



# SCIENCE AND INVENTION

## LIST OF GREAT INVENTIONS

Sound Producing Instruments and Mechanical Music Contrivances Are Not Mentioned.

Some time ago the Scientific American offered prizes of \$150, \$100 and \$50 for the three best essays naming the ten greatest modern inventions and the reasons for the choice. First prize was finally awarded to William I. Wyman of Washington for the following selections:

The electric furnace, which produces a "heat so intense as to simulate the primal forces of nature." Among other things it has reduced the price of aluminum from over twelve dollars per pound to less than twenty-five cents.

The steam turbine, which has effected great economies in steam consumption and is sending the reciprocating engine to the scrap heap.

The gasoline automobile, which has practically revolutionized methods of locomotion.

The moving picture, which is now an important factor in education and one of the principal sources of cheap and good amusement.

The aeroplane, the most radical innovation in the history of locomotion, threatening to revolutionize warfare and promising large possible commercial results.

Wireless telegraphy, which has robbed the sea of most of its terrors, and has done remarkable things in the field of world communication.

The cyanide process, which has revolutionized the metallurgy of the precious metals.

The induction motor, which made possible the utilization and transmission of alternating electric current, is largely responsible for the substitution of electric for steam power in the industries and has conserved from 30 to 60 per cent of the energy formerly wasted in whirling line shafting and belting.

The linotype, which has made it possible to set type almost ten times as rapidly as before.

Electric welding, making it easy to join the most antagonistic metals safely, surely and swiftly.

This is certainly an imposing list and manifestly a good selection. Yet it is strange that any list of modern inventions should be considered complete without mention of sound-producing instruments and mechanical music making contrivances.

## VIBRATIONS ARE REGISTERED

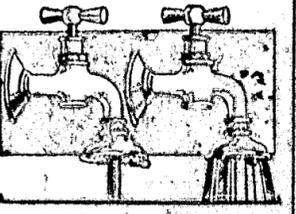
Lengths and Intervals of Heart Sounds May Be Determined to Small Fraction of Second.

Modifying the pressure-measuring flames of Koenig, Prof. K. Marbe of the Academy of Frankfurt-on-the-Main registers in a simple way various kinds of intermittent vibrations, such as speech, alternating currents, and especially the beats of the heart. A naked flame produces rings of smoke on a moving paper ribbon just over it, the rings varying with the vibrations of the flame, and the rate of vibration may be registered by using two flames. For recording heart beats, a rubber membrane stretched on a ring is placed over the heart, and the pulse vibrations are transmitted through a tube of gas to the flame. The vibrations are indicated on the ribbon, and at one side a second flame, oscillated by an electric tuning fork of 100 vibrations per second, makes a second row of tracings. Comparing the two strips of blackened images thus made side by side, the lengths and intervals of heart sounds may be determined to fractions of about one-hundredth of a second.

## WATER FAUCET IS IMPROVED

Device for Permitting Liquid to Come Forth in Stream or Shower Placed on French Market.

A water faucet, to the mouth of which is attached a device for permitting the liquid to come forth either in a solid stream or in a shower, has been placed on the French market.



Solid Stream or Shower.

The flow is regulated by the thumb and finger. The attachment is suitable for the kitchen, washroom, bathroom, or wherever a variable stream of water is desirable.

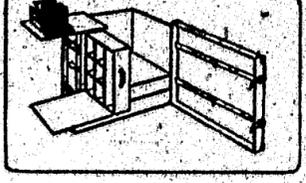
## Composition of Tobacco.

Tobacco, says an English chemist, contains nicotine, nicotinic acid, nicotine, pyridine, methyl, pyrolizidine, cellulose, calcium, pectate, chlorophyll, phenol, oxalic acid, fennel, acetic acid, nitric acid and starch.

## PUT TYPEWRITER IN TRUNK

Handy Combination for Authors, Traveling Salesmen and Others Invented by New Yorker.

A combination trunk that is a veritable portable office has been invented by a New York woman. When closed it makes an ordinary square trunk of substantial build. When open it reveals a set of pigeon holes and a typewriter. The typewriter is fastened to one side of the trunk, which is hinged in the middle and folds outwardly. A drawer part, which is also hinged to



Handy Trunk.

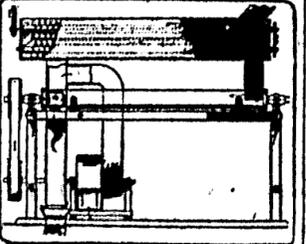
fold in or out, is divided into compartments so that it is equally adaptable for use as a little desk, the compartments forming pigeon holes, or for holding collars, pins, ties, toilet articles, etc. For writers or traveling men such a trunk is of the greatest convenience. The former can fit from spot to spot and whenever they find material for their work, set up their typewriter in their hotel room. The latter can always have on hand a supply of letter heads, envelopes, etc., and a machine on which to make clear and complete records to headquarters.

## DEVICE FOR TREATING GRAIN

Outer Hard, Flinty Coat of Wheat, Oats, Etc., May Be Removed Preparatory to Cooking.

The Scientific American in describing a device for treating grain, invented by C. J. Darbeau of St. Henry, O., says:

An object here is to provide a device by means of which the outer hard, flinty coat of such grain as wheat, oats, etc., may be removed preparatory to cooking the grain and canning it for use as a breakfast food. The outer hard portion may be removed without crushing the grain, so as to leave the latter in practically the same shape or form as before being treated.



Device for Treating Grain.

ing treated. Means provide for causing a passage of the grain from one end of the receptacle to the other, and for retarding it in its progress, thereby insuring the complete removal of the outer coat.

## WILL START FIRES EASILY

Kindling Wood Not Required Where Three-Pronged Gas Burner Is Used—Works Very Quickly.

There is no longer any necessity for working up a fire with kindling wood if you have one of the devices patented by an Illinois man. This is a three-pronged gas burner, which can be inserted under the coal and logs, as the case may be, and will ignite the fuel in a short time. Each of the three arms of this burner has numerous perforations along it and the whole three connect with a coupling designed to be fitted on a hose that connects with the gas jet in the room. A stopcock regulates the flow of gas into the burner. The fuel is first placed in the grate or range and the gas turned into the burner. A match applied to each of the three prongs causes each to burst into a row of flames, so that when the apparatus is thrust into the fuel in the grate it will ignite the fuel much better than kindling would do.

## NOTES OF SCIENCE AND INVENTION

A bundle of fine glass threads composes the newest ink eraser.

Gold-filled teeth have been found in the jaws of skeletons exhumed in Pompeii.

Freshly cut cork bark, if heated, yields a gas that can be used as an illuminant.

A Chicago inventor has patented a machine for cutting gaskets from almost any material at any size desired.

At Quito, the only city in the world on the line of the equator, the sun sets and rises at six o'clock all the year round.

To take the place of the piano stool there has been invented a chair in which the seat may be raised by ratchet mechanism.

## BIRDLES ARE LEGION

CHOICE OF DESIGN IS LEFT TO THE INDIVIDUAL.

Many Are So Voluminous That They Might Almost Be Termed Bodices—Worn With Every Kind of Gown.

A girde leads this year an exciting life as a Dumas novel, and it is surprising to see how many adventures it runs through in the course of a trip up Fifth avenue, writes a correspondent. In one window you see a gown whose skirt, composed of flounces of lace, is topped by taffeta panniers joined to a girde reaching up high under the armpits, and in this way eliminating any anxiety about a bodice. In the next you see a lingerie gown whose girde is divided in the center by a cord, which division results in a half-bodice and a whole peplum.

Going down a few doors you find a suit of white serge whose bolero jacket is extended into ends which cross in front and meet behind with jaunty effect of a real girde. Right behind it there is a white crepe gown whose bustle drapery of Roman striped silk is effected frankly by tying the ends of the silk material in front in such a way that its loops fall over the hips.

There is a strong tendency toward the girde which extends both above and below the hips in plicated scallops, and there is an even more pronounced impulse toward the taffeta tunic falling from a ceinture expanded into full-cut use of a bodice.

Everywhere—in tailored suit and lingerie frock and evening gown, the girde is pre-eminent. Blouses, for instance, achieve distinction, perhaps, merely through the agency of a deep Roman striped girde, and there come the smartest coutures of black moire with ruching both above and below. Nor does this item of the toilet refuse the role of waistcoat. Sometimes, indeed, the belt has two jaunty little points and a double row of buttons which puts the suit at once into a waistcoat mood.

In evening gowns this once restricted area has expanded both above and below, until, as in the case of one evening gown seen recently, it tightly swathed the hips and made the two deep flounces of the skirt seem like a mere postscript to the original thought.

With such license as this it is easy to dwell upon the prospect of a day when we shall say: "What kind of a skirt and sleeves am I going to wear with my silk girde?"

## HEALTH AND BEAUTY

When you breathe deeply your muscles gradually strengthen, your eyes glow like twin stars, your chest becomes full and rounded and your pale cheeks are stained a vivid red.

You can save your hands from getting stained if you will let your potatoes soak in cold water with a little soda in it for a few moments before you start scraping them.

Nervous headaches are a common complaint among women, and if a doctor is not consulted the best treatment is simply to keep the patient in bed and allow nothing at all to come near her which might worry her. All troubles should be kept away and perfect quiet preserved until the overwrought nerves resume their natural condition.

Needlewomen who suffer from damp hands will find it an excellent plan to rub the palms of the hands occasionally with a solution of borax in a little alcohol. When sewing, keep a sponge saturated with the solution ready at hand and occasionally squeeze it in the palm of the hands, allowing the moisture to dry without wiping.

## FOR WINDY DAYS



The windy days make one welcome such a little hat as is illustrated above. The crown is of gray straw decorated with pearl embroidery, the band finishing it off being of green silk.

## SOFTNESS ADDS TO CHARM

No Suggestion of "Glistening" is Observable in the New Popular Colors of the Season.

Mixt blue is one of the loveliest of colors, a thousand times more becoming than the uncompromising turquoise (so different in material from the jewel itself) or the almost equally hard and trying, sea-blue. The new sea de peche is unmitigatedly soft, as might be expected from its name, and it, too, is produced in very lovely tones of color. Many of the new shades are striped, black, white and

## SIMPLE FROCK



The color scheme is white and vivid blue on a black ground; the ash, tied in a loose knot at the back, is of vivid blue charmeuse. The material is striped taffeta.

## GIVE "FINISH" TO COSTUME

Art of Dressmaker Shown in the Pretty Touches That Adorn the Models Most Popular.

While tailors use pique for completing gowns and coats, dressmakers prefer sheerest lingerie effects for furnishing walking or home dresses. A very pretty one is in white crepon, the skirt trimmed round above the knees with colored Russian embroidery, and the short coat embroidered to match round all its outlines. The fronts do not meet, but leave visible those of an elaborate blouse and a narrow black velvet belt.

Very pretty, too, is a white crepon with two deep gathered flounces at the waist in spotted crepon, also white. The waistcoat, deep collar and wide cuffs are in the spotted crepon, the color of the spots being sapphire blue. The belt is made of the plain crepon, gathered very closely and edged with cord.

## Colored Linings for White Negliges.

When the summer girl is going a-visiting and wants more than one negligee for the sake of a change of color, she will find that the cheapest way to manage is to make two or three slips of silk muslin or China silk, or chiffon, as her pocketbook will admit, and wear different coats with them of sheer embroidery or lace. This is a good suggestion for a summer bride. Make two or three colored linings and have the over-negligees of white, which can be laundered when necessary.

## White Furs.

White fur on black velvet gowns or on white velvet, chiffon or lace frocks is very fashionable at the moment, and it reminds one a little of that quaint style of trimming with awansdown which was in vogue many years ago. Certainly on evening dresses the soft white fox has a charming effect.

## Fruit for Trimming.

Fruit is a popular trimming for the early summer hat—which is quite as it should be. But the smart fruit hat trimming bears little resemblance to the natural product of the tree. Tiny apples in red and yellow shades echo the bright colors in Roman striped waistcoats and sashes. Glazed green and yellow grapes are especially effective with black lacquer ribbon on gilded black straw hats. Tomatoes in deep purple and plums in delicate pink are also popular.

