

About the Present State Legislature

(By Special Correspondent to the News: Santa Fe, February 17.)

THE utter failure of the two-thirds republican majority in the legislature to get anywhere with its promised program of "constructive legislation," as the sixth week of the session draws to a close, leads to the conviction here that if there ever was such a program, it had no important place in the minds of the real bosses of that majority. The 7-months school term bill, to which reference was made in this correspondence last week, today remains the only measure of constructive legislation, or of important legislation of any kind which has reached the governor. It is true that not much legislation is required; but that which is needed is so badly needed as to make its failure a grave matter for the welfare of the state.

The county salary legislation today reached a conference between the house and senate on house bill 219 which the house passed last Thursday under the compulsion of the steam roller, and which raised the cost of county government to the people of this state considerably more than a million dollars above the Smith salary bill, offered by the democratic caucus—for the seven year period of proposed operation.

The senate last Saturday amended this bill by lowering the outrageous salaries proposed for the fifth and sixth classes; the senate in fact cut out the sixth class. When this bill got back to the house Monday, the house calmly refused to concur but said nothing about a conference. Tuesday morning the senate referred the bill, with its unapproved amendments back to the finance committee, and the deadlock was complete. Tuesday afternoon however the house made overtures for a conference committee, and Wednesday the senate committee was named. The situation seems about as hopeless as could be imagined. The lowest republican bill possible will mean an increase over the democratic bill of \$930,000 for the seven year period; five years from 1912 to the legislature of 1917 and two years more; nearly a million dollars which the republican managers propose to give away because their county office machine has demanded it.

The only ray of hope is the adoption by the senate of the Hinkle-Walton resolution in which the democratic senators provide for a joint committee of republicans and democrats to frame a salary bill. The committee might reach something like a reasonable solution, but there is little chance that the house will permit this resolution to pass. This state is up against another county salary grab;—if there is any salary bill at all; and that depends upon the ability of the republican majority to reach an agreement on the size of the grab.

While no definite progress has been made in taxation legislation, reports from the committee on taxation and revenue in the house Monday on the tax commission bill showed quickly that the republicans in the house are not going to permit any sound system of taxation and revenue to be established. This bill came out with a majority report in favor of its passage, signed by Judge Mann, the chairman, and Judge Hewitt and Judge Swan, the democratic members. Three republicans, Medina, Fleming and Trujillo, presented a minority report favoring an elective commission. The reports were not even considered. The opposition to the whole proposed revenue code was instantaneous and violent. It forced the friends of the bill to make it a special order for Wednesday and on Tuesday to have it re-committed, lest it be killed if permitted to go to a vote of the house.

The events of the passing days; and the conservation of the real bosses of the majority all goes to show that no comprehensive taxation legislation is to be permitted and the state faces the danger of a return to the old weak equalization board of territorial days; an appointive body with small pay and no power a complete reversion to the worst possible taxation condition. This gloomy prospect is not overdrawn. Republicans like Senator Clark and Judge Mann, who have labored long and hard over the taxation legislation admit that the outlook is dark. They fear the tax commission is impossible and while they do not say so, in so many words, they look for the appearance, in the rush hours of the closing days, of a bill creating just such a powerless and inefficient equal-

Mining Men Here Commissioners

Among the visitors in town during the past week were Messrs. T. N. Stanton and W. M. McDonald, mining men temporarily residing in El Paso. Mr. Stanton is a man of large mining experience and has held many important positions in the mining world, more particularly in Mexico, South America and Arizona. Mr. McDonald is well known in the southwest and Mexico, doing examination work for the Banco de Sonora, Mexico, and other interests.

Messrs. Stanton and McDonald accompanied by our fellow townsman, Chas. A. Stevens, visited White Oaks, Nogal and surrounding mining districts, and express themselves as well pleased with the mining outlook. It is reported these gentlemen have secured an option on property in White Oaks. We are pleased to learn that these men are interested in our section; for their coming not only indicates we have something but that their knowledge and experience in mining, coupled with their ability to induce the investment of capital, should be productive of some active and profitable mining development in this county.

Overdrafts Barred

The practice of honoring overdrafts by both national and state banks will be discontinued. The Comptroller of the Currency has advised all national banks that they will be held to the strict letter of the law, and the Traveling Auditor and Bank Examiner of New Mexico has issued a similar order to all state banks. Overdrafts are not permissible, under the law, and a bank either national or state, which indulges in the practice after this is inviting trouble. The absolute enforcement of this statute will produce a better understanding between banks and people.

Mrs. O. Z. Finley is on an extension visit to relatives in Texas. Mr. Finley expects to meet Mrs. Finley in El Paso at the Cattle-men's convention and return home with her.

H. S. Fairbank is in El Paso this week attending a meeting of the officials of the El Paso and Southwestern.

zation board as we had before the statehood bill.

As for other legislation, there is nothing of importance to report. The house is passing a mass of bills which are going down to the senate, there to repose in committees. The senate has passed a few necessary bills, such as the valuation extension bill, the bill provides the assessors with tax rolls, the Clark public moneys bill and the Doepf medical bill. All are reposing in house committees. There is no legislation enacted and this week at least none is in progress. There will be none until the salary legislation is out of the way.

The Blood investigation committee has been completed. The senate members are Crampton, republican and Aldredge, democrat and the house members Mr. Blood, Mr. Toombs and Mr. Rayn, democrat, the latter having been selected after Judge Hewitt had declined to serve because he did not care to undertake the long railroad trip to Las Cruces. The enthusiasm has gone out of the republican plan to use the Las Cruces bank failure as a political club. It has been shown up as a plan to satisfy personal grudges and grievances and the solid men of both houses are disgusted with it. Incidentally the ringing endorsement given Governor McDonald and his business administration by the democratic state committee at its meeting here Saturday and the unanimous vote of confidence given Chairman J. H. Paxton has punctured a lot of the republican enthusiasm in the Las Cruces situation and its prospects.

Proceedings

February 8, 1915. Board pursuant to adjournment. Present: Melvin Franks, chairman; W. M. Ferguson, member; R. A. Duran, member; A. H. Harvey, clerk.

And now the board proceeds to canvass the returns of the special election of February 2, 1915, and after duly canvassing said returns declare and certify that the candidates voted for at said election received the number of votes set opposite their respective names in list appended below: J. L. Poole, J. P., precinct 10, 35; Julian Silba, J. P., precinct 10, 33; Lon Hunter, constable, precinct 10, 35; Felipe Sanchez, precinct 10, 33; Jose Torres y Sedillo, constable, precinct 9, 59; Isidro McKinley, constable, precinct 9, 42.

And now the board proceeds to canvass the returns of election held in precinct 13, Corona, on the question of prohibition, held February 4, 1915, and declare the result to be as per statement below:

For prohibition	53
Against prohibition	58

And now the board having canvassed the returns of election held in precinct 9, Capitan, on February 4, 1915, declare the result of said election to be as follows:

For prohibition	37
Against prohibition	70

The financial statement of Lincoln county for the year 1914, having been filed by the clerk, the same is approved by the board and ordered to be published as required by law.

The butcher's bond of John T. Bond, of Corona, N. M., is approved by the board.

