

Democrats of County Convene

PURSUANT to call by W. J. Doering, chairman of the Lincoln County Democratic Central Committee, delegates from the various precincts of the county assembled in the court house at Carrizozo Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Chairman Doering called the convention to order, read the call and asked for nominations for temporary chairman. A. S. McCamant, of Corona, was chosen chairman and H. Doyle Murray, of Tinnie, secretary.

Three committees were appointed as follows:

Credentials: H. Doyle Murray, S. J. Woodland, Robt H Taylor, Newton Kemp, Peter Hale, T. W. Henley, Melvin Franks, J. B. Baird, A. S. Mayes and T. J. Straley.

Committee on permanent organization and order of business: H. Doyle Murray, S. J. Woodland, Robt H Taylor, Dan Larsen, Peter Hale, T. W. Henley, George Clements, Joe R. Adams, A. S. Mayes and T. J. Straley.

Resolutions committee: John Y. Hewitt, Newton Kemp, T. W. Henley, G. C. Cox, John A. Haley, A. S. Mayes and F. M. Deel.

Credentials committee reported the presence of 36 delegates and proxies and that five precincts were not represented. The report was duly adopted.

Permanent organization was effected by the election of John Y. Hewitt as chairman and John B. Baird as secretary, in accordance with the report of the committee named for that purpose.

The following was the report of the resolution committee, which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved by the democrats of Lincoln County, New Mexico

1. That we view with satisfaction the course of the present democratic administration and democratic congress in redeeming the pledges made to the people in 1912; and we approve the policy of President Wilson in his friendly treatment and encouragement of the people of our neighboring republic on the south; and in his successful efforts to adjust, by arbitration, the differences between the railroads and their employees, which so recently threatened to paralyze the transportation of the country and to the irreparable injury alike of the employe and employe.

2. We heartily endorse the work of our able and conscientious representative in congress, Hon. H. B. Ferguson, in securing so many benefits for the people of New Mexico, and especially in his efforts to procure the passage of the bill for the enlargement of homesteads, now pending in congress.

3. While we favor a fair and liberal compensation for the services performed by our county officers, we are opposed to laws which will impose unjust burdens on our people in the establishment of salaries for such officers largely in excess of what such services would command in other and similar vocations. And we fully endorse the acts of Governor McDonald in vetoing the bills passed by the late republican legislature fixing such excessive salaries; and we call upon all taxpayers and good citizens to join us in electing to the legislative assembly men who will stand for the interests of the public as against the few who seek office that they may plunder the treasury.

The following delegates and alternates were then chosen to represent Lincoln County in the state democratic convention which meets at Albuquerque on the 17th inst., the first five as delegates, the second five as alternates:

Joe Clements, Jr., Picacho, W. J. Doering, Geo. L. Ulrich, Carrizozo, F. M. Deel, Ancho, A. S. McCamant, Corona; T. J. Straley, Ancho, Martin Chavez, Picacho, S. J. Woodland, Richardson, Scipio Salazar, Lincoln, Peter Hale, Ruidoso. This delegation was also instructed to represent Lincoln county in the district convention which is to nominate a candidate for the legislative district composed of the counties of Lincoln, Otero and Socorro.

A committee, composed of B. F. Goff, Robt H Taylor and Geo. L. Ulrich, was appointed to recommend to the convention a candidate for the Legislature from Lincoln county. The committee returned in a short time and recommended Hon. John Y. Hewitt for the position. Mr. Hewitt, while not absolutely declining, requested that his name be not considered and that the committee again retire and bring in another report. This the committee did, and again reported the name of Mr. Hewitt for the position. Mr. Hewitt then bowed to the will of the convention and his nomination was unanimously made amid most hearty cheers. Thus did the democrats fulfill the greatest responsibility resting upon them as taxpayers and citizens, for in the nomination of Judge Hewitt they not only named one of the very best men of the county and one of the ablest in the state, but a man who has been so closely identified with all that is best in Lincoln county for a generation, and an able, more conscientious and representative candidate could not have been found. Lincoln county democrats thus lead the van and it is well they should and they have a right to feel proud of Saturday's result.

A central committee was selected from precincts represented and the committee authorized to fill vacancies in those precincts not having representatives in the convention. The following were named as committeemen:

Precinct 1, W. O. Norman, 2, J. S. West, 6, John T. Hoda,

County High School Announcement

THE County High School at Capitan will enter upon its second year of service with the opening of the Capitan Schools on Monday, September 7, 1914. The enrollment in the county high school will this year be considerably greater than that of last year. Most of last year's pupils have already indicated their intention to enter again this year and these with a number of new students who have already made arrangements to attend this year will make the enrollment on the opening day greater than last year's total. A number of prospective students are as yet undecided but some of these will no doubt enroll and as there are always a few late enrollments the prospects for a much larger attendance than last year are very bright. The board of directors and friends of the school are much gratified with the interest manifested in the school by students of high school grade throughout the county.

TEACHING FORCE

The board of directors have selected a very strong and thoroughly qualified corps of teachers.

Chas. L. Schreck, B. P., M. P. has been reemployed as superintendent for a term of two years. Supt. Schreck has had twelve years experience in teaching and school supervision. For six years he has been in school work in New Mexico, for four years of the six in Lincoln county, and he is thoroughly conversant not only with school work and school methods in general but with local conditions and needs as well. He has had both normal and college training and is the holder of a Professional Life Certificate and a Normal Institute Conductor's Certificate. In addition to his regular work in the schools as teacher and superintendent he has three summers done summer institute work, once as instructor in county institute and for the last two summers as instructor in the New Mexico Normal University summer school, at Las Vegas, where he has made an enviable reputation for high scholarship and teaching ability.

Chesley H. Thomason has been reemployed as assistant principal and teacher of manual training and Spanish and assistant in mathematics. Mr. Thomason is a young man of excellent character and good education with thorough training in the lines he is to teach. While he has not had much experience in teaching his work in the county high school last year was such as to give the best of satisfaction and to demonstrate fully that he is a teacher of high ability. His reemployment as a teacher in the county high school adds a distinct element of strength to the teaching corps and one that will make for further and continued progress.

Mrs. Mary A. Anderson is a new member of the corps of teachers. Mrs. Anderson is a lady of culture, refinement, and broad education and comes with the very highest recommendations. She has had fifteen years experience as a teacher. She is especially well qualified to teach commercial branches and domestic science and art and this will be her work in the high school. Her training for the commercial work has been especially thorough and as she has several years successful experience in teaching those branches in business colleges and commercial school the board feels no hesitancy in saying that the county high school will be able through her to offer training in shorthand, typewriting, and bookkeeping fully equivalent to that given in the standard business schools.