## Fruity Headgear.

The little morning caps are again forming part of the trousseau of a smart woman. They, too, are exact copies of those worn in that brilliant eighteenth century and which need to frame the face so prettily with their dainty charms. Some of these are simply made of a gathered trim with a little fulness over the forehead, which is adorned with a wreath of silk roses



## KING ROAD DRAG IS FAVORED

Hundreds of Farmers of Colorado Have Pledged Themselves to Make Use of Implement.

State Highway Commissioner T. J. Ehrhart of Colorado has announced that the state will pay half the cost of split-log drags to all counties which will furnish these drags free to farmers and others pledging themselves to use them on their roads. This action followed the strong impression made on the highway commission by the D. Ward King method of road building, as demonstrated at the King road rallies held recently at Castle Rock, Littleton, Golden, Denver, Brighton, Loveland, Greeley, Fort Morgan, Fort Collins and Cheyenne. Governor Ammons was a regular attendant at the meetings and enthusiastically indorses the system.

Hundreds of farmers have already pledged themselves to use the drags, and as a result it is predicted that ruts, bumps and mudholes in the roads in this section of the state will soon be things of the past, just as this Missouri farmer's method transformed the dirt roads of Iowa and a dozen other states at practically no expense.

The following is King's condensed formula for building and maintaining a perfect road with the split-log drag:

"Build a King drag according to instructions. After the first rain, while the dirt is still moist but not sticky, hitch the team to the drag so that the drag will follow the team at an angle of about 45 degrees. Drive with one horse on each side of the wheel track to your neighbor's front gate toward town and come home over the other wheel track, smoothing the road and moving a small amount of earth toward the middle.

"After the next rain or wet spell go again. Repeat this after each storm until the surface touched by the drag is smooth and is slightly higher in the center than at the sides.

"Flow a shallow furrow (please notice the word 'shallow') just outside the dragged portion of the road, turning the furrow into the dragged portion. Spread this furrow (notice the word 'spread') over the road toward the center with the drag. When you finish the roadway will be about two feet wider and the middle will be a little higher.

"After the next rain or storm plow again and drag again, adding two feet more to the width and building the road still a little higher in the center. Only plow one furrow between rains. When the road becomes wide enough, quit plowing. Never drag except when the soil is moist.

"This formula is guaranteed to produce results."

A government bulletin giving instructions for making and using the King drag may be obtained by anyone desiring to use it on his roads by addressing the agricultural department at Washington.

## MAINTENANCE IS ESSENTIAL

Large Portion of Money Expended for Improvements Is Wasted—Road Building an Art.

Logan W. Page, chief of the office of public roads of the department of agriculture, is bending every energy to impress upon the people of the country that maintenance and effective repair are of equal importance with the actual improvement of bad roads. Investment of money in new roads does not become real economy until provision is made for keeping



Southern Road Well Cared For.

those new roads in condition after they are built. If a new road is built and then allowed to fall into disrepair, much of the original investment is simply wasted.

Quite frequently the office of public roads, when called upon for assistance by the various states, points out that road building is an art based on a science, and that trained men and experienced men are necessary to secure the best results from the expenditure of road funds.

Statisticians have figured out that although the average expenditure on the improvement of roads exceeds \$1,000,000 a day, a large portion of it is wasted because of the failure to build the right type of road to meet local requirements or the failure to provide for the continued maintenance of the improvement.

Major James T. ...  
Paterson, N. J.—On the site of proposed new rapid transit station, the heart of the city, Mayor Ford and members of the board of trustees carried out an elaborately arranged ceremony to mark the passing "knocking" by Paterson. The chief feature of the program was the burning of "the hammer," borne to its grave by six horses and followed by a procession, at the head of which were Chief Mourner "Old Bestialms," "Chronicle Kicker" and "Habitat Grouch," each fashioned out of straw.

Names "Disease Prevention Day," Indianapolis, Ind.—Gov. Samuel Ralston will name a day in October to be observed throughout Indiana "disease prevention day." The movement was started by the Indiana Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, and when Governor Ralston heard of the plan he indorsed the proposition.

Churches Urge Ban Upon Automobiles, Frankfort, Ind.—The automobile was placed under the ban by the German Baptist church, which held its national conference on a farm near here. Only three delegates voted in favor of the use of the machine, while 300 were against it. The resolution adopted follows: "Whereas, We realize the difficulty and unpleasantness in dealing with the automobile spirit, we advise all churches not to allow their members to own or operate an automobile, auto truck, motor cycle or any motor vehicle, at least until such a time as they become in general use or until we get more light on the subject."

## EXPECT RECORD WHEAT CROP

United States Will Produce Almost Half of World's Average.

Washington.—Nine hundred million bushels of wheat—almost half of the world's wheat production, and a new record for the United States—is the prospective total yield of the farms of the country this year, the Department of Agriculture announced in its June crop report.

The enormous crop will be 137,000,000 bushels more than was ever grown before in the United States in any one year.

There also will be large yields of oats and barley, probably second in size in the history of the nation. The report shows:

Spring Wheat—Area, 17,990,000 acres; condition, 95.5 per cent; indicated yield, 14.6 bushels per acre; estimated production, 262,000,000 bushels.

Winter Wheat—Condition, yield, 18.1; production, 638,000,000 bushels.

All Wheat—Area, 63,277,000 acres; condition, 93.7 per cent; yield, 18.5 bushels per acre; production, 900,000,000 bushels.

Oats—Area, 19,000,000 acres; condition, 89.5 per cent; yield, 31.7 bushels per acre; production, 1,216,000,000 bushels.

Barley—Area, 7,528,000 acres; condition, 95.5 per cent; yield, 37.2 bushels per acre; production, 280,000,000 bushels.

Rye—Condition, 93.6 per cent; yield, 17.2 bushels per acre.

## Would you give \$1.25 to be free from HAY FEVER?

Send me the coupon for my own plan of relief from hay fever. I have tried all other treatments but have not found relief. I am sure that your plan will be worth the money to me.

THE OLEUM VIRIDI CO., P.O. Box 100, Denver, Colorado.

## METZ 22 \$475



Greatest hill climber, 20 miles per hour, 200 miles on one tank of gas. Meets and surpasses all other motorcycles for Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming. Price \$475.00. Write for details to Metz Motor Sales Co., 1225 Broadway, Denver.

## KODAKS and SUPPLIES

Send me the coupon for my own plan of relief from hay fever. I have tried all other treatments but have not found relief. I am sure that your plan will be worth the money to me.

## 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.

## WALL TRENTS

Send me the coupon for my own plan of relief from hay fever. I have tried all other treatments but have not found relief. I am sure that your plan will be worth the money to me.

## Genasco READY ROOFING

Made of Trinidad Lake asphalt—the greatest weather-resister known. Kest-look like—used with Genasco's "Genasco" cement. Write for circular and prices. The Genasco & Asphalt Mfg. Co., 1225 Broadway, Denver, Colo.



# NEVER FORGAVE THEIR ENEMIES



SEMINOLES AT OCAY

**M**ANY people in the Northern States are unaware that there dwells in the fastnesses of the Florida Everglades one of the most interesting and picturesque bands of American aborigines in the United States, known as the Seminole Indians, who are now as separate and distinct from the white race as when Columbus first held mass on the shores of Cuba. These are the remnants of the one-time mighty nation of Seminoles, who defied the United States government for more than half a century and persistently refused colonization.

While the numerous wars and forced migrations have reduced their numbers to a few hundred, their mode of living, dispositions and customs are in many respects the same as when the haughty De Soto called into Tampa Bay in 1529.

The Seminoles live to themselves, avoiding contact with the white race as much as possible, and seldom, if ever, taking whites into their confidence, and on account of the almost inaccessible nature of the country in which they live, little is known of their intimate home life. Unlike the Indians of the West, they have persistently refused any assistance from the government, saying in response to offers for their support, "We only wish to be let alone."

### Memories Are Good.

They have no written language, yet they are familiar with the traditions and history of the tribe. The events of the seven years' war are still vivid in their campfire memories, and the little papposes are taught from infancy to avoid any semblance of intimacy with the race, who, through the violation of the most sacred rule of warfare, "the flag of truce," captured and imprisoned for life their matchless warrior chieftain, Ocochee, and his brave staff. The tribe are taught that the whites are lacking in honor, or, in the Seminole language holowagus (no good).

The present Florida Indians are the descendants of that invincible tribe who were never completely conquered. In the year 1829 there were said to be only 112 Seminoles left in Florida, but during the long period of peace with the white race their numbers have increased, until there are now between 600 and 600. These are divided into four bands, the Miami, the Ocochee, the Tallahassee and the Big Cypress. These bands have not been governed by any "great chief" for about ten years, as was formerly their custom, but each band has its leader, whose duty it is to preside at councils for administration of the unwritten laws of the Seminole tribe that from time immemorial have been handed down from generation to generation.

Many of the Seminole braves are types of physical excellence. Their native dress consists of a tunic of various bright gaudy colors, with which buckskin leggings and moccasins are sometimes worn.

The squaws wear a long, full skirt, which effectively hides their bare feet, with a long-sleeved waist. They are very well behaved, modest and shy, and it is considered improper for as much as their feet or ankles to be exposed to view, although their waist and skirts do not meet by 6 or 8 inches, this discrepancy being only partly covered by a shawl-like attachment or collar to the waist. Their dress is even gayer colored and more gaudy than that of the men, having wide stripes of red, yellow, blue and white encircling both the waist and skirt, with great strings of bright colored beads around the neck, making an appearance that would do credit to a masquerade or fancy dress affair. They show no desire to copy the styles of their pale-faced sisters.

The Seminoles are kind to their families, fond of and devoted to their children, are pure in morals and honest among themselves and with the whites. They do most of their trading in Miami and Fort Lauderdale. In these places are certain stores which they make headquarters for all purchases and sale of their furs and other products. They are very suspicious of the motives and desires of white men, and the few who are able to speak and understand English have been taught by their chief, "Mabackee, Kowewaga, Iscoosoo" (white man no good; he ton mean).

And it is very reluctantly that they give information as to the location of their camps, hunting grounds or home life.

It is believed by many white people that the Seminoles have some secret remedy which is a sure cure for the bite of a rattlesnake. Tom Tigerdeer being asked one day, "What does an Indian do when bitten by a rattlesnake?" promptly replied with a twinkle in his headlike eyes, "Ho take a big sleep."

### Good Traders.

They are said to be good traders, having their price on each article and persistently refusing to sell for less than their original price.

Sofka, the principal diet of the Seminoles, is prepared by the squaws. It consists of meats and vegetables boiled together in a large kettle, and thickened with grits or corn meal. It is usually eaten by the family and visitors from the kettle in which it is cooked with a single large wooden spoon, each taking his or her turn, a single spoonful often being passed from one to another and supplying two or three with a mouthful.

Year by year we see the Seminole crowded further and further back into the Everglades. The government has dug great canals from Lake Okechobee to the coast draining this section of the Everglades, and the Indians have been compelled to move on toward the big cypress swamps, and it appears that even the almost impenetrable Everglades, the original and rightful homes of the Seminoles, are gradually passing from their possession. Soon the legends will be all that will be left of this most picturesque of all the tribes of American Indians.

### VIOLET RAYS EXPLODE MINE

Test of Italian Inventor's Apparatus Proves to Be Remarkably Successful.

Giulio Urvi carried out now experiments at Florence, Italy, with his invention for blowing up powder magazines and explosives incased in metal by means of ultra-violet rays projected from a distance. While Admiral Fornari was sinking four mines to two-thirds their depth in the River Arno, the inventor transported his apparatus to Mount Senario, ten miles away, and placed it behind the hill town of Fiesole, thus adding to the obstacles between himself and the explosives.