The bond of Clay Van Schoyck

An Expression of Appreciation

I wish to tender my sincere thanks to the many friends who came to my relief and made it possible for me to go to a hospital for a treatment of my infirmity. The liberal aid so generously tendered affords opportunity for treatment in which hope is expressed for my recovery.

Sincerely,
I. M. HARVEY.

as constable of precinct 8, White Oaks, is approved by the board. The bond of E. G. Gallegos as constable of precinct 2, San Patricio, is approved by the board.

The bond of T. J. Moore as constable of precinct 11, Nogal, is approved by the board.

A list of valuations of town lots in townsites and additions within Lincoln county having been prepared by O. T. Nye, and filed with the clerk of this board, the same hereby is approved and declared to be the valuations of such town lots for the purpose of taxation.

In compliance with the requirements of an act authorizing the State Board of Equalization and the boards of county commissioners to fix the valuation of property for taxation, which act requires the boards to ascertain the value of property of different classes subject to taxation within their respective counties, other than mentioned in Sec. 1 thereof, and to fix a valuation thereof for taxation purposes of thirty-three and one-third per centum of the value so ascertained. It is therefore ordered by the board that the values ascertained and adopted be as follows:—Bearing orchard and alfalfa lands, not less than \$60.00; other irrigated lands not less than \$45.00; dry farming and grazing lands not less than \$3.00; timber lands not less than \$9.00; coal lands under ten miles from railroad not less than \$30.00; coal lands over ten miles from railroad not less than \$15.00; mineral lands not less than \$6.00, and it is further ordered that there be fixed a valuation upon all such property above mentioned for purposes of taxation of thirty-three and one-third per centum of the true value thereof so ascertained and it is further ordered that the assessor be instructed to act according to law, and ascertain the true value of all property that the board have not been able to ascertain and that the valuation of town lots be made upon the basis of a list thereof, this day approved by this board.

The application of J. J. Roberts for correction of taxes for the year 1914 was presented to the board and the same was transmitted to the district attorney's office for presentation to the district court, as appears from petition 33, on file with the clerk of this board.

The application of C. C. Roberts for correction of taxes for the year 1914 was presented to the board and the same was transmitted to the district attorney's office for presentation to the district court, as appears from petition 34, on file with the clerk of this board.

The application of Jas. Beaver for the correction of taxes for the year 1914 was presented to the board and the same was transmitted to the district attorney's office for presentation to the district court, as appears from petition 35, on file with the clerk of this board.

The application of W. T. Coe for correction of taxes for the year 1915 was presented to the board and the same was transmitted to the district attorney's office for presentation to the district court, as appears from petition 36, on file with the clerk of this board.

The application of Hattis Pons Getty for correction of taxes for the year 1914 was presented to the board and same was transmitted to the district attorney's office for presentation to the district court, as appears from petition 37, on file with the clerk of this board.

The application of Kansas City Livestock Commission company for correction of taxes for the year 1914 was presented to the board and the same was transmitted to the district attorney's office for presentation to the district court, as appears from petition 38, on file with the clerk of this board.

The application of H. S. Campbell and F. W. Gurney for correction of taxes for the year 1914 was presented to the board and the same was transmitted to the district attorney's office for presentation to the district court, as appears from petition 39, on file with the clerk of this board.

The application of Guy H. Herbert for correction of taxes for the year 1914 was presented to the board and the same was transmitted to the district attorney's office for presentation to the district court, as appears from petition 40, on file with the clerk of this board.

The application of Zeb. Owen for correction of taxes for the year 1914 was presented to the board and the same was transmitted to the district attorney's office for presentation to the district court, as appears from petition 41, on file with the clerk of this board.

The application of Bertha G. Connell for correction of taxes for year 1914 was presented to the board and the same was transmitted to the district attorney's office for presentation to the district court, as appears from petition 42, on file with the clerk of this board.

The application of Lin Braum for the correction of taxes for the year 1914 was presented to the board and the same was transmitted to the district attorney's office for presentation to the district court, as appears from petition 43, on file with the clerk of this board.

The application of W. C. McDonald for correction of taxes for year 1914 was presented to the board and the same was transmitted to the district attorney's office for presentation to the district court, as appears from petition 44, on file with the clerk of this board.

The application of Prudencia Chavez for correction of taxes for the years 1893, 1894, 1895, 1897, 1898, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1911, 1912, 1913 and 1914 was presented to the board and the same was transmitted to the district attorney's office for presentation to the district court, as appears from petition 45, on file with the clerk of this board.

The application of George Dilard for correction of taxes for the years 1911, 1912 and 1913 was presented to the board and the same was transmitted to the district attorney's office for presentation to the district court, as appears from petition 46, on file with the clerk of this board.

The application of V. F. Watson for correction of taxes for the year 1914 was presented to the board and the same was transmitted to the district attorney's office for presentation to the district court, as appears from petition 47, on file with the clerk of this board.

The application of T. W. Watson for correction of taxes for the year 1914, was presented to the board and the same was transmitted to the district attorney's office for presentation to the district court, as appears from petition 48, on file with the clerk of this board.

And now the board stands adjourned, sine die.

At the Tomb of Jonah

AS A BOY—when I read of Jonah and the whale—I never dreamed that one day I was to stand at Jonah's tomb and see Arabs worship him as a saint, writes Frederick Stuppich, in the Los Angeles Times.

The famous old prophet who rode in the fish is buried at Mosul, in far-off Mesopotamia. Mosul itself, from which our word "muslin" came, stands on the foaming Tigris opposite old Nineveh. And here is a sketch of what life is like today in the town where Jonah rests.

It is a dirty, crowded town, in Mosul, with 50,000 people jammed inside its squalid walls. Its narrow, warped streets are no more than crooked alleys that wander aimlessly through the town—dirty in summer and seas of mud in winter. So narrow are these passages that two loaded donkeys, if they chance to meet, cannot pass till one donkey has been backed into a doorway.

Mosul's houses are Moorish style—two stories, few windows, an open court inside and flat roofs with parapets so that the family may sleep on the roof in summer. The main door to each house is a huge affair, studded with great bolts and barred at night like the gate to a fortress—suggesting the old days of Mongol invasions.

To accommodate its important caravan trade, Mosul has built up many "washermen," or "resthouses." With Naomi, my Baghdad boy, I spent my first night at Mosul in one of these singular places. As the natives call them, the houses are a sort of compound or stockade of mud walls without a roof. Around the inside of the walls runs a row of little cells, to which travelers are assigned.

In the middle of the enclosure is a great platform, on which are piled the piles of freight taken from the pack



IN A MOSUL COFFEE HOUSE

animals, and around the edge of this platform runs a mud manger, from which the beasts are fed.

These historic caravanserais form one of the most picturesque features of middle eastern life. No traveler, from Marco Polo down to date, has crossed Mesopotamia without recording his impression of the unspeakably filthy and noisy "khans."

Naomi and his sisters.