EQUIPMENT

In the matter of equipment for work in domestic science, manual training, and commercial branches the county school compares very favorably with the larger city high schools of the state. While some of the larger schools surpass in amount of equipment few if any are better equipped for the number of students attending than is the county high school. The equipment of the county high school already on hand or provided for is of the very best grade and is sufficient in amount to meet fully the needs of the school for the coming year at least, probably more fully than the greater equipment of the larger schools will meet their much greater enrollment. In the manual training department the individual and general equipment is sufficient for a class of eight boys working at one time. By working in three divisions 24 students can be accommodated in this department. The domestic science equipment already installed will accommodate the same number of girls and at slight expense can be made to accommodate ten or twelve girls at one time or from 30 to 36 girls in all by working in three divisions or 40 to 48 working in four divisions. The equipment of the school also includes a first class sewing machine for the girls' classes in domestic art, two typewriters for the use of commercial classes, a laboratory cabinet and set of chemicals for the science work, and a complete small printing plant capable of turning out good job work or a small school paper.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION

The term, "Course of Instruction" ("Course of Study" or simply "Course") has two distinct but related and generally accepted meanings. In the first place the term

8, Robt H Taylor, 9, Jesse Dawson, 10, A. J. Gilmore, 11, T. W. Henley, 13, A. J. Atkinson, 14, Geo. L. Ulrich, 15, John H. Boyd, 16, F. M. Deel. W. J. Doering was reelected chairman, John M. Penfield secretary.

PASSES TO ETERNITY

IN the silent hours, shortly after four o'clock Sunday morning, surrounded by members of her family, all of whom were tearfully watching, the ebbing tide of her feeble strength, the gentle spirit of Mrs. John A. Haley passed peacefully to that undiscovered country from whose bosom no traveler returns. Every effort was made to prolong her life, every remedy applied to bring relief, but nothing availed: the sands of life had run too low, the link in the golden chain was broken and the pain-racked body ceased to pulsate with life—her suffering was at an end. Softly as the evening shadows fall her spirit was wafted to that unknown shore, where outstretched hands were beckoning.

Mrs. Haley had long been in delicate health, and, though at times apparently vigorous, her family and close friends knew she had but a feeble hold on life, and this was particularly true since the death of her only son three months ago. Life had its responsibilities to which she clung as a duty, but death presented no terrors to her gentle soul and she serenely passed through the "valley of the shadow" without a troubled thought.

Jennie May Lesnett was born at Ruidoso, Lincoln county, on the 31st day of March, 1879; was married to John A. Haley May 5, 1897. Four children blessed this union, two of whom are living—Lorena, age 13; Aileen, age 7. Besides a husband and these two little girls, she is survived by a mother, three sisters and two brothers. She was a

devoted mother, a consistent and loving companion, faithful, kind and true.

The funeral services were held in the Methodist church Sunday at 5 o'clock p. m., and the remains interred in the local cemetery at 6 o'clock. Rev. John W. Hendrix, assisted by a sweet-voiced choir, conducted the services. The pall bearers were: A. J. Rolland, J. B. Garven, E. C. Lohr, W. M. Ferguson, J. F. Kimbell and J. B. French. A large concourse of friends and neighbors followed the remains to their last resting place and the manifestations of sorrow and sympathy attested the regard they felt.

LINCOLN

A party consisting of Bernice Hulbert, Lupe Norman and Albert Rohdey visited the Ft. Stanton cave Sunday, and report to have had a pleasant time.

Perry Hightower, a popular young man of Ft. Stanton, was down Sunday evening as the guest of Miss Hulbert.

E. W. Hulbert returned Tuesday from Yuma, Ariz. He was accompanied by Miss Mary Rohdey who has come to spend the summer with her brother, Albert Rohdey.

Ralph Dow was down from Capitan Tuesday evening on business.

Robt. Hurt was down in town from his ranch a day this week.

Charles Peppin, who has been quite ill for a number of days, is reported to be rapidly improving. Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Hulbert and mother, Mrs. E. W. Hulbert, visited in Capitan Wednesday.

J. E. Koonce, a well known citizen of Lincoln County, is reported to be getting along nicely after being operated on for appendicitis last Sunday.

is used to represent a complete plan of studies extending over period of years and having a definite end in view, as a college preparatory course, a course of law, etc. In the second place the term represents a single study usually taken for a period of one school year or less as a semester or term. Thus one speaks in this latter sense of a course in algebra, a course in Spanish, etc. A "course" or "course of study" in the first sense usually consists of several "courses" as the term is used in the second sense. In this article the term is used in both senses but the above explanation and the context will make the meaning clear in each case.

All subjects taught in the county high school are arranged in "units" in accordance with the general practice of high school and academies recognized as standard by the greater colleges and universities. A "unit" represents the average amount of work accomplished by high school classes in a subject studied for a period of one school year, six weeks, with recitations or class exercises five days a week, each recitation period being not less than 40 minutes (usually 45) in length. As high school students usually carry four subjects at one time a year's work normally consists of four units and a four years course consists of 15 or 16 units, usually 15 units allowing for one year in the four in which only three units are required.

The county high school offers full four year courses which include besides the ordinary required work in English, mathematics, history, natural science, and foreign languages additional optional work in all the above subjects together with further optional courses in domestic science, manual training, commercial and industrial branches, and elementary agriculture. Courses will also be offered in reviews of common branches, and in elementary pedagogy and psychology for students preparing to teach in rural schools.

STANDING

The Lincoln County High School meets the requirements of a standard high school as set forth by the State Board of Education, the National Educational Association, and the great colleges and universities. Some of these requirements frequently not met by smaller high schools are:

That a four year high school shall have not less than three teachers devoting all their time to high school work.

That teachers shall be professionally trained.

That recitation periods shall be not less than 45 minutes in length.

That the school shall have adequate laboratory and other equipment.

All of the above requirements as well as others not here mentioned are more fully met by the county high school than by any other school in the county.

ROAD BUILDING

LAND VALUES ARE INCREASED

English Country Residents Enjoy Good Roads and Are Ever Within Reach of Good Markets.

In England the highest ambition of a majority of well-to-do men is to have a "place" in the country. They don't banker after city living, the year around; indeed, they don't banker after it at all, except as it may be forced upon them in order that they may live near their business. But the minute their business reaches such a point as to afford them some leisure, or the minute they acquire sufficient means to retire, they seek a home in the country. England has good roads, though in very early times roads were worse, and these country residents are never beyond the reach of good markets and of the supplies which good markets offer. A country house ten miles from a market town, but connected with it by a good road—a road good at all seasons and in all weathers—isn't really so difficult of access as some country



An English Country Road.

houses within a mile of some of our city limits.