Within a half hour after receiving signal, Urvi, by his projector, exploded all the mines. Admiral Fornari then subjected the system to another stringent test by sinking in various parts of the river a number of metal bombs, containing explosives, which he prepared himself. Though the task presented enormous difficulties owing to the conformation of the river, the young engineer from his position on the mountain took only a quarter of an hour in each case to scour the river bed with the rays and locate the bombs.

Urvi is about to start experiments with a new apparatus capable of blowing up any explosive within a radius of 80 miles.

### Floating Churches.

A novel feature of the vessels building at Cammell Laird's shipyard at Birkenhead, England, for the National Steam Navigation company of Greece is the little church which has been fitted on board each vessel.

These floating churches have stained-glass domes, tiny altars and walls adorned with icons. Standing on the shelter deck and fitted up internally in oak, the church is entered by doors on either side. In addition to the dome, brass-framed rectangular side windows are fitted.

On the occasion of general services the majority of those attending will, on account of the smallness of the church, have to be accommodated amidships in front of it, and in order that altar and priest may be in full view of those present sliding doors have been arranged in the wall of the church directly opposite the altar.

### Quite Different.

Church—How many hours at a man's life does he spend in sleep, do you suppose?  
Cotton—Well, as you mean a New York or a Philadelphia man?

## HER CAST-OFF BEAU

By GEORGE C. HAMILTON.

"I guess that good-for-nothing Walter Jameson will be coming home soon, now that the old man has cashed in," was the gossip's verdict in Hicksville.

And when, a few weeks later, Walter did arrive from the West, to take care of his widowed mother, the gossip winked and nodded to one another as much as to say, "I told you so."

Walter had been the unsuccessful one of the family. His sister married a rich lawyer in New York; his elder brother was a successful lawyer in the same city. But Walter had never succeeded. At last his father had bought him a ticket to Nevada—it was in the days of the gold boom—and told him not to let him see his face again.

Walter did not feel any particular regret at leaving a father who had never shown him any affection. But his mother had cried, and that made him feel badly—also leaving Nancy Dayton. They had been sweethearts once. But that was when they were twenty-one—before Walter had shown himself a no'er-do-well.

Nobody had believed in him, and Nancy least of all. She grew up to be a flirt. When he told her he loved her—the second time he came home penniless—she laughed in his face.

"I'll win you yet, Nancy," he answered, and went away.

Yes, there was one person besides his mother who believed in Walter, but he did not know it. That was Elizabeth, Nancy's little sister. She had all the faith that a child has in one whom she instinctively recognizes to be misjudged. But a man in love with a young woman of twenty-three pays scant attention to her sister of fifteen.

And now Walter was back. And, to his mother, he was still the boy who was going to make so much of his life, though he was almost thirty. He had been gone six years that time.

"You are going to stay home with me, dear," she said. "It will be hard



She Laughed in His Face.

to keep things going, and your father left only two thousand in insurance, but we will do our best together."

But she looked wistfully after him the morning after his arrival, as he walked over to the Dayton house. She had seen Nancy Dayton grow into a sullen, discontented girl of twenty-nine. Nancy had never married. She had refused several good chances, because she wanted to begin life where her parents had left off—with a comfortable income.

When Walter reached the door he was astonished at the vision that he saw before him. It looked like Nancy, but it was an idealized Nancy, the Nancy of whom he had dreamed during those lonely years in Nevada.

"Why—this isn't Nancy!" he gasped, staring at the beautiful young girl who stood smiling at him.

"No, I'm Elizabeth," answered the girl, blushing at his frank stare of admiration. "Nancy is out this evening. Won't you come in, Mr. Jameson?"

The news of Walter's arrival had already spread through the village and reached the Dayton home. It was well for him that he had not heard the scathing remarks that Nancy had made about him.

When he took his leave an hour later, the young man realized that, whatever his love for Nancy might have been, the image that he carried in his heart had now a striking resemblance to Elizabeth.

And he was bound in honor to ask Nancy to be his wife. That was the irony of it! When he called the next evening and met her his heart sank. How could he ever have loved Nancy, this woman with the affected air and the girlish lines about her mouth?

Though his welcome was not an enthusiastic one, Nancy was hospitable, in virtue of old associations. Her talk was vivacious, and all about the bull and parties to which she had been taken. She spoke of her beaux, with a sly glance at Walter, and lamented the tediousness of life in a small town.

It was not until he was about to leave that Walter remembered up occur-

age to say what was uppermost in his mind.

"Nancy, do you remember what I told you last time we parted?" he asked.

Nancy's heart beat quickly, but it was not with love. She had not had a proposal for six months, and she was longing for another scalp to hang at her girdle.

"No, Mr. Jameson. What was it?" she inquired archly.

"That I was coming back to marry you," he answered.

Nancy's small laugh pierced the air. "Well, you certainly have carried out the first part of your determination, about coming back," she answered.

"But as for the second—why, I think you have another guess coming, Mr. Jameson."

Walter's face turned crimson. After all, it is not exactly pleasant to have one's offer of marriage laughed to scorn, even though one has made it out of a sense of duty.

He looked into Nancy's mocking face and said good-by. But that was not his last visit to the Dayton home. On the contrary, he called frequently after that—only it was to see Miss Elizabeth. And sometimes words were said which brought the color into her fair face and a look of unutterable happiness into her eyes.

Of course, Nancy was not slow to see what was transpiring. She taunted Elizabeth in her sisterly manner.

"Well, Elizabeth, if you want my cast-off beau, of course it's all right," she said. "Only he'll always be a pauper, and if I were you I would send him right about face without delay."

That Walter had asked Nancy to marry him since his return Elizabeth did not know. The words stung her. Walter was not slow to notice the change in her manner the next time he called.

"Elizabeth, what have I done to offend you?" he pleaded.

"You haven't offended me, Mr. Jameson," replied the girl. "Only—people are saying—"

"What, dear?" asked Walter taking her hand in his.

"That—that you are making love to me because you can't get Nancy," she faltered, and tried to run away. But Walter caught her.

"Now you listen to me," he said. "It's true I did ask Nancy to marry me when I came back. But it wasn't because I loved her, Elizabeth. As soon as I saw you I know that I had loved you all the time. It was because—I felt honor bound, my dear. And when she refused me my heart just leaped up to think it was going to be you."

"How do you know it's going to be me?" asked Elizabeth.

For answer he took her in his arms and pressed his lips to hers.

"Isn't it?" he demanded eagerly.

And Elizabeth said "yes." And then he told her the momentous secret which was shortly to set all the town gazing.

For it was really true. And when he bought his mother the finest house in the place, and it became known that he had made his fortune in the Jamecon gold mine, all Hicksville rushed to invite him to its homes. But Walter and Elizabeth were too busy with their preparations for the coming wedding to think much about social life just then.

As for Nancy—there were four new lines about her mouth forever after, two on each side; and its downward droop was decidedly accentuated.

(Copyright, 1914, by W. G. Chapman.)

### NEEDLESS WASTING OF TIME

Man Who Needlessly Interrupts Busy Worker May Properly Be Termed a Thief.

There are in this great world of peculiar contradictions many men who would never slich another man's property; but have no moral scruples against stealing his time.

To the busy worker time is a valuable commodity, minutes are reckoned in terms of dollars and cents. Needless interruption of their work therefore steals from them dollars and cents.

Who steals another man's time, by lounging around and engaging him in conversation foreign to the work in hand—often foreign to any work that concerns either of them—is self-branded as more than a "time thief." He is stamped as a man whose own time is without value; a drone who has come idly buzzing into a hive of workers.

When a young man needlessly distracts the attention of his fellow workers when those fellow workers are "ears over" in work that must be done he steals time, not only from the fellow workers, but from his employer as well. That time is being paid for by his employer.

Furthermore he is stealing from his fellow workers a measurable amount of their efficiency by hampering them in turning out their work.

And it reacts upon himself. His employer, observing, says: "This young man not only trifles instead of trying to keep busy, but interferes with the work of others. I cannot afford to keep him in my employ. He is stealing from me—stealing!"

If a young man is not a worker with those whose time he steals, but merely an idle visitor, he is an industrial porch sitter, none the less a time thief.

"Go to the mat, thou sluggard!" but to observe his industry—not to distract his attention from work.—Success Talks to Young Men.

Friends are people we feel privileged to tell our troubles to.

## For Handy Boys and Girls to Make and Do

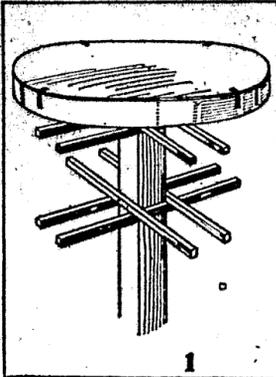
(Copyright by A. Neely Hall)

By A. NEELY HALL.

### BIRD SHELTERS AND BATHS.

Figure 1 shows a practical form of bird shelter that is easily built. It may be constructed upon the top of a clothespost, or a post may be put up especially for the purpose.

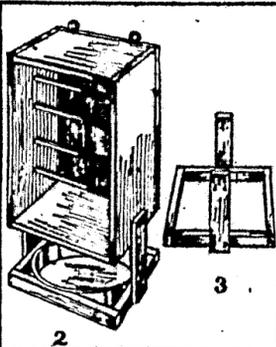
A cheese-box cover forms the roof of this shelter, and you can get one



of these for the asking at your grocery.

Any thin sticks of a length equal to the diameter of the cheese-box cover will do for the shelter perches. There are four pairs of these perches, and they should be nailed at their centers to opposite sides of the post support in the manner shown in the illustration.

Figure 2 shows a shelter and bath. Any medium-sized grocery-box will do for the shelter, and an old tin pan will answer the purpose of a receptacle for bath water. Four or five cross sticks should be placed within the box for perches, and be fastened by nails



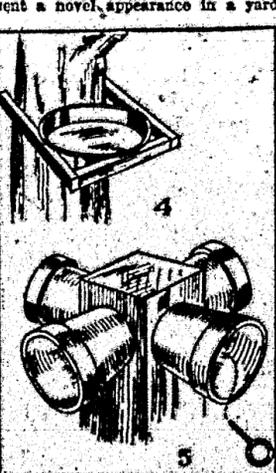
driven through the box sides into their ends.

The water pan is supported in a wooden frame (Fig. 3) hung from the bottom of the shelter box by a pair of uprights. The frame should be made of the right size so the pan receptacle will set down between the strips and the rim will rest upon the strips. The frame must be long enough, of course, so the uprights can be fastened to both it and the box, as shown, and in case the pan to be used does not reach from one end strip to the strip opposite, as it is shown to do in the illustration, it will be necessary to fasten extra cross strips at the right places to support the rim.

Screw a pair of screw-eyes into the top of the box as a provision for hanging the shelter on a tree, on a post, or on a wall.

Figure 4 shows a simple way in which to fasten a pan bath to a tree trunk.

The flower-pot shelters in Fig. 5 present a novel appearance in a yard.

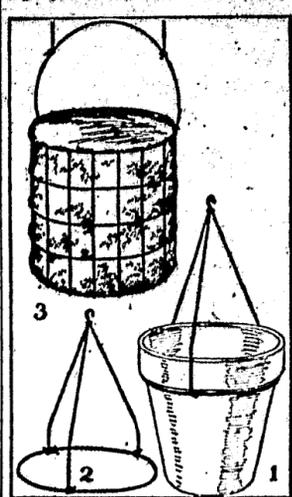


The simplest method of fastening the flower-pots is by using screw-eyes, screwing a screw-eye through the hole in the bottom of each pot into the post or other support. The screw-eye can be turned by hand, and the eye is large enough to hold the pot in place, which is the advantage of using a screw-eye instead of a screw.

By DOROTHY PERKINS.

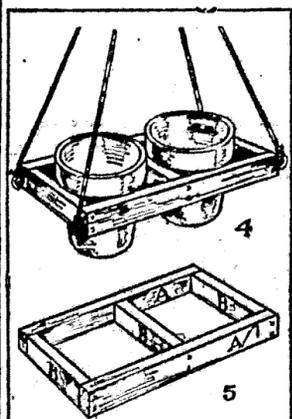
### HANGING FLOWER BOXES AND BASKETS.

