

# Republicans Gain In Tuesday's Election

**A Number of States Return to the G. O. P. with Old Time Majorities. Democrats Retain United States Senate by About Same Majority at Present, but House Majority Materially Reduced**

## New Mexico Republican--Ferguson Defeated LINCOLN COUNTY ELECTS JOHN Y. HEWITT

**M**ANY important changes took place in the national political situation Tuesday. A number of states that went democratic two years ago, because of the disaffection in the republican party, returned to their old political place last Tuesday. The progressive vote, generally was very light--in places almost nothing. Also it appears that a great per cent of the progressives supported the republican candidates. Naturally, many progressives cast their lot with the democrats--about the only thing left to do, from the standpoint of ideals advocated. As a result of this swing of the pendulum, as has been noted, formerly rock-ribbed republican states, but lost to the G. O. P. in 1912, have again become republican, or many of them have. This is true of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, the latter being very much of a surprise. Illinois is very close on United States senator, but Sherman, republican, the present member from that state, is probably elected.

The democrats have possibly lost two seats in the senate, Colorado and Nevada, but on the other hand have gained two or maybe three, making the next senate about as at present constituted politically.

Great changes have taken place in the lower house, however, a large number of old time republican districts sending back representatives of that faith. Notably in this class were Joseph Cannon and William B. McKinley, of Illinois, and Nicholas Longworth, of Ohio. As forecasted last week, the democratic majority in the lower house, which is now abnormally large, has been very materially reduced, to what figure it is now impossible to tell; but possibly down to 60 majority for the new congress. New Mexico contrary to expectations, added one to this loss, Hernandez, the republican candidate, defeated Ferguson, the present incumbent by something like 3,000 majority. This result was achieved, not by a falling off of the democratic vote, but by the return of a great many of the progressives to their old allegiance, and particularly so in the large Spanish-American counties, which not only cast an extraordinarily heavy vote, but gave a correspondingly heavy republican majority.

The result in Lincoln county, on the whole, differs but little from that of two years ago. Then Mr. Ferguson was given a plurality of 31; this time, that was added to, he having received 59 more votes than Hernandez.

### Echoes from Capitan

This morning the good people of this little mountain hamlet are passing about with joyful smiles, contented in the fact that John Y. Hewitt has won the laurels, with no fear that the Lincoln County High School at this place will ever be disturbed by Judge Hewitt. The nice vote cast here for him is sufficient evidence of their faith. The little "waterbury" republican chief who on the eve of election motored through here from Carrizozo over the great Borderland route for Lincoln, halted long enough to tell us that in the event of Hewitt's election, the High School of this county would pass over the big hill to its last resting place Carrizozo. But the people here knew what ailed him. How much would he mourn the loss of a High School at Capitan compared to the unmeasurable joy of the passage of an enormous salary bill. Let him rest assured now evermore that the citizens of Capitan are above and beyond capture by pea-nut political hash, and that the County High School will remain here undisturbed. Voter.

Lee Howell and Joe Stratton shipped a big car of bulls to the Kansas City market, Joe Stratton starting with them this morning.

### Attorney Wood Shot

In an altercation on the streets Monday, attorney Buel R. Wood was shot by A. Arrington. The bullet entered one side of the breast and passed out on opposite side, going just under the skin therefore, producing on a slight flesh wound. Other shots were fired by Arrington, but without effect. Wood is all right, suffering a little from soreness, and is attending to his professional duties. Arrington was arrested, and held until the next evening, as which time he went before Justice Masie and waived examination on the charge of assault with intent to kill and was released on \$1,500 bond. Arrington also paid a fine for carrying a deadly weapon.

### Election Day Dinner a Success

The Ladies of the Methodist Church were afforded most excellent patronage at the dinner which was served election day. The ideal location in Mr. Hamilton's garage, together with a most tempting menu, made the generous support which the affair warranted, not an unexpected result. The money will be judicially applied and the ladies wish to thank those who contributed to the success of the dinner.

John Y. Hewitt, democratic nominee for the legislature, has a majority over Clement Hightower, his republican opponent, of 91. This was the hardest fight in Lincoln county, the friends of each candidate putting forth every effort.

One precinct is missing on Hill and Williams, respectively for corporation commissioner on the democratic and republican tickets. With that precinct missing, Williams has a slight lead, but so slight that the missing precinct will probably wipe out the lead.

The same condition exists with reference to the candidates for the legislature from the "shoe string" district, one precinct missing, with the republican candidate slightly in the lead. In Otero county, Chavez the democratic nominee, received a large majority, but what the result was in Socorro county in this particular race is not known. It is known that Socorro is heavily republican, but the personal popularity of Chavez might pull him through with the lead given him in Otero county.

The amendments appear to have been defeated in Lincoln county, all three, although returns are lacking from many precincts, and the result is only a conjecture. Throughout the state it is generally conceded that all amendments are overwhelmingly defeated. The following is the tabulated result in Lincoln county, by precincts, except as indicated in the table.

# ANNOUNCEMENT

We are about to issue a special edition of the News. We believe the time has come to "Boost" Lincoln county, and to acquaint the outside world with our bountiful resources. We shall make no misrepresentations of the county we live in, but shall stick to the truth and facts. Untruths have a habit of coming back at a fellow. What the community needs most is development. We intend to mail each family in the county a copy of the special edition, and the officials of the Southwestern Immigration Association have furnished us with names of prospective homeseekers who have made inquiries about this section, to whom we will mail a copy. Every new family we can secure for Lincoln county means that much towards the development of this section. We have engaged the services of an expert, a man who has spent many years in New Mexico on newspaper work, and this edition will be much different from anything in this line undertaken heretofore. Our man in the field will visit and will give an exhaustively write up of all the towns in the county. This edition will contain interesting illustrated scenes, as well as views of residences and business concerns, and when issued will be well worth mailing to your friends. Get in on it--it is for the community's good.

### School Notes

The entertainment given Friday afternoon in the school auditorium was a decided success, both as to quality and financial support. A well-filled house witnessed a well-delivered programme which was most appropriately planned. The neat sum of \$21.42 was realized from an admission fee of ten cents.

Hallowe'en was most delightfully enjoyed by those in attendance at the basket supper at the Crystal Theater. The boxes were numerous and tastily decorated and well-supplied with goodies, and the sale was most spirited and the prices uniformly high. The High School Athletic Association has, as a result, some \$54.00 to its credit.

Buy a season ticket, as this will entitle you to admission to all games to be played this school year, and it will cost you 25c a game if you do not hold a card. At an early date, the Alamogordo girls will play Carrizozo on the local athletic field, and you will enjoy every minute you spend witnessing these spirited school contests.

**Methodist Church**  
Rev. E. D. Lewis, Pastor.  
Behold I bring you good Tidings!  
Tomorrow will be a Sabbath of the Lord!  
Services morning and evening at the Methodist Church.  
"I was glad when they said unto me Let us go into the house of the Lord"--Psalms 122:1

**Baptist Church**  
R. L. Day, Pastor

At the Capitan Baptist church Sunday, November 8, we are to begin our work as pastor. You are cordially invited to attend these first services. Preaching at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. R. L. DAY, Pastor.

Henry Lutz, merchant and sheepman of Lincoln, is in town this morning. He is just recovering from a long siege of typhoid, and, to the great pleasure of his many friends, is looking near his old time form. He is bothered slightly in his lower limbs, which are affected as a result of the long fever.

Large shipments of sheep have been made from Carrizozo and other points along the line during the past week.

### At Campbell Home

Mrs. H. S. CAMPBELL and Mrs. S. L. Squier were hostesses Wednesday afternoon to a number of their lady friends at the beautiful Campbell home. Whist was indulged in by the guests, making up four tables. A two course luncheon was served following the conclusion of the game.

In the same home this afternoon, the same ladies will again be hostesses to other ladies--all of whom could not very well be entertained at one time. About the same number of tables will be filled and, of course, a delightful lunch will be served. Mrs. Squier expects to depart for the east at an early date, and, assisted by Mrs. Campbell, is thus meeting her many friends before leaving.

**White Oaks**  
Born to Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Treat, Monday, November 2, a boy.

A Hallowe'en social given by the Woman's Club Saturday evening was attended by a large crowd, in spite of the rain. The Gypsy camp with its fortune tellers, etc., was a success and was enjoyed by all. Special mention should be made of the clog dancing by two young men. We believe they rank among the best. Pumpkin pie, ginger bread and coffee were served by the Gypsy ladies.

Ed. Sullivan had the misfortune to have one of his fingers badly mashed by the breaking of a drill which he was operating at the South Homestead mine.

A Sunday school was organized last Sunday, with Mr. Simms as Superintendent. Eight classes were organized. An enrollment of fifty pupils the first Sunday speaks well for the future of the school.

Judge Jno. Y. Hewitt is absent this week on a trip to the eastern part of the county.

J. C. Klepinger returned Sunday from an extended visit to his old home in Indiana.

Messrs. Spencer, Prichard, and Doctor and Brent Paden passed through town Sunday on their way to Jicarillas.

Clay Van Schoyck and family returned this week from Carrizozo. Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Lemons left Tuesday for a three weeks visit with Mr. Lemon's relatives in Kansas.

Mrs. D. L. Jackson returned last Thursday from Galveston, Texas, where she has been visiting with her mother.

**For Sale**  
Four room adobe house two blocks west of postoffice. For terms call at residence. 11-6-21.

J. H. Voorhees, representing the I. X. L. Roof Paint Co., El Paso, spent several days here this week, displaying his wares. Robt. A. Hurt is over this morning from Capitan. He is preparing to ship his lambs.