Has it ever occurred to landholders in some of our own towns that good roads to their lands would not only bring those lands nearer the markets they raise produce for, but would also bring those lands nearer the city where business men do business, make them more available for residence and increase their value? No man wants to travel two or more miles every day to and from the city where his business is located over such "roads" as we have found existing in various parts of the country. No wonder the "state road" system has become so popular. But many men would be glad to drive their buggy or auto five or even more miles every day if the roads offered them were such that the drive was a daily pleasure and did not put them at an unreasonable distance from their offices in point of time.

OPERATION OF A ROAD DRAG

Some Simple Lessons Given by Man Who Learned by Years of Experience—Helper Is Needed.

Here are some simple lessons, worth considering, which I have learned by years of experience with the road drag. writes John K. Goodman in Progressive Farmer.

1. Make your drag reversible (i. e., to move dirt right or left) by altering the hitch. Have the hind section about five-sixths the length of the front one; and face both front and rear sections entire length with iron or steel.

2. For best results under varying conditions of road surface as to dry, damp, hard or soft, I find it pays to have a man along at the end of a rope attached to the rear end of drag to properly steer the machine, and counteract its tendency to slide around hard bumps which need trimming off and smoothing. It is not so easy a matter as talking about it, for one man (the driver) to rightly direct the course and work of the drag by stepping from point to point, as common directions go; in fact, oftentimes impossible. Then the driver's weight is not always needed on the drag, but can be there in an instant when required.

Poor Highways.
Poor highways lessen the profit of labor, increase the cost of living, burden the enterprise of the people, dull the morality of our citizenship and hold down the educational advancement of the country.

Add to Selling Price.
Good roads in your vicinity add to the selling price of the products of your farm.

Mark of Plymouth Rocks.
Originally, the Barris Rock, about of the Plymouth Rocks by many years had the best, but now these are not so good. Originally, in the old days one would appear now and then showing feathers on the legs of the hen that had purchased. Should this happen today, one would check it immediately as far from pure-bred.

WANTS TO HALL

Care of the Article Will Result in Prolonging Its Usefulness a Considerable Time.

Buy a good one.
Before using, bring water to a boiling point, add salt, pour over broom to toughen and make stronger. Do this at least once a week afterward.

Cut top of old stocking and run down over broom beyond the lines of stitching, to hold parts together, and prolong usefulness.

Cut grooves around top of handle; tie twine in same and always hang up. Do not stand it up, as that spreads it, loosening parts and wearing it out more quickly.

A screw eye inserted into top of handle is even a better convenience for hanging it up.

When worn short, cut last row and second row of stitching. Pull out twine loops. This will make it last a couple of months longer. Then cut third last row and prolong usefulness another few weeks.

An old sweater or piece of flannel made in shape of bag with drawstring at top, dipped in kerosene, wrung out and then slipped over an old broom and drawn up will make an excellent nap and dust gatherer on painted floors, under beds, etc.

A clean cotton bag made and used in the same way will dust down side walls and remove cobwebs without soiling paper or paint.

COVERING FOR SMALL TABLE

Case Where Scrap of Otherwise Unserviceable Material May Be Employed With Good Effect.

Have you a favorite small table whose top is hopelessly marred? If so, don't relegate it to the attic, but try to cover its top neatly with some sort of substantial material that is in the house. Look about and see if there isn't something which will answer perfectly. Nearly always precisely such a scrap can be found. Figured damask fitted smoothly over the top of a table and secured to it with short, slender tacks concealed under a narrow tinsel gimp makes a pretty cover and so do any of the printed cottons edged with cotton gimp. Some people use the attractive square pillow tops if the table's surface is not too large for them to cover, and others use hand-embroidered canvases. If one does not mind the expense of having a sheet of glass cut to the required dimensions, a really choice piece of handwork or an old print may be used under the protecting transparency. A wide strip of gimp pasted partly over the edges of the glass and partly over the edges of the table will firmly hold the double covering in position.

Chicken Croquettes.

The sauce for croquettes must be thicker than an ordinary white sauce. Use one-quarter cupful of flour, two level tablespoonfuls of butter and one cupful of milk seasoned with onion juice and a dash of celery salt. Cook five minutes. To this amount of sauce add two cupfuls of chopped cooked chicken, mix well and cool. Shape into little rolls or cones. Beat one egg with a tablespoonful of water and roll the croquettes in this. Dip the eggs over all the surface, so that it may be entirely coated, then cover with sifted bread crumbs in the same way. Fry in smoking hot deep fat. Some tastes prefer two or three gratings of nutmeg in the sauce, but this flavoring must be used with care.

Cinnamon Cake.

Two cups of brown sugar, half cup of butter, three eggs, reserve one white for frosting; one cup of water, two teaspoons of cinnamon, half teaspoon of ginger, three cups of flour, two teaspoons of baking powder.

icing—Make a slrop of one cup of brown sugar and one-quarter cup of water. Add two teaspoons of cinnamon.

Making Soft Soap.
To ten pounds of clean grease (drippings, etc.) allow six pounds of washing soda and eight gallons of boiling water. Stir it with a wooden paddle and beat four minutes. Cover and let it stand for ten days, stirring from the bottom every day. By then the soda will have "eaten up" the grease. When you take out a supply for present use beat up well before dipping it out.

Strawberry Ice Cream.
One and one-half pints of cream, one quart milk, one pound granulated sugar, one cup powdered sugar, one quart berries. Scald all of the milk and half of the cream and granulated sugar till sugar is dissolved; add other half of cream and freeze. When half frozen, add mashed berries, over which was sprinkled the cup of powdered sugar. This makes a pailor.

Quick Corn Bread.
One cupful Indian meal, sifted; one-half cupful flour; three tablespoonfuls of sugar; one teaspoonful cream of tartar; one-half teaspoon soda; one-half teaspoonful salt; one teaspoonful melted butter and one egg; put all together with sweet milk, make medium batter, bake in greased pie pan in hot oven and serve with butter.

Sanitary Hike.
When baking cake use a toothpick to test instead of a straw from the kitchen.

DESIGNERS WOULD SEEM TO HAVE WROUGHT WONDERS.

Especially the Favorite Material for Calling Gowns and Deserves All the Popularity Which Has Been Accorded It.

Some of the most effective summer calling costumes show a combination of taffeta with chiffon and odd touches of embroidery, writes Lillian Young in a letter from Paris to the Washington Star. As the embroideries come mostly in strange, even garish, colors, they have, of course, to be used with discretion even in this season when delicate, harmonious colorings have given place to bolder treatments.