The flower-pot basket in Fig. 1 is supported in a frame like that shown in Fig. 2, made out of lightweight wire. Stovepipe wire is a good kind to use, as it is easily bent and breaks with a few twists at the point desired, making a pair of wire cutters unnecessary.



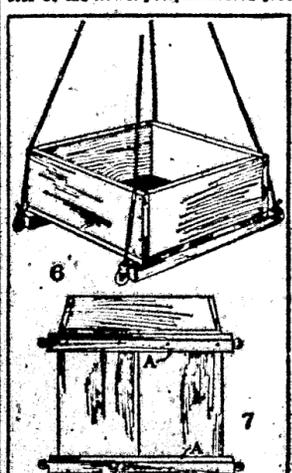
First form the wire ring of the proper diameter to catch around the underside of the top flange of the flower pot, then attach the three wire hangers to the ring, spacing them equidistantly, and join the upper ends in a hook as shown.

The basket shown in Fig. 3 is made from a wire egg basket. If you haven't an unused basket in the house, you can get a new one for 10 or 12 cents. They come in different shapes and



sizes, but the one here shown is of the best proportions for a flower basket.

Figure 4 shows how two or more flower-pots may be combined in a wooden frame for a hanging box, and Fig. 5 shows how the frame strips are nailed together. Cross strips A should be of the length of the outside diameter of the flower-pots, measured just



beneath the top flange, and strips A should be of the proper length to connect the cross pieces. After nailing the frame strips together, screw screw-eyes into the ends of strips A, to which to tie the suspending cords.

The hanging box shown in Fig. 6 may be made out of any shallow grocery box. All that is necessary to prepare it for use is to reinforce the nailing of the boards where they show signs of loosening, and to provide it with hangers. The best manner of attaching the hangers is as shown in Fig. 7, which is a view of the box bottom. Strips A are several inches longer than the width of the box, and are nailed on crosswise with the bottom boards.

# THE CARRIZOZO NEWS

Carrizozo, Lincoln County, New Mexico

Published Every Friday at Carrizozo, N. M., June 5, 1914

Subscription Rates, \$2.00 per year, six months, \$1.00

HALEY & DINGWALL

Publishers

They say Charley Springer is trying to grow feathers on the republican peace dove, recently injured at a republican love feast up in Bernalillo county.

We suggest to the republican because the advisability of communicating with a representative of Mexico, with the intention of getting a silencer for Ellego Baca.

Andrews has an enterprising paid correspondent up in Santa Fe who knows what is what. Simultaneously with a modest claim of more counties than will be necessary to nominate comes the announcement of a change of "formation" in the oil well. That "formation" had better change into oil before the convention.

Yes, indeed, all is peace and harmony up in Bernalillo county among the republican specie flourishing there. And just to think of it, the bosses have given those harmony busters twenty votes in the coming convention, and from two to five separate, distinct and hostile delegations positively assured. Such troubles!

Several representatives of "big business" are very busy these days trying to convince the government officials that the "other fellow" got that ninety million dollars financed in and financed out of the New Haven railroad deal. Truly, this administration is disturbing "big business" seriously when it gets inquisitive concerning a few millions of dollars contributed by the lambs.

It may be the calm before the storm, but the going of Huerta has certainly produced a stillness, the like of which Mexico has not seen for several years. The new president, Carrizozo, announces his determination to surrender the capital to the Constitutionalists when they put in an appearance; the only condition he makes is that amnesty shall be granted the government forces. In this request he is warmly seconded by President Wilson and Secretary Bryan, and the revolutionary chiefs have assented.

While republican candidates for congress are snapping and snarling at each other, congressman Ferguson remains on duty at Washington, content to let his party and the people of New Mexico decide the issue. It is well. New Mexico never had a more faithful, efficient and intelligent congressman and it would be idle to say the people had failed to watch and approve the course of its representative. Ferguson has no opposition for the democratic nomination, and his election is just as certain as

that the 3rd of November is to come. Faithful and loyal services to the interests of the people of New Mexico, irrespective of party, has been Ferguson's policy at the National capital and it would be ungrateful for the people to fail to properly reward him.

Call for the Democratic County Convention

A convention of the democrats of Lincoln County, N. M. is hereby called to meet in the town of Carrizozo, N. M. on Saturday, August 8th, 1914, at 2 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of selecting five delegates and five alternates to represent the county of Lincoln at the State Democratic Convention to be held in Albuquerque, New Mexico on the 17th day of August, 1914 for the purpose of nominating a candidate for member of the House of Representatives of the United States for the State of New Mexico, and of nominating a candidate for member of the State Corporation Commission of New Mexico, and of transacting such other business as may come before such convention.

The precincts of Lincoln county are entitled to representation at the County Convention held in the town of Carrizozo, N. M. on the basis of one delegate for each ten votes or fraction over five votes cast for the Hon. H. B. Ferguson in the election of 1912.

The precincts are entitled to representation as follows:

No. of Prec.	No. of Del.	No. of Prec.	No. of Del.
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10

All precinct committees are requested to call the primaries for the election of delegates to the county convention not later than Tuesday, August 4th, 1914; notice of holding said primaries to be given publicly.

All delegates are urged to request to attend the convention in person; proxy can only be exercised by a resident voter of the precinct represented.

Done at Carrizozo, New Mexico, this 18th day of July, A. D. 1914.

WILLIAM J. DOERING, Chairman Democratic County Committee.

WILLIAM O. NORMAN, Secretary Democratic County Committee.

Call for Democratic State Convention

A General Convention of the Democratic Party of the State of New Mexico is hereby called to meet at Albuquerque, New Mexico, on the 17th day of August, A. D. 1914, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for member of the House of Representatives of the United States for the State of New Mexico, and of nominating a candidate for member of the State Corporation Commission of New Mexico, and of transacting such other business as may come before such convention. Delegates from the several and respective Counties of the State of New Mexico to such convention, apportioned on the basis of one delegate for each 100 votes, or major fraction of 100 votes, cast for the Hon. H. B. Ferguson in election of 1912, shall be entitled to sit in such convention as follows:

County	No. of Del.	County	No. of Del.
Bernalillo	10	Quay	10

The rule of the last State Convention that a proxy could be exercised only by a resident voter of the County represented, should be kept in mind in the giving of proxies.

Done at Santa Fe, New Mexico, this 1st day of June, A. D. 1914.

J. H. FAXTON, Chairman Democratic State Central Committee.

ADOLPH P. HILL, Secretary Democratic State Central Committee.

Notice for Publication

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M.

July 2, 1914

Notice is hereby given that Callis Bedonia Thompson, of Corona, N. M., who on Sept. 23, 1907, made H. D. No. 1279, Serial No. 01291 for 1/4 Sec. 29, 30, and 31, NE 1/4, Sec. 29, and 1/4 NE 1/4, Sec. 30, and 1/4 NE 1/4, Sec. 31, made additional entry, Serial No. 02651 for 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec. 29, and 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec. 30, and 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec. 31, Range 13 E., N. M. P. M., has filed notice of intention to make Five Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Ben. F. Adams, U. S. Commissioner, in his office, at Corona, N. M., on Aug. 1, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses: Joe A. Simpson, Tom M. DeBuis, Alonzo J. Atkinson, and Willie B. Lerpel, all of Corona, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON, Register.

1st pub 7-3; last pub 7-31.

Notice for Publication--Isolated Tract

Public Land Sale

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

U. S. Land Office, Roswell, N. M.

July 6, 1914

Notice is hereby given that, as directed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under provisions of Act of Congress approved June 27, 1908 (34 Stat., 317), pursuant to the application of George A. Tisworth, Captain, U. S. Army, Serial No. 02514, he will offer at public sale, at the highest bidder, but not less than \$200 per acre, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 24th day of July, 1914, at this office, the following tract of land:

NW 1/4 Sec. 18, T. 9 S., R. 10 E., N. M. P. M.

Any persons claiming adversely the above-described land are advised to file their claims, or objections, on or before the time designated for sale.

EMMETT PATTON, Register.

1st pub 7-10; last 7-27.

Notice for Publication

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

U. S. Land Office, Roswell, N. M.

July 7, 1914

Notice is hereby given that George B. Merriam, of Corona, N. M., who on July 20, 1907, made H. D. No. 1274, Serial No. 01290, for 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec. 29, and 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec. 30, and 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec. 31, Range 13 E., N. M. P. M., has filed notice of intention to make Five Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Ben. F. Adams, U. S. Commissioner, in his office, at Corona, N. M., on Aug. 1, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses: Ben. F. Adams, U. S. Commissioner, in his office, at Corona, N. M., on Aug. 1, 1914.

EMMETT PATTON, Register.

1st pub 7-11; last 7-28.

Notice for Publication

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

U. S. Land Office, Roswell, N. M.

July 7, 1914

Notice is hereby given that George B. Merriam, of Corona, N. M., who on April 3, 1909, made H. D. No. 1274, Serial No. 01290, for 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec. 29, and 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec. 30, and 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec. 31, Range 13 E., N. M. P. M., has filed notice of intention to make Five Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Ben. F. Adams, U. S. Commissioner, in his office, at Corona, N. M., on Aug. 1, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses: Ben. F. Adams, U. S. Commissioner, in his office, at Corona, N. M., on Aug. 1, 1914.

EMMETT PATTON, Register.

1st pub 7-11; last 7-28.

Notice for Publication

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

U. S. Land Office, Roswell, N. M.

July 8, 1914

Notice is hereby given that George B. Merriam, of Corona, N. M., who on April 3, 1909, made H. D. No. 1274, Serial No. 01290, for 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec. 29, and 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec. 30, and 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec. 31, Range 13 E., N. M. P. M., has filed notice of intention to make Five Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Ben. F. Adams, U. S. Commissioner, in his office, at Corona, N. M., on Aug. 1, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that the State of New Mexico, by virtue of Act of Congress approved June 21, 1908, and Act of Congress approved June 21, 1908, and Act of Congress approved June 21, 1908, has filed in this office selection lists for the following described land:

Lot No. 480, (Serial No. 02640) for NW 1/4 Sec. 23, T. 9 S., R. 10 E., 30 acres.

Protests or contentions against any or all of such selections may be filed in this office during the period of publication hereof, or any time thereafter, and before final approval and certificate.

EMMETT PATTON, Register.

1st pub 7-11; last 7-28.

Notice for Publication

Isolated Tract

PUBLIC LAND SALE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

U. S. Land Office

Roswell, N. M.

June 19, 1914

Notice is hereby given that, as directed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under provisions of Act of Congress approved June 27, 1908 (34 Stat., 317), pursuant to the application of George A. Tisworth, Captain, U. S. Army, Serial No. 02514, he will offer at public sale, at the highest bidder, but not less than \$200 per acre, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 24th day of July, 1914, at this office, the following tract of land:

NW 1/4 Sec. 18, T. 9 S., R. 10 E., N. M. P. M.

Any persons claiming adversely the above-described land are advised to file their claims, or objections, on or before the time designated for sale.

EMMETT PATTON, Register.

1st pub 7-3; last 7-31.

Notice for Publication

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

U. S. Land Office, Santa Fe, New Mexico

June 23, 1914

Notice is hereby given that Daniel Estrada, of Corona, N. M., who on Nov. 27, 1907, made H. D. No. 0114, for 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec. 29, and 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec. 30, and 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec. 31, Range 13 E., N. M. P. M., has filed notice of intention to make Five Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Ben. F. Adams, U. S. Commissioner, in his office, at Corona, N. M., on Aug. 1, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses: Ben. F. Adams, U. S. Commissioner, in his office, at Corona, N. M., on Aug. 1, 1914.

EMMETT PATTON, Register.

1st pub 7-3; last 7-31.