Next morning early Naomi and I left the posthouse that had sheltered us, and started out foot to do Mosul. Naomi hunted up his Tefkai relatives, whom he had not seen for many years, and of course the man who had become the servant's guest, for a few hours at least. We ate precariously sweet, pistachio nuts, manna, nougat, and many such delicacies for which Mosul is noted; we drank sweetened rose-water and smoked countless cigarettes, and I gave away to these curious, prying, but polite people all the secrets of my family for three generations back.

Naomi's numerous sisters, unvoiced and good to look at, came shyly out and sat cross-legged on the rug, he placed for them at a proper distance from me. Being native Christians, they could show their faces without being disgraced. They wore baggy blue trousers long Mother Hubbard gowns of some dark color, yellow stockings and fancy slippers all covered with beads. Their big brown eyes gazed steadily at me with that jeeter that is bought in western worlds at the price of belladonna, and their white teeth glistened in beautiful perfection—in a land where no dentifrice was ever seen.

From the main bazaar I wandered on through the town, followed by the usual crowd of curious Arabs and Kurds, and then continued on my walk toward the river. And here I beheld an odd spectacle.

I had read that in early Assyrian

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For sick headache, bad breath, Sour Stomach and constipation.

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Don't let your stomach, liver and bowels make you miserable. Take Cascarets to-night; put an end to the headache, biliousness, dizziness, nervousness, sick, sour, gassy stomach, backache and all other distress; cleanse your inside organs of all the bile, gases and constipated matter which is producing the misery.

A 10-cent box means health, happiness and a clear head for months. No more days of gloom and distress if you will take a Cascaret now and then. All stores sell Cascarets. Don't forget the children—their little insides need a cleansing, too. Adv.

Too Small to Harm.

The Mother—I see a triangular tray to hold a piece of pie unharmed in a lunch box has been invented.

The Boy—But who would harp such a little piece of pie as you cut, mamma?

CARE FOR CHILDREN'S

Hair and Skin With Cuticura. Nothing Easier. Trial Free.

The Soap to cleanse and purify the skin and scalp, the Ointment to soothe and heal rashes, itchings, redness, roughness, dandruff, etc. Nothing better than these fragrant super-creamy emollients for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp and hair.

Sample each free by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. XY, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

The Martini Serenade.

A young lady was dining with some friends at their home. The host had concocted some seductive cocktails and she had joined the others in drinking to his health. Before the dinner was over she was experiencing that much-talked-of wobbly feeling that is said to follow a cocktail.

While coffee was being served in the drawing room the three-month-old son of the family was brought in to the room and the young guest insisted on holding him.

"I am surprised that he is so contented in your lap," her hostess told her. "He doesn't usually care for strangers."

"Well, you may not know it," was the reply, "but he is being rocked."—New York Evening Post.

Her Platform.

At the Marshall home there was much discussion of woman suffrage and other political questions, and little Vera had always been a very much interested listener.

"What will you do when you can vote?" a visitor asked her.

"Help to put candy on the free list," was the unexpected reply.—Youth's Companion.

Their Use.

"Do you see where the Futurists and Cubists have gone to Spain?"

"Maybe they use their pictures on the bulls to infuriate them in the ring."

BAD DREAMS Caused by Coffee.

"I have been a coffee drinker, more or less, ever since I can remember, until a few months ago I became more and more nervous and irritable, and finally I could not sleep at night for I was horribly disturbed by dreams of all sorts and a species of distressing nightmare.

"Finally, after hearing the experience of numbers of friends who had quit coffee and were drinking Postum, and learning of the great benefits they had derived, I concluded coffee must be the cause of my trouble, so I got some Postum and had it made strictly according to directions.

"I was astonished at the flavor and taste. It entirely took the place of coffee, and to my very great satisfaction, I began to sleep peacefully and sweetly. My nerves improved, and I wish I could wear every man, woman and child from the unwholesome drug-drink—coffee.

"People do not really appreciate or realize what a powerful drug it is and what terrible effect it has on the human system. If they did, hardly a pound of coffee would be sold. I would never think of going back to coffee again. I would almost as soon think of putting my hand in a fire after I had once been burned. Yours for health."

Postum comes in two forms: Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 10c and 25c packages. Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 20c and 50c tins.

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

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—Sold by Grocers

Dr. Marden's Uplift Talks

By ORISON SWETT MARDEN.

PICKING UP KNOWLEDGE BY THE WAY.

I often receive letters from young people, complaining that it is impossible for them to attend school or college because they have to work, and therefore have no opportunity to acquire an education.

Did you ever stop to think, my young complaining friends, that a great many of the most prominent men of today have been self-educated? I do not mean that they have worked their way through school or college, but that they have actually gained an education in its widest and best sense by their own efforts, with little or no actual schooling.

Thomas A. Edison had only a few months' regular schooling for his parents were poor, and at twelve years of age he had to earn his own living. But he began reading "solid books" very early. When only ten he was absorbed in Gibbons' "Rome" and Hume's "England," and had already read the biographies of many great and noble men.

Andrew Carnegie had only an elementary school education, but by reading and studying in his leisure moments he acquired the culture that has fruited in several books and many magazine articles on topics of worldwide interest, to say nothing of his business achievements.

Prof. William J. McGee, who recently left the United States bureau of ethnology after remarkable geologic and ethnological achievements, was a blacksmith in Iowa when he began to study geology, the higher mathematics and languages. He was chief of the department of ethnology at the Louisiana Purchase exposition. He is now editor of the National Geographical Magazine.

You who complain that you have no opportunity to get an education, read the lives of men who have lifted themselves into place and power by self-education, biographies like that of Franklin, of Lincoln, of Vice-President Marshall, men who from the direst poverty, by sheer force of their own will power, have lifted themselves into the highest stations of life.

Did it ever occur to you that you are right now in the greatest of all universities, the university of life, where you are meeting people every day from whom you can learn something valuable, no matter how humble they may be?

If you are ambitious you can absorb knowledge every moment of your life; every piece of work you do, every human being you meet is a study for you.

If the young people who long for knowledge and think they are deprived of it because of their unfortunate position as wage-earners could only realize what a marvelous opportunity is theirs to drink in wisdom at every breath, to absorb invaluable knowledge through their very pores. The results of all the schools, of all the colleges and universities of the past are spread out here before our eyes in the civilization that now is. There never was such a time for gaining an education as the present.

To the busy worker our free public libraries, art galleries and museums, which are now opening their doors to evening visitors, offer splendid advantage for picking up knowledge.

The greatest characters in history have been noted for their perpetual self-improvement habits; they were always absorbing knowledge, power, from their experiences and surroundings, treasuring up gems of thought, valuable deductions.

It does not matter what your occupation may be, determine that every day, no matter how busy you may be, you will add a little something to your general improvement, you will absorb something that will make you a little larger, fuller, broader man or woman. Keep your eyes and ears and your mind open and you will be astonished at the number of useful things you will learn every day.

If you want to improve yourself form the habit of carrying a pad or notebook and pencil and jot down things you would like to be able to remember. You will be surprised to see how much you will gain in this way in a single year.

It is astonishing, what the passion for self-improvement, the determination to get an education, will do for one in the course of a few years.

MOST PEOPLE THEIR OWN WORST ENEMIES.

This is John Wanamaker's recent advice to men: "Don't be blue. If I only thought of my mistakes, I would be miserable all the time."