And as for the taffetas—all that the designers promised of them has been fulfilled, and more. They have never been so lovely. Delightful things that were never thought of in the old days of this material are accomplished, and its popularity is increasing every day. The silks themselves are so beautiful that even a moderate amount of ingenuity is sufficient to transform them into ravishing frocks, suits, or hats, or coats, for they are put to many purposes. No other fabric lends itself with such grace to unique trimming effects

as scalloped and embroidered modifications of the taffeta, repeating the design of the fabric border. The V-neck was filled in with white chiffon, ruffles, and a crushed giraffe of black satin draw the fullness of the blouse in at the waist line and was caught up under the belt in front and tied in a flat bow, the space just below being filled in with a section of embroidered taffeta.

Lightness of Clothing is One of the First Requisites During the Hot Weather.

Warm weather is a dangerous period for children, and all mothers dress the summer for their little ones. As the weather grows warmer and warmer, fewer and lighter clothes should be worn by the baby. So many mothers have a mistaken idea that flannel bands must be kept around baby's abdomen, next to the skin, no matter what the weather. The treatment is not only wrong, but actually cruel.

To keep flannel next to the young sensitive skin when the weather is so hot that every turn of the little body against the flannel causes severe irritation is almost barbarous. Yet how many mothers believe in it! There are fewer each year, for which we should be grateful, but still there are left a large enough number of such deluded mothers to keep a great many babies in comparative torture during the summer time.

This little body should feel nothing but the sheers, softest materials next to it. When it is very hot the young baby may be totally undressed, except for his little shirt. During the hottest hours of the day the little one should be placed on a wide bed dressed in this garb, or rather lack of garb, and allowed to play or sleep until the sun is setting.

TO DECORATE DINING ROOM

Pottery and Chinaware Should Be Selected With a Good Deal of Taste and Discretion.

If you have a blue dining room and have some really good Japanese or Chinese porcelain, or china in blue and white, use it, and use nothing else, unless it be some interesting little Japanese or Chinese knickknacks in brass—a gong or a tiny idol perhaps. Wedgwood is a beautiful plate-rail decoration if it is used alone; but unfortunately, there are few who possess enough of it to furnish a whole plate-rail.

If modern pottery is used, it is well to choose the whole furnishing of the plate rail at once. There is a certain brown and cream colored ware in the market now that could be used effectively in the room where yellow or brown predominates. The ware is decorated with peasant scenes.

There are many good designs in royal doulton of various sorts that can be chosen. Only they should be selected with a definite idea in mind of the other pieces with which they are to rank and of the room they are to decorate.

Silver and Gold Laces.

Silver and gold laces, woven with an extremely open mesh and showing large flower designs, are favored for trimming the evening frocks of the more expensive class.

Tassels of silk or beads of unusually large proportions appear on spits, afternoon frocks and evening costumes. The latter are adorned with handsome white silk tassels.

Buckles play an important part in trimming the pretty frocks. They are jeweled with brilliants or colored stones and enameled in designs which suggest the dainty Dresden china patterns. Other buckles are embroidered with heavy silk or braid, or fashioned of silk in odd design.

FOR SERVING AT LUNCHEON

Quaker Gray Best Garb for Hostess Who Will Personally Wait on Her Guests.

After luncheon or before, if the general houseworker is expected to wait on the luncheon table, she will change to an afternoon dress. This can be black, if it is preferred, or it can be of any light color. The very newest thing is Quaker gray. The corset, afternoon apron is short and fitted and there must be collar, cuffs and headpiece to match the apron. The smartest thing is to have apron, cuffs, collar and headpiece made of white cable net. Black ribbon about two inches wide is run through the belt of the apron and tied at the back of the waist.

A maid dressed in Quaker gray sateen with collar, cuffs, apron and headpiece of white net suggests efficiency and contentment in appearance.

BABY'S NEEDS IN SUMMER

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ITCHING SALT RHEUM

Oxford, Mont.—My salt rheum started with little white pimples. When I scratched they would burn and itch and later on they would fill up, break and spread and get red all around, it came on my thigh. When the pimples broke, just enough fluid ran out to form scales. It seemed to enlarge the sores and they felt like saw-teeth when my clothing rubbed over them. I underwent a treatment for quite a while but I got no relief. In fact I got worse. I was getting so that it troubled me very much, as it got so I tried to move my limb for fear to crack open the sores which covered my left limb from my hip to my ankle. The sores were from the size of a pea to the size of a silver dollar.

I got a cake of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment. The very first treatment gave me ease and from then on with every treatment I could see a change. Four weeks from the time I started with the Cuticura Soap and Ointment I was entirely well without a scar. (Signed) F. L. Layton, Apr. 30, 1914.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free with 33-p. Skin Book. Address post card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

Marriage Causes False Fire Alarm.

Seven minutes of blasts from the whistle of the Passaic Metalware company, in honor of the marriage of the daughter of the superintendent, recently turned out five volunteer fire departments. The fog made the whistle audible in Rutherford, Nutley, Belleville, Garfield and Clifton and the firemen rushed to headquarters at the alarm.

It took half an hour to determine where the whistling came from. The wedding which caused the commotion united Miss Galle Karp, 217 Brook avenue, Passaic, to Michael F. Bernan, New York Mail.

A Rough Read.

"My dear sir," said the philosopher "when you look about us and see the troubles that afflict our people, we ought to rejoice that our own paths through life are made smooth."

"Your path may be smooth," sighed the pessimist, "but a thundering big steam roller would have to make a great many trips over mine before the bumps in it were pressed out."

White House Rose Garden.

The rose garden that Mrs. Woodrow Wilson had planted at the White House is said to be quite equal to others that she planned at Princeton and other places where she has lived. She and her daughters have spent much time, not only in superintending the work of the rose garden, but in actually working in it.

WRONG BREAKFAST.

Change Gave Rugged Health.

Many persons think that for strength, they must begin the day with a breakfast of meat and other heavy foods. This is a mistake as anyone can easily discover for himself.

A W. Va. carpenter's experience may benefit others. He writes: "I used to be a very heavy breakfast eater but finally indigestion caused me such distress, I became afraid to eat anything."

"My wife suggested a trial of Grape-Nuts and as I had to eat something or starve, I concluded to take her advice. She fixed me up a dish and I remarked at the time that the quality was all right, but the quantity was too small—I wanted a saucerful."

"But she said a small amount of Grape-Nuts went a long way and that I must eat it according to directions. So I started in with Grape-Nuts and cream, two soft boiled eggs and some crisp toast for breakfast."

"I cut out meats and a lot of other stuff I had been used to eating all my life and was gratified to see that I was getting better right along. I concluded I had struck the right thing and stuck to it. I had not only been eating improper food, but too much."

"I was working at the carpenter's trade at that time and thought that unless I had a hearty breakfast with plenty of meat, I would play out before dinner. But after a few days of my 'new breakfast' I found I could do more work, but better in every way, and now I am not bothered with indigestion."

Names given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Well-Being" in Postum "There's a Reason." Have had the same trouble, I just had a saucerful, that's all I needed.

GRAIN TO STOP GOLD OUTFLOW.

