mushrooms at the last moment. Chervil is more delicate in flavor than parsley, but often is not to be obtained.

Cut a boiled tongue into slices, then into disks with a biscuit cutter. Have ready mashed potatoes mixed with two tablespoonfuls of butter, salt, pepper, three tablespoonfuls cream and the white of one egg well beaten, and piled in a long mound on a platter. Make a tomato sauce in the blazer, lay in the tongue, and, as soon as hot, arrange the slices of tongue so they will stand in a row on the mound of potato, pour the sauce around.

Heat two tablespoonfuls of butter until melted, add one tablespoonful of cornstarch or arrowroot, and when bubbling add 1 1/2 cupfuls of tomato pulp, well seasoned. The pulp should be cooked in advance. To half a can of tomatoes add two cupfuls of beef stock, one onion, sliced thin, one teaspoonful of dried mushrooms or mushroom catnip, one teaspoonful of beef extract, one tablespoonful of Worcestershire sauce, a dash of cayenne and nutmeg. Cook until reduced to 1 1/2 cupfuls and skim before taking from fire.

Meat Macedoine.—Cook three tablespoonfuls of butter and three of flour until slightly colored, add one cupful of white or brown stock, and when boiling add one-fourth cupful of cream, two or three drops of lemon juice and two cupfuls of cold cooked chicken or other meat mixed with ham, tongue or sweetbread. Three kinds of meat may be used. When hot pour into patty cases.

Sausage.

While sausage is not to be commended for a steady diet, good sausage now and then, especially on a cold morning, is not an unwholesome breakfast dish. Link sausages are nice covered with water, boiled a few moments and then browned in the oven. Another appealing way is to pick the sausages apart, then cook it in cream sauce like dried beef. Sausage and onion make a good combination. Allow a tablespoonful of chopped onion to each pound of sausage; brown it in the saucepan with the sausage, and sprinkle over the sausage. Fried apples or apple sauce are also excellent additions to sausage.

Canton Stew.

Put two cups finely shredded cabbage in enough water to boil and let cook slowly until tender, which should be in about three-quarters of an hour. When the cabbage has been cooking one-half hour add one cup milk, and when it is nearly done, put in two cups milk. Let boil up once, then season with salt and pepper and pour in a hot dish in which should be put one teaspoon butter. If you like oyster crackers served with milk stew you can use them with this soup, which greatly resembles oyster stew in flavor.

Hamburg Roast.

Take two or three pounds of round steak, chop fine in meat chopper, add one egg, one-half cupful of soft bread or cracker crumbs, salt, pepper and celery salt. Mix well, press into a deep cake tin to shape it, and then turn out into the dripping pan. Pour a little melted butter over the loaf, put a little water in the pan and bake from half an hour to an hour. This will slice off fine and is delicious eaten cold.

For Sport Coats.

Among the exquisite cotton fabrics this spring none is more worthy of attention than that with the soft, silky finish in either stripes or broches. This fabric is being much used for sport coats.

LIFE IN THE CANAL ZONE



CENTRAL PLAZA, PANAMA

LATTERLY the papers have been telling of the work being done down in Panama, landing Colonel Goethals for the speed and excellence with which he has accomplished the task set him and reviewing the story of the big ditch. That there should be another side to life down on the isthmus, that not only the engineers' wives and daughters and sons, but the engineers themselves should come to mind, more and more keenly with each passing week, the luxuries and manners and customs of their homelands seldom enters into the heads of even the most thoughtful.

For a fortnight's visit, the isthmus of Panama is indeed delightful! To wake in the morning to hear the boys calling freshly-caught iguanas for sale for your luncheon bouillon; or to sit the ivory flute-music of the color-grinders come through the fine-meshed screen at your window, to have orchids on your breakfast table and perhaps pluck your own bananas or guavas, and then to stroll down among the quaint Spanish-Americans is, indeed, a treat. But after only five days of it, you're quite enough; given years of it, and the pall is indeed a great one.

A "Tipless" Hotel.

All the world, to a man on the isthmus, must center for the term of his stay at Panama City, the capital and metropolis of the republic. Your first peep of this unique city unfolds itself almost as you leave Uncle Sam's big hotel on the heights. Governor Goethals has made this a "tipless" hotel. Uncle Sam has laid out a park here; the gentle turf sloping down hill to the city itself, and where American soil meets Panamanian and the quarters of the poor there is a school for Spanish children. It is obvious that the business of the future in Panama will be with folk from the States; but, while the school is of boys alone and of whites only, at that, it is conducted throughout in Spanish.