Many a once prosperous man has gone down in financial ruin because he dwelt so much on his mistakes and gave way to discouragement and the blues.

The so-called "hard times" which we have been passing through and which have distressed business men for many months were not so much due to the actual financial condition of the country as to the mental condition of the people.

I have in mind a man who suffered

so terribly from "blues" that his whole appearance is completely changed while under their influence. He does not look like the same man. He is absolutely unfit to attend to business, and even his best friends try to avoid him. His whole appearance is that of utter despair, of intense mental suffering.

You would think by his expression that he was bearing on his shoulders all the troubles of mankind. It is difficult to smile or feel serene in his presence. No matter how enthusiastic or joyful you may be, his joy expression and discouraging conversation, his doubts and pessimism, chill you. Every time I go near him I feel as though I were running out of the sunshine into a dungeon.

Isn't it pathetic to see a strong, vigorous man, made to be a giant among the forces of the world, cowering, the abject slave of mental clouds which cast dark shadows over his life?

Think of a man capable of leading hundreds or thousands of employees in a great enterprise—a man of achievement, born to do great things—the victim of the "blues," in the clutch of mental demons which he ought to be able to throttle in five minutes!

Think of the life force wasted every time he talks of failure, of hard luck, of troubles and trials, of past errors and mistakes!

There is no place in civilization for the morose, gloomy or despondent man. Nobody wants to live with him or do business with him. Everybody is dejected and depressed in his presence and tries to get away from him.

When you look at it squarely it is a very foolish, almost criminal thing to go about this beautiful world, crowded with things to delight and cheer us, with splendid opportunities, showing a sad, dejected face, as though life had been a disappointment instead of a priceless boon. Just say to yourself, "I am a man and am going to do the work of a man. It's right up to me and I'm going to face the situation."

No one is capable of correct judgment, of using good sense, when there is fear or doubt or despondency in his mind. Discouragement colors the judgment. People will do all sorts of foolish things under the pressure of fear. I have known men who own their own homes to sell property or do the most ridiculous things, in order to raise money, because they were afraid they would come to grief in their business if they did not have it, when, as a matter of fact, there was no real cause for anxiety whatever. When you are at your wits' end and do not know which way to turn, you are in danger, for you are in no condition to plan anything or to do the best thing. You should do your planning when you are cool and calm.

Most people are their own worst enemies. We are all the time "queering" our life game by our vicious, bearing-down thoughts and unfortunate moods. Everything depends upon our courage, our faith in ourselves and others, and in our holding a hopeful, optimistic outlook.

When you are low-spirited and feel the "blues" getting a grip upon you, just stop whatever you are doing and make a business of driving those enemies out of your mind, neutralizing them, killing them, by their opposite suggestion. You know perfectly well that a cheerful, beautiful thought, no matter how difficult it may be for you to hold it when you are suffering, will soon bring you relief. Assume the cheerful, hopeful virtue, if you have it not, and it will soon be yours.

Among the Highbrows.

A famous baseball man in a profligate story teller, and oftentimes his yarns are the source of amusement to his friends. Here is one of his now ones:

"A friend of mine, a metropolitan merchant, who had amassed quite a fortune by close application to his business, was being entertained one evening at a friend's house, where he encountered a number of young woman graduates, whose conversation suddenly turned to a discussion of the development of the English novel.

"The merchant speedily experienced a feeling within which told him that he was 'out of it.' After a few minutes of animated colloquy, during a brief respite, one of the young women turned to him sweetly and asked:

"What do you think of Fielding, Mr. Ellis?"

"Oh, Fielding is important, of course," our friend quickly responded, "but it isn't worth much unless you've got good pitchers and men who can hit the ball."—Harper's Magazine.

Oldest Old Oaken Bucket.

Gardens in Palestine are found mainly in the environs of the larger towns and owe their existence to springs and fountains whose precious waters give life to the fruits and flowers, orchards, parks and pleasure grounds which enter into the oriental conception of Paradise. Where no running streams exist they depend for life upon capacious cisterns which "drink water from the rain of heaven." They are always carefully inclosed and protected by hedges, walls and ditches, and the traveler is surprised and the heat and glare of the Syrian sun to enter their pleasant pathways and find retired and shady nooks under embowering greenery. Their secluded recesses have always been a favorite resort for purposes of devotion. They are often the gathering place of families and friends—and the token of peace and security is when a man may sit in safety under his own vine and fig tree.—Christian Herald.

True Economy

Every man who is seeking to save by smoking 5c cigarettes, should see how much more satisfaction in better value he can get by paying 15c for 20 FATIMAS.



20 for 15c

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PATENTS

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Slow Delivery.

Mrs. Gotham—Who spoke at the dinner tonight, dear?

Mr. Gotham—Well, one of the speakers was the owner of that big department store.

"No wonder you're late, then."

"Why?"

"I happen to know his delivery is awfully slow."

MOTHER! LOOK AT CHILD'S TONGUE

If cross, feverish, constipated, give "California Syrup of Figs"

A laxative today saves a sick child tomorrow. Children simply will not take the time from play to empty their bowels, which become clogged up with waste, liver gets sluggish; stomach sour.

Look at the tongue, mother! If coated, or your child is restless, cross, feverish, breath bad, restless, doesn't eat heartily, full of cold or has sore throat or any other children's ailment, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," then don't worry, because it is perfectly harmless, and in a few hours all this constipation poison, sour bile and fermenting waste will gently move out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again. A thorough "inside cleansing" is oftentimes all that is necessary. It should be the first treatment given in any sickness.

Beware of counterfeit fig syrups. Ask at the store for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly printed on the bottle. Adv.

Every girl vows when she marries that she will not stand for neglect from her husband the way her poor old mother does.

Ten smiles for a nickel. Always buy Red Cross Bag Blues; have beautiful, clear white clothes. Adv.

A new coffee strainer can be fastened inside any pot by wires inserted in the spout.

Stop That Backache

There's nothing more discouraging than a constant backache. You are lame when you awake. Pains pierce you when you bend or lift. It's hard to rest and next day it's the same old story.

Pain in the back is nature's warning of kidney ills. Neglect may have the way to dropsy, gravel, or other serious kidney ills.

Don't delay—begin using Doan's Kidney Pills—the medicine that has been curing backaches and kidney trouble for over fifty years.

A Colorado Case

Mrs. Martha Wood, 140 E. Second St., North Platte, Neb., says: "My kidneys were weak and a slight cold was enough to cause a bad attack. The kidneys were so weak that I was unable to do any work. I had been using Dr. Doan's Kidney Pills for some time, and I had been cured of my backache. I had been using Dr. Doan's Kidney Pills for some time, and I had been cured of my backache. I had been using Dr. Doan's Kidney Pills for some time, and I had been cured of my backache."

Get Doan's in Any Store, 50c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

POSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

THE CARRIZOZO NEWS

Published Every Friday at
Carrizozo, Lincoln County, New Mexico

Entered as Second-Class Matter at the Post Office at Carrizozo, N. M., June 2, 1908

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HALEY & DINGWALL Publishers

The Germans have pushed the Russian invaders back, so we are told, and the Russians say they are on ground of their own selection. Take your choice.