Expect 75,000,000 Bushels Will Be Sent to European Nations.

Washington.—Gold shipments to Europe are practically at an end for this year. In the opinion of George K. Roberts, director of the mint. Recently, Roberts said the excellent grain crop in this country, coupled with the bad crop conditions in Europe, would soon swing the balance of trade back toward the United States and check the outward movement of gold.

This prediction was realized and the exchange rate had fallen to a point where the further exportation of gold would be unprofitable, and it seems unlikely that Paris will make further forays upon the United States' supply of gold.

July and August promise to be record months for wheat exportations. St. Louis, Kansas City and Chicago have reported great sales of wheat to be exported. Engagements for September and October are also reported. It is estimated that at least 75,000,000 bushels of winter wheat will be exported this month and next.

HOME TRADE IS \$40,000,000,000.

Secretary Redfield Plans Stimulation of Export Trade.

Washington.—Although a world leader in the interchange of products among its own people, the United States' foreign trade is far short of its immediate possibilities. Such is the conclusion of officials of the Department of Commerce after a study of the statistical abstract of the United States for 1913. American home trade at present is estimated at about \$40,000,000,000, which is equal to the international exchanges of the world and approximately ten times the value of its own foreign trade, now valued at \$4,000,000,000.

The abstract shows that the present American export trade of \$2,500,000,000 represents about \$25 per capita. A per capita basis equal to that of Argentina, it says, would raise American export power to \$5,000,000,000 and one equal to that of Belgium would bring its exports to \$10,000,000,000 a year, while its aggregate of foreign trade, when upon a per capita basis as large as Canada's, would be considerably over \$13,000,000,000.

The United States' commercial power is further emphasized in the abstract. It shows that the United States, with 358,000 miles of railway, possesses one-third of the world's total. It leads in the mileage of its telegraph lines, performs more than one-third of the world's mail service on its own routes, while its public debt of \$1,000,000,000 is less than that of Italy, Austria-Hungary, Spain, Germany, Australia, Japan, Great Britain and is less than one-sixth that of France and one-fourth that of Russia.

In the period since 1870 farm products rose in value from \$2,000,000,000 to \$10,000,000,000 a year; the coal output from less than 20,000,000 to 500,000,000 long tons; copper from \$12,000,000 to \$200,000,000; pig iron from 2,000,000 to 31,000,000 tons; petroleum from 221,000,000 to 2,250,000,000 gallons, and manufacturers from \$4,000,000,000 to over \$20,000,000,000.

Many persons think that for strength, they must begin the day with a breakfast of meat and other heavy foods. This is a mistake as anyone can easily discover for himself.

A W. Va. carpenter's experience may benefit others. He writes: "I used to be a very heavy breakfast eater but finally indigestion caused me such distress, I became afraid to eat anything."

"My wife suggested a trial of Grape-Nuts and as I had to eat something or starve, I concluded to take her advice. She fixed me up a dish and I remarked at the time that the quality was all right, but the quantity was too small—I wanted a saucerful."

"But she said a small amount of Grape-Nuts went a long way and that I must eat it according to directions. So I started in with Grape-Nuts and cream, two soft boiled eggs and some crisp toast for breakfast."

"I cut out meats and a lot of other stuff I had been used to eating all my life and was gratified to see that I was getting better right along. I concluded I had struck the right thing and stuck to it. I had not only been eating improper food, but too much."

"I was working at the carpenter's trade at that time and thought that unless I had a hearty breakfast with plenty of meat, I would play out before dinner. But after a few days of my 'new breakfast' I found I could do more work, but better in every way, and now I am not bothered with indigestion."

Names given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Well-Being" in Postum "There's a Reason." Have had the same trouble, I just had a saucerful, that's all I needed.

White mice with clusters of speckles.

On Summer Days.

A sweater coat and cap that are lovely, and seem exactly planned for the outdoor gift or woman in the summer are knitted of silk in navy and silver-gray. The coat is gray with a belt at the back, and cuffs, neck and front border in the navy. The gray cap has a deep round head of navy with the points of the spangly crown caught down on the head by navy silk buttons. The cuffs returned would be good, too.

Genasco READY ROOFING

Made of Trinidad Lake asphalt—the greatest weather resistor known. Best-made Kieckhefer used only with Genasco—guarantees the use of unsullied cement. Write for circulars and prices.

The Genasco & Asphalt Co., 1225 17th St., Denver, Colo.

KODAKS and SUPPLIES

Send us your films for developer, Kodak work only. The book of the Improved Kodak. Denver Photo Materials Co. (Successors Kodak Co.) Denver, Colorado.

METZ 22 \$475

KEELEY INSTITUTE

Gen. Eighteenth and Curtis Sts. DENVER, COLO. Alcohol and Drug Addictions cured by a scientific course of medication. The only place in Colorado where the Genesee Keeley Remedies are manufactured.

GENESEE KEELY REMEDIES



COUNTRESS VON BASSEWITZ

PRINCE OSCAR'S MORGANATIC MATCH



PRINCE OSCAR

EMPEROR WILLIAM highly pleased the democratic element which is anxious he should make it possible for them to remain loyal to him, by his gracious consent to the morganatic marriage of Prince Oscar, his fifth son, and the sprightly Countess Ina von Bassewitz-Levitow, the empress' maid of honor.

Indeed the recent history of European royalty would lead to the belief that the mysterious theory of "equal birth" is rapidly breaking down. Since beautiful Princess Sophia of Saxe-Weimar killed herself because she was restrained from wedding a simple nobleman the disintegrating tendency has been still stronger.

Probably the greatest single factor in breaking down the walls of Hohenzollern tradition of exclusiveness is the curious position of Queen Mary of England.

She is the granddaughter of a German morganatic marriage. Her grandfather, son of Duke Alexander of Wurttemberg, renounced his royal rank to contract a morganatic union with the Polish Countess Claudine von Rhody. He was then created prince and duke of Teck.

So the Tecks do not belong to the "higher nobility" of Germany. This class includes only those who hold the title under the holy Roman empire. If Princess Mary of Teck had remained in Germany she could only have been the morganatic wife of even the youngest son of a reigning German family.

Indeed her marriage with a member of a family which had once reigned, but long ago lost its possessions, would have been morganatic.

By this quaint theory of "equal birth," a marquis or even a duke may not have the "equal birth" of a plain count, supposing the count family is in the dusty old list of the holy Roman empire and the duke and marquis are not.