## Lincoln County Election Returns

NOVEMBER 3rd, 1914. (Unofficial)

| NAMES OF CANDIDATES               | Lincoln No. 1 | San Francisco No. 2 | Las Palms No. 3 | Pecos No. 4 | Saberton No. 5 | Highway No. 6 | Jicarilla No. 7 | White Oaks No. 8 | Capitan No. 9 | Baldern No. 10 | Spain No. 11 | Bohio No. 12 | Conasa No. 13 | Carrizozo No. 14 | Otero No. 15 | Arauco No. 16 | Total Vote | Majority |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|-----------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|------------|----------|
|                                   |               |                     |                 |             |                |               |                 |                  |               |                |              |              |               |                  |              |               |            |          |
| HARVEY S. FERGUSON                | 23            | 27                  | 31              | 3           | 18             | 13            | 64              | 41               | 13            | 21             | 26           | 23           | 109           | 26               | 19           | 261           | 59         |          |
| BENIGNO C. HERNANDEZ              | 77            | 56                  | 46              | 9           | 26             | 22            | 2               | 21               | 36            | 18             | 11           | 3            | 20            | 45               | 6            | 2             | 261        | 59       |
| FRANCIS O. WILSON                 |               |                     |                 |             |                |               |                 |                  |               |                |              |              |               |                  |              |               |            |          |
| For Member State Corpora's Comm's |               |                     |                 |             |                |               |                 |                  |               |                |              |              |               |                  |              |               |            |          |
| ADOLFO P. MILL                    | 4             | 26                  | 22              | 31          | 8              | 18            | 12              | 34               | 23            | 18             | 26           | 26           | 45            | 108              | 7            | 15            | 7          |          |
| HUGH H. WILLIAMS                  | 7             | 26                  | 22              | 31          | 8              | 18            | 12              | 34               | 23            | 18             | 26           | 26           | 45            | 108              | 7            | 15            | 7          |          |
| JOHN Y. HEWITT                    |               |                     |                 |             |                |               |                 |                  |               |                |              |              |               |                  |              |               |            |          |
| CLEMENT HIGHTOWER                 | 1             | 21                  | 26              | 27          | 7              | 18            | 14              | 21               | 41            | 21             | 28           | 24           | 62            | 21               | 17           | 539           | 91         |          |
| For Representative 9th District   |               |                     |                 |             |                |               |                 |                  |               |                |              |              |               |                  |              |               |            |          |
| AMADO ORAYBE                      | 2             | 21                  | 26              | 27          | 7              | 18            | 14              | 21               | 41            | 21             | 28           | 24           | 62            | 21               | 17           | 539           | 91         |          |
| FLAVIO VIGIL                      | 1             | 21                  | 26              | 27          | 7              | 18            | 14              | 21               | 41            | 21             | 28           | 24           | 62            | 21               | 17           | 539           | 91         |          |

## New Mexico Returns

| County     | Ferguson | Hernandez |
|------------|----------|-----------|
| Bernalillo |          | 700       |
| Chaves     | 900      |           |
| Colfax     |          | 100       |
| Curry      | 550      |           |
| Dona Ana   |          | 50        |
| Eddy       | 800      |           |
| Grant      | 1150     |           |
| Guadalupe  | 200      |           |
| Lincoln    | 59       |           |
| Luna       | 350      |           |
| McKinley   |          | 150       |
| Mora       |          | 300       |
| Otero      | 275      |           |
| Quay       | 550      |           |
| Rio Arriba |          | 1300      |
| Roosevelt  | 75       |           |
| Sandoval   |          | 200       |
| San Juan   | 200      |           |
| San Miguel |          | 1350      |
| Santa Fe   |          | 800       |

\* Majority Only. \*\* Majority Reduced. † Minor precinct, democratic but not fully enough to overcome the lead of Williams and Vigil. ‡ May well have changed to republican majority.

# HER LITTLE PLAN

By VICTOR RADCLIFFE.

"The poor, dear little thing!" said Miss Delevan, pityingly and indignantly.

She was a child of emotions, was Clytie Delevan, and her gentle but forceful soul was moved to its depths. For the moment all her thoughts and sympathies were with a strange girl she had never spoken to, and had seen but once—just now.

Clytie was passing an obscure cottage. Three or four little children were playing about the rear porch. Beside it was a young girl at a wash tub, fair and energetic. This was Vivian Grey, the "poor, dear little thing."

"Well?" suddenly challenged the preoccupied Clytie, and a handsome young man startled her by stepping into view from behind a tree.

"Dear! How you frightened me," said Clytie chidingly, but with gentleness.

"Did you find out what you wanted?" asked Paul Sercombe, her lover.

"I have made all kinds of inquiries," replied Clytie buoyantly. "I have even seen her. Oh, Paul! she is such a sweet, patient self-sacrificing little creature, I just love her. There she is with an invalid mother and five little brothers and sisters, bravely fighting her way, and this horrid Uncle Wyman has passed them by, who have nothing and need so much, for selfish me, who has everything left of the world."

"Including myself," suggested Paul with a smile.

"I won't answer that until I see how you will carry out your part in a certain plot I am about to set afoot. You know Uncle Wyman sent for me to stay a month, and if I pleased him I am to become his heiress."

"Yes, I know," nodded Paul.

"Well, I found out that he has had nearly all his relatives on the same basis, and has scared them all off with his gruff tyrannical ways. I have found out that if I don't suit he is going to decide on the Grey family. That is as it should be, for Vivian is his own niece and deserves good fortune. And she is going to have it, if my helping can bring it to her."

"As how, now?" queried Paul.

"Whisper—I'll tell you all about my plan," said Clytie.

A precious plan it was! Paul looked dubious, but entered into its details



"Eh! Where? When? How?" challenged the old man, startled.

"Miss Clytie, sir!"

"What about her?"

"Gone. Ladder up to the window. Left this note."

"Dear uncle," it read, "I love Paul so I couldn't disappoint him. We will be Mr. and Mrs. Sercombe and off on our wedding trip inside of an hour. Forgive."

"I discard her forever!" yelled the irate old curmudgeon. "She shan't have a cent of my money. I'll get quick, before her father comes snooping around to influence me to change my mind."

Then Mr. Wyman primed up and went down to the humble Grey home. As he rounded the shabby house he heard a bright cheery voice singing. He peeped in at the window.

Busy-bee Vivian was ironing and singing to sleep her little brother in a chair near the table. Everything was poor, but scrupulously clean.

"I'd like to have that music down at the big house," chuckled the old tyrant. "That girl knows how to make things look homo-like, and that's what I want. Morning, Vivian," he greeted, as he entered the kitchen.

"Why, Uncle Wyman, this is a real pleasure," said Vivian, sincerely, glad to see her arbitrary relative, and he was convinced that the expression was genuine.

"You can drop that ironing," he observed.

"What for, uncle?"

"Going to move, all of you. I'm through experimenting with my kin of high ideas. I'm going to adopt the whole family and make you my heir-ess."

Grateful little soul! Vivian sat down and cried like a tired baby. It seemed as if the burden of the ages had rolled away from her weary shoulders.

It was two years later, and she was happily married, and old Uncle Wyman had found peace and comfort amid true family surroundings, when Vivian met Clytie.

Then the whole story came out, and there began a rare friendship that beautified the whole of their lives.

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

devoted lover in a remote lane of the village, as prearranged.

"I don't see any way to cut this Gordian knot," said Paul, after a full hour of conversation, "except to settle the whole matter by following our own minds and getting married at once."

"But the folks at home won't consent," said Clytie. "And they have set their hearts on my being an heiress."

"Haven't I got enough to care for both of us?" demanded Paul.

"Yes, indeed, so I want to fix it so Uncle Wyman will surely drop me as the prospective heiress and take up that dear, little, deserving, hard worker, Vivian Grey."

"Let us elope."

"Audacious!"

But it seemed the only way out of the dilemma. They carried out the program in due romantic style, too.

The next morning there was a wild time around the Wyman home. A servant came to her master, pale and breathless.

"Oh, sir," she gasped, "burglars!"

"Eh! Where? When? How?" challenged the old man, startled.

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## SASH MAKES COSTUME

PRETTY NOVELTY THAT IS JUST NOW MUCH IN VOGUE.

Will Do Much Toward Brightening a Simple and Unassuming Frock—Taffeta or Satin of Rich Lustrous Hue Used.

A very pretty Parisian novelty, to be especially noted since the vogue of the cuirassier bodice has come into its own again, is the bayadere sash, swathed and draped over the hips in eastern fashion. Often a quite simple and unassuming lingerie frock can be made quite smart and much more interesting through the use of such a sash in taffeta or satin in some brilliant hue.

The continued warm weather brings out many delightfully fashioned frocks at tea time and in the evening, and probably the most notable features in all of them are these new sash effects and the variety of materials used in one design. The different fabrics now introduced in the same costume when mingled successfully produce a very original and personal toilet.

Take, for instance, the delightful frock of the sketch, which was recently seen at a private reception. In it are combined at-ray-colored chiffon, yellow alencon lace, and amethyst velvet ribbon and taffeta.

The long-sleeved blouse cut rather low about the neck is made over a white net foundation. It fastens down

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Novel Sash Arrangement.

the center front and the neck is finished with a finely plaited ruffling of the chiffon. The back is trimmed with a lace plastron, hung in collar effect from the shoulders and partly veiling the amethyst velvet ribbons that cross over the back of the blouse. Similar ribbons are crossed over the front and are tied in small knots with the back ones just over the shoulders. In front another lace plastron is cut in half and hung from the shoulders with a little gathering on either side, thus veiling, as in back, a portion of the crossed velvet ribbons.

Then comes the bayadere contour. This is of amethyst taffeta and will re-

## Simple Dress for Fall Wear.



Model by Carere of Paris is of gray corduroy with plaited striped silk.

quire two breadths of 19-inch silk or one of yard-wide variety. It has a vertical gathered heading at the center, back where the dress fastens, and the gathers must be tucked invisibly in place about the figure. This requires care to avoid a too studied appearance of precision. The bow is large and arranged at the lower edge in back.

The lace tunic is long and full and finished with plaited chiffon ruffling. The underskirt is of chiffon with ruffles of itself.—Washington Star.

## KEEPING THE SKIN BEAUTIFUL

Correct Living and Proper Amount of Exercise Are Better Than Any Purchased Cosmetic.

Many girls who have had complexion must blame themselves. However, the are ways to overcome the mistakes they have probably unwittingly made.

To gain a clear complexion follow these rules: Take a daily bath, exercise for an hour in the open air every day, drink at least three pints of water daily, secure sufficient sleep; eat a great deal of green vegetables and fresh fruits and rub the face over, just before washing it, with two tablespoonfuls of flower of sulphur mixed in half a pint of new milk. This mixture should stand a little while before it is used on the face.

A bad taste in the mouth and an impure breath is an unmistakable sign of some disorder. This can be caused by overeating, highly spiced foods, alcoholic stimulants and decayed teeth. Any of the conditions should be corrected at once.

Long, Tight Sleeves.

Long, close-fitting sleeves of transparent stuff, reaching well over the wrists and fitting the arm closely are a feature of new afternoon frocks for more formal wear. If such sleeves are built of black or white indestructible voile instead of chiffon, they will prove much more satisfactory. Indestructible voile is of cobwebby sheerness, but its weave is remarkably sturdy.

## WORK OF ANCIENT DENTISTS

Remarkable Teeth Decoration Shows That They Possessed Considerable Skill.

By far the most transcendent example of teeth decoration which has at present come to light in America is in a skull discovered in 1909 at a place called La Piedra, near the point on the right bank of the Esmeraldas river where it empties into San Mateo bay. It was accidentally found by Mr. Pinzon and Mr. George D. Hedlan, the latter an American consular agent at Esmeraldas, and was kindly presented by Mr. Hedlan for the Heye museum during his visit to Ecuador last summer.

The skull was seen projecting from the bank, but no other parts of the skeleton were uncovered, probably having been washed away after the bank was undermined.

The upper part of the skull is in fragments, but is restorable. The skull, slightly deformed, is that of an adult female. The decoration of the teeth is unique and presents a new type of facial ornamentation. Instead of small disks being set into artificial cavities we find in this case that certain teeth of the upper jaw were almost entirely covered on the outer face by an overlay of gold. The entire enamel of the teeth decorated has been removed, with the exception of narrow bands at the bases and the upper parts, where they were close to the flesh and embedded in the jaw.

The removal of the enamel is through to the dentine and was skillfully accomplished. It appears that in some instances sawing was done slightly under the enamel, at the upper part, so that the gold overlay, or covering, might be fitted under it in order to make it more secure. The teeth thus practically "crown-crowned" are the four incisors and the two canines. The overlays are missing in all but one of the teeth, the left lateral incisor. This gold covering is slightly folded or bent over each side of the tooth for greater security.