The ship purchase bill is having rough sledding in the United States senate. It promises to interfere with the passage of the usual appropriation bills.

Some "quare" school" legislation has been proposed in the New Mexico legislature. If you don't think so, ask the first school teacher you meet.

"The Missouri Pacific has not paid a dollar in dividends since 1907," said General Manager Higgins of that system. Wonder if the tariff law of 1913 did not produce that effect.

Germany says she is willing to heed the warning voiced by the United States, providing England does likewise. Johnny Bull is prolonging the diplomatic correspondence, as is his custom, and the end is not yet.

The English excursion is due to start up the Rhine about the first of May, at which time Lord Kitchener says the war will really begin. So far, according to the English idea, the war has consisted of only light skirmishes.

Railroad building is practically at a standstill and no new industrial concerns, of a colossal nature, are being pushed. But has not that been the condition, the country over, since 1907? Four years of industrial depression preceded the inauguration of the present administration. Don't forget.

The fireworks have been exhausted on the State college and failure of the First State Bank, and it is now hoped the investigation will proceed. The responsibility for the difficulties should be definitely fixed, but the investigation should be on business lines with the medicine-making political formula eliminated.

Borjorquez was reelected to the legislature from Sierra county to fill a vacancy declared to exist by the legislature. However, as the legislature filled the vacancy without waiting to hear from the people of Sierra county, it is not likely the credentials borne by Borjorquez will carry much weight.

Between the members of the legislature who desire a tax commission definite and final powers and those who want no commission or a commission in name only, the gulf appears too wide to bridge. This is the big thing for this legislature to consider and yet it is receiving little attention.

Body of Pioneer Found

Socorro, Feb. 16.—The body of Captain M. Cooney, who went into the Mogollon mountains on a hunting trip last October, was found yesterday by his son and former Mounted Policeman Bob Lewis. Word reached Socorro this morning of the discovery ending a search which continued for nearly four months. Cooney left here October 26, drove to Alexander's ranch west of Magdalena, 70 miles, and thence packed into the mountains since which time nothing was heard of him: Captain Cooney, who was looking for a lost mine, was 76 years old.

Card of Thanks.

We desire to express our sincere appreciation to neighbors and friends of Alto and Bonito, who kindly tendered their aid and sympathy upon the illness and death of our dear sweet baby, MR. AND MRS. W. N. HIGHTOWER, MR. AND MRS. B. R. ROBINSON.

Baptist Church

B. L. DAY, Pastor

You are invited to be with us next Sunday at our services at the usual hours. Come for the spiritual uplift. It is like oil on the machinery of life, and we all need it to make life glide smoothly and happily along.

Special Facilities For Banquet and Dinner Parties.

Carrizozo Eating House

F. W. GURNEY, Manager.

Table Supplied with the Best the market affords.

E. E. Phillips Expert Well Driller AND TOOL FISHER

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

YOU WILL FIND MY PRICES RIGHT

OUR DEPOSITS

Have greatly increased during the past year. We give the best service, we do nothing but banking.

Write us with regard to our facilities for taking care of customers.

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

To the House of Representatives

Whereas, it appears from published reports in the newspapers of the state, that a petition has been presented to your honorable body, praying for the enactment of a law for the establishment of a county high school at the town of Carrizozo, without referring the proposition to the electors of the county;

And, Whereas, the effect of such a proposed law, would be practically to move the county high school now located at Capitan, to the town of Carrizozo, in the face of, and against the expressed wishes of the qualified electors of the county;

Now, Therefore, Be it resolved that, the Capitan commercial club have, and on behalf of the citizens of Lincoln county, who, by a vote of practically three to one, established the county high school at Capitan, do, earnestly request and petition your honorable body that no action be taken permitting the establishment of a county high school at said town of Carrizozo or elsewhere in the county, without referring the proposition to establish such a high school, to the qualified electors of the county as by law now provided; and we respectfully submit to your honorable body, that no action looking toward a change in the county high school law should be taken until all communities interested shall have had opportunity to be heard.

And; we further respectfully call your attention to the following facts: 1.—That Carrizozo is the only town in the state that has ever advanced the idea that a county high school should be established in any other way than by the vote of the people of the county. 2.—That Carrizozo asks to be made county high school because and by virtue of the fact that there was a high school at Carrizozo before the law providing for county high schools was enacted, notwithstanding that high schools were in existence at a number of other towns in the state before the enactment of said law, and that said law did not establish county high schools at any of such towns. 3.—That though the petition from Carrizozo as reported in the newspapers, is couched on terms that on the face seem fair, being as published, a request that the Carrizozo high school be given the same privileges as the county high school at Capitan, yet such a request merely covered a move on the part of Carrizozo to secure the major portion of the county high school fund to the Carrizozo high school, without submitting the question to a vote of the people, a privilege which should not be granted to Carrizozo anymore than to any other town in the state. 4.—That the Capitan commercial club has no objection to submitting the question of establishing a county high school at Carrizozo to a vote of the qualified electors of the county as was done when the present high school was established at Capitan. 5.—That Carrizozo now has the same privileges as Capitan in relation to the county high school law inasmuch as the law now provides a means by which Carrizozo may submit the question of establishing a county high school at that point, to a vote of the qualified electors of the county.

CHAS. L. SCHRECK,
Chairman of committee for Capitan commercial club.

Notice for publication
05671 030173
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M.,
February 12, 1915.
Notice is hereby given that Manuel Analla, of Tinnie, N. M., who, on January 2, 1907, made H. E. Serial No. 26671 for E 1/4 NE 1/4 SW 1/4 NW 1/4 SE 1/4, and on February 6, 1915, made Adm'l entry, serial No. 030173 for E 1/4 SE 1/4 NW 1/4 SE 1/4, Range 17 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five and three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register or Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Roswell, N. M., on March 25, 1915.
Claimant names as witnesses:
Frank Analla, Narciso Benavides, Jose Corral, Mollison Sabados, all of Tinnie, N. M.
EMMETT PATTON,
Regis.

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Claimant names as witnesses:
Frank Analla, Narciso Benavides, Jose Corral, Mollison Sabados, all of Tinnie, N. M.
EMMETT PATTON,
Regis.

Notice for Publication
01015 030190
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M.,
January 25, 1915

Notice is hereby given that Green B. Greer of Parsons, N. M., who, on August 23, 1908 and August 11, 1911 made H. E. Ser. No. 4101 and 42976 for 61 acres and 92 1/2 acres, as described as follows:
Bernal No. 01915, Beginning at a granite boulder, whence P. S. M. H. 134 to 137 feet S. 90 degrees W. from the bank of river. thence N. 70 degrees W. 137 feet to corner No. 1; thence N. 72 degrees 30 minutes W. 327 ft; thence N. 61 degrees 30 minutes W. 184 ft; thence N. 55 degrees W. 110 ft; thence N. 20 degrees W. 521 ft; thence N. 37 degrees 15 minutes E. 421 ft; thence S. 57 degrees E. 216 ft; thence S. 5 degrees E. 201 ft; to corner No. 1; then beginning at corner No. 4; thence N. 62 degrees W. 520 ft; thence S. 55 degrees W. 530 ft; thence S. 61 degrees E. 400 ft; thence N. 31 degrees E. 500 ft; thence N. 58 degrees E. 175 ft; thence N. 80 degrees E. 150 ft; thence N. 59 degrees 30 minutes E. 24 ft; thence N. 55 degrees W. 401 ft; to corner No. 4 of first survey, 61 acres. Last No. 926, application of Green B. Greer, Roswell, New Mexico.