Follow the little, white-clad lads from the school yard into the neighboring native quarter and you find streets with verandas overhanging, as they do in old Madrid, and here women wash the week's laundry out under the tree, while little sons play about, nude as Adam, and daughters loiter, wearing just a calico slip. Children are numerous and the "animated chocolate drops" fairly get into one's way. In places the older women hoist water from old-fashioned wells out under the palm trees; carrying the pail on the shoulder to the house. Not a courtyard so poor or lowly, however, that does not support its coconut palm or two. Up this the dusky native boys "ahhny" to get the great, green-bellied fruit on demand. With the handy machete they split the rind and bring out the nut. Then, with a pocketknife from some Yankee trader, they plug one of the three eyes at the end of the nut (one of the three is always softer than the others) and drink the lukewarm, refreshing milk. After that they devour the fruit, and, be one ever so hungry or thirsty, the appetite is quenched. This case of satisfying the prime demands of life accounts, of course, for the lack of incentive to work, the lassness and idleness of the Panamanians.

Wander farther away still from the Escuela Publica, out of sight of the big park and the Tivoli on the heights, and in among the palms and you will meet little boys coming to school chatting in Spanish. They wear slippers, but not stockings, and suits of light wear, with quaint straw hats and ties. Some of these children are very little; others are brown; all have the soft, gentle voices. In the old quarter are the shops, interesting to tour, but pitiful to rally on. Drug stores, or boticas—dark, meanly placed—make one wonder what percentage of germs and grime are added to each prescription. Odd little fruit shops neighbor those—shops with a very distinctive wicker, wrapped in bark and smelling like the

much candy; shops of oranges and what seem green bananas, the plantain, of course. Here, too, are the little brown, naked children, scrambling all over the waros. Of to one side opens the saloon area. Women operate these saloons—a luxury duenna in each—and they do a hand-office business, for their little lads form the short-cut across the area formed by the long main street of Panama, and men as they pass through must, perforce, patronize.

Ever Present Buzzard. Busy, indeed, is that Broadway of Panama. Instead of street cars there are hacks innumerable. Traffic costs but ten cents from any one point to town to another and so every one—even to the poorest negro, rides in the landaux. Each such vehicle has its bells, clanging wildly for passage and bringing to mind the drivers' cries for way in equally-crowded Gibraltar. High above the city a flock of buzzards hover, these the scavengers of the place. You turn from peering high at them to the little shops in which the famous Panama hats are sold. Hats can be had in price from five dollars up—gold always. All American money in Panama is gold; all Panamanian money is silver. Whatever its denomination the silver money is worth just one-half that sum in gold.

Panama has another native produce for which she is world-renowned and of which specimens are to be had in these little shops. This is the native lace and embroidery, often made in the rear of the shop itself. The wares will range in value from five cents to the yard up. Throughout this heart of the business district, step behind the little store and you are in a quaint, interesting courtyard. One great establishment is known as "The Devil," and American girls, having bought hats in it, want to make a boodle to "The Devil's" back yard to have snapshots taken of themselves among the palm trees. Wander off in another section of Panama city and the old depot recalls memories of your readings of childhood. Built of stone, now gray with age, the depot is a survival of the days almost of the '30s. It brings to mind the wondrous tales of how, before the railway came, men had to cross the isthmus on donkeys; of the fever and pestilence from which they suffered of the great heat and how mules straggled to destruction on the trails; how guides would renegade and hold one up, and how, now and then, outlaw bands swept down and boldly murdered the traveler. There's a modern station not far distant. And then your first evening in Panama! Oh, how you envy the luck folk destined to spend days and weeks and months here! How you look back even now, to watching the Sunday drawing of the lottery, the Sunday afternoon at the cock fight; the Saturday evening drive to deserted Old Panama—America's proudest city its day, but wrecked by Morgan, the buccaneer, and since given over to the jungle! But most of all you remember the stroll in the balmy of an evening when back home, the sleet is freezing the window panes and the mercury is in below zero! You forget that familiarity breeds contempt, and that 30 nights of this takes the romance out of the picture. "Breeze in sight!" "Just see the wind!" exclaimed the Bosby, looking from the window on a stormy day. "You ask me to do something impossible," answered Bobby's papa who was a great stickler for accuracy. "Wind is air in motion, and you cannot see air. It is invisible." "Well, papa—"

FEELS LIKE A NEW WOMAN

As Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Dispels Backache, Headaches and Dizziness.