A Real Wonder.

Spookier (thereby)—You fowls have been over the wall and scratched my garden.

Chanks (coolly)—Well, there's nothing extraordinary in that. It's their nature to scratch. Now, if your garden were to come over the wall and scratch my fowls it would be extraordinary and something worth commiserating.—Pearson's Weekly.

## HINTS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

Small Suggestions That Will Prove Valuable to the Careful Housewife in Her Work.

When the weather is damp don't take a shampoo. Your hair will not dry out well because of the moisture in the air.

Put rice in the salt shaker, or else mix an equal amount of cornstarch with the salt, or else use little salt dishes and have them emptied after every meal and refilled before the next. The salt from them can be put into a dish for cooking.

Rub sticking bureau drawers with a bit of soap and apply the same lubricant to squeaky doors.

Don't expect your chamber gloves to dry overnight. In damp weather it sometimes takes 24 hours to dry them thoroughly.

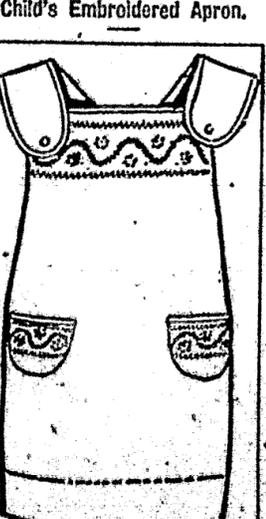
Don't leave any furniture, excepting that made of wicker, out of doors. Dampness warps all kinds of wood and therefore is injurious to any sort of wooden furniture.

Colored Damask in Vogue.

Damask cloths in pale colors, with napkins to correspond, are again coming into vogue for the luncheon table, and while colored linen is impossible for the dinner table, it is very attractive for less formal occasions and pretty sets in pale yellow, green, blue or pink are appearing in the dowry chests of brides-to-be.

Colored embroideries as well as colored damasks are being exported for table use in the most up-to-date outfits and for these Japanese designs are particularly appropriate.

## Child's Embroidered Apron.



This little apron was of plain blue chambray piped with white. It is cut all in one piece and buttoned over the shoulders. A band of embroidery, formed of French knots and feathers, attaching in black, blue and white, crosses the front and trims the patch pockets.

New Chemisettes.

Some of the new chemisettes are so severe in line that they closely resemble the bosom of the full-dress shirt.

# PUBLIC HIGHWAYS

ROADS AS CROP PRODUCERS

Government Studies Show How the Agricultural Output of Country Depends Upon Its Highways.

That an improved road will increase vastly the productivity of the area through which it runs has now been satisfactorily demonstrated by studies conducted by the United States department of agricultural in Virginia. Conditions in Spotsylvania county were investigated with particular care and the results have proved surprising. In 1909, the county voted \$100,000 to improve 40 miles of road. Two years after the completion of this work the railroad took away in 12 months from Fredericksburg, the county sent, 71,000 tons of agricultural and forest products hauled over the highways of that town.

Before the improvement of the roads this total was only 49,000 tons annually; in other words, the quantity of the county's produce had risen more than 45 per cent. Still more interesting, however, is the increase shown in the quantity of the dairy products. In 1909 these amounted to 114,815 pounds, in 1911 to 279,028 pounds, an increase of practically 140 per cent in two years. In the same time shipments of wheat had increased 69 per cent, tobacco 31 per cent, and lumber and other forest products 48 per cent.

In addition to this increase in quantity the cost of hauling each ton of produce was materially reduced. In other words, the farmers not only produced more, but produced more cheaply, for the cost of transportation to market is of course an important factor in the cost of production. From this point of view, it is estimated that the \$100,000 spent in improving the road in Spotsylvania county saved the farmers of that county \$41,000 a year.

In the past two years the traffic studies of the federal experts show that approximately an average of 65,000 tons of outgoing products were hauled over the improved roads in the county an average distance of eight miles, or a total of 520,000 "ton-miles." Before the roads were improved it was estimated that the average cost of hauling was 20 cents a "ton-mile" after the improvement this fell to 12 cents a "ton-mile," or a saving of eight cents. A saving of eight cents per mile on 520,000 "ton-miles" is \$41,000 a year.

Because this saving, in cases of this character, does not take the form of cash put directly into the farmer's pocket, there is a widespread tendency to believe that it is fictitious profit, while as a matter of fact it is just as real a source of profit as an increase in the price of wheat.

In Dinwiddie county, Virginia, for example, where peanuts are one of the staple crops, the average load for two mules on a main road was about a thousand pounds before the road was improved. After its improvement the average load was found to be 2,000 pounds, and the time consumed in hauling the larger load to market was much reduced.

## IDEAS ON ROAD IMPROVEMENT

Speedways, Joy-Ride Trails or Highways for Pleasure Traffic Not Wanted by Farmer.

Sanity has overtaken the advocates of better rural highways. In the old days the good road advocates dreamed of nothing less than macadam, and his visions ran often to brick-paved paths and concrete country lanes. All the rural world rolled smoothly by over traffic ways that would cost anywhere from \$5,000 to \$15,000 per mile. That was before the farmer had really entered into the movement and before the small town merchant, the rural banker, and the county seat cities had begun to think about good roads in terms of dollars and cents. Twenty years of agitation has brought us face to face with the fact that the taxpayer does not want speedways, joy-ride trails or roads for pleasure traffic, says St. Louis Republic. The man on the farm wants a good firm, well drained highway that he can use at any and all seasons of the year, and he does not want to be bankrupted or driven to the poor house in getting it.

Laying Pullet.

Pullets very often are slow at starting to lay owing to becoming too fat in growing pullets there should be more alfalfa and less carbohydrate food given them.

Importance of Movement.

Of the 2,000,000 miles of public roads in the United States only about two hundred thousand miles have been given a hard surface. This shows the importance of the good roads movement.

Poor Highways.

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

It requires good tobacco to make good cigarettes, and good tobacco comes high. Only the inexpensive, sensible wrapping enables us to offer 20 Fatima Cigarettes for 15 cents.

"Distinctively Individual"

Ligaretta Myra Tobacco Co.



A GOOD COMPLEXION GUARANTEED. USE ZONA POMADE

the beauty powder compressed with heating agents, you will never be annoyed by pimples, blackheads or facial blemishes. If not satisfied after thirty days' trial your dealer will exchange for good in other goods. Zona has satisfied for twenty years at our risk. At dealers or mailed.

ZONA COMPANY, WICHITA, KANSAS

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Dangers to the Eye.

Mr. Louis Bell, the electrical illuminating expert, and Dr. F. H. Verhooff, an eye specialist, have published in Science their opinion that the alleged dangers to the eye from ultra violet radiation of sunlight and various artificial lights amount to nothing at all. They admit that there have been many "sensational attacks" upon modern illuminants as dangerous to reason of injurious effects of ultra violet or actinic rays, but these have been "entirely neglected any quantitative relation between the radiation and supposed pathological effects." Very little of these rays can penetrate the cornea, and the crystalline lens cut off completely those that attempt to pass through toward the retina. Protective glasses are useful only, they conclude, in cutting off dazzling lights and due heat.

Przemysl.

We are indebted to a Pittsburgh contemporary, educated in a place where the smelting of races is going on, for the proper pronunciation of that Gallican stronghold. It is to be a "p" between your teeth while pronouncing "chem," and at the psychological moment hook a "p" in the outer hook of the "z." Thus "Psher-fo-l." A cinch.—Syracuse Post-Standard.

How some people delight in pouring tea water on your enthusiasm!

# Breakfasts of "Other Days"

run something like this:

Ham, bacon or sausage; fried potatoes; doughnuts and coffee—prepared by overworked mothers.

# Today's and Tomorrow's Breakfasts

run about like this:

# Post Toasties

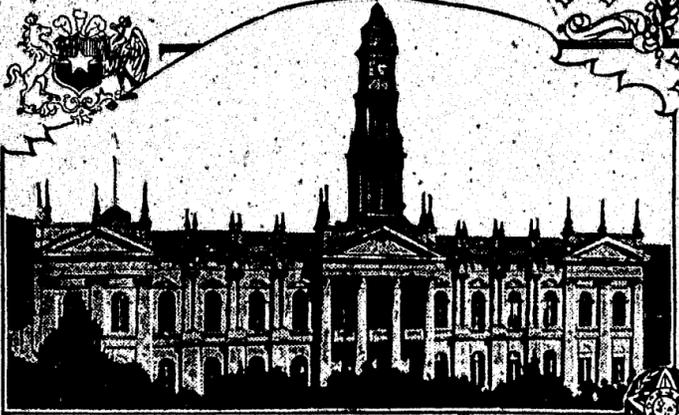
—with cream or fruit; a poached egg or two; crisp toast; and a cup of Postum—a royal start for any day.

Quick, easy to serve, appetizing, and—

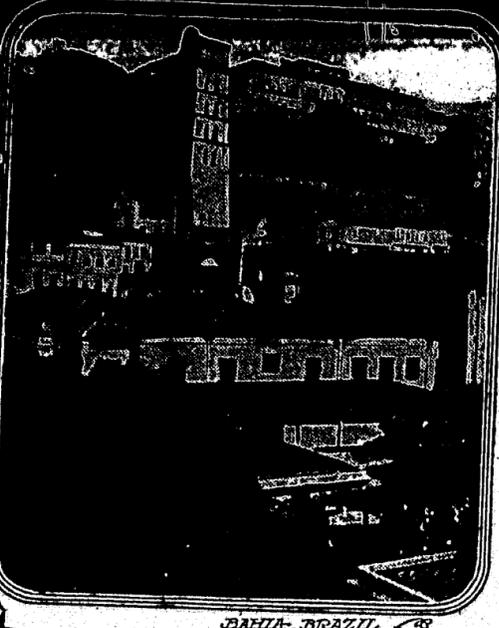
"Mother" has it correct!

—sold by Grocers.

# SOUTH AMERICA NEEDS MONEY



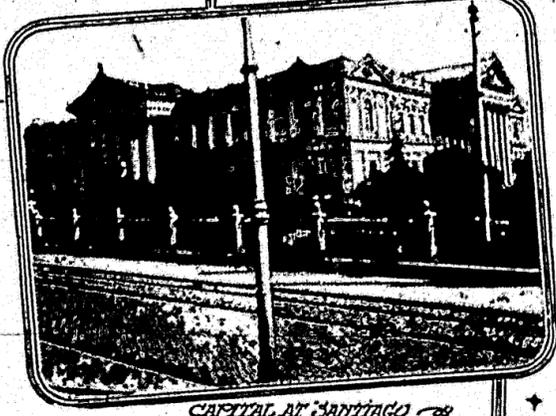
CAPITAL AT LA PAZ, BOLIVIA



BAHIA, BRAZIL



STREET SCENE IN CARACAS, VENEZUELA



CAPITAL AT SANTIAGO

Can the United States spare South America \$500,000,000 during the next five years? Can it supply \$100,000,000 during the next 12 months?