Lot 2357, Green B. Greer of Parsons, N. M., surveyed, located in Section 11, T. 12, R. 11e, N. M. P. M. entry allowed Act April 29, 1901, notes and bounds. Beginning at corner No. 2, lot 926, extending thence S. 55 degrees W. 38 chains; thence N. 24 degrees E. 6.13 chains; thence N. 28 degrees 30 minutes E. 8 chains; thence S. 55 degrees E. 13.57 chains; to place of beginning. Variation 12 degrees, 30 minutes E. That was listed upon the application of Green B. Greer of Parsons, N. M. List 33.7 924 acres. Bernal No. 04276; probably in Section 11, Township 10 S., Range 11e, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five and three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before U. S. Merchant, U. S. Commissioner, in his office, at Capitan, N. M., on Feb. 25, 1915.
Claimant names as witnesses:
Benjamin B. Robinson, James W. Robinson, Thomas Brazz, Thomas J. Grafton, all of Parsons, N. M.
EMMETT PATTON,
Regis.

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that the State of New Mexico has applied for the survey of the following lands: Section 9, R. 11 E., also the exclusive right of selection by the state for sixty days, as provided by the act of Congress, approved August 10th, 1901, 56 Stat. 320, 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 to public lands. This notice does not affect any adverse appropriation by settlement or otherwise except under title that may be found to exist at the time of selection.
Filed at Santa Fe the 14th day of January 1915.
W. C. McDONALD,
Governor of New Mexico

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 1889 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 liniments take. And it heals scalds and burns without a scar.

SOLD BY
Tinnie Mercantile Company
Tinnie, New Mexico

Welch & Titsworth

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

Our Stock of General Merchandise is large and well assorted. We buy practically all of our heavy goods in carload lots, direct from the manufacturers. This enables us to make advantageous prices to our customers. Mail orders given prompt attention, and inquiries for goods in quantities are solicited.

Welch & Titsworth

CAPITAN, NEW MEXICO

JOHN E. BELL

Quality Groceries FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS

The Only Exclusive Grocery in Carrizozo
Fruits, nuts, candies and vegetables in season

Stoves and Ranges. Builders' Hardware.
N. B. TAYLOR & SONS
Blacksmithing and Hardware
CARRIZOZO & WHITE OAKS
Tinware, Paints, Glass, Oils of all kinds.
Harness, Ammunition, Etc.

The Capitan Bar

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

THIS "PRUDENT" YOUNG MAN BANKED HIS MONEY AND BECAME A PARTNER IN THE BUSINESS.



Such a thing as not "having a chance" is all BOSH. Every man has a chance if he will only take the chance. Older men with lots of MONEY are looking for younger men with little money whom they would like to take into PARTNERSHIP. Nothing can hold down a man with CHARACTER and money. BANKING your money will build your character. Do it and have both. Make OUR bank YOUR bank. We pay 4 per cent interest on certificates of deposit. EXCHANGE BANK, Carrizozo, N. M.

Financial Statement of Lincoln County, New Mexico, For Year Ending December 31, 1914

Table with columns: Date Issued, Designation, Amount, Rate, Time. Lists various bonds and debentures.

Table for General County 1910, showing balance on hand, taxes, and warrants paid.

Table for General County 1911, showing balance on hand, taxes, and warrants paid.

Table for General County 1912, showing balance on hand, taxes, and warrants paid.

Table for General County 1913, showing balance on hand, taxes, and warrants paid.

Table for Court Fund, showing balance on hand, taxes, and warrants paid.

Table for Interest and Sinking, showing balance on hand, taxes, and warrants paid.

Table for General School Fund, showing balance on hand, taxes, and warrants paid.

Table for Roads and Bridges Fund, showing balance on hand, taxes, and warrants paid.

Table for Court House and Jail Fund, showing balance on hand, taxes, and warrants paid.

Table for Wild Animal Bounty Fund, showing balance on hand, taxes, and warrants paid.

Table for Interest on Deposits Fund, showing balance on hand, interest, and warrants paid.

Table for State Treasurer's Fund, showing balance on hand, taxes, and warrants paid.

Table for Assessor's Commission Fund, showing balance on hand, taxes, and warrants paid.

Table for Court House Building Fund, showing balance on hand, taxes, and warrants paid.

Table for Judgment Fund, showing balance on hand, taxes, and warrants paid.

Table for Judgment Fund, showing balance on hand, taxes, and warrants paid.

Table for Sheriff's Fees Fund, showing balance on hand, taxes, and warrants paid.

Table for Normal Institute Fund, showing balance on hand, taxes, and warrants paid.

Table for Treasurer and Collector's Fund, showing balance on hand, taxes, and warrants paid.

Table for School District No. 1, showing balance on hand, taxes, and warrants paid.

Table for Special Levy School District No. 1, showing balance on hand, taxes, and warrants paid.

Table for School District No. 2, showing balance on hand, taxes, and warrants paid.

Table for School District No. 3, showing balance on hand, taxes, and warrants paid.

Table for School District No. 4, showing balance on hand, taxes, and warrants paid.

Table for School District No. 5, showing balance on hand, taxes, and warrants paid.

Table for School District No. 6, showing balance on hand, taxes, and warrants paid.

Table for School District No. 7, showing balance on hand, taxes, and warrants paid.

Table for School District No. 8, showing balance on hand, taxes, and warrants paid.

Table for Special Levy School District No. 8, showing balance on hand, taxes, and warrants paid.

Table for School District No. 9, showing balance on hand, taxes, and warrants paid.

Table for School District No. 10, showing balance on hand, taxes, and warrants paid.

Table for School District No. 11, showing balance on hand, taxes, and warrants paid.

Table for School District No. 12, showing balance on hand, taxes, and warrants paid.

Table for School District No. 13, showing balance on hand, taxes, and warrants paid.

Table for School District No. 14, showing balance on hand, taxes, and warrants paid.

Table for School District No. 15, showing balance on hand, taxes, and warrants paid.

Table for School District No. 16, showing balance on hand, taxes, and warrants paid.

Table for School District No. 17, showing balance on hand, taxes, and warrants paid.

Table for School District No. 18, showing balance on hand, taxes, and warrants paid.

Table for School District No. 19, showing balance on hand, taxes, and warrants paid.

Table for School District No. 20, showing balance on hand, taxes, and warrants paid.

Table for School District No. 21, showing balance on hand, taxes, and warrants paid.

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Table for School District No. 24, showing balance on hand, taxes, and warrants paid.

Table for School District No. 25, showing balance on hand, taxes, and warrants paid.

Table for School District No. 26, showing balance on hand, taxes, and warrants paid.

Table for School District No. 27, showing balance on hand, taxes, and warrants paid.