Piqua, Ohio. "I would be very ungrateful if I failed to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound the praise it deserves, for I have taken it at different times and it always relieved me when other medicines failed, and when I bear a woman's complaint I always recommend it. Last winter I was attacked with a severe case of organic weakness. I had backache, pains in my hips and over my kidneys, headache, dizziness, lassitude, had no energy, limbs ached and I was always tired. I had taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound on one other occasion, and it had helped me so I took it again and it has built me up, until now I feel like a new woman. You have my hearty consent to use my name and testimonial in any way and I hope it will benefit suffering women."—Mrs. ORPHA TURNER, 431 S. Wayne St., Piqua, Ohio.

Women who are suffering from those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should not doubt the ability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore their health.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Why?
Alden has reached the "Why" age. He isn't always easy to answer the why. One day he lay on the floor with his eyes shut.
"Am I asleep, mother?" he asked.
"You know you aren't," said his mother.
"Well, I'm lying down; my eyes are shut, why ain't I asleep?"

Important to Mothers
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *W. C. Little* in Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for *Little's* Castoria.

Why?
Edith—Why didn't you tell me you had that seat painted yesterday, Papa?
Father—Why, what happened?
Edith—Why, Freddy and I sat down on it last night, and Freddy got paint all over the back of his coat and trousers!

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules, easy to take as candy. Adv.

Many a girl thinks a fellow is a man after her own heart when he is really after her money.

Red Cross Bag Blue makes the laundress happy, makes clothes whiter than snow. All good grocers. Adv.

Judging by what some girls face the parson with they must hate to work for a living.

Putnam Fadeless Dyes guarantee satisfaction. Adv.

If you have lived long, you have lived wisely.

Have You a Bad Back?

Does your back ache night and day, making work a burden and rest impossible? Do you suffer stabbing, darting pains when stooping or lifting? Most bad backs are due to hidden trouble in the kidneys and if the kidney secretions are scant or too frequent, a passage, proof of kidney trouble is complete. Delay may pave the way to serious kidney ills. For bad backs and weak kidneys use Doan's Kidney Pills—recommended the world over.

A KANSAS CASE
Charles Cole, 114 N. Beckey Street, Topeka, Kan., says: "My back was so weak and painful that the least exertion made me miserable. My feet and limbs ached and the kidney secretions were scant and ailed with sediment. I was in a wretched shape when a friend recommended Doan's Kidney Pills. They helped me from the start and I feel like a new man now."

Get Doan's Kidney Pills at any drug store. **DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS** FOSTER-PENNINGTON CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

BOOTH-OVERTON DYSPEPSIA TABLETS

Stop indigestion, sour stomach, flatulence, belching, gas, heartburn, acid eructations, etc. Never get out of bed or stop work. For full particulars see box and bottle. **DR. J. H. BOOTH-OVERTON, M. D.**

Would You Like to Exchange Pastors? We have in our office a list of pastors who are willing to exchange with you. Write to us for a list. **FOR EXCHANGE PASTORS**

TRIMMING IS ORNATE

ELABORATE MILLINERY ONE OF THE SEASON'S FADS.

Smaller Hats Are Being Worn. But Styles Show General Increase in Height—Sketches That Show the Latest Modes.

In the new hats there is always a marked tendency to carry up the trimming very high, either by means of a tuft of feathers, which soar straight up toward the sky like miniature spires and steeples, or else by ribbon or velvet drapery, which takes the form of a lofty wing at the side. Tall bows are cleverly draped and wired to give never a hint of wiring, and these seem inordinately popular as trimmings for first-season hats. All hats still incline to smallness, though they tend to become higher in proportion to their narrowness. Take, for example, the two of the sketch. No. 1 is of navy tulle, with a round crown closely hugged by an upstanding brim which "spreads" a little at the top and base. Ribbed satin in a smart shade of burnt orange is used



Lofty Trimmings Characterize the Season's Small Hats in Nic.

for the huge bow. Two ends are draped over the outside of the brim, while the two loops, cunningly wired, rise above the central knot.