South America wants these amounts within the period stated. The needs of several of the countries are pressing. They must get money somewhere. When the war cloud broke at least half a dozen countries were negotiating in Europe for loans. Most of them were in the midst of commercial and financial crises due to economic causes which were at work the world over. Part of the loans wanted were merely to take up old obligations by new issues, but in every case there was also a demand for additional capital, which would have increased the total indebtedness.

The war has dealt a death blow to these expectations. In the famous Jockey club at Buenos Aires, where international finance is discussed, it is now perfectly understood that with the European countries staggering for the next 50 years under the debts which the war will create there will be no more loans for South America. The same understanding exists on the coffee exchange in Rio de Janeiro and on the bourse in Santiago.

Temporarily some of the South American countries will suffer as much from the war as the nations which actually are engaged in it. They will not only be unable to obtain money abroad but also their whole foreign commerce will be dislocated through the loss of markets.

Some of the countries have met the emergency by following the example of the European nations and declaring moratoriums. Harassed South American financial institutions and big commercial firms which were in difficulties may therefore bless the war as avoiding the necessity of forced payments, but they will welcome it only as a means of immediate relief to debtors who otherwise would be forced into bankruptcy.

Brazil has met the situation, brought about through the inability to float new loans, by providing for a new issue of paper currency in addition to the abundant volume which already is in circulation. Time may demonstrate the wisdom or the un wisdom of this action as an emergency measure, but it shows the demoralization that the European war has caused.

South American public men and the diplomatic representatives of the different governments in Washington—who know how great the dependence has been on Europe and who understand fully the fiscal status of their respective countries, inevitably turn their eyes to the United States, and it is through them that the query comes as to whether the United States can supply a few hundred millions capital.

The answer which may be given to the question will determine whether the United States is to obtain commercial supremacy and to dominate South America financially.

European financiers who until the New York Stock exchange was closed were getting gold by unloading American securities in their look ahead are now doubtless revolving the same question as to what the United States may do in the way of financing South America. To them the question takes the form of a query: Whether any of the \$2,000,000,000 indebtedness of the South American governments can be shifted to the United States, and if so how soon and under what terms?

Two billion dollars represents in round numbers what the South American countries owe in the form of public debts. What may be called the national debts do not foot up this sum, but the municipal and state or provincial debts, some of which are not guaranteed by the national government, bring up the total.

All the South American countries have had the borrowing habit. Some of the weaker and more reckless ones have given the whole continent a bad name. Yet the truth is that in view of resources and natural wealth and the rapid development that has been going on \$2,000,000,000 is not an extravagant public debt total.

It will be found, moreover, that the very large proportion of the debts has been created by the countries which are solvent and which scrupulously meet their obligations.

Since the international imbroglio, in which the United States took a hand, Venezuela has been paying off its debt until now the total amount outstanding is less than \$35,000,000.

Colombia has what is known as a consolidated debt, which does not exceed \$24,000,000. The country has managed to meet the interest in a manner to satisfy even the critical British foreign bondholders committee. Colombia, whether it gets the \$25,000,000 Panama gratuity from the United States or not, wants a general loan of something like \$50,000,000 to build railways and rehabilitate the country generally.

Bonador has a public debt not exceeding \$20,

000,000, most of which grows out of the bonds issued for the Guayaquil and Quito railway. These are held in England, France and the United States. The provision made for the sanitation of Guayaquil carried with it a prospective loan of \$10,000,000. A proposition which was brought to New York bankers a year ago was for a blanket loan of \$45,000,000 to \$50,000,000 to take up outstanding obligations, provide for the sanitation of Guayaquil and to leave a balance for national purposes.

A New York banking house a few years ago aided Ecuador over a stringency by means of a temporary loan and realized a very handsome profit.

Peru, after the war with Chile in 1881, was left with a debt so monumental that it never could have recovered if the burden had remained. The country worked out of the situation by turning over the state railways under a long lease to the Peruvian corporation, which was also given the remaining guano deposits and various land concessions.

The Peruvian corporation and the government have had more or less friction under the arrangement; but so far as its status as a borrowing nation was concerned Peru was able to face the world without a big debt. During the last quarter of a century the total indebtedness incurred has not been large. It now amounts approximately to \$35,000,000. Peru was in the market for a loan when the European war broke out.

Bolivia, the midcontinent country of South America, left by the war with Chile without a seaport, also was able to start the peace era without a big national debt. The amount of the different forms of what may be called the Bolivian debt is now between \$19,000,000 and \$20,000,000.

Paraguay, on account of its numerous revolutions and possibly for other reasons, never has had much success in securing money from Europe. Its present public debt is between \$12,000,000 and \$13,000,000. The opening of railway communications with Buenos Aires and other chapters of peaceful development have inclined European financiers to look more favorably on Paraguay, and a loan for the country was in prospect until a month ago. Now, if Paraguay borrows, it will have to be in New York instead of in London.

Taking the group of countries which are not large borrowers out of ken, it will be found that the bulk of the public debts of South American countries are those of the Argentine republic, Brazil, Chile and Uruguay. This group of countries owes Europe—that is, the governments owe Europe—more than \$1,700,000,000. They are able to meet their obligations; though some of the loans may require refunding on new basis.

The borrowing nations are really the A-B-C's, or mediating South American countries which helped President Wilson settle the Mexican imbroglio, and Uruguay.

The total of the Argentine obligations is variable, according to the amount of cedulas, or national mortgage bonds, which are in circulation.

Two years ago the Argentine debt was approximately \$667,000,000. A year later it had risen nominally to \$732,000,000.

Something more than a year ago Argentina sought to float a new loan in France, but the conditions were unfavorable. A new loan on the same basis would doubtless still be desirable, but the Argentine government would look to New York rather than to Paris or London for funds.

Brazil's various debt issues now approximate \$660,000,000. There have been loans for public improvements and other objects. Brazil, as a vast country, greater in size than the United States, with undeveloped resources the extent of which is not yet known, has been a free borrower.

Within the last year there have been various propositions for new loans to take up the old ones. It is not likely that any Brazilian loan can now be floated in Europe and none is therefore likely to be sought by the government. Later, when the inevitable readjustment takes place, Brazil most likely will seek to place her loans in the United States.

Chile now has outstanding obligations in the nature of public debts to the amount of \$210,000,000. The country has borrowed largely on the underlying security of the nitrate beds and the revenue to be obtained from them. The European war interferes with the demand for these fertilizers and a temporary result may be that the workmen in many of the nitrate fields will be out of employment. However, the permanent source of wealth which Chile possesses in the nitrate beds remains.

Uruguay, for an agricultural country, may be assumed to have a pretty large debt, since the total now amounts to \$138,000,000. Yet the public, which is on the gold standard and which has a dollar worth more than the dollar of the United States holds high rank in European financial circles because of the certainty with which its financial obligations have been met.

A few months ago when an emergency loan of \$10,000,000 was wanted Uruguay made vain efforts to place it in the United States. Ultimately it had to be placed in London, Paris and Antwerp, at 8 1/2%.

By far the larger part of the public debts of the South American countries is held in England. While some of the loans which have been placed through London have been apporportioned to other monetary centers in Europe and have been absorbed on the continent probably between seventy and seventy-five per cent of the obligations remain in England.

These general facts about the debts of the South American countries and their distribution in Europe are essential to know in judging of the probability of American capital at some period in the near future relieving Europe of a part of its South American financial burden. Heretofore there has been no market in the United States.

The main question recurs, and on it depends in large degree the future trade relations of the United States with South America: Can the United States spare South America \$500,000,000 during the next five years? Can it supply \$100,000,000 during the next 12 months?

## COMPARATIVELY LITTLE.

"Awful, isn't it?"  
"Dreadful! But I did not know you knew about it."

"Why, every paper is full of it!"  
"Every paper full of the fact that my wife's relatives have come to spend the balance of the summer with us? You must be crazy!"

"You must be crazy! I was referring to the European war situation."  
"Huh! I wouldn't be bothered by a little thing like that."

## QUESTION OF QUALITY.

Little Red Ridinghood, however, was still considerably at a loss.

"Just why," she asked, knitting her pretty brows perplexedly, "do you wish to eat me?"

The Wolf threw one leg carelessly over the other and laughed.

"I've heard so much about this better habes movement," quoth he, and flicked the ashes from his cigarette, "that I wish to see if there's anything in it."—Puck.

## HAD BEEN THERE BEFORE.

"Right in the midst of the advice you were giving him you broke off and hurried away."

"That's what I did!"

"But he was listening deferentially to all you had to say."

"You bet he was. I never had a man listen to me that deferentially that he didn't try to touch me for five dollars before I got away."

## Dr. Marden's Uplift Talks

By ORISON SWETT MARDEN.

Copyright by McClure Newspaper Syndicate

RUSKIN kept on his study table a handsome block of chalcidony, on which was engraved "Today."

We all know people who, according to their own account, would be very philanthropic if they had but the time; who would visit the sick, relieve the poor, and comfort the widow and the fatherless in their afflictions, did leisure permit.

Others would become great authors, singers, inventors, statesmen, if they only had the time. But, alas! they have absolutely no time—not more than one or two or three hours a day at most, and what does that amount to?

An education that would adorn a man of letters, or qualify a college professor, has been secured in the fragments of leisure that are often wasted because they are so brief.

Some people will pick up a good education in the odds and ends of time which others carelessly throw away, as one man saved a fortune by small economies which others disdain to practice. Who is too busy to give an hour a day for self-improvement?

Great characters have ever been misers of their moments; they have always placed high value upon their time, and I have never known a man to do anything very great in this world who set a light value upon his time. A youth has the ability that does things when he sets a high value upon his time and is always trying to improve himself in his spare moments. I have never known such a youth who has not turned out well.

You will never "find" time for anything. If you want time, you must make it.

"There are moments," says Deau Alford, "which are worth more than years. We cannot help it. There is no proportion between spaces of time in importance or in value. A stray, unthought-of five minutes may contain the event of a life. And this all-important moment—who can tell when it will be upon us?"

"Drive the minutes, or they will drive you."

Many a great man has snatched his reputation from odd bits of time which others, who wonder at their failure to get on, throw away. In Dante's time nearly every literary man in Italy was a hard-working merchant, physician, statesman, judge or soldier.

Rufus Chautau used to lay out a course of study in the classics practically parallel with that of the young men in Harvard university, and by improving the few spare moments which his immense practice left him would keep pace with the students; year after year.

Macaulay wrote his "Lays of Ancient Rome" in the war office while holding the post of secretary of war.

Mr. Gladstone also kept in front of him this word: "Today." This was to be a perpetual reminder to him of the rapid flight of time, the rapid slipping through his fingers of his precious life capital, and it was his determination never to allow an hour to pass through his hands from which he had not extracted every possibility. He was always storing up bits of precious knowledge, valuable information, and this colossal accumulation, this marvelous self-improvement and self-culture, were responsible for a large part of his gigantic achievement.

What a rebuke is such a life to thousands of young men and women who throw away whole months, and even years, of that which the "Grand Old Man" hoarded up to even the smallest fragments.