Notice of Sale

IN THE THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

John G. Reschner, R. P. Brooker, Elvian Brooker and John H. Reschner, Plaintiffs, vs. Geo. A. Little, Henry Little and William Y. Little, doing business as Little Brothers, E. H. Talbert and A. N. Price, Defendants.

Under and by virtue of a judgment rendered on the 25th day of May, 1913, and a decree entered on the 26th day of May, 1913, in the above entitled cause, by the said District Court of the Third Judicial District of the State of New Mexico, for the County of Lincoln, and an order of sale issued on the 27th day of June, 1914, I, the undersigned Sheriff of Lincoln County, New Mexico, am authorized and commanded to sell at public auction the interests of E. H. Talbert and A. N. Price in and to the Quarry Lake Mining Claim, Situated in Lincoln County, New Mexico, containing the same of Seven Hundred Twenty-one and 1/2 Acres (721 1/2), together with interest thereon from the 27th day of May, 1913, at the rate of six per cent per annum, and the costs of sale, taxed at \$2.25.

Public notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of July, 1914, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, at the front door of the Court House in the town of Carrizozo, State of New Mexico, I will, in obedience to said order of sale and judgment and decree, sell the above described property at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash, in lawful money of the United States, to satisfy said judgment, costs and the expenses of this sale. Witness my hand this 17th day of June, 1914.

JOHN COLE, Sheriff Lincoln County, N. M.

7-4-14

Notice for Publication

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

United States Land Office, Roswell, N. M.

July 7, 1914

Notice is hereby given that George B. Merriam, of Corona, N. M., who on July 20, 1907, made H. D. No. 1274, Serial No. 01290, for 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec. 29, and 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec. 30, and 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec. 31, Range 13 E., N. M. P. M., has filed notice of intention to make Five Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Ben. F. Adams, U. S. Commissioner, in his office, at Corona, N. M., on Aug. 1, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses: Ben. F. Adams, U. S. Commissioner, in his office, at Corona, N. M., on Aug. 1, 1914.

EMMETT PATTON, Register.

1st pub 7-11; last 7-28.

Notice for Publication

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M.

### LUMBER COMPANY

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John H. Boyd, Ocareo, N. M. Carrizozo, New Mexico

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### E. E. Phillips Expert Well Driller

### AND TOOL FISHER

I will guarantee to take any piece of iron or string of tools out of any well or no pay. I will contract to drill a well from 100 to 1000 feet and guarantee a straight hole. If interested call on, or write me at CARRIZOZO, N. M.

YOU WILL FIND MY PRICES RIGHT

### You Need a Tonic

There are times in every woman's life when she needs a tonic to help her over the hard places. When that time comes to you, you know what tonic to take—Cardul, the woman's tonic. Cardul is composed of purely vegetable ingredients, which act gently, yet surely, on the weakened womanly organs, and helps build them back to strength and health. It has benefited thousands and thousands of weak, ailing women in its past half century of wonderful success, and it will do the same for you.

You can't make a mistake in taking

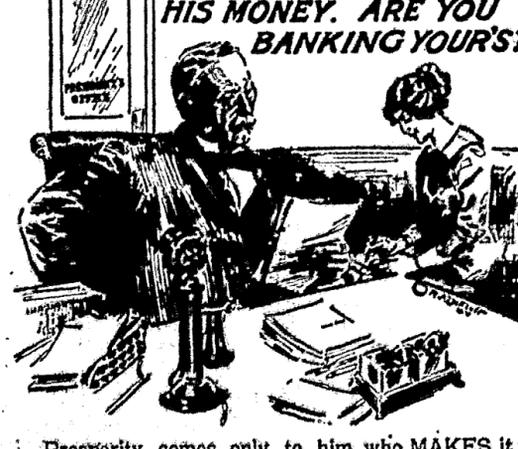
### CARDUL

### The Woman's Tonic

Miss Amelia Wilson, R. F. D. No. 4, Alma, Ark., says: "I think Cardul is the greatest medicine on earth, for women. Before I began to take Cardul, I was so weak and nervous, and had such awful dizzy spells and a poor appetite. Now I feel as well and as strong as I ever did, and can eat most anything." Begin taking Cardul today. Sold by all dealers.

### Has Helped Thousands.

### THIS PROSPEROUS BUSINESS MAN WAS A "PRUDENT" YOUNG MAN. HE BANKED HIS MONEY. ARE YOU BANKING YOURS?



Prosperity comes only to him who MAKES it for himself. It is easy to gain if you will only do what your common sense tells you to do—work, save, DEPOSIT your money and let it stay in the bank.

Do not dabble in GET-RICH-QUICK speculation; this is the sure road to RUIN. Play SAFE; this is the sure road to SUCCESS.

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We pay 4 per cent interest on certificates of deposit.

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CAPITAN, N. M.  
CHOICE LIQUORS, BRANDIES & WINES  
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# COUNTRY HOMES IN AMERICA

It is a curious fact that America should have produced no better architects for domestic buildings than were George Washington and Thomas Jefferson—such as Samuel McIntyre of Salem, Charles Bulfinch of Boston and McComb of New York—rarely have they been equaled. Unlike the many places we visit, which the photographer has idealized far beyond anything we find in reality, Mount Vernon in Virginia, designed by Washington

for his home, would transcend anyone's expectations. None of the illustrations of it begins to capture its charm. While much of the world is blinking in the dreary days of November, you will find Mount Vernon, even in that inauspicious time of year to be abroad, still resplendent in the reflection of brilliant autumn foliage, and of gorgeous sunsets over the Potomac river. Although Monticello, the celebrated home of Thomas Jefferson and designed by himself, is not quite so admirable as the home of Washington. It is still infinitely better than most of the houses of our own time, and why? It is because the modern architect of America is pursued by the relentless hallucination that he is obliged to invent an American style, as if Mount Vernon and the delightful old farmhouse at Ridgefield, Conn., were not typically American enough to satisfy anyone's fondest dreams. Our historians do not try to invent American history, and that is what architecture really is—history expressed in building. Our authors do not try to invent a new English grammar in order to express the dramatic note in American literature, and that, again, is what architecture means—the dramatic note expressed by building materials. Nor do our artists try to find new and artificial colors in nature. Then why should the American architect try to make his art unduly artificial?

No he does, nevertheless, and hence the void encountered in much of our modern architecture. American illustrators of books, who understand their architectural details perfectly, never miss the dramatic note, because it is the sine qua non of the illustrator's work. They know better than to try to compose in "New Art" or modern invention. But people may yet live in houses which express little of the history of civilization, and suffer no inconvenience, except, perhaps, to their finer intellectual needs. Enfranchised from every sentimental claim—claims of those who love and those who hate, alike—there is a brilliant color of architects of great inventive and constructive genius, in America, who even prefer to the Anglo-Saxon sense of home the "New Art" and the Roman bathhouse sorts of dwelling, the latter after the manner of Alma-Tadema's paintings. Most of our architects, however, secretly aim at the characteristic charm inherent in Mount Vernon, the old farmhouse at Ridgefield and the colonial exemplars generally. Freed from the attempt to invent an American style, they deserve credit in that they come so near to their goal, considering also the commercial distractions and blandishments which interfere in America.

It would seem that the architect of the modern farmhouse illustrated had not taken time enough to work out his adaptation of the Mount Vernon motive. The attenuated posts have nothing to support, the portico is carelessly attached, and the windows were inserted wherever a necessity for one seemed to exist. It may be that the inspiration for this farmhouse was not derived from Mount Vernon at all, but from some mediocre farmhouse of that decadent period in America inaugurated with President Jackson in 1828—the work of fakes-of-all-trades, which is to no sense a prototype of American renaissance, and ought not to be perpetuated. The colonial carpenter, who often worked without a master spirit, possessed a fair knowledge of the orders, though Thomas Jefferson said there was none who could draw them accurately.

Architects affect one another. Interchange of views makes for a consensus of opinion, and just at present there is great partiality for the long, low, horizontal line, the Spanish roof and the ubiquitous pergola effect, with unduly lofty windows upon the first floor and unduly short ones on the second. But in spite of these professional follies, Mr. Aymar Embury succeeds in producing a beautiful architectural composition (see river elevation of the house at Bedford Hills, New York). American architects will give you, however, if you prefer it, a more home atmosphere, as exemplified by the cottage at Bronxville, New York, designed by Mr. William A. Bates. So much for the architectural instrument; but when it comes to the question of actual comfort, the scientific and hygienic achievement, the economy of space and of time, and the elimination of labor in the household, then, indeed, the American architect becomes an infallible counselor for the prospective home-builder. No American cottage, however humble, is considered quite a hygienic proposition for all-the-year-round occupancy without a good, dry cellar, at least seven feet in the clear, and with a bath and plaster ceiling. Some product of tar is usually employed for coating the exterior of the wall beneath the ground level. An adequate underground drain, constructed either of pipe or broken stone, leading to some natural watercourse or low land away from the building, is always provided, if it is possible. In the middle of the cellar is placed the heating apparatus, whether for warm air, steam, hot water or the various systems, from



GEORGE WASHINGTON'S HOME AT MOUNT VERNON



MID-EIGHTEENTH CENTURY HOUSE IN CONNECTICUT



COTTAGE AT BRONXVILLE, NEW YORK



COTTAGE AT WOODBURY, LONG ISLAND



HOUSE AT BEDFORD HILLS, NEW YORK

which the heat naturally rises to the living-rooms. A cold store is often partitioned off by a non-conducting wall in the cellar, while a smaller cold store for kitchen convenience is contrived by ventilating a series of shelves in a pantry with a north exposure, off the kitchen. The coal-bins are invariably located in the cellar, into which the coal—Lobhigh anthracite is the best—is easily conveyed by portable chutes which the coal merchants carry on their delivery wagons. It would be considered an extravagance to build lean-tos, or outside buildings to the economic cottage, however picturesque they can be made. The laundry also is placed in the cellar, for economic reasons, and is lighted by an area window. Although there is still much wasted room in an American cellar, the advantages

offered more than compensate.

The inexpensive cottage does not concern itself much about servants. A century ago, someone from Great Britain, visiting our first chief justice (John Marshall), said that he saw no household servants in that gentleman's home, which was indeed rare in colonial times, and in a state like Virginia. But servants are almost a prohibitive luxury in the small American cottage of today. Competent young women command \$40 per month. An English writer says: "It might well be said that household servants are the line of demarcation between the rich and poor in America, could the line be not more exactly drawn at such reasonable mental and physical comforts in life as are necessary to health. The kitchen, therefore, has to be as few steps from the dining room or dining table as may be, yet so perfectly separated that smells or smoke from the cooking cannot invade the living part of the cottage. Every American cottage has to be screened during the summer with bronze-wire screens to doors and windows. The bronze-wire will not rust. The mosquito has been largely exterminated by scientific measures for its destruction; but flies and other insects abound, while the screens also arrest the entrance of cockroaches and mice, and so enable the doors to remain open indefinitely. A bathroom with a vitreous tile floor, and painted walls with rounded corners like those of a hospital ward, is always specified. The attic or garb rooms of a small cottage are not comfortable in summer, as a rule; but by insulating the roofing with various non-conducting materials that are to be had, they are made much more useful than formerly, to the advantage of the temperature in the second-story rooms. The modern American cottage lacks chimneys—adequate chimneys, not at all for use, because the entire warming and cooking apparatus requires only two or three flues, but solely for appearance, the imperative fourth dimension. People pretend to understand this mathematical curiosity which exists in theory only, while they seem unable to appreciate the fourth dimension but first principle of successful architecture, without which we build the house in vain—the dramatic note."

## PERPETUAL MOTION IS SOLVED?

An article in a daily paper telling of a cash offer by a French engineering society for a successful perpetual motion machine planted in the stolid head of J. P. Machezis, a native of Lithuania, an idea which, he says, has finally worked out, according to a Grand Rapids correspondent of the New York World. It was in 1906 that he read of the offer. He began thinking, and in the end concluded that he could build a machine. He took a wooden soap box and worked out his model.