No. 2 is a youthful and becoming model, known along the Riviera as the Casino hat. The shape is seen frequently with a crown of chiffon over malines drawn into the bandeau brim of velvet or satin. Several smart copies have been developed in doveled and plain taffetas, like the one represented.

An Allice blue taffeta, delicately flowered with little clusters in dull colorings, is used here for the puffed crown. Taffeta is good for this purpose, having sufficient body to stand without drooping. The bandeau brim is of black velvet, narrower in back than in front, and there are long black shaggy quills, topped with fat

BLOSSOMS HAVE FIRM HOLD

All Sorts of Artificial Flowers Hold Place on the Costume That is Strictly in Style.

Artificial flowers have their place on dress as perhaps never before. But they represent a particular order of artificial flowers—blossoms in satin, velvet and plush—in fact, something quite new.

As to the velvet and satin roses and lilies, no dressmaker could do without them at the present time. A single corsage sometimes displays two or three in different places. They nestle in folds of embryo panniers, and show themselves as beading in masses of skirt drapery.

A big blossom has its place by right at the waist, and when a saucy is worn the ends generally seem to fall from it; but flowers in velvet, satin or plush are not the only artificial ones now having to do with dress.

Background for Gems.
Artificial green makes the best background for diamonds, excepting perhaps black, and brocades that are sewn with silver are more appropriate to them than those that have gold. A very effective background for emeralds when combined with diamonds is dove gray, while for rubies there is no better setting than pale pink embroidered with silver, which throws into relief the glowing brilliancy of the stones. Sapphires demand pale grays, honey color or white to show them to the best advantage; while opals appear to special advantage with rich amber colors, or white lace or with pale greens.

FEELS LIKE A NEW WOMAN

feather medallions, set straight in front as a trimming. It can be made extremely modish in an all-black development of taffeta, and for the evening the chiffon crowns will be found quite pretty.

RIBBONS OF VIVID COLOR

Gorgeous Hues Mark the Adornments Which Fashion Has Decreed to Be the Proper Thing.

The new ribbons are gorgeous in yellow, red, pink to deep mahogany, greenish blues and flesh tones. A ten-inch-wide satin ribbon with a ground-work of velvet flowers in many rich tones makes a beautiful sash ribbon. Wide Roman striped ribbons in the gayest combination of colors are used for girdles, with a huge-up-and-down bow on the left side of the front. Two strips of this ribbon are also stitched together, slightly gathered on one edge and worn as a tunic. A white gown with girle and tunic of Roman ribbon is smartly attractive. Gold and silver metal ribbons are used for vests and girdles on evening toilettes.

Tailored hats are trimmed with narrow belling ribbon of grosgrain and heavy rib designs. Hats are entirely covered with overlapping rows of this ribbon, cleverly adjusted to the frame. Raised polka-dots on satin-ribbons are also used for hat bands.

Persian rug and tapestry designs are of rich dark effects. Such flowers as tulips, poppies, cornflowers, daisies, asters and the open single Chinese rose give richness to brocaded ribbons. Odd Chinese designs of rich, subdued coloring are effective to give tone to a colorless hat or gown, and when touched up with a little gold or silver such ribbon becomes an oriental beauty.

DICTATES OF FASHION.

The gown that is shirt waisted in the back has gone out of fashion.

Young girls are wearing white velvet hats, the edges bordered with a fluted ruffle of moire ribbon.

The use of chiffon taffeta is becoming more general; it forms the basis of stunning afternoon and evening frocks.

Clear, fresh, flowery colors are said to be about to follow the brilliant futurist effects. They are sweet pea shades.

The new soft taffetas, are being shown in all colors. They have the appearance of soft satin in the way they drape.

Embroidery with colored dots is one of the features of novelty underclothes. The colors are not delicate, but strong.

Sashes and belts are a feature of children's dresses. Sashes are quite wide. Belts are of suede and colored and patent leather.

The tango nightgown is the newest, and resembles a chemise and Turkish trousers combined. It is said to be comfortable.

At the theater women are adorning their heads with wonderful Egyptian bandeaux, set with amber or jade and very flexible.

New Ideas in Lingerie.

The chemise is coming into its own again. The latest expression of this garment is slashed very deep at each side and it has rounded instead of square corners, so as not to interfere with the garters. It is developed in mink and edged with lace, with shoulder straps variously of lace and of ribbon.