Success in life is what Garfield called a question of "margins." Tell me how a young man uses the little ragged edges of time while waiting for meals or tardy appointments, after his day's work is done, or evenings—what he is revolving in his mind at every opportunity—and I will tell you what that young man's success will be.

The worst of a lost hour is not so much in the wasted time as in the wasted power. "If you are idle, you are on the way to ruin, and there are few stopping places upon it. It is rather a precipice than a road," said Henry Ward Beecher.

Let no moment pass until you have extracted from it every possibility. Watch every grain in the hour-glass. Yet your record be for the coming new year: "No moment wasted, no power perverted, no opportunity neglected."

SOME time ago I read a story about a young officer in India who consulted a great physician because he felt ragged from the excessive heat and long hours of service. The physician examined him and said he would write to him on the morrow. The letter the patient received informed him that his left lung was entirely gone, his heart seriously affected, and advised him to adjust his business affairs at once. "Of course, you may live for weeks," it said, "but you had best not leave important matters undecided."

Naturally the young officer was dismayed by this death warrant. He grew rapidly worse, and in 24 hours respiration was difficult and he had an acute pain in the region of the heart. He took to his bed with the conviction that he should never rise from it.

During the night he grew rapidly worse and his doctors sent for the doctor.

"What on earth have you been doing to yourself?" demanded the physician. "There was no indication of this sort when I saw you yesterday."

"It is my heart, I suppose," weakly answered the patient in a whisper.

"Your heart!" repeated the doctor. "Your heart was all right yesterday."

"My lungs, then," said the patient. "What is the matter with you, man? You don't seem to have been drinking."

"Your letter, your letter!" gasped the patient. "You said I had only a few weeks to live."

"Are you crazy?" said the doctor. "I wrote you to take a week's vacation in the hills and you would be all right."

The patient, with the pallor of death in his face, could scarcely raise his head from the pillows, but he drew from under the bedclothes the doctor's letter.

"Heavens, man!" cried the physician; "this was meant for another patient! My assistant misplaced the letters."

The young officer sat up in bed immediately and was entirely well in a few hours.

We are all at some time in our lives victims of the imagination. The conviction that we are desperately ill, or that we have been exposed to a terrible malady, to some incurable, contagious disease, completely upsets the entire system and reverses the processes of the various functions; the mind does not act with its customary vitality and power and there is a general dropping of physical and mental standards all along the line, until we become the victims of the thing we fear.

When I was in the Harvard Medical school, one of the best professors there, a celebrated physician, who had been lecturing upon the power of the imagination, warned the students against the dangers of imagining that they, themselves, had the disease about which they studied. The professor told me that once he got it into his head that he was developing Bright's disease in his system. The conviction became so strong that he was in the grasp of this so-called fatal disease that he preferred to die rather than be told of his condition by another physician. He lost his appetite, lost flesh rapidly, and became almost incapable of lecturing, until one day a medical friend, astonished at the change in his appearance, asked what was the matter with him.

"I have Bright's disease," was the reply. "I am sure of it, for I have every symptom."

"Nonsense," said his friend; "you have nothing of the kind."

After a great deal of persuasion, the professor was induced to submit to an examination, and it was discovered that there was not the slightest evidence of Bright's disease in his system. He rallied so quickly that even in a day those who knew him noticed the change. His appetite returned, his flesh came back, and he was a new man.

Medical history shows that thousands of people have died the victims of their imagination. They were convinced they had diseases which in reality they never had. The trouble was not in the body, but in the mind.

Something About Your Fingers.

The cutting of the finger nails is one of those little tasks from which we are relieved only by the grave. It is computed that their average growth, in sickness and in health, is one-thirty-second of an inch a week, a little more than an inch and a half a year.

This rate of growth, however, is not the same for all the fingers, the thumb and the little finger being the ones whose nails grow more slowly than the others, while the middle finger is the fastest of the lot. In summer it has been observed that they grow quicker than in winter, and some authorities hold that the nails on the right hand lengthen more rapidly than those on the left. In either case they grow four times as fast as the nails on our toes.

Herold Remedy.

A contributor to Everybody's Magazine tells how an irate woman cured her husband of the drink habit after he had spent money on "booze" that she had meant to use for getting clothes for the children: "I jest let him go to bed, and after he's been sleeping long enough to be pretty near sober, I goes and sews him up in the bedclothes, takes the broomstick and pounds the devil out of 'im, and I've never had a day's worry since." After reading stories of wife-beating, there is a certain satisfaction in coming across the tale of a woman who turned the tables to good purpose and exorcised her husband's "devil."

A Social Warning.

"What are you going to do with all the money you expect to make?" asked Miss Cayenne.

"I'm going to have a fine house and entertain sumptuously," replied the price-booster.

"Yes—but in the meantime you are rendering yourself so unpopular that no really nice people will come to your parties."

A Summer Hotel.

"I'm having a slow time here."

"You ought to mix more with the other guests, my dear. I'm sure they are willing to be friendly."

"Aw, what's the use of listening to the scandals of a lot of perfect strangers?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Neither Absent nor Tardy

Sillie May Elliott, Rue Shulda, Ethel Johnson, Maude Hamilton, Elizabeth Johnson, Dollie Corn, Florentine Sopes, Dea Hust, Earl Carl, William Porter, Elvin Harkey, Leslie Dopes, John William Elliott, Luis Garcia, Roy Richard, Julian Lalone, Ray Lovelace, Fred Lalone.

Excellent

Maudie Hamilton, Lucie Fite, Elizabeth Johnson, Orion Bixler, Rue Shulda, Erma Pooge.

LOW FIRST

Neither Absent nor Tardy Kathryn Sidham, George Vent, Albert Roberts, Kesler Taylor.

Excellent

Franklin Patty, Robert Pooge.

SECOND GRADE

Neither Absent nor Tardy Robana Corn, Bonnie Bradie, Aileen Haley, Maurine Collier, Dora Anderson, Josephine Lalone, Zelma Foster, Lou Montoya, Lillian Johnson, Lois Sidham, Clint Branum, Charlotte Elliott, Elmo Lovelace, Elbert Collier, Delbert Carl, Walter Foster, Albert Lalone, Alfredo Lopez.

Excellent

Aileen Haley, Mela Luevas, Lou Montoya, Sam Kennedy, William Kahler.

THIRD GRADE

Neither Absent nor Tardy Rachel Gutierrez, Mary Miller, Ada Corn, Lois Jones, Ella Rowland, Harry Cole, Charley Cole, Alvin Porter, Veto Ybarro, Julian White, Daniel Elliott, Wayne Richards, Blade Lovelace, Clayton Hust, Edward Corn.

Excellent

Alvie Porter, Daniel Elliott, Raymond Bixler, Rachel Gutierrez, Edward Corn, Charles Goddard, Ella Rowland.

FOURTH GRADE

Neither absent or tardy. Helen Hanson, Nellie Sandoval, Ida Rountree, Mac Schaeffer, Dora Gray, Janette Johnson, Birda Lacey, Rose Goddard, Myrtle Rowland, Lorene Brazel, Maria Jawrigui.

Excellent

Lorena Brazel, Lucy Sandoval, Ida Rountree, Rose Goddard, Myrtle Rowland.

FIFTH GRADE

Neither Absent nor Tardy. Yelma Howell, Ruth Schaeffer, Claire Adams, Alma Lacy, Harriet Kimbell, Nell Hanson, Weldon Harkey, Garland Brazel.

Excellent

Claire Adams, Garland Brazel, Johanie Cole.

SIXTH GRADE

Neither Absent nor Tardy Barbara Hust, Clarissa Leggett, Vera Howell, Ruth Edmiston, Katherine Pine, Allison White, Willie Reilly, Jodie Bentley, Dero Stevens, G. B. Herron, Johnny Rowland, Lesnett Anderson, Deon Miller, Oren Stevens, Floyd Gray.

Excellent

Ester Bixler, Ruth Edmiston, Clarissa Leggett, Albert Bixler, Elmer Eaker, Deon Miller.

SEVENTH GRADE

Neither Absent nor Tardy Eva Adams, Frankie Gray, Lorena Haley, Pearl Kennedy, Perola Stevens, Peral Hyde, Linza Brannum, Florence Lacy, Tom Chang, Mayo Hamilton, George McGee, Gordon Pine, Lawrence Rowland, Pink Roberts, Homer Donaldson.

Excellent

Pearl Hyde, Lorena Haley, Perola Stevens, George McGee, Pink Roberts, Gordon Pine, Mayo Hamilton.

EIGHTH GRADE

Neither Absent nor Tardy Ethel Hoffman, Carrie Roberts.

Excellent

Ethel Hoffman, Margie Lacy, Ware Brazel, Gladney White.

Fort Stanton

The Regular bi-monthly services known as a Non-Sectarian Service was held in Library hall last Sunday evening. Chaplain Frund presiding. "Munition of War" was the subject treated by the speaker, who drew several

word pictures of the spiritual warfare as being continually waged between man and the devil.

The shells of "Human Respect" "Intemperance" etc explode so often in the midst of well being and well intended mankind, etc. A good attendance was had and the singing noted for the number of new voices heard. Lieut. J. H. Besse presided at the organ.

Messers W. Johnson and James Hanna visited with friends at Capitan Sunday afternoon, making the trip in one of the P.H.S. cars.

The electric piano arrived last week from the factory at Chicago, and is proving to be the attraction for every body. The latest in music is being played which is enjoyed very much.

Dr. J. W. Laws was up last Friday and took lunch with our Commanding Officer leaving at 1 p. m. for the upper Ruidosa where he attended a sick call.

A number of the Post attendants gave a dance in Library hall Friday evening and report an enjoyable evening.

Chaplain Frund and Mr. James Hanna transacted business at Capitan Wednesday afternoon.

Miss Delphilia Brockway of Picacho visited with her aunt Saturday, Sunday and Monday, returning Monday afternoon.

Another supply of the latest records for the No. 4 Victrola arrived Sunday and are being enjoyed immensely by the Mess and their friends.

Fort Stanton leads again in being one of the up to date spots of the great south west. A wireless station receiving only has been in stalled through the kindness of our Commanding Officer by one of the residents of the Post. Messages are being taken from points along the Atlantic and Pacific Coast.

A number of people drove to Lincoln Tuesday to vote.

The following news note concerning our old friend Dr. A. Lanza from the "Army and Navy" publication. "Past Assistant Surgeon A. J. Lanza directed to proceed to Jasper county, Missouri, and such other places as may be necessary for the investigation of the prevalence, cause, and methods of control of tuberculosis in mines and metallurgical plants in that district".

Dr. J. W. Compton the popular oculist of Carrizozo spent Sunday and Monday at the Post attending to the wants supplied by his profession.

J. J. Brown is taking a few drows rest at No. 10. Fountain Pens at reduced prices can be had from Hannah and Co. Thirty days trial provided you pay in advance the "Motto".

Sunday November 1st being "All Saints Day" and Monday November the 2nd being "All Souls Day" were celebrated with special services in the local Sacred Heart Chapel, Chaplain Frund in charge. Solemn Benediction was on Sunday and Monday evening.

Orville Clark has returned from Roswell where he has been for several days on business.

C. N. Akin went to Roswell last Thursday to meet his wife and daughter, Jewel, who have been visiting in Texas for the last two months.