Table for School District No. 28, showing balance on hand, taxes, and warrants paid.

Table for School District No. 29, showing balance on hand, taxes, and warrants paid.

Table for School District No. 30, showing balance on hand, taxes, and warrants paid.

Table for County High School, showing balance on hand, taxes, and warrants paid.

Table for Constitutional Expense Fund, showing balance on hand, taxes, and warrants paid.

Table for County Clerk's Fees Fund, showing balance on hand, taxes, and warrants paid.

Table for Probate Clerk's Fees Fund, showing balance on hand, taxes, and warrants paid.

School Notes: The new school law requiring seven months school in each district has been signed by Governor McDonald...

Miss Ethel Phillips is teaching the Lincoln school. The Gonzales Ranch school has closed and Miss Farnham has returned to her home in Portales.

Prof. G. G. Crichton has returned to Deming after teaching five months at Alto. The extreme cold weather at Angus caused the directors to have but a five months term this year.

The term under H. F. Jones' direction has been very successful. The Baca Canon school hopes to take advantage of the new law and have seven months of school.

The school at Torres ranch opened with good attendance. Mrs. S. H. Nickels is teacher. The Jack's Peak district is contracting to begin the term early in April, in a rented building until the new school house can be built.

Jicarilla is ready to contract for a seven months term beginning in April. The directors of Richardson have selected Mrs. S. R. Moss for the spring term. The term at Espinosa will not begin until a new building is completed.

The old building at Los Palos crumbled so as to make it unsafe. The term will be completed in a rented building and a new building constructed this summer. The patrons at Escondida are waiting to build a school house, as soon as a site can be agreed upon.

County Superintendent Mrs. W. L. Gumm, left for this neighborhood Monday to look at the proposed sites.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY: FEDERAL, H. H. Ferguson, Congressman; Wm. H. Pope, Federal Judge; Summers Burkhardt, Federal Dist. Atty.

STATE, W. C. McDonald, Governor; E. C. de Baca, Lieut. Governor; Antonio Lucero, Secretary of State; Y. W. Clancy, Attorney General.

DISTRICT, Edward L. Medler, Judge; H. B. Hamilton, Attorney.

COUNTY, Melvin Franks, Chairman, Commissioner; W. M. Ferguson, Member, Commissioner; B. A. Duran, Member, Commissioner.

District Clerk's Fees Fund, showing balance on hand, taxes, and warrants paid.

School District No. 31, showing balance on hand, taxes, and warrants paid.

School District No. 32, showing balance on hand, taxes, and warrants paid.

School District No. 33, showing balance on hand, taxes, and warrants paid.

School District No. 34, showing balance on hand, taxes, and warrants paid.

School District No. 35, showing balance on hand, taxes, and warrants paid.

School District No. 36, showing balance on hand, taxes, and warrants paid.

School District No. 37, showing balance on hand, taxes, and warrants paid.

School District No. 38, showing balance on hand, taxes, and warrants paid.

MOVING PICTURES

At Bank Hall Tomorrow Night

Also TUESDAY and THURSDAY Every Week

Long Peace River



THE PEACE river was first brought to the notice of the world by Alexander Mackenzie. Not satisfied with following to the Arctic ocean the river which bears his name, he went up the Peace river, crossed the Rocky mountains and made his way to the Pacific ocean, which he reached in September, 1793. The previous winter he had spent at Fort MacLeod, built for his convenience, and afterwards continued as a trading post. Fort MacLeod is located on the north side of Peace river, six miles above Peace River Crossing, and nearly opposite the mouth of Smoky river.

Last summer the American museum sent an expedition up into that country, and the trip up and down the Peace river is entertainingly described by Pliny E. Goddard in the American Museum Journal. After telling something of the changes in trade routes and of the preliminary journey from Edmonton to Peace River Crossing, he continues:

The Grenfell, the little river boat that was to take us downstream, had steam up and dinner cooked when we arrived. About two that afternoon we crossed the Peace and took on several cords of wood. With a whistle to jeer at the company's boat which had ex-

pected to pull out before us and did not, we moved downstream. The little Grenfell could make about fourteen miles, and the river itself was very high. It was liquid mud carrying driftwood and logs—often whole trees. The sun slowly moved from south to west, from west to northwest, and then was hidden behind the river banks. That it had set we could not be certain, for there was plenty of light until about eleven o'clock, when we tied up to the banks so the engineer could sleep.



pected to pull out before us and did not, we moved downstream.

The river is full of islands. In the 300 miles there are about two hundred of them, covered with pine and spruce timber. As we proceeded the banks grew lower and the river wider. That night we tied up at North Vermillion and went down to the river bank instead of up, the river was so high. Here, 600 miles from the railroad, there are two little communities of whites and half breeds, one on either side of the river. They get mail once a month and are glad to get it, al-

though it is usually two months old when it arrives. The whites are well-read, well-educated, and have the true northern hospitality. The half-breeds form a class by themselves. They read a little French, but prayer books and catechisms—all that are available to them is French. Only a few of them have been as far from home as Edmonton, the others consider Vermillion the center of the earth.

With Vermillion as a base six weeks were spent in ethnological work. During this time a trip was made to a trading post on Hay river on the occasion of "treaty paying." Nearly all the Indians of Canada receive cash payments from the Dominion government once a year. A band of Slavey Indians, practically untouched by civilization except as to dress, trade at

nearly all back from the river occurring food for the winter.

A week's stay was made at Dunvegan, some miles from which place a band of Beaver live on the reserve. Near them were several prosperous agricultural settlements.

Many Bears After Berries. Coming back to Peace River Crossing was pleasant and should have been easy. If one sits down on a raft or in a canoe and sits still he will quietly pass the 240 miles from St. John to Peace River Crossing. Our luck was a canoe loaned to us. Because it was the homeward journey the natural speed of the current, three miles, was increased to five or six by the use of the paddles. It is tiresome work, but a few days of it puts a large share of conceit into one when he tries his muscles against a loafer. Yes, there were bears, there always are on the Peace. This was the time of ripe berries and there were many bears. We know that they, Indian-like, must have "made medicine" against us, for nothing else could have prevented our killing one.



We were very happy when Sunday night at eleven o'clock, two hours after darkness had come in the early days of September, we paddled our canoe alongside the company's boat Peace River. Kind friends helped us unload. A cheery fire in the saloon, a cupful of tea, and welcoming smiles soon drove out the cold and stiffness accumulated since five in the morning. This was at the end of the telegraph line.

Will the North pass as our West has passed? Even when the Peace river is settled as it soon will be, there will remain a vast fur-bearing region, but that the peculiar types of white people and Indians with their present customs and manners can long survive is a question, and they make the real North.

With the death of her employer she had to look for another position. She got one with a big cotton firm. Her work there was of a character that was delightful to her. Her employers wanted her to keep in close touch with every development in the South that affected cotton. How she was to do this depended largely on herself. The reputation of the firm was excellent and it had a good many clients in the cotton belt, but the most reliable information about cotton comes from sources that are not intimately concerned with the size of the crop. It was left to her to open up new fields of correspondence. What her employers wanted was accuracy. They judged her by results. She remained with this firm for two years and then resigned to accept a similar position with Charles D. Freeman, who was the board man for Price, McCormick & Co. in the days when that concern was perhaps the largest in the cotton trade in the world and who, when the firm failed, went into business for himself and became one of the most prominent operators on the exchange.