The cotton crepe petticoat has lately discovered a rival in the undershirt of pique. This is designed to be worn under tailored skirts. It may show either a simple scalloped edge or an elaborate design of hand embroidery. Still another variety of petticoat is made of a new material resembling basket cloth. This is ornamented with a design of embroidered dots and finished with a buttonholed edge.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

OF RED STRAW



Like the national head dress of the Turk, yet with the dash and chic that only Paris can give, is the tea shaped hat of oriental red straw braid, set at each side with pompons of clipped or trick. The model, which is from Sagat can be developed in any material and is peculiarly girlish in effect.

The Rusks. Box platted rucks are quaint yet vivacious.



You can't get a bigger buy for a nickel. It is as delicious as economical—as beneficial as delicious—as popular with your family as with you.

It's as clean as it's fresh. It's always clean and always fresh because the new air-tight, dust-proof seal keeps it so. Every sealed package is personal to you.



Purify your breath, preserve your teeth, harden your gums and keep your digestion good with this mouth-cleansing pastime.

Chew it after every meal

Be SURE it's WRIGLEY'S

Laughter Aids Digestion.
Laughter is a most healthful exertion; it is one of the greatest helps to digestion with which I am acquainted; and the custom prevalent among our forefathers, of exciting it at table by jesters and buffoons, was founded on true medical principles.—Hufeland.

Loses Its Charm.
It's difficult for a newly married man to generate much enthusiasm over his bride's beautiful hair after he has seen her pile it on the bureau for the night.

If you wish beautiful, clear white clothing, use Red Cross Bag Blue. At all good grocers. Adv.

Generally speaking, charity is more of a fad than an obsession.

Too Much for Him.
A colored porter for a local druggist was told to go to another pharmacy to get some chlofuga rustumose. He stood, open-mouthed, and gazed at his "boss," then asked: "Ain't that any other name for dat?"

Danger of Too Much Talk.
Don't talk too much. Just after you have talked a man into buying, if you keep on talking you will talk him out of buying.—Athenian Globe.

Kill the Flies Now and Prevent Disease.
A DAISY FLY KILLER will do it. Kills thousands. Lasts all season. All dealers or six cents express paid for \$1. H. BOMERS, 150 De Kalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Adv.

Who wouldn't fall short if measured by the golden rule?

Is Your Stomach Wrong?
Sooner or later you will be wrong in every organ of your body. It is a well known fact that over 90% of all sicknesses are caused by ailments of the digestive organs. If you have the slightest suspicion that your stomach requires treatment, don't delay a moment. Little ills soon grow into serious ills.

DR. PIERCE'S Golden Medical Discovery
soothes the stomach, digests the food and manufactures nourishing blood. It has a tonic effect, and soon enables the stomach and heart to perform their functions in a natural, healthy manner, without any outside aid.
As Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery contains neither alcohol nor narcotics there is no reaction. For over forty years it has stood the test of both sea and land and is today the greatest remedy of its kind in the world. Begin now. Take it home today. Sold by Medicine Dealers in liquid or tablet form, or send \$5 to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., for a trial box.
For full particulars see the Common Sense Medical Advice. Sold every-where. Beware of cheap imitations. Write Dr. W. C. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Purely vegetable and act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature

Asa Wood

SPECIAL TO WOMEN

The most economical, cleansing and germicidal of all antiseptics is

Paxtine

A soluble Antiseptic Powder to be dissolved in water as needed.

As a medicinal antiseptic for douches in treating catarrh, inflammation or ulceration of nose, throat, and that caused by feminine ills it has no equal. For ten years the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. has recommended Paxtine in their private correspondence with women, which proves its superiority. Women who have been cured say it is "worth its weight in gold." At drug stores. 50c. large box, or by mail, The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass.

DEFIANCE STARCH

is constantly growing in favor because it Does Not Stick to the Iron and it will not sojure the finest fabric. For laundry purposes it has no equal. 15c. package 1 lb. 1-3 years starch for same money. **DEFIANCE STARCH CO., Omaha, Nebraska**

PARKER'S HAIR BALM

A hair preservative of worth. It is a perfect hair restorer. For itching scalp and dandruff. For itching scalp and dandruff. For itching scalp and dandruff.

W. N. U., DENVER, NO 12-1014.

We Expect to See You



SOME day you are going to come here--that we know. For some day you will realize that we would not repeat the story of superb values so often were they not really just what we say.