Mrs. Sam Bergner and children went to Roswell to attend the big exhibit.

Mr. John Bell made a business trip to his ranch at Lyda, New Mexico. He brings a good report back.

Miss Nellie Grant was a visitor in Roswell the latter part of the week. Mr. John Pusey is at home on a short visit. Mr. and Mrs. Perry of Carrizozo were visitors at the Sunset Ranch Saturday and Sunday. Miss Ola Casey visited Roswell last week. Cecil Kemp, who has been very sick for several days is able to be out again. Mr. M. W. Votaw is at Tinnie, N. M. attending to business.

Legal Notices

Notice of Sale of Land. United States Land Office at Roswell, N. M. Notice is hereby given that the State of New Mexico, by virtue of Acts of Congress approved June 23, 1906, and June 29, 1910, and acts supplementary and amendatory thereto, has filed in this office selection lists for the following described lands: List No. 1022. Serial No. 029300. Sec. 28, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres.

Notice for Publication. U. S. LAND OFFICE at Roswell, N. M. Sept. 29, 1914. Notice is hereby given that Juanita M. Martinez, of White Mountain, N. Mex., who on Aug. 14, 1909, made homestead entry, Serial No. 019070, for Sec. 24, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer., Section 24, Township 18-N, Range 12-E, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Albert H. Harvey, County Clerk, in his office, at Carrizozo, New Mexico, on Nov. 10, 1914.

Notice for Publication. Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that the State of New Mexico has applied for the survey of the following lands: All of Sections 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 17 Twp. 8 S., Range 17 E., also the exclusive right of selection by the State for sixty days, as provided by the act of Congress, approved August 18th, 1894, (28 Stat., 394), and after the expiration of such a period of sixty days any land that may remain unselected by the State and not otherwise appropriated according to law shall be subject to disposal under general laws as other public lands. This notice does not affect any adverse appropriation by settlement or otherwise, except under rights that may be found to exist prior inception.

Notice for Publication. Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M. Oct. 17, 1914. Notice is hereby given that Robert E. Sidham of Carrizozo, N. M., on Nov. 27, 1911, made homestead entry Serial No. 025438, for Sec. 24, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., and Sec. 25, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., and on June 30, 1913 made said entry Serial No. 127628 for Sec. 24, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., Range 17 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final three year Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wm. H. Osborn, U. S. Commissioner, in his office at Carrizozo, New Mexico, on Nov. 21, 1914.

Notice for Publication. Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M. Sept. 26, 1914. Notice is hereby given that the State of New Mexico, by virtue of Acts of Congress approved June 23, 1906, and June 29, 1910, and acts supplementary and amendatory thereto, has filed in this office selection lists for the following described lands: List No. 548. Serial No. 029012. Sec. 24, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 549. Serial No. 029013. Sec. 25, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 550. Serial No. 029014. Sec. 26, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 551. Serial No. 029015. Sec. 27, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 552. Serial No. 029016. Sec. 28, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 553. Serial No. 029017. Sec. 29, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 554. Serial No. 029018. Sec. 30, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 555. Serial No. 029019. Sec. 31, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 556. Serial No. 029020. Sec. 32, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 557. Serial No. 029021. Sec. 33, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 558. Serial No. 029022. Sec. 34, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 559. Serial No. 029023. Sec. 35, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 560. Serial No. 029024. Sec. 36, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 561. Serial No. 029025. Sec. 37, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 562. Serial No. 029026. Sec. 38, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 563. Serial No. 029027. Sec. 39, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 564. Serial No. 029028. Sec. 40, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 565. Serial No. 029029. Sec. 41, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 566. Serial No. 029030. Sec. 42, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 567. Serial No. 029031. Sec. 43, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 568. Serial No. 029032. Sec. 44, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 569. Serial No. 029033. Sec. 45, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 570. Serial No. 029034. Sec. 46, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 571. Serial No. 029035. Sec. 47, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 572. Serial No. 029036. Sec. 48, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 573. Serial No. 029037. Sec. 49, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 574. Serial No. 029038. Sec. 50, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 575. Serial No. 029039. Sec. 51, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 576. Serial No. 029040. Sec. 52, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 577. Serial No. 029041. Sec. 53, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 578. Serial No. 029042. Sec. 54, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 579. Serial No. 029043. Sec. 55, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 580. Serial No. 029044. Sec. 56, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 581. Serial No. 029045. Sec. 57, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 582. Serial No. 029046. Sec. 58, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 583. Serial No. 029047. Sec. 59, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 584. Serial No. 029048. Sec. 60, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 585. Serial No. 029049. Sec. 61, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 586. Serial No. 029050. Sec. 62, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 587. Serial No. 029051. Sec. 63, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 588. Serial No. 029052. Sec. 64, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 589. Serial No. 029053. Sec. 65, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 590. Serial No. 029054. Sec. 66, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 591. Serial No. 029055. Sec. 67, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 592. Serial No. 029056. Sec. 68, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 593. Serial No. 029057. Sec. 69, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 594. Serial No. 029058. Sec. 70, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 595. Serial No. 029059. Sec. 71, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 596. Serial No. 029060. Sec. 72, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 597. Serial No. 029061. Sec. 73, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 598. Serial No. 029062. Sec. 74, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 599. Serial No. 029063. Sec. 75, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 600. Serial No. 029064. Sec. 76, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 601. Serial No. 029065. Sec. 77, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 602. Serial No. 029066. Sec. 78, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 603. Serial No. 029067. Sec. 79, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 604. Serial No. 029068. Sec. 80, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 605. Serial No. 029069. Sec. 81, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 606. Serial No. 029070. Sec. 82, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 607. Serial No. 029071. Sec. 83, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 608. Serial No. 029072. Sec. 84, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 609. Serial No. 029073. Sec. 85, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 610. Serial No. 029074. Sec. 86, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 611. Serial No. 029075. Sec. 87, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 612. Serial No. 029076. Sec. 88, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 613. Serial No. 029077. Sec. 89, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 614. Serial No. 029078. Sec. 90, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 615. Serial No. 029079. Sec. 91, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 616. Serial No. 029080. Sec. 92, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 617. Serial No. 029081. Sec. 93, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 618. Serial No. 029082. Sec. 94, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 619. Serial No. 029083. Sec. 95, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 620. Serial No. 029084. Sec. 96, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 621. Serial No. 029085. Sec. 97, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 622. Serial No. 029086. Sec. 98, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 623. Serial No. 029087. Sec. 99, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 624. Serial No. 029088. Sec. 100, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 625. Serial No. 029089. Sec. 101, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 626. Serial No. 029090. Sec. 102, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 627. Serial No. 029091. Sec. 103, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 628. Serial No. 029092. Sec. 104, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 629. Serial No. 029093. Sec. 105, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 630. Serial No. 029094. Sec. 106, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 631. Serial No. 029095. Sec. 107, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 632. Serial No. 029096. Sec. 108, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 633. Serial No. 029097. Sec. 109, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 634. Serial No. 029098. Sec. 110, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 635. Serial No. 029099. Sec. 111, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 636. Serial No. 029100. Sec. 112, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 637. Serial No. 029101. Sec. 113, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 638. Serial No. 029102. Sec. 114, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 639. Serial No. 029103. Sec. 115, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 640. Serial No. 029104. Sec. 116, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 641. Serial No. 029105. Sec. 117, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 642. Serial No. 029106. Sec. 118, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 643. Serial No. 029107. Sec. 119, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 644. Serial No. 029108. Sec. 120, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 645. Serial No. 029109. Sec. 121, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 646. Serial No. 029110. Sec. 122, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 647. Serial No. 029111. Sec. 123, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 648. Serial No. 029112. Sec. 124, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 649. Serial No. 029113. Sec. 125, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 650. Serial No. 029114. Sec. 126, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 651. Serial No. 029115. Sec. 127, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 652. Serial No. 029116. Sec. 128, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 653. Serial No. 029117. Sec. 129, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 654. Serial No. 029118. Sec. 130, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 655. Serial No. 029119. Sec. 131, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 656. Serial No. 029120. Sec. 132, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 657. Serial No. 029121. Sec. 133, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 658. Serial No. 029122. Sec. 134, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 659. Serial No. 029123. Sec. 135, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 660. Serial No. 029124. Sec. 136, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 661. Serial No. 029125. Sec. 137, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 662. Serial No. 029126. Sec. 138, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 663. Serial No. 029127. Sec. 139, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 664. Serial No. 029128. Sec. 140, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 665. Serial No. 029129. Sec. 141, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 666. Serial No. 029130. Sec. 142, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 667. Serial No. 029131. Sec. 143, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 668. Serial No. 029132. Sec. 144, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 669. Serial No. 029133. Sec. 145, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 670. Serial No. 029134. Sec. 146, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 671. Serial No. 029135. Sec. 147, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 672. Serial No. 029136. Sec. 148, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 673. Serial No. 029137. Sec. 149, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 674. Serial No. 029138. Sec. 150, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 675. Serial No. 029139. Sec. 151, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 676. Serial No. 029140. Sec. 152, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 677. Serial No. 029141. Sec. 153, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 678. Serial No. 029142. Sec. 154, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 679. Serial No. 029143. Sec. 155, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 680. Serial No. 029144. Sec. 156, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 681. Serial No. 029145. Sec. 157, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 682. Serial No. 029146. Sec. 158, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 683. Serial No. 029147. Sec. 159, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 684. Serial No. 029148. Sec. 160, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 685. Serial No. 029149. Sec. 161, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 686. Serial No. 029150. Sec. 162, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 687. Serial No. 029151. Sec. 163, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 688. Serial No. 029152. Sec. 164, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 689. Serial No. 029153. Sec. 165, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 690. Serial No. 029154. Sec. 166, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 691. Serial No. 029155. Sec. 167, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 692. Serial No. 029156. Sec. 168, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 693. Serial No. 029157. Sec. 169, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 694. Serial No. 029158. Sec. 170, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 695. Serial No. 029159. Sec. 171, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 696. Serial No. 029160. Sec. 172, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 697. Serial No. 029161. Sec. 173, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 698. Serial No. 029162. Sec. 174, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 699. Serial No. 029163. Sec. 175, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 700. Serial No. 029164. Sec. 176, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 701. Serial No. 029165. Sec. 177, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 702. Serial No. 029166. Sec. 178, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 703. Serial No. 029167. Sec. 179, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 20 acres. List No. 704. Serial No. 029

# LIKE A FIRE GOD

BY EVELYN CHASE.

"That's pretty slick," spoke blunt, blunt Adam Reeves in a tone of admiration. "What do you call them, sonny?"

"Sparklers," "Good name. It fits. Give me a dozen boxes."

"What in the world are you going to do with them, Mr. Reeves?" Inquired the companion of the old prospector, Ronald Bond.

It was at a seaport town in Australia, way over on the other side of the world. A street fair was in progress. On their way to the interior Reeves and his young friend Ronald had strolled from their hotel to take in the sights. A species of Mardi Gras festivities signaled the occasion. Besides confetti there were minor fireworks, and one street faker was coining money selling those pretty popular "sparklers," which ignited at one end and cascaded out a harmless shower of brilliantly scintillating fiery stars.