Nothing elaborate resulted, but his contraption worked, he says. He admits that it did not run "perpetually," because, as he explains, there was too much friction of the unplaned parts, which were only loosely hung together. It did operate long enough, however, and without other motive than its own momentum, to convince Machezis that he was on the right track.

After dismantling his model so that no one could steal his secret he did nothing for six years but think, think, think. Nor once did he pick up a tool to put any of his theories in concrete form, but he got them on paper and kept them in his head. He altered his model and expanded on his original idea. He added more uprights and decreased the number of lateral. He decided to lighten his guides and make them out of aluminum and he added a couple of feet to the length of the machine.

At last his thoughts reached the stage where they demanded actual construction to steel and he began in 1911. Now, after six years of thought and study and

two years of actual work, Machezis has his machine all but completed. The machine is five feet four inches high and ten feet long.

The inventor will say nothing regarding the operation of his machine for fear his secrets will be stolen. He intends to take patents but soon so that he will be safe in giving the public the details.

He is firm in the belief that his product will have a big commercial value, developing horsepower enough to drive factory machinery and do all the work now done by the stationary engine. He says he will explain its operation in detail and bare all his secrets to any one interested in it.

All that he will say now is that the throwing of a lever will start the machine, and that a large steel spring, so devised as to uncoil and coil alternately, is its power, and these are obvious facts.

The machine as it stands now does not represent the inventor's entire idea, there is much wood in it that will be supplanted by metal tubing and rods.

Machezis is thirty-two years old, and has been in the United States since 1899.

### STRANGE.

"The way to make a hit with her is to tell her that you are unworthy of her."  
"She knows it. Her father and mother and brother have all told her that, and it didn't make any hit with her at all."

## Three Recipes That Are Particularly Appropriate at This Time of the Year

**The Cresses.**—Purple cress or water cress resembles in appearance and flavor the better known water cress. The wild cress growing in constantly running meadow brooks is the tenderest and the entire plant is eaten. The pleasant, pungent flavor makes it an agreeable addition to the salad plants and a very attractive garniture for meat and fish dishes. The roots and break off all the roots. Do not use a knife, however.

**Sorrel and Spinach Soup.**—This is a good summer soup. To a quart of sorrel add a handful of spinach and a few lettuce leaves. Put them in a saucepan with a large piece of butter and cook tender. Add two quarts of boiling water, season to taste with salt and pepper, and just before serving add two well-beaten eggs and half a cupful of cream. This is an excellent soup for an invalid.

**Boiled Spinach, French Method.**—Use half a peck of spinach. Wash and pick over the leaves, carefully removing all the wilted ones and the roots. When thoroughly washed, put into boiling water with a pinch of soda to keep the bright green color, and cook tender. Then drain in a colander and drench with cold water, as this gives firmness and delicacy attained in no other way. Shake free from water, chop fine, and put into a saucepan. Stir in a tablespoonful of butter, salt and pepper to suit the taste. Add two tablespoonfuls of good cream, and stir until hot; then arrange on a heated dish and yolk the yolks of hard-boiled eggs over the top, using the vegetable press for the purpose.

## FOR THE BEST TOMATO SOUP

Ingredients Should Be of the First Order and Much Care Given to Its Preparation.

Peel two pounds of nice ripe tomatoes and cut in two. Remove seeds. Take a stewpan to hold four quarts of liquid, put therein two ounces of butter, one onion finely chopped, and melt together for three minutes to heat only, but not to color, otherwise the soup will be spoiled, adding one teaspoonful of castor sugar and a little salt. Remove from the fire and add a large tablespoonful of flour. Drop all the tomatoes into the mixture and mix well together. Then add two quarts of meat stock (not clarified), boil briskly, stirring all the while; then allow to boil gently for one hour. Skim off grease from time to time and pass through a fine sieve; return to stewpan, season with pepper and salt or tabasco, and, if not thick enough, a little arrowroot or tapioca diluted in a little cold water will slightly thicken and add to the smoothness. This soup is particularly nice with rice, and the starch water in which the rice is boiled will serve to thicken the tomato soup.

**Chicken a La Monte Carlo.**—Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter in an earthen dish or casserole with one carrot, three onions sliced, two bay leaves, salt, pepper and some thyme. Add a young fat fowl, cut into joints and let it get brown. Then add one pint of consommé and cover, all tight. Cook three-quarters of an hour. It must simmer all the time. If the fowl is old it will take longer to cook it. Add two tablespoonfuls sherry, a dozen potato balls fried in butter, a dozen button mushrooms and some chopped parsley. Let it cook ten minutes more and serve in the sauce dish or the charm of it will be lost.

**Almond Cream Squares.**—Put two pounds of sugar and a little less than a gill of water into a saucepan. Place the pan on the fire and stir the sugar and water until the mixture starts to boil. When it is boiling thoroughly add a little less than a half a pint of cream, stirring it in, and cook until it forms a soft ball when dropped in cold water.

Take off the fire, add vanilla flavoring and stir until it looks creamy, sprinkling chopped dry blanched almonds in while stirring; then pour out on greased paper or a marble slab and cut into squares.

**Asparagus Stewed.**—Cut the pods as far as they are perfectly tender into pieces not more than one-half an inch in length. Wash them and throw into boiling salted water. When they are tender, take out asparagus and lay aside for a few minutes. Have some pieces of toasted bread. Dip them into the water in which the asparagus was boiled. Butter them and place in dish, laying asparagus on top. Thicken with a little flour and add a piece of butter and salt to taste. Pour the mixture over the asparagus, and serve very hot.

**Stale Bread.**—One way of serving stale bread is to cut it in one-quarter-inch slices, remove crusts and cut each slice in three finger-shaped pieces. Toast on both sides, arrange in a dripping pan, sprinkle with grated cheese and bake until the cheese is melted.

**Corn Oysters.**—One-half cup corn, three or four rolled crackers, two eggs, salt and pepper. Drop by spoonfuls into hot fat and fry. A good substitute for meat.

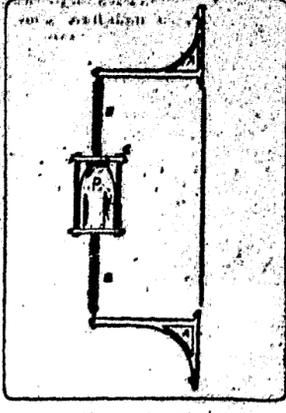
**To Clean Pot.**—When cleaning kettles, put lye, the heads of pots and pans nothing else equal wet every cloth. It is also good for cleaning tin or zinc kettles.

# DAIRY FACTS

## EXCELLENT FOR FAMILY USE

Small Quantities of Butter May be Made by Self-Operating Churn. Designed by Nebraska.

I have a handy little churn to make small quantities of butter of cream that is still sweet and fresh, writes Jacob M. Friesen of Johnson, Neb., in Farmers Mail and Breeds. Two small brackets AA were fixed to the wall as shown in the drawing. The springs



Self-Operating Churn.

BB are the long, flexible kind used on doors. C is a frame made of two square pieces of inch boards and four long, thin bolts. This frame holds the fruit jar D firm while in use. The springs are fastened to the top and bottom boards of the frame. When ready, raise or pull down the jar, then release it, and you will find it will keep in motion a long time.

## ECONOMICAL FEED FOR COWS

Home Grown Foods, as Rule, Should Form Main Reliance of Dairyman—Some Good Lessons.

By M. E. WOODWORTH.  
Economic feeding of a dairy herd is a subject which cannot be fully explained in a short paper, but there are a few points which I might mention which would cause the reader to further investigate for himself. If I could say something that would cause dairyman to look into the matter, my best hopes would be realized, for it is easy for a man to be shown after he is willing to learn.

As a rule home-grown foods should form the main reliance, but commercial feeds and purchased grains will necessarily occupy a more or less prominent place in dairy rations for years to come. How much of these foods we can use at a profit depends upon their cost and the quality of the cows we are feeding. Generally speaking, the man who is producing the city milk can afford to feed more grain than the man who is producing products that can be held over in storage for longer periods of time.

Viewed from another standpoint the cow that is fed starvation rations and those fed more than they can digest and turn to a profit, are both losing money for their owners. It is somewhere between these extremes that the successful dairyman must set his standard. It is his business to find out and no dairy authority or earth can inform him intelligently. It is one of the many lessons we must work out by associating with our stock.

**Durability of the Silo.**—The durability of the silo should be well considered before building. Many of the cheapest silos have proven to be the most expensive, owing to the fact that they have maintained their efficiency for a few years only. I know as well as all other buildings will be found most economical to build good ones.

The materials used should consist of wood, tile, brick, stone, cement blocks or solid concrete. Consider the durability and the cost, the result of concrete silo is to be recommended.

**Increases Dairy Profits.**—One way to increase profits on the dairy farm is to get rid of the poor cows.

**Whitewash is Cheap.**—Whitewash is so cheap that it does not excuse having plenty of it in the barn houses and cow bars.

**No Profit Expected.**—The dairy cow cannot be expected to make large profits from improper care and improper feed.

**Milk is Fair Hay.**—Milk is only a fair hay for the cows.

**Substituting Flour of Mill.**—Ordinary care will not stimulate more than a milk.



Drink  
**Coca-Cola**  
The thirsty one's  
one best beverage.  
Delicious,  
Refreshing

THE COCA-COLA CO., ATLANTA, GA.

## Back to the Bible

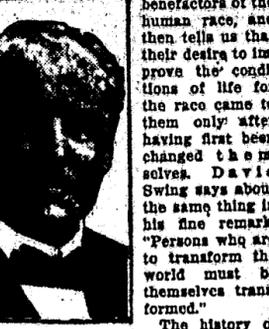
Application of the Scriptures to the World Today as Seen by Eminent Men in Various Walks of Life

Copyright, 1914, by Joseph R. Bowler  
**THE GREAT REFORMERS.**

(By HENRY AUGUSTUS BUCHTEL, Chancellor University of Denver, Former Governor of Colorado.)

"As to the value of the Bible, I should like to make my own John Wycliffe's prayer, 'God grant us all to know well Holy Writ, and to suffer joyfully some pain for it at the last.'—Bishop John N. McCort."

Guizot in his "History of Civilization," characterizes the great reformers as the great benefactors of the human race; and then tells us that their desire to improve the conditions of life for the race came to them only after having first been changed to a desire to solve the problems of the world.



The history of the moral renovation of society proclaims the fact that only transformed men and women have had the power to make the world good. Saul of Tarsus, breathing out threatenings and slaughter, asked for authority to put good people into prison. But after the transformation he became a reformer who reformed. When one wishes to read the most romantic and most thrilling personal histories in the world, he must study the lives of the early fathers of the church, the reformers who reformed the world.

Carlyle tells us: "Great men are the inspired texts of that divine book of revelation of which a chapter is completed from epoch to epoch, and by some named history." We see these inspired texts in such men as the fervent Ignatius, the many-sided Origen, the powerful Athanasius, the fiery Jerome, the golden-mouthed Chrysostom, the colossal Augustine, and all the other mighty figures in that glorious procession of apostles and martyrs. Saint Bernard in the middle ages, Savonarola and Loyola and Luther at the dawn of the modern era, Wesley and Whitefield and Edwards in the eighteenth century, Moody and Henry Drummond and Phillips Brooks in our own times, with all the other thousands of less conspicuous leaders and the uncounted millions of plain people who have never been and never can be gasetted—all these men and women who have transformed the world were themselves transformed by the teachings of the Bible.

It was James Anthony Frothingham who said: "All that we call modern civilization in a sense which deserves the name is the visible expression of the transforming power of the gospel." And it was Matthew Arnold, apostle of culture, who said: "The business of the church is the promotion of goodness, according to the only means that are really and truly effectual for the object, by means of the Christian religion and the Bible."

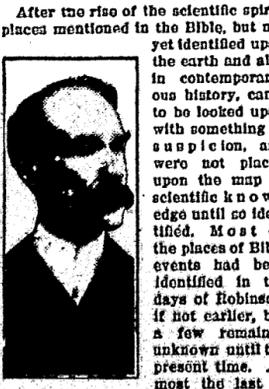
### WHEN MOAB WAS PUT ON THE MAP.