We know that it is hard to break old ties--but after all there is no sentiment in dollars, and it's dollars you spend when you buy Clothes, Hats or Furnishing Goods.

So come here now, don't let the time get farther off when you say "I wish I'd come to you before." For that is what you are going to say, sooner or later.

Safe to say, once you have been here and seen the values we offer in our **Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes--our Hats, our Furnishings--** you will become a steady patron--as so many have before you. And it is steady patrons that we want to have for this business of ours. Don't wait; don't put it off. Come in today.

Just Received a Fine Line

Florsheim Oxfords

A full line of Ladies' Wash Skirts and Waists; also Boys' Wash Suits and Blouses

Try Some of Those Athletic Union Suits We are

Showing this Season

Ziegler Brothers

THE HOME OF STANDARD MERCHANDISE

Oscuro Outlines

George Sharpe, of Carrizozo, was here for several days investigating stock conditions in this vicinity.

The Kechu well drill is at work on the John H. Boyd lots, near the center of town and will have a shallow well in a few days. A windmill is to be erected for pumping purposes.

Heston S. Schefley, of Trea Rito, drove over Tuesday on business, returning home the same day.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. F. Grey, Jesse Roberts and L. B. Chase autoed to Alamogordo Sunday, returning the following day.

L. B. Chase and Chas. F. Grey made a business trip to Carrizozo Monday evening in the Rafferty Ford.

Miss Tricie Harris, of the OZ ranch near White Mountain, was here Tuesday. Miss Cora Crow, of this place, returned home with her the same day and is spending several days as her guest at the pretty Harris ranch.

Wm. Frens, of Chicago, who has spent several months here left for his home on Thursday. He came here quite ill but was fully recovered, apparently, when leaving and has much praise for the salubrious climate. Who put the 'Cure' in Oscuro?

Seth F. Crows has had two test wells drilled on his place the past week, back of the dike he believes is holding back the water and

thru which he is having a tunnel driven. The test wells, one 58 ft., the other 38 ft. deep, showed a large quantity of water as anticipated and the tunnel is being driven further into the hill.

The total rain fall last month, (May) was 57 one-hundredths of an inch. Last year in May only 7 one-hundredths fell here. The rain which fell June 1st, was almost one-half inch and the ground is in great shape for a very successful season. In fact the oldest timer has never before seen such a fine spring. The grass conditions are fine and all vegetation is beautiful.

Mrs. Ben Burns is visiting relatives in El Paso, leaving Mr. Burns, the genial station agent to 'back alone' for a few days.

Pete Johnson, of Carrizozo, was among the visitors in town Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. H. Thornton, and daughters left Monday night for El Paso, where Miss Hazel Thornton, their eldest daughter will be united in marriage with Mr. Herbert Potter Edwards. Miss Thornton is one of Oscuro's most popular young people and Mr. Edwards, who formerly lived here, is well and favorably known. The couple will reside in Maricopa, Arizona, where Mr. Edwards is associated with his father and brother in the mercantile business, he being postmaster at that point also. The happy young couple's many friends here extend their congratulations. They were married

on the evening of June 3rd at the Paso Del Norte Hotel.

John A. Haley, Editor Publisher, was a business visitor here on Saturday, driving down by auto.

Joe Ashford is adding a large hay barn to his already large number of buildings connected with his mercantile establishment.

Joe Ashford was a business visitor to Three Rivers on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Harris and son arrived here in their auto Sunday evening having traveled overland with their car from Klaymash Falls, Oregon. They will visit Mr. Harris' brother, O. W. Harris here for a short time.

John H. Boyd and wife were visitors to Tularosa on Thursday and Friday.

The school directors have met here and selected Mrs. Maude Blaney and Miss Mildred Peters, both of Carrizozo, as teachers for the coming term, commencing next fall.

The addition to the local school building is to be built at once; W. H. Corwin having been awarded the contract.

Among the ranchmen in town to trade with local merchants this week were Alex Mills, Tom McDonald, Jas Gilligan and G. D. Greer, all from the Oscuro-San Andreas Mt. country.

The surveyor general, of New Mexico, has announced that a re-survey will be made of townships 9 South, Range 9 East and Town-

ship 9-S, range 10-E commencing soon after July 1st. The lines in these two townships have been in question for many years and the settlers here will be greatly benefitted by this re-survey.

John W. Pursley arrived here from Chicago on Thursday after having spent several months on business there.