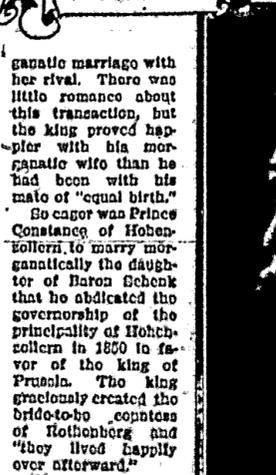
The inconsistency of the "equal birth" theory was once admitted with much sang froid by Kaiser Friedrich, father of the present emperor, according to an anecdote widely quoted. A country gentleman of the lowest rank was discussing families with Friedrich and finally exclaimed: "I can't say I understand all those rules, but I claim my family is quite as good as the Hohenzollerns!" "Very true," quoth the kaiser, "but the Hohenzollerns have got on faster!"

Perhaps the better standing of "unequal marriages" is to be attributed to the almost uniform folly of such matches. Two non-royal marriages in the English reigning family, that of Queen Victoria's daughter Louise to the late duke of Argyll and of King George's sister Louise to the duke of Fife, turned out most auspiciously to the parties directly involved and at the same time did much to build up the present good feeling between the English rulers and their people.

In Germany Frederick William II, king of Prussia from 1744 to 1797, bought off his royal wife to agree to a separation so he could morganatically marry Fraulein von Voss, a maid of honor to his daughter, Princess Frederick. Saying it was simply a matter of state, the king's father-in-law, the old duke of Brunswick, actually arranged the separation of his royal daughter and the mor-



THE DUCHESS OF FIFE



THE DUKE OF ARGYLL

ganatic marriage with her rival. There was little romance about this transaction, but the king proved happier with his morganatic wife than he had been with his male of "equal birth."

So eager was Prince Constantine of Hohenzollern to marry morganatically the daughter of Baron Schenk that he abdicated the governorship of the principality of Hohenzollern in 1850 in favor of the king of Prussia. The king graciously created the bride-to-be countess of Hohenzollern and "they lived happily ever afterward."

The same year Prince Adalbert of Prussia, for whom the present kaiser's third son is named, made a morganatic match with the famous German dancer, Therese Elssler, who had been created baroness of Esmirn.

Then there is the famous struggle of Duke George II of Saxe-Meiningen to secure recognition for his wife, who was Ellen Franz, a popular Shakespearean actress. She was the daughter of an Englishwoman and a Nuremberg schoolmaster. On their wedding day in 1875 or immediately thereafter, every one of the court dignitaries and all the ministers of state resigned. All sorts of downright insults were heaped upon

the heads of the talented woman until her tormentors received the well-deserved title, "souls of lackeys." The colonel of a Prussian regiment stationed in Meiningen forbade his officers to greet the wife of the duke (now a baroness) when she passed them. The Hohenzollerns ignored her. By a curious coincidence on the day when his son publicly announced his coming morganatic marriage the kaiser, for the first time sent a message of friendly greeting to the wife of his "cousin of Saxe-Meiningen," who that day attained her seventy-fifth birthday.

But while the Bassewitzs never have had the privilege of "equal birth" with royalty, they have held the honor of knightship as far back as they can be traced. It is to be noted that the Bassewitzs were knights in the days when the ancestors of the Princess Fugger was a master weaver in Augsburg. Yet the Fuggers now have the privilege of "abonburghteit!"

The countess captivated the hearts of all Germans who have met her, as well as the members of the royal family, by her sparkling wit and by her excellent singing voice.

"After Wilhelm heard her sing he could not resist her," is the saying with regard to the removal of the kaiser's opposition. She is not strikingly beautiful, but her pleasing appearance has made her a brilliant star in the stogy court of the German empress. All the other women attached to the empress' circle have been in her service since the early days of her marriage and either are, or are old enough to be grandmothers.

The countess' best friend in her love affair has been the Crown Princess Cecilie, whose brother is the grand duke of Mecklenburg, of which the countess' father is minister of state. Coming from the same place to Berlin, and with the same vivacity, good looks and pleasure in pretty clothes and piquant society, they naturally formed an alliance against the stiff and conventional surroundings.

The day after the marriage of Prince Oscar and Countess Ina the royal bridegroom will confer a settlement upon his wife. This is the "morganatic" (morning gift), from which the term "morganatic" comes.

The marriage ceremony differs from the usual custom in that the bride joins her right hand to the bridegroom's left hand (a token of their unequal birth) and for this she cannot inherit the estates of her husband or receive his royal name.

Hence, the day after the marriage he bestows a new title upon her, according to the arrangements of the state, and a financial settlement.

This morganatic marriage is considered as founding an entirely new family. The kaiser will grant the family a new name and Prince Oscar will be paid a lump sum instead of his princely allowance.

Morganatic marriages have from time to time been attacked as equivalent to concubinage.

This is a mistake, for the whole system of morganatic marriages has been built up by the Protestant church to preserve the purity of the marriage relation and at the same time preserve the sanctity of royalty.

The royal bridegroom cannot marry again in the lifetime of his morganatic wife unless she is regularly divorced.

The children take the title and rank of the mother, but they invariably obtain high office and rich appointments from the royal family when they are grown and, in the case of the Tecks, frequently marry into royalty.

AT THE CONCERT.

"Mother, why do they play some of the music so low and the other so loud?"
"So that the people who are hard of hearing can get their money's worth."

HOME TRADE BOOSTS

So Does the Ostrich

WE HAVE all read of the ostrich, that extraordinary bird of the desert, which dines on scrap iron, luncheon on stones and when danger threatens thrusts his head in the sand and believes himself safe from harm, because he cannot see the danger.

Picture to yourself this gigantic bird, taller than a man, resting in fancied security because his head is hidden from view, although his body can be seen for miles around.

There are too many of us who adopt the tactics of the foolish ostrich. We are told of an impending danger and think that we can escape it or avoid it by refusing to face it.

We are informed that there is great danger of restriction of our facilities for local trade if our local business men are not given better support; that we may find ourselves deprived of the opportunities for marketing our farm products in our home town if our storekeepers find themselves stocked up with goods, but with no adequate volume of local business.

What is more natural than that this may be the case if we do not stop sending our money away from home to the mail order houses in the big cities? We must realize such possibilities and take steps to prevent them. If we don't, we will find out, in all probability, that our local merchants will look for other locations than in our town.

Which is the wisest thing to do—to look the conditions squarely in the face and take the steps necessary to counteract them or shall we, like the foolish ostrich, refuse to face the conditions and decline to take cognizance of them?

We can permit matters to drift along until the inevitable occurs, or we can think things over, carefully and with judgment, and take the steps necessary to protect our interests—the interests of ourselves and those who will come after us.

Our community is built up as the result of various interests, not the least of which is the tributary farming population. Our town was created because of the various interests that center here and because this is a natural point for the distribution of farm products and merchandise. This sale of the farm products brings the money for the buying of the merchandise, while the merchandise supplies the necessities of those who raise the crops.