(By MELVIN GROVE KYLE, LL. D., Egyptologist, Member Archaeological Institute of America, Lecture on Biblical Archaeology, Xenia Theological Seminary.)

"Throughout all the books of which the Bible is composed there are evidences that it is the product of one mind and that mind more than human."—Bishop Warren A. Candler.

After the rise of the scientific spirit, places mentioned in the Bible, but not yet identified upon the earth and also in contemporary history, came to be looked upon with something of a suspicion, and were not placed upon the map of scientific knowledge until so identified. Most of the places of Bible events had been identified in the days of Robinson, if not earlier, but a few remained unknown until the present time. Almost the last of these was Moab, well known in the world of later history, but unknown in history contemporaneous with Moses, and, for that reason, figuring in the critical discussion of the books of Moses.

When the west half of the north front of the great gateway of the temple of Luxor was laid bare of accumulated rubbish, many years ago, three monuments were revealed; a great seated figure, a smaller standing statue and the pedestal upon which the third was placed. Around the base of the seated figure was a line of hieroglyphs.



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WANTED TO KNOW THE FIGURE  
Fortuna Hunter's Mother Was Not Dealing in Uncertainties, If She Could Help It.

Miss Jeannette Gilder, the brilliant artist, toyed with a pink and gold mustache cup at the mustache cup tea concluding the 'Bad Taste' exhibition in New York.

"The mustache cup," said Miss Gilder, "holds its own even better than the hand-painted cupid. But, after all, there is spiritual as well as material bad taste, and a spiritual bad taste exhibition is now in order."

"In the forefront of it I'd put the fortune hunter. Not all our fortune hunters come from across the water. I heard of one the other day who belongs to the oldest family in America."

"But his family is very poor, and so he and his mother have decided that he must marry for money. They were discussing recently, the pair of them, a western girl."

"Her fortune is large but vague," said the mother. "Besides, she is gauche. Her feet are broad and flat. She has a gold front tooth. Her French is execrable. She—"

"Oh, I could make something out of her; the young fortune hunter asserted confidently.

"Yes, but how much—that's the question," said his mother.

### RECOGNIZED WORK OF ARTIST

Negro Quick to Hand Out What Might Be Called Important Piece of Misinformation.

Charles R. Knight, the artist, whose reproductions of dinosaurs and creatures of long ago are known the world over, prefers, however, to be known as a painter and sculptor of modern animals. He has worked from the living model as much as possible, and this has taken him to the zoos in many cities. He was telling his experiences at the zoo in Washington.

"One afternoon an important looking negro came along with his best girl," he said. "They stopped for a minute and looked at the sketch I was making of a deer."

"You know what he am doin', don't yer?" asked the negro of his companion.

"Mebbe," answered the woman. "Does yob?"

"Shoh. He's making a landscape ob one or dem habitats. Dere's moh habitats in dis zoo than anywhere else in der United States."

Lowest Bidder.  
"I have come to ask for the hand of your daughter," announced the young man.

"Have a chair," said her father, kindly. "I presume you have made an estimate of what it will cost to keep my daughter in the style to which she has been accustomed?"

"I have, sir."

"And your figures?"

"Ten thousand dollars a year."

"I'm sorry, my boy," said the older man, "but I cannot afford to throw away \$2,000 a year. Another suitor has figured he can do it for \$8,000."

### ERUPTION DISFIGURED FACE

Lock Box 35, Maurice, Ia.—"In the spring of 1911 our little daughter, age five years, had a breaking out on her hip and part of her cheek that we took for ringworm. It resembled a large ringworm, only it differed in that it was covered with watery blisters that itched and burned terribly. Then the blisters would break through and let out a watery substance. She was very cross and fretful while she had it and had very little rest at night. When the eruption was at its worst the teacher of the school sent her home and would not allow her to attend until the disfigurement of her face was gone."

"I wrote and received a sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment, which we used according to directions, and they gave instant relief, so we bought some more. It gradually grew better. We kept on using Cuticura Soap and Ointment and in three or four months the child was entirely cured." (Signed) Mr. Henry Prine, Oct. 22, 1912.

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

Mental Arithmetic.  
Teacher—Tommy, if I spent one-third of a certain sum of money, and \$2 represented five-sixths of the remainder, what did I have?  
Tommy—The Jimjams.

The Reason.  
"Why is it that young Rounder is such a slow pay?"  
"Because he is so fast."

### Don't Poison Baby.

Forty years ago almost every mother thought her child must have PAREGORIOU or laudanum to make it sleep. These drugs will produce sleep, and a FEW DROPS TOO MANY will produce the SLEEP FROM WHICH THERE IS NO WAKING. Many are the children who have been killed or whose health has been ruined for life by paregorio, laudanum and morphine, each of which is a narcotic product of opium. Druggists are prohibited from selling either of the narcotics named to children at all, or to anybody without labelling them "poison." The definition of "narcotic" is "A medicine which relieves pain and produces sleep, but which in its poison-ous dose produces stupor, coma, convulsions and death." The taste and smell of medicines containing opium are disguised, and sold under the names of "Drops," "Cordials," "Soothing Syrups," etc. You should not permit any medicine to be given to your children without your or your physician's knowledge of what it is composed. **CARTORIA DOES NOT CONTAIN NARCOTICS**, it is borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. Genuine Cartoria always bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

## Back to the Bible

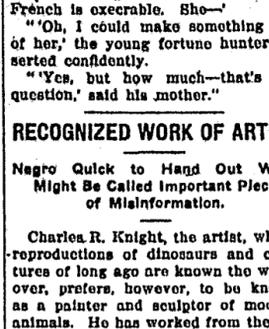
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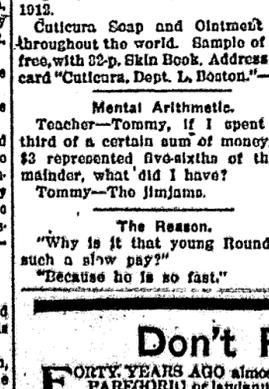
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## Back to the Bible

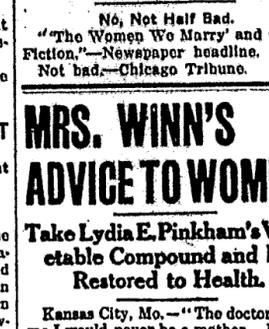
Application of the Scriptures to the World Today as Seen by Eminent Men in Various Walks of Life

Copyright, 1914, by Joseph R. Bowler  
**THE GREAT REFORMERS.**

(By HENRY AUGUSTUS BUCHTEL, Chancellor University of Denver, Former Governor of Colorado.)

"As to the value of the Bible, I should like to make my own John Wycliffe's prayer, 'God grant us all to know well Holy Writ, and to suffer joyfully some pain for it at the last.'—Bishop John N. McCort."

Guizot in his "History of Civilization," characterizes the great reformers as the great benefactors of the human race; and then tells us that their desire to improve the conditions of life for the race came to them only after having first been changed to a desire to solve the problems of the world.



The history of the moral renovation of society proclaims the fact that only transformed men and women have had the power to make the world good. Saul of Tarsus, breathing out threatenings and slaughter, asked for authority to put good people into prison. But after the transformation he became a reformer who reformed. When one wishes to read the most romantic and most thrilling personal histories in the world, he must study the lives of the early fathers of the church, the reformers who reformed the world.

Carlyle tells us: "Great men are the inspired texts of that divine book of revelation of which a chapter is completed from epoch to epoch, and by some named history." We see these inspired texts in such men as the fervent Ignatius, the many-sided Origen, the powerful Athanasius, the fiery Jerome, the golden-mouthed Chrysostom, the colossal Augustine, and all the other mighty figures in that glorious procession of apostles and martyrs. Saint Bernard in the middle ages, Savonarola and Loyola and Luther at the dawn of the modern era, Wesley and Whitefield and Edwards in the eighteenth century, Moody and Henry Drummond and Phillips Brooks in our own times, with all the other thousands of less conspicuous leaders and the uncounted millions of plain people who have never been and never can be gasetted—all these men and women who have transformed the world were themselves transformed by the teachings of the Bible.

It was James Anthony Frothingham who said: "All that we call modern civilization in a sense which deserves the name is the visible expression of the transforming power of the gospel." And it was Matthew Arnold, apostle of culture, who said: "The business of the church is the promotion of goodness, according to the only means that are really and truly effectual for the object, by means of the Christian religion and the Bible."

### WHEN MOAB WAS PUT ON THE MAP.

(By MELVIN GROVE KYLE, LL. D., Egyptologist, Member Archaeological Institute of America, Lecture on Biblical Archaeology, Xenia Theological Seminary.)

"Throughout all the books of which the Bible is composed there are evidences that it is the product of one mind and that mind more than human."—Bishop Warren A. Candler.

After the rise of the scientific spirit, places mentioned in the Bible, but not yet identified upon the earth and also in contemporary history, came to be looked upon with something of a suspicion, and were not placed upon the map of scientific knowledge until so identified. Most of the places of Bible events had been identified in the days of Robinson, if not earlier, but a few remained unknown until the present time. Almost the last of these was Moab, well known in the world of later history, but unknown in history contemporaneous with Moses, and, for that reason, figuring in the critical discussion of the books of Moses.

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### Limitation of Art.

The head of a certain Washington family was recently approached by his son, just nearing his majority. "Father," said he, "I want to talk with you concerning my future. I have decided to become an artist. Have you any objections?"

The old man scratched his head reflectively and replied: "Well, no, son—provided of course, that you don't draw on me."

One profession at which it is absolutely necessary to begin at the foot is that of the chiropodist.

Don't be misled. Ask for Red Cross Bag Blue. Makes beautiful white clothes. At all good grocers. Adv.

Lots of colors don't harmonize. For instance, red liquor shouldn't be used for the blues.



**Libby's** Pork and Beans  
Delicious - Nutritious

Pump and cut-like in flavor, thoroughly cooked with choice pork. Prepared the Libby way, nothing can be more appetizing and satisfying, nor of greater food value. Put up with or without tomato sauce. An excellent dish served either hot or cold.



Insist on Libby's  
**Libby, McNeill & Libby,**  
Chicago

### Throw Away

your complexion troubles with your powder puff—no need of either when you use pure, harmless



**Zona Face** Pomade  
"The ALL DAY BEAUTY POWDER"  
At all dealers or by mail 50c.

**Zona Co., Wichita, Kansas.**

**HOWARD E. BURTON** ASSAYER AND CHEMIST  
Specimen prices: Gold, Silver, Lead, \$1 Gold, Silver, Zinc, \$100; Electrolytic, \$1. Mailing envelopes and full price list sent on application. Silver "Bioscope" Stick Zinc (pure silver), price \$1.50. Lead, Zinc, East. Carbons, \$1.00. Price on application.

### PATENTS

Valuable Information.  
A happy couple were on their way to Scotland. They had to change trains at Carlisle, and an obliging porter, while struggling with the luggage, noticed that the young lady's hair was dotted with rice. He approached the young man and, pulling a folded paper from his pocket, said: "A present for you, sir, with the company's compliments."

"Indeed," said the traveler; "what is it?"

"A railway map, sir."

"Oh, thank you, but what are these marks in blue pencil?"

"That's the beauty of it, sir; those marks show just where the tunnels are and their length."—London Tit-Bits.

Can't Tell, These Days.  
The two men had been observing the antics of a strange man in silence and finally broke into speech.

Crawford—What's the matter with that fellow who is holding on to the lamp post and shuffling his feet?  
Crabshaw—There was a time when I'd have said he was drunk, but now perhaps he's practicing a new dance. Judge.