Celebration at Corona

ON Saturday July 4th, Corona, will celebrate in the most approved manner. Preparations are under way for the biggest entertainment in the history of the town.

The main event will be a big free barbecue, at least 4 steers will be killed and a dozen mutton. In addition there will be horse races, pony races, foot races, goat roping and an automobile road race. Over \$300.00 will be donated for prizes in addition to the entrance fees. Special rates will be had on all railroads and arrangements are being made to run a special train on the New Mexico Central from Estancia to Torrance. In the afternoon Corona will contest with Willard for base ball honors and in the evening will be held a big free dance in the new dance hall. Corona extends an invitation to all to come and have a big free time.

Notice for Publication

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. LAND OFFICE at Roswell, N. M.
April 25, 1914
Notice is hereby given that the State of New Mexico, by authority of the act of Congress of June 21, 1908, and the act of Congress of June 29, 1908, and supplementary and amendatory thereto, has made selection of the following public lands, by having filed its application on the 15th day of April, 1914, for all of Sec. 13, T. 13 N., R. 10 E., containing 640 acres. Protest or contest against a year or all of said section may be filed in this office within the period of publication hereof or anytime thereafter before final certificate and approval. ENMETT PATTON, Register.

Notice for Publication

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. LAND OFFICE at Roswell, N. M.
May 29, 1914
Notice is hereby given that Damian Mirales, of Minnie, New Mexico, who, on April 2, 1914, made HD E Serial No. 6722, for 640 acres, Sec. 21, Twp. 12 N., R. 10 E., has filed notice of intention to make Five Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before U. S. Commissioner, U. S. Commissioner in his office, Roswell, N. M., on July 1, 1914. Claimant names as witnesses: H. Doyle Murray, Pedro Torres, Rogualdo Lopez, and Prospero Guzman, all of Tumbaco, N. M. ENMETT PATTON, Register.

Notice for Publication

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. LAND OFFICE at Roswell, New Mexico.
May 29, 1914
Notice is hereby given that Miramon Jimenez, of Three Rivers, New Mexico, who, on April 2, 1914, made HD E Serial No. 6723, for 640 acres, Sec. 21, Twp. 12 N., R. 10 E., has filed notice of intention to make Five Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before U. S. Commissioner, U. S. Commissioner, in his office, at Carrizozo, New Mexico, on July 1, 1914. Claimant names as witnesses: Pedro G. Jimenez, Ramon Herrera, Francisco M. Hobbs, Juan Hernandez, all of Carrizozo, N. M. ENMETT PATTON, Register.

Notice for Publication

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. LAND OFFICE at Roswell, New Mexico.
May 29, 1914
Notice is hereby given that Ladio McKinley, of Carrizozo, New Mexico, who, on April 2, 1914, made HD E Serial No. 6724, for 640 acres, Sec. 21, Twp. 12 N., R. 10 E., has filed notice of intention to make Five Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before U. S. Commissioner, U. S. Commissioner, in his office, at Carrizozo, New Mexico, on June 10, 1914. Claimant names as witnesses: Pedro G. Jimenez, Ramon Herrera, Francisco M. Hobbs, Juan Hernandez, all of Carrizozo, N. M. ENMETT PATTON, Register.

The Carrizozo Bar

All Bonded Whiskey \$1.75 per Quart.
Port Wine .50 per Quart.
Blackberry Brandy .50 per Quart.
Old Kingdom Blended Whiskey \$4.00 per Gallon.

Wholesale Prices on Seipp's Beer to Outside Dealers.

THE STAG SALOON
GRAY BROS.

The Best Brands of BOTTLE AND BARREL WHISKIES, SEIPP'S & BUDWISER BEER, BILLIARDS AND POOL, Choice Cigars.

The Capitan Bar

CAPITAN, N. M.
CHOICE LIQUORS, BRANDIES & WINES
Billiard and Pool Parlor

HUMPHREY BROS.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Flour, Hay, Grain, Feed Stuffs, Etc.

Phone 16 Wood and Coal Carrizozo, N. M.

PABST BLUE RIBBON BEER

HEADLIGHT SALOON..... PORFIRIO CHAVEZ
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Whiskies, Beer, Wines and Cigars
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The Carrizozo Trading Co.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Complete lines of Clothing, Groceries, Hardware, Shoes, Dry Goods

We Sell..... John R. Flour

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Only Auto Garage

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General Transfer and Drayage Business--Prompt Service

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