It therefore follows, naturally as one of the unfalling laws of civilization, that IF IT WERE NOT FOR THE FARMERS AND OTHERS WHO PRODUCE THINGS FOR THE MARKET, THERE WOULD BE NO OCCASION FOR STORES AND SHOPS.

On the other hand, were it not for the stores that are the mediums for the marketing of the crops, there would be a great lack of facilities for marketing and farming would not be as profitable as we now find it in our community.

If the business men of our town do not afford the requisite facilities for marketing such crops as must be handled locally in order to give full advantage to the farmers, then the farmers will find out that they must look for a market elsewhere or accept a much smaller profit on that which they have to sell.

On the other hand, if the farmers do not do their share toward the support of the business men, by spending their money locally and keeping it in circulation in our own town, instead of sending it to the mail order houses, then the local storekeepers will find it necessary to restrict their investments in goods for the local market, thereby resulting in a diminishing of the facilities for getting what we need at home.

This is a point we must not fail to observe. We must look the conditions squarely in the face and arrive at a conclusion as to what steps are necessary to preserve and to maintain the conditions which make for prosperity.

If we fail to do this, or if we temporize and let matters drift, we will find that we have mutilated the ally ostrich; until the worst happens.

SPEND THE MONEY AT HOME. PATRONIZE THE LOCAL BUSINESS MEN. KEEP THE MONEY IN CIRCULATION IN OUR HOME TOWN. WE NEED EVERY DOLLAR AT HOME TO HELP THE COMMUNITY.

Let the ostriches do as they will and send their money to the mail order houses, but let us hope that we have but few of these foolish birds in this community.

LOYALTY TO OUR COMMUNITY

AM I A LOYAL CITIZEN?
DO I PERFORM A FAIR SHARE OF MY DUTIES TOWARD THE COMMUNITY IN WHICH I LIVE?

Let us discuss the subject, fairly and openly.

In the first place, we each owe something to our community. We each derive benefits and profits because of our association with the community of which we are each a part, making us each responsible for a fair proportion of the cost of maintaining the support of the community.

The physical responsibility is represented by the taxes we pay. Too many of us are satisfied with the perfunctory performance of that part—leaving the moral responsibility to others.

In other words, WE ARE TOO EASILY INCLINED TO BELIEVE THAT THE PAYMENT OF OUR TAXES RELIEVES US FROM ANY AND ALL RESPONSIBILITIES IN CONNECTION WITH THE COMMUNITY IN WHICH WE LIVE.

We are inclined to forget that the many comforts and conveniences, both in a social and a business way, which we find in our community, are ours because of our association with our kind; with others who have invested their dollars and their efforts here, just as we have ourselves.

We expect our associates to be loyal to us and to our community and we, at least pretend, that we are loyal to them.

Are we loyal?
If we purchase our necessities and luxuries from mail order houses, we are not loyal to our associates in the community, because we then show no appreciation of their endeavors to supply the members of the community with these things. We are not helping our associates to maintain their establishments, which can be successfully operated only with our co-operation and support.

If we send our dollars out of town—to the mail order houses—we can only expect that the time will quickly come when we must send to the mail order houses for everything we require, because it is only natural that our local business houses will become discouraged if we do not patronize them and buy our merchandise from them, and go out of business.

Even now we note that the stocks of some local stores have been restricted to such things as must be bought to comply with emergencies, for the reason that our citizens send to the big cities, to the mail order houses, for so many of the goods which should be found on the shelves of our local stores. And it will be but natural for our business men to continue to restrict their stocks to the merchandise which our citizens do not find it convenient to buy from the mail order houses until we will weaken some day to a realization of the fact that we must send away for practically everything.

Then what will happen? We will discover that the mail order houses, ending little, if any competition for our business in our home community, will be the ones to profit, because we must then send to them for all we require in the way of merchandise.

It is not impossible, although it is admittedly improbable, that when the mail order houses shall have driven competition from the field by eliminating our local merchants, with our aid, foolishly tendered through our sending orders away from home, that there will be a readjustment of prices so that we must pay more for the things we buy. At any rate, we should be compelled to pay whatever price the mail order houses might choose to charge us, with no competition against them to protect us.

At any rate, we are really trying to cut our own throats when we send our money away from home. Loyalty means more than a mere perfunctory appreciation of the efforts of our local merchants to supply our necessities, for it means that we are concerning our own interests and protecting ourselves against the exactions of monopoly. We are fighting for our own protection against the selfishness which are bound to come unless we help our local storekeepers to maintain their business relations with us and to stand between us and the big mail order concerns which are trying to wait to take their business away and compel us to send to the big cities for everything we require in merchandise.

When we pay our dollars to our associates in the community, the storekeepers, let us do it cheerfully and with a feeling that we are providing for our future welfare. Let us forget the attractive and often misleading descriptions in the catalogues of the mail order houses and remember the kindly, friendly spirit of our local dealers who strive earnestly to merit our trade and who, when everything has been carefully analyzed, give us much better service and more satisfaction in the end than we can expect from the mail order houses where every customer is known merely as a number and every individual a mere mechanical transaction made at the convenience of the storekeeper's cash register.

LOYALTY IS THE BEST POLICY.

WHERE EMERALDS COME FROM

Where do they come from—these flashing stones of pure polished green that often form the central setting of beauty's choicest gems? Diamonds form but satellites when that rarest of jewels, a perfect emerald, flashes its fire and lends its sheen to the jewel-encrusted crown of royalty. Its birth is hidden in the mystery of nature's alchemy, but its beauty and charm have been recognized from the very dawn of history.

Emeralds flashed on the shield of Aaron; the Ptolemies of Egypt treasured them, and their lapidaries knew the art of engraving on their hard surfaces the mystic symbols of their ancient faith; the Theban tombs revealed choice emeralds among their long-buried treasures, while Heronclaeum and Pompeii have added their quota to the greed of modern excavators. Nero, that half-demon monster who once ruled the destinies of Rome, used an enormous emerald for a mosaic, and in the filmy fabric of the gowns of Cleopatra emeralds shone in verdant lustre.

At Zabarah, in Upper Egypt, is said to have been the source of many of these ancient gems, but centuries have passed since these prolific mines were exhausted, and modern jewelers must now depend upon the western hemisphere for their supply.

In the spolia Pisarra sent to Spain were found the first fine specimens of American emeralds, and thus was revealed another source of the precious wealth of the new world. Perhaps the most valuable single emerald found in modern times in the one is that famous collection of gems owned by the duke of Devonshire.

It is said to be a perfect hexagonal crystal, weighing eight ounces and 11 pennyweights, and two inches long. It came from the mines of Colombia, and it is this North American republic

that furnishes the greatest supply of fine emeralds known to the world today.