Modern Business Man.  
"How was the game, Plimston?" asked Withlerly.  
"Don't ask me," growled Plimston. "Just as I was starting for the park a man came in and insisted on talking business to me the whole afternoon."  
"That's tough. He took up your time and you got nothing."  
"Oh, I made \$1,000, confound the luck."  
Well Kept.  
"I wonder how it is that Goodfellow keeps his friends so long?"  
"He doesn't wear them out."

### WRONG KING OF GARDENING

Form That Patient Had Been Indulging In Was Not What Doctor Would Have Recommended.

"Now comes the season when the wife goes to the country and the husband, in the words of the immortal song, shouts 'Hooray! Hooray!'" Thus Jerome S. McWade, in an after dinner speech at Duluth began his response to a toast on "The Ladies."

"When the ladies are with us, we are safe," he resumed, "but when they go off to country or shore, leaving us in town alone, then our troubles begin."

"A man one summer day called on a doctor.

"Doc," he said, "I'm all run down." "You look it, too," said the doctor sympathetically. "I'm not going to prescribe drugs for a man in your condition. No, sir, what I'm going to prescribe for you is gardening."

"The patient started and his unhealthy pallor turned to a dull brick red.

"But, doc," he said, "gardening is the cause of all my trouble."

"Humph, what kind of gardening?" said the doctor incredulously.

"Root," the man replied.

Too Late.  
On an Atlantic City pier, gazing sadly out over the blue water, a veteran of the Civil war talked about the late General Sickles.

"A good man," he said, "a brave man, but a most theatrical one. In the black tragedy of his youth, he was kind to his wife, but something marred, something vitiated his kindness—I think it was theatricalism—and the poor young woman died two years after he took her back."

"Once, at an army reunion, I heard Sickles rebuke a man who was running over his wife and marriage. Sickles said with a queer smile, a significant smile, perhaps:

"Ab, Jim, the trouble with the average married man is that he doesn't know what a jewel his wife is till he comes to put her in a casket."

Lacking In Self-Assertion.  
Abner Appleby—Jay Green ain't got no more pride and independence about him than a rabbit!

Ashton Allred—Say, he ain't?  
Abner Appleby—Nah! Whenever he takes a ride on the cars he never stamps up and down the aisles nor stands out on the back platform, to show everybody that he knows his rights, but just sits still in his seat like he was in church!—Puck.

His Affiliations.  
"Down with all organizations!"  
"Sh! Not so loud before that policeman."

"What has he got to do with it?"  
"He belongs to the 'copper' trust."

### Grandmother Didn't Know

A good cook? Certainly, but she couldn't have cooked the Indian Corn, rolled and toasted it to a crisp brown, wafer thin flakes, as we do in preparing

### Post Toasties

They are delicious with cream or milk, or sprinkled over fresh fruit or berries.

From the first cooking of the corn until the sealed, airtight packages of delicately toasted flakes are delivered to you, Post Toasties are never touched by human hand.

Grandmother would have liked  
**Post Toasties**  
—sold by Grocers.

# NOTICE THE BIG SALE AT ZIEGLER BROS.

**White Oaks**  
E. Fox, of Jicarilla, was in town on business Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Mo-ho were in town Sunday the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Spence.

E. E. Slaughter was up from El Paso several days the past week.

Work was commenced this week on the new road between here and Carrizozo. This road leaves the old one near the pipe line and has been surveyed to the old Bar W crossing on the railroad at which place it will connect with the new road from Carrizozo to Corona.

Several loads of wool passed through town this week enroute to Carrizozo from the Lee sheep ranch.

George Clements is in town for a day or two on his way from Corona to Roswell.

Mr. Anderson, of Parsons, was in town on business one day last week.

John Owen and son, Roy, are here from Corona this week gathering some cattle recently purchased from H. S. Hanner.

Word was received from Mrs. Atwood Littell at El Paso Monday that her son, Nonnie, who has been seriously ill at that place with typhoid fever is slowly recovering.

Mr. and Mrs. Julian Taylor were here Sunday the guests of R. H. Taylor and family.

The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Swayer has been quite ill the past week.

White Oaks has been visited by several heavy rains the last few days. The range now looks better than for several years.

## Jicarilla

Mrs. Ed. E. Wilson, of the east side, was visiting in camp a part of last week. The "kiddies" were very much in evidence also.

Mr. Parks, the genial forest ranger, was riding through this section for several days the past week.

Arley Stuart and son made a visit of business and pleasure to this place last week.

Mr. Henry Oyst was horse-hunting through the foot-hills a few days ago.

The Guerbarra boys, from White Oaks, were out on a visit to friends the last of the week.

Mr. Lusk arrived, after an eight months trip to Texas and other states. He is now enroute to the Navajo country, to launch the beginning of a cow ranch. They all come back.

Miss Dorothy Fox was out horseback riding on the west side of Ancho peak Saturday afternoon.

Max Gubarra is moving his goods from the store here to Ancho, to go into business in that place.

A. H. Hays is preparing to move to his place near Meek, in a short while.

The farmers are fighting weeds these days between showers. Crops are splendid and the outlook is bright in this vicinity.

Maurice Brooklin left Wednesday last for a trip through the eastern part of New Mexico.

We need a creamery. Some where within "reach" of those who could so easily utilize the cream, now an unknown article in the market, there could be established a good business in a creamery. The farmers and ranchers only use a very small quantity of cream for home use, where if there was a market at even a hundred miles off a good profit would be realized from their dairy. Cream could be shipped a long way where facilities for transportation are convenient.

She son is out Monday for the first time in three days. He plays hide and seek with the showers most of the time.

Cattle recently arriving on the range near Jacks peak, have been dying from unknown causes, unless it be from climatic influences.

T. W. Stonerod is yet in the northern part of the county, hauling wool to Corona for the sheep barons.

**Notice to Residents of Precinct No. 14.**  
You are hereby notified that all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of 21 and 60 are required by law to pay road tax of \$3.00.

It is now due and may be paid to G. T. McMillen, Collector.  
J. B. FRENCH, Sec. TEXAS,  
Lincoln County Road Board.  
7-3-14

## Where to Worship

### Methodist Church

J. W. W. HENDERSON, Pastor.  
Sunday school 10 a. m.  
Every one on time.  
Preaching both morning and evening by the pastor.

Subject for the morning: "The Enduring Treasure." Sermon lecture in the evening: "Source and Need of Leadership."

Last Sunday evening services were rained out and we hope to give this coming Sunday evening the third of the four sermon lectures on "Social and Economic Justice." We intend to stay clear of any political party, in fact, it is not politics we are after. We are endeavoring to treat this live subject from a thorough Christian point of view. We feel that this subject is within the province of the pulpit, provided it is treated in harmony with Christian ethics. You are invited to come. Good music at every service our motto.

Service will close with the Sacrament of the Lord's supper.

### Baptist Church

HERBERT HAYWOOD, Pastor.  
Bible school at 10 a. m.  
Preaching services at 11 in the morning, and at 7:45 p. m. On account of sickness the pastor was not able to be out last Sunday, but he hopes to preach this Sunday on the subjects: "The Gospel and the Conscience" and "The Gospel for the Heart."  
Midweek service Wednesday nights at 7:45.

You are cordially invited to all of the services. God is your best friend, and the Gospel tells you so. We want you to know it; come and find it out, in God's appointed way.

### The Bible Conference

Ruidoso, New Mexico  
The great tabernacle which will seat between 1000 and 1500 people is completed, and the bible conference opened July 12, at 11 a. m. by Rev. Darling, president of the conference. We have here several of the most able ministers and best singers of Texas and New Mexico.

It has been reported that certain fees were charged at this

**Notice of Sheriff's Sale.**  
C. M. Farnsworth, Plaintiff, vs. Henry M. Corn, Defendant.  
In the District Court, Lincoln County, New Mexico.  
By virtue of an execution issued out of the District Court of the Fifth Judicial District in and for Lincoln County, State of New Mexico, in the suit of C. M. Farnsworth vs. Henry M. Corn, duly attested the 9th day of June, 1914, upon a judgment rendered in said court on the 7th day of March, A. D., 1914, for the sum of \$223.54, including damages and all costs to the date of rendition of said judgment. To satisfy said execution, I have levied upon all the interest and title of the said Henry M. Corn and to the following described property, to wit:  
3500 ewes and 1000 lambs branded O, wool brand and marked, and/or half crop; and two overalls and one over half crop right box.  
Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of July, 1914, at the hour of 10 a. m., at the front door of the court house in the town of Carrizozo, County of Lincoln and State of New Mexico, I will sell the said above described property, or a sufficient amount thereof, subject to any and all liens, judgments and mortgages that were filed in said Lincoln County, against said property prior to the 19th day of June, 1914, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, to satisfy said execution and judgment and all accruing costs, which judgment and interest thereon at the date of sale will amount to approximately \$223.54, with the cost of levy and sale to be added.  
Dated at Carrizozo, Lincoln County, New Mexico, the 27th day of June, 1914.  
JOHN COLE,  
Sheriff of Lincoln County, N. M.

## Delinquent Tax Sale

### COUNTY OF LINCOLN

I, the undersigned treasurer and ex-officio collector of taxes for the County of Lincoln, in the State of New Mexico, hereby give notice that I will, on the 3rd day of August, 1914, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the court house of said county, in the town of Carrizozo, Lincoln County, New Mexico, offer for sale, separately and in consecutive order, each parcel of property upon which any taxes are delinquent as shown by the tax rolls of Lincoln County, New Mexico, for the years 1911, 1912 and 1913, or so much thereof as may be necessary to realize the respective amounts due, which sale shall continue until not later than four o'clock in the afternoon, and from day to day at the same hours, until all of said property shall be sold or until the amounts due shall be paid or realized, but each sale shall not continue for more than thirty days.

### T. W. WATSON,

Treasurer and Ex-Officio Collector of Taxes for the County of Lincoln.

bible school. It is a mistake. Free to all who will come is plenty of camping ground, cold spring water, horse pasture and best of all, three good sermons each day until August first. The services are held at 10 a. m., 3 p. m., and 7:30 p. m.

Every Protestant denomination to be represented here. Every one come and enjoy it while it lasts.

## 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.

## What Age Do You Expect to Reach?

60, 70 or 80

If you live that long, there are likely to be some years to the latter end when you will not be able to earn a living for yourself and family.

A man's productive powers are curtailed and usually cease entirely with old age. This makes him dependent for support upon his friends or the state, UNLESS HE HAS SAVED WHILE YOUNG.

Begin to save now during the productive years of your life. Open a savings account and deposit regularly a part of your earnings, which will keep you and your family in old age.

WE PAY 4 PER CENT. ON TIME DEPOSITS.

THE STOCKMENS STATE BANK, Corona, New Mexico

## HUMPHREY BROS.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Flour, Hay, Grain, Feed Stuffs, Etc.

Phone 16 Wood and Coal Carrizozo, N. M.

BEST BLUE RIBBON REED  
**HEADLIGHT SALOON**..... PORFIRIO CHAVEZ  
Manager  
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Whiskies, Beer, Wines and Cigars  
Pool Room in Connection

Subscribe for The News, \$2.00 per year

## Welch & Titsworth

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

We list below a few of the many things we carry in stock---Our prices will always average low:

Iron Roofing  
Composition Roofing  
Barbed Wire  
Chicken Netting  
Hog Fence  
Wagons  
Hacks  
Hay Balers  
Mowing Machines  
Lime  
Sulphur

Pitch  
Dynamite  
Blasting Powder  
Blasting Caps  
Fuse  
Drill Steel  
Alfalfa Seed  
Feterita Seed  
Cane Seed  
Millett Seed  
Milo Maze Seed

Kaffir Corn  
Seed Oats  
Seed Barley  
Sheep Dip  
Linseed Oil  
Turpentine  
White Lead  
Dry Batteries, Etc.  
Cotton Seed Cake

Pride of Denver Flour, Per Cwt.	\$2.60
Best Grade, Hard Wheat FLOUR	2.75
Granulated Sugar	5.10

These quotations subject to change without notice---Prompt attention given to mail orders.

## Welch & Titsworth

CAPITAN, NEW MEXICO