Reeves had never seen them before, and the display pleased him. He purchased two boxes of the toy, slim, narrow and easily pocketed, and then they wandered on.

"I'll carry them along with our traps," he laughed. "Just about the Fourth of July we'll be out in the wilderness a thousand miles from civilization, and if we get homesick, we'll have a little patriotic spurt and fire them off, see?"

Then Reeves slipped the two little boxes into an inside pocket of the coat he wore, and forgot all about them as some new display of interest attracted his attention.

Reeves was bent on a peculiar mission. He was a skilled mining engineer and had been engaged by English promoters to invade the center of a district hitherto very slightly explored. There were rumors of great metal wealth in a certain chain of hills, and he was to secure ore specimens,



Fierce Yells Rent the Air.

make an analysis and report to his superiors.

"You're courting my daughter Grace," he told Ronald in his blunt, friendly way, back home in New Jersey. "You know a good deal about my line of business. Come along with me and learn something more about it, and share a good fat fee."

This was how the harmonious two came to be together. The next day they resumed their journey.

A hired guide piloted them by a detour around the "bad lands" most thickly infested by equally bad natives. They met with no adventure of note during their initial rugged experience. When they reached their destination, however, the guide was taken with a fever, refused to remain with them, and started back alone for his home settlement.

"It's wonderful," announced Reeves, one morning a week later. "Those English speculators knew what they were talking about when they sent us out here. There's a rich heap of rock over on the range."

"Then it will be homeward bound, shortly," suggested Ronald.

"Home—and Nellie!" smiled Reeves, expansively. "We'll package up the ore samples, you finish your lode charts, and we'll see if we can't slip the natives."

All might have gone well but for the impetuosity of Ronald. He was longing to get back to "the girl he had left behind." He suggested that they lessen time and distance by taking a short cut across the route the guide had followed.

There were several alarms and nights of watchfulness after that. More than once the venturesome wayfarers ran across little parties of savages, but evaded them or scared them off with a display of their firearms.

They were camping one afternoon in a little knoll by the river side, when Ronald went somewhat ahead to gather some wild fruit in which the district abounded for their evening meal. He came back shortly, considerably agitated.

"I see," nodded Reeves, but seriously. "It was near a tree, and it's only one of a dozen different weapons like spears and darts, with gold handles. Come along, we'll get the rest. But Reeves put out a staying hand.

"Get that thing back to where you found it quick as you can," he directed.

"Why, what for?" inquired the surprised Ronald.

"If you had looked up into that tree you would probably have seen a burial platform. These are the trophies of some, big chief," explained Reeves. "For any one to even touch them is held as sacrilege by these superstitious natives. Missing that memento, the war club, they would trail you to the end of the earth to recover it. I advise you to take it back at once."

This Ronald did. He replaced the object just where he had found it and turned to retrace his steps to his friend, half a mile away. Just then a wild uproar greeted him. Fierce yells rent the air. From behind a score of bushes as many dusky natives sprang into view.

Donald was surrounded, seized, his arms bound, and dragged along by his angry-faced captors. He was led past an encampment of rude huts and into a large spreading cave in the mountain side.

This seemed to be a sort of temple of the savages, for it was hung with skins upon which was daubed in crude colors the picture of a four-headed idol. There was a stone pillar in the center of the cavern, and to this Ronald was securely tied.

He noted that overhead an open space ran up like a natural funnel, and about the post he fancied he discovered ashes as if this was the spot where the natives offered up their prisoners and enemies as human sacrifices.

His captors squatted in a circle and jabbered away at a furious rate. They made menacing motions toward him, and Ronald could readily discern that they were discussing his fate.

Finally after several hours' deliberation they appeared to arrive at a definite conclusion. Most of them went away, leaving two of their members to pile up firewood about the post.

"It's good-by, Nellie! sure," dolefully ruminated Ronald, "and Mr. Reeves will never know what has happened to me."

It grew dusk, and some lighted torches were placed around. The natives came back in solemn procession led by a man beating a hideous tom-tom. They paraded around their victim. Ronald felt that his doom was drawing nigh.

Suddenly he strained his gaze. Away back in the gloom of the cave he noted a quick sparkle of light. This grew to a sudden blinding radiance. A rushing whirlwind form, emitting a thousand dazzling sparks of fire approached.

It must have been a weird and thrilling sight for the natives. To their unaccustomed eyes an angry "fire god" was bearing down upon them. All over the onrushing figure there were spots of blinding fire. They turned and fled to a man.

"Quick, now, and follow!" shouted the fire god to Ronald, cutting his bonds and leading back the way he had come.

"Those sparklers," explained Reeves as they gained the open air, and regaining their traps, started to get speedily away from their present nest of peril. "I found out they had captured you. I happened to think of those two boxes of sparklers. I stuck them all over me and lit them. It was a narrow escape, but the scheme worked fine."

So fine that the awed natives did not even attempt a pursuit, and two months later they reached home—and Nellie!

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

What is the "Absolute Zero?"

Two hundred and seventy degrees below zero has, from theoretical considerations, been known to be the temperature at which all molecular motion ceases—in other words, it is the temperature which a body will have when every particle of its heat is abstracted. The rate at which the pressure of a gas decreases as it is cooled shows us that the pressure should vanish entirely if the gas were cooled to a temperature of 273 degrees below zero. Now the pressure is due to the molecular motion which we call heat, and if this motion ceases it means that we have removed all of the heat; in other words, we have brought the gas to the lowest possible temperature. On this account it has been called the absolute zero, and scientific investigators have been struggling for many years to reach this ultimate goal, for it has been a practical certainty that many of the properties of matter at ordinary temperatures will disappear, or become profoundly modified, at the bottom of the scale of temperature.—Prof. R. W. Wood, in Harper's Magazine.

Court of Last Resort.

"I don't understand precisely the functions of the supreme court."

"It's like this. You have a dispute with your wife and she decides against you. That's the lower court."

"I see."

"You take the matter to your mother. That's the court of appeals."

"I see."

"Then your wife takes it to her mother. That's the supreme court."

# NEWS and GOSSIP OF WASHINGTON



## Why Uncle Sam Is Building a New Noah's Ark

WASHINGTON.—Uncle Sam is building a real Noah's Ark in the city of Washington. True, it is never expected to make a voyage, but it will be located on the banks of the Potomac, not far from the water, so that with a little structural modification it might be set afloat in case of necessity.

The ark will be 90 feet long and 35 feet wide—or "beam"—as navigators would say. It will be of two stories, or decks, and built expressly for the accommodation of animals, which will include monkeys, dogs, cats, mice, rats, rabbits, guinea pigs, horses, chickens, calves and goats.

The affair will be in some respects very superior to Noah's celebrated craft, inasmuch as the plans require that it shall be ratproof, verminproof, fireproof and excellently ventilated and lighted. In short, it is to be as sanitary a structure as possible, in order that the animals may be kept healthy and comfortable.

This government ark is designed for scientific purposes. It is to be built in obedience to an act of congress which became law August 13, 1912, and which requires the public health service to "investigate the diseases of man."

The contract for its construction has been let for \$20,853.

If the ark were called a sanitarium for beasts and birds, such a term would not be much amiss, inasmuch as the inmates are to be subjected therein to hospital treatment.

There is to be no vivisection on board the ark—no operations of experimental surgery. The patients will be treated as kindly and carefully as if they were human. But only in some instances will they suffer from diseases. In other cases (as with many guinea pigs and rabbits) they will be used merely for testing the potency and purity of antitoxins and vaccines sold in interstate traffic.

## Here Is a Jolt for the Old-Fashioned Farmer

THE old-fashioned farmer who governed his planting by the movements of the moon will receive a jolt from a bulletin just issued by the department of agriculture declaring that neither the moon nor the planets have the slightest effect on weather-conditions, and, therefore, cannot have any effect on planting.

"Plant your corn in the full of the moon"—a rule regarded as little short of sacred in many rural communities, is entirely disproved, according to the department's bulletin.

"All weather changes depend on temperature differences," the bulletin says. "The temperature, as we know, constitutes of itself a most important weather factor. Another and equally important weather factor is rainfall. But to obtain rain it is necessary first to evaporate water from the surface of the earth, and this, as everyone knows, requires heat."

"Still another important weather factor is the direction and force of the wind, and this, too, requires heat, for the winds will not blow unless the temperature is different at one place from what it is at another any more than the air will draw up a chimney where there is no fire in it."

"Since, then, the heating of the earth and its atmosphere to different temperatures is the real cause of the winds and of all weather changes, it follows that the moon and the planets can affect the weather only so far as they supply heat."

"The amount of heat sent to the earth by all the planets and by the moon is insignificant in comparison to the amount that comes from the sun. Hence, we could not expect the moon or the planets to appreciably affect the weather since they do not supply heat, the one thing that causes all our weather changes."

## Government's Oldest Bible Is in Supreme Court

WHAT is known as the oldest Bible in the keeping of the government is the volume preserved in the clerk's office of the Supreme court. Since 1800 every chief justice who took oath used it, with the exception of Chase.

All members of this same court are sworn in on it, as well as all lawyers who try cases before this august tribunal.

Daniel Webster, however, is said to be an exception to this rule, for when the time came for administering the oath to the great statesman, the clerk of that day, a Mr. Caldwell, was so much impressed by the fame of Webster and so anxious to hear him begin his speech, that he forgot the usual ceremony.

The book is a very small one, just five and a half inches long by three and a half inches wide. The binding is bright, red morocco leather with the word "Bible" in tiny gold letters on the back, but this binding is preserved by the black leather covering, which has been fashioned to fit snugly and slipped over the original backs. So hard has been the wear of over a hundred years of use that 15 of these covers have been worn and discarded.

Contrary to the belief of most people, the presidents do not take their oath on the Bible of the Supreme court. As a rule, they use one of their own, but as there is occasionally a time when the incoming executive forgets the needed volume, the clerk of the Supreme court always keeps a new Bible on hand. If this is used, it is immediately presented to the wife of the new president.

## Forty Souls Were Lost for the Want of Straw

JUDGE W. A. WATSON, one of Virginia's new representatives, lives in a town called by the unique name of "Jennings' Ordinary." This odd title is derived from the fact that in colonial days it was customary to call a tavern or inn an "ordinary" when procuring a license for same, and the name of Jennings' Ordinary, or Jennings' inn, has come down the years, with its quaint, old English sound.

Like most members from the Old Dominion, the judge has a large constituency of colored people, and knows some good stories of their peculiarities. Among the most popular institutions of that section of the country is the annual summer camp-meeting, at which religion and watermelons are both liberally dispensed, with watermelons largely in the majority.

The colored sisters, after weeks of seeking religion, often fall into a trance when they "feel they are saved," and this necessitates having the ground spread with straw. But one night the deacon had looked upon the melon when it was red too long and neglected his duty in this respect. So no sister "got religion" for fear of falling on the bare ground.

This rattled the preacher. Rising, with the moon shining on his ebony countenance, he shook his fist at the erring deacon, exclaiming: "You done failed in yo' duty and now dere is forty souls lost here tonight for want of straw!"

"I see."