Not that Colombia is the only country that has emerald mines. Ecuador and Peru have contributed their share to the world's supply, and in the former country the city of Esmeraldas (Spanish for emeralds) takes its name from the precious stones found in the vicinity. Among the Aztec treasures of Mexico were found emeralds as fine as those of the Peruvian Incas, and it is reported that Cortez was offered 40,000 ducats for one of the gems he gathered from the hoard of Montezuma.

In some areas of the United States limited quantities of the precious stones are found, but the gems of greatest beauty and value are to be had from the Muzo and Cosque-deposits near Bogota, the capital of Colombia.

ENTERPRISING.

"You want my consent to marry my daughter?" said Mr. Dumro. "I do," replied the young man. "But my daughter says she wouldn't think of marrying you." "Still your consent would be a good recommendation for me with some other family."

NO CHAMP GIRL.

"I'll bring you a box of candy the next time I call," he said. "But there are so many kinds of candy," replied the sweet young thing. "What kind would you like?" "The dollar kind."

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

We are receiving daily our New Fall Goods and expect to offer our customers a more complete selection of up to date merchandise than we have ever carried before.

Our new store room is nearing completion which gives us double the amount of floor space we previously had, and we hope to be able to supply the wants of the most fastidious dresser.

Just received a new lot of Ladies' and Children's Dresses. A beautiful lot of Misses School Dresses at very low prices.

Ladies' Skirts

Shoes for Ladies

\$2.50 to \$5.00

JUST RECEIVED A SHIPMENT OF

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothing

\$21.50 to \$25.00

Ziegler Bros.

THE HOME OF STANDARD MERCHANDISE

White Oaks

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Kimbell and daughter Harriet and H. B. Dawson motored up from Carrizozo Saturday and spent the evening with friends. Mrs. Dawson who had been visiting here for the past two weeks returned home with them.

Mrs. W. T. Swayer, who has been ill for the past two weeks with typhoid fever, is reported as no better at this writing.

A party of men from Chicago representing the Parsons Mining Company have been here for several days considering the proposition of securing power from the plant here.

Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Rudisill, Mr. and Mrs. Weaver, and Mesdames Spence and Price were among those enjoying a picnic in Water Canyon Saturday.

Messrs. Lane, Jackson, and Queen spent Monday in Carrizozo on business.

Mrs. J. G. Reasoner arrived from Carrizozo Sunday for a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Taylor.

Mrs. Atwood Littell returned last week from El Paso with her son, Nonnie, who has been in a hospital there for the past month.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Spruce and A. J. Lahan returned Wednesday from their trip to Montaluar.

Judge John Y. Hewitt and H. H. Taylor attended the reception in Carrizozo Saturday.

Clay Van Schoyck went to Tularosa Thursday to drive back the Mayer car and returned the same evening accompanied by C. D. Mayer and family.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Bell, and Mr. and Mrs. Homer Rettig came up from Carrizozo Sunday morning. They were joined here by Mr. and Mrs. Lamson and Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Queen and the party spent the day sightseeing in the mountains. They returned to Carrizozo the same evening, all reporting a pleasant trip.

Oscuro Outlook

Mrs. George S. Morris and son, Leonard had returned from a two weeks' visit to El Paso, where her husband is in business. She prefers the Oscuro valley to El Paso as a home.

Elias G. Rafferty came up Saturday evening accompanied by a party of five El Pasoans who looked over the valley Sunday and were very well pleased. The party included Miss Hudson, Mrs. Malach, Messrs. Baum, Clements and Hoed. All stated that they would assist in the development of this country.

Richard Richardson has brought in a number of his peaches from his ranch 500 miles from town. He has a five horsepower irrigator from a well and windmill, both three and four years old. Two acres of peaches with a good crop in his Otero orchard is being shipped to El Paso. The fruit is being packed in crates and shipped to El Paso.

A very pleasant reception dance was given here on Saturday evening in honor of Mrs. Maude Blaney, of Carrizozo, who will return here to teach school the coming year. George Ferguson, of Carrizozo, furnished the music and dainty refreshments were served at midnight after which the light fantastic was tripped till the wee sma' hours before dawn.

W. P. Loughrey was a Sunday visitor to Carrizozo to participate in the baseball maneuvers at that place on that day.

Dr. Guido Ranniger spent Tuesday in El Paso on professional business.

Considerable hay cutting is going on around Oscuro and the quality of hay is superb.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Harris and family, of Carrizozo, spent Monday in town, driving down in their Ford.

Green B. Greer, of the San Andreas, spent a couple of days in town during the week.

The road crew working under State Foreman Morris is coming this way from Tularosa which pleases the people here greatly. The crew expects to reach Three Rivers by Aug. 15th and then come on toward Oscuro, the last stage. When this Carrizozo-Alamogordo road is completed a good road will be in place between the two towns.

Dr. R. H. Bickner, of Carrizozo, was a Sunday visitor to Alamogordo, where he is driving down in his new Ford.

U. S. Surveyor General L. H. Miller will be in Carrizozo next week from Parsons.

Notice of State Selection
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U. S. Land Office, Las Cruces, N. M.
July 15, 1916

Notice is hereby given that the State of New Mexico, under and by virtue of the Act of Congress, approved June 20, 1910, has made application for the following described, unappropriated, unreserved and non-mineral public lands:

Indemnity School List Number 252, Serial No. 10999:
Section 1, T. 22 N., R. 22 E., N. M. P. M.
The purpose of this notice is to allow all persons claiming the land adversely, or desiring to show it to be mineral in character, an opportunity to file objection to such selection with the Register and Receiver of the United States Land Office, at Las Cruces, N. M., and to establish their interests therein or the mineral character thereof.

JOHN L. HUMPHREY
Register

Notice for Publication
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U. S. Land Office at Las Cruces, N. M.
July 15, 1916

Notice is hereby given that Eliaz G. Rafferty of Carrizozo, N. M., who on January 20, 1914, filed a homestead entry, No. 9223, for 1/4 Sec. 24, 1/4 NW 1/4, Section 24, Twp. 24 N., Range 22 E., N. M. P. M., the first section of which he has made Final Five Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before John H. Boyd, U. S. Commissioner at Oscuro, N. M., on the 15th day of August 1916.

Claimant names as witnesses:
George E. Middle, Leo E. Chasen, William J. McMillan and Chas. H. Thornton, all of Oscuro, N. M.

Special notice is hereby given to the State of New Mexico of above Notice of Intention to make Final Five Year Proof.

JOHN L. HUMPHREY
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Register

The Carrizozo Bar

All Banded Whiskies \$1.25 per Quart
Port Wine \$1.00 per Quart
Blackberry Brandy \$1.00 per Quart
Old Kingdom Banded Whiskies \$1.00 per Quart

Wholesale Prices on Seipp's Beer
To Outside Dealers

THE STAG SALOON

GRAY BROS.

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