"You take the matter to your mother. That's the court of appeals."

"I see."

"Then your wife takes it to her mother. That's the supreme court."

# RISE OF THE KRUPP GUNMAKERS

NOW in these days when the great nations of Europe are arrayed against Germany, the Teuton places his faith in the Kaiser, the army, the navy—and Krupp. In the Krupp works, because Krupp rifles, cannon and siege guns are the greatest in the world admittedly; while Krupp armor plate on Germany's battleships is the most impenetrable. The house of Krupp, as a recent writer has said, is a national institution in the Fatherland, and its name is almost as revered as that of the Hohenzollern itself. Krupp guns and armor form a ring of steel about the Fatherland which it will require a miracle, believe the Germans, to pierce.

The ironmasters of Essen have ruled a hundred years; and now a queen and a queen consort hold sway. The heads of the houses have been: Friedrich, founder (1787-1826); Alfred (1812-87); Friedrich Alfred (1864-1902), and now Bertha, wife of Krupp von Bohlen and Halbach. And with the queen rules Dr. von Bohlen and Halbach, entitled by order of the Kaiser upon his marriage to designate himself Krupp von Bohlen, thus keeping alive the family name of the great gunmakers. For the last male of the line left only daughters, Bertha and Barbara.

From a Small Beginning. "Great oaks from little acorns grow." So with the house of Krupp, which had its inception in a small forging plant near Essen that at one time did not have sufficient business to support it. The founder of the line, Friedrich, who was born at Essen, endeavored to make cast steel, the secret of which was carefully guarded in England. And in 1810 he founded a small forging plant near Essen for the production of cast steel after a process he had evolved. Mint dies, stamps for buttons, etc., were manufactured, but so small was the demand, the works could not be kept in operation. And, soon after 1820, Krupp was obliged to give up his house to occupy a small one-story laborer's cottage near his plant. The hut is still preserved in the midst of the present gigantic establishment.

Shortly before his death, however, the first of the present day Krupps confided to his son, Alfred, the secret of making cast steel, which the latter developed successfully. Alfred, with the indomitable perseverance of the Teuton, a perseverance that captivates the imagination, continued in the face

of mountainous difficulties his endeavors to improve the manufacture of steel.

Then came the Krupp opportunity—the great exhibition at London in 1851. The obscure Rhenish steelmaker from Essen electrified the military universe with a six-pounder of flawless cast steel. Since then the German army and navy have bought 29,000 Krupp guns. And 20,000 Krupp guns have been sold in the last half century to 53 nations throughout the world—23 in Europe, 18 in America, six in Asia, five in Africa.

But the Krupps have never manufactured munitions of war for France. Alfred Krupp's breech-loading rifle and cannon, adopted by the Prussian army in 1851, proved their superiority in the Franco-Prussian war. From then on the factory became world famous for its manufacture of heavy ordnance and armor plate.

Under the next Krupp, the output of the gun factory was increased and diversified by the incorporation of other enterprises.

And now the Krupp von Bohlen not only have the immense plant at Essen, which comprises an area of 1,200 acres, 225 of them under one roof, as if "Sheffield and Pittsburgh had miraculously been transplanted and rolled into one throbbing area," but many other plants as well. At Essen, and at the three neighboring 16-mile-long gun ranges of Meppen, 29,000 men are employed.

At Krupp's collieries in Rhineland-Westphalia and Silesia, 10,000 miners dig coal for Krupp branch works at

Annem and Gruson, where armor plate is made, and for Krupp blast furnaces at Rhenishausen, Duisburg, Neuwied and Engers, which, between them, keep another 15,000 pairs of hands busy.

At Kiel 6,100 shipwrights build battleships, torpedo boats and submarines in Krupp's 65-acre Germania dockyard.

In Germany and far away Spain, 5,000 miners are disemboweling ore from Krupp iron mines which, in the case of that mined in Spain, is shipped in Krupp steamers that unload their burden at Krupp docks at Rotterdam, there to be transhipped down the Rhine.

For all those employees the Krupp pay roll totals \$25,000,000 a year.

Bertha Krupp Sole Owner.

When the last of the Krupp men died he gave the Krupp works to Bertha, his oldest daughter, now twenty-eight. She married, after a love affair at Rome, a young Prussian diplomat attached to the legation there, Dr. Krupp von Bohlen and Halbach. He is now managing director of the vast system of which she is sole owner. He no longer is merely Bertha Krupp's husband, however. He no longer is simply the man who married the greatest fortune in Germany. He has become the master of Essen in reality. The 75,000 members of the Krupp staff, and the community of 300,000 souls dependent upon Krupp employment, today look upon Krupp von Bohlen with the same spirit of reverential loyalty that inspired three generations of workmen to regard the Krupps as their liege lords.

In "The Men About the Kaiser," Frederick William Wille paints about the couple a happy picture. The vast bulk of their time, he writes, is devoted to their home, their three children and their work people.

The social work of the Krupps at their foundries and factories, among their work people, dates back to 1861. At that time, finding there were not in Essen sufficient houses for their employees, the Krupps began building dwellings. Now some four hundred houses are provided, many being given rent free to widows of former employees. A co-operative society divides profits according to the amounts purchased. A boarding house for bachelors now accommodates 1,000. Bath-houses are provided and employees receive free medical attention. Accident, life and sickness insurance soci-

eties among the men are given \$60,000 a year by the firm for their support. There is a trust fund of one-quarter million dollars for the benefit of the needy who are not qualified to receive pensions. There is also a fund for a building association. And technical and manual training schools are provided.

"Altogether," sums up Mr. Wille, "the Krupp von Bohlen are inspiring reminders that the age of luxury and splurge is still adorned by folk to whom great riches can never be a curse."

And it is in the hands of the Krupp von Bohlen that the fate of Germany may rest.

After Waterloo.

One hundred years ago many of the principal European sovereigns and their chief advisers were turning their steps toward Vienna, where they were soon to meet for the purpose of readjusting the map of Europe, or in other words, of settling everything back as nearly as possible in the shape in which it was before the Napoleonic wars. The congress of Vienna, as the gathering is known in history, was notable for its distinguished personnel. Among those gathered at the court of Emperor Francis of Austria, were the Czar of Russia and the king of Prussia, Bavaria, Denmark and Wurtemberg, together with such eminent statesmen and soldiers as Prince Talleyrand, Francis Metternich, Viscount Castlereagh and the Duke of Wellington.



DWELLINGS OF KRUPP WORKMEN

# THE CARRIZOZO NEWS

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## SALEY & DINGWALL

Publishers

And Satan came also. There were many in the "also" class Tuesday.

There were also a number of others left at the polls.

San Miguel gave 1500 majority or the congressional candidate.

Hughie won't have to take that job on the Santa Fe at last. This no doubt, is a great relief to the Santa Fe.

It is said that Senator Thomas Benton Catron advised sheepmen sheep-herders and some of the sheep that Australia would be prosperous next year.

That "drouth" in Australia certainly scared the boys. The election of Hernandez, however, has already caused the skies to brighten.

And Charlie Spiess defies any man to prove that a single sheep was voted.

## Have You A Bank Account?

If not, why not open one with The Stockmen's State Bank? The fact that our bank has grown steadily from the time we opened for business here, indicates that our customers are being well cared for, and that the public has implicit confidence in our institution. We render statements once a month, and do everything in our power to make it a pleasure for people to deal with us.

**THE STOCKMENS STATE BANK, Corona, New Mexico**  
Corona, Lincoln County, New Mexico.

## The Carrizozo Bar

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| 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.

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## It Always Helps

says Mrs. Sylvania Woods, of Clifton Mills, Ky., in writing of her experience with Cardui, the woman's tonic. She says further: "Before I began to use Cardui, my back and head would hurt so bad, I thought the pain would kill me. I was hardly able to do any of my housework. After taking three bottles of Cardui, I began to feel like a new woman. I soon gained 35 pounds, and now, I do all my housework, as well as run a big water mill.

I wish every suffering woman would give

# CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

a trial. I still use Cardui when I feel a little bad, and it always does me good."

Headache, backache, side ache, nervousness, tired, worn-out feelings, etc., are sure signs of womanly trouble. Signs that you need Cardui, the woman's tonic. You cannot make a mistake in trying Cardui for your trouble. It has been helping weak, ailing women for more than fifty years.

**Get a Bottle Today!**

...the world will have a chance to grow.

...the morning of the 3rd, and smote the enemy good and hard. That Grant county democratic majority almost offset the Valencia republican majority. Look out, boys; if you repeat that it will be a record.

Notwithstanding the high price of wool and mutton, the voters in the northern counties were led to believe that it was a dream and that they would awake to 5 cent wool. It is said the lord will look after certain unfortunates, and, if so, the majority of the people of this state need have no fear of the future.

## LOCAL & PERSONAL

Fresh cat fish every Friday, Phone 46. Patty & Adams.  
Fresh Oysters in Bulk. Cash Meat Market. Phone 46.

Phone 46 any cut of Fresh meat. Also groceries and lunch goods.

Chas. S. Jones is sporting a Chalmers and drives it like he would a locomotive.

Miss Genie Barrett of El Reno, Oklahoma, is visiting Mrs. G. O. Nickel.

Mrs. Claude Pitts, of Ancho, spent a few days here this week, a guest of Mrs. Randolph Forrest Frank J. Sager went to El Paso to have a tooth doctored, our local dentist being out of town.

Mrs. J. E. Snell, mother of Mrs. G. O. Nickel, came up from Alamogordo Sunday night, and will remain during the winter.

J. D. Houston and G. O. Nickel will leave Saturday for a few days hunting trip in the Sierra Blanca.

W. H. Kersey will be cashier at the station during the absence of G. O. Nickel, who is out looking for deer.

An inspection train went over the Capitan branch Wednesday, returning that night and going over the Clouderost branch the following day. General superintendent Hawkes, division superintendent Morris and engineers Campbell and Stanberry, also foodmaster New, made up the party.

The finishing material for the spur at Polvay is on the ground, and the railroad will spot cars there soon. The spur has been put in to accommodate the coal shipments from Willow Springs coal mines, which are being operated by J. J. Ayres, and who expects to ship regularly from that point.

M. Cellers, of the Cellers Jewelry company, Las Vegas, was in our town yesterday.

Governor McDonald left Wednesday for Santa Fe.

Art Roland, Jack Kimbell and Harry Dawson returned Monday from their hunting trip in the north Oscura, but without a deer.

## JUMPS ON RUSTY

**SIDEWALK NAIL**  
While working on a well digging machine a Minnesota man jumped upon a rusty sidewalk spike. The nail drove part of his black woolen sock far up into his foot. He removed as much of the sock as he could, put on Allen's Ulcerine Salve, and kept right on with his work. The salve drew out parts of the sock and all other poisons and in a week his foot was healed up.

This salve is one of the oldest remedies in America and since 1862 it has been known as the only salve powerful enough to cure chronic ulcers and old sores of long standing. Allen's Ulcerine Salve acts by drawing out the poisons and healing the sore from the bottom up. It is so powerful that it heals new cuts and sores in one-third the time that common salves and treatments take. And it heals scalds and burns without a scar.

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