She had been learning more and more about cotton each season and was broadening mentally. She is a woman of keen perception and calm judgment and as exact and painstaking where figures are concerned as a scientist is in any laboratory work he undertakes. She was perfectly satisfied with Mr. Freeman as the employer and Mr. Freeman was perfectly satisfied with her as an employee, but after she had been with him two seasons she got a notion that she ought to get more money. Every one else in the office had received an increase in salary. She couldn't quite understand why she had been left out, so she made an application for an increase.

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PROPER WAY TO BREW TEA

Matter That Housewives Do Not Seem to Understand as Well as They Should.

It is unquestionably true that housekeepers would make better tea if they knew more about the tea plant itself. The brief explanation below reveals the cause of sleeplessness, headaches, etc.

Tea drinking is said to be on the increase, and when properly made, tea forms a wholesome and refreshing beverage, but when made in that haphazard fashion so often demonstrated in the average home, it results in the discomfort of headaches, sleeplessness and nerve troubles of various kinds.

Where, then, is the science in tea-making, you will ask. There are as many as 20 different ingredients found in tea, but those that concern us chiefly are theine, alkaloid, tannin and an aromatic oil. Theine is the brain stimulant which causes the action of tea in our system.

Strong tea contains a large percentage of theine and can be taken by few in consequence. Tannin is the ingredient which gives the bitter, astringent quality, which, if taken in excess, proves harmful. The aromatic oil, of course, gives the flavor and pleasant aroma which to a large extent determines the value of the tea.

The one fact that must be borne in mind is that tannin will not dissolve in hot water as quickly as theine, so that after an infusion of from four to six minutes most of the aromatic oil and theine will have been drawn out, but little tannin. This is what is wanted to produce a drink that is wholesome and soothing. If allowed to brew longer than six minutes far too much tannin is extracted, and the partaker will suffer in some way, either with indigestion or some such indisposition.

SAUSAGES AT THEIR BEST

At This Season, When They Are Most Popular, They Are Worth Much Time and Attention.

Take a tablespoonful of seasoned mashed potato and form into shells; then press uncooked sausage in each; brush with the beaten yolk of egg and set on a greased pan in a hot oven to cook; by the time the potato is heated through and browned the sausage will be cooked. Garnish the dish on which the shells are served with parsley or watercress.

Brown the sausage and drain free from the fat; then let become cold. Shred crisp cabbage and season with celery salt and mayonnaise and arrange the sausages in a circle, placing a tablespoonful of the mayonnaise in the center.

Brown the sausages and arrange on a hot dish. Drain off part of the fat from the pan and add gradually enough boiling water to make a rich brown gravy, stirring all of the time to loosen the browned sediment from the bottom of the pan. Be careful that only enough water is added to have the gravy rich and not diluted so as to be watery. Pepper and salt can be added to suit the individual taste.

Canned Corn Chowder.

Cut in small bits and try out a piece of pork one and a half inches square; add one sliced onion and cook for five minutes, stirring often that the onion may not burn. Strain the fat into a steppan. Forbore for five minutes in boiling water to cover. four cupfuls of potatoes cut in quarter-inch slices; drain, and add two cupfuls of boiling water. Cook until the potatoes are soft, then add one can of corn and four cupfuls of scalded milk, and heat to boiling point. Season with salt and pepper, add three tablespoonfuls butter, and eight common crackers soaked in milk enough to soften them. Remove crackers, turn chowder into a tureen, and put the crackers on top.

Orange Sauce.

Juice of one orange, grated rind of quarter orange, three-quarters cupful granulated sugar, one and a half tablespoonfuls butter, three level tablespoonfuls corn starch. Mix the sugar and cornstarch thoroughly. Add to the orange juice enough boiling water to make altogether a cupful and a half of liquid. Pour this into the sugar and cornstarch and stir constantly over the fire until it boils and clears. Add the butter, stir until melted, put in the grated rind and serve hot.

To Iron Linen.

An excellent way to iron table linen is first to dry it thoroughly in the air. Then dip it into boiling water and put it through the wringer. Each article is then folded in a dry cloth and allowed to remain there for at least a couple of hours. Irons must be hot, but not scorching, and the linen ironed perfectly dry.

Shrimps Blaque Soup.

Stir one heaping tablespoonful flour with enough milk or cream to make a paste; put into the saucepan one-half pint milk—good measure—the yolk of one egg well beaten, a tablespoonful butter, salt and pepper to taste, add one-half cupful chopped shrimps the last thing. Serve hot.

Cleaning Enamelled Dishes.

Salt moistened with vinegar will remove burnt marks from enamelled saucepans and dishes, but don't forget that they should be soaked in cold water for a few hours first to loosen the stains.

WOMAN AUTHORITY IN COTTON WORLD

Katherine Giles Is Leading Forecaster of That Important Crop.

BEGAN WORK AT \$8 A WEEK

Her Reports, Gathered From Numerous Correspondents and Skillfully Prepared, Rank With Those of the Government.

By RICHARD SPILLANE.

(Copyright, McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

A girl who went to Wall street 14 years ago to work for \$8 a week has become a recognized authority throughout the world on cotton—a crop that now means a thousand million dollars or more a year to the American people. At times, as a result of a report which she issues, the markets of New Orleans, New York, Liverpool and Havre are violently agitated. Brokers buy and sell tens of thousands of bales, risk hundreds of thousands of dollars and the change in the value of cotton means millions of dollars to the growers and the spinners. Thousands of men accept her report with as great a faith as they do that of the United States government in the preparation of which a big force is employed in Washington. She works alone. She sits in an office in Broad street that looks out on a well made by skyscrapers. The post-man brings more than 30,000 pieces of mail matter a year to her. She has 2,500 correspondents scattered throughout the cotton belt. She is a student of the soil, a student of the weather and a student of cotton, the plant. She is a statistician par excellence and has made for herself a position in the business world that is unique for one of her sex.

The girl who went to Wall street was Katherine M. Giles. She is a woman now with the gray beginning to show in her hair. She was born in Salisbury, Orange county, N. Y. She was graduated in the public schools. She never has been to college. As a girl she had a bent for mathematics and composition. The Giles family was a large one. There were eight children, six girls and two boys. Every one of the girls has become a successful business woman.

How She Got Her Start.

The man who gave Kate Giles her first job had worked in the agricultural department in Washington. He came to New York and opened a statistical bureau to furnish reports on corn, wheat, flax, oats and cotton.

The principal work of Miss Giles was to rule paper according to the needs of this man and then copy the reports as he worked them out. She thought he was wonderful. Being deeply interested in his business, she naturally studied his methods of arriving at the condition of the various crops. His health was poor and she did everything she could to lighten his labors. The first recognition she got that her services were appreciated was when he gave to her the key to his letter box in the post office. That was strong evidence of confidence, for a crop-statistician must be most careful of his correspondence. Little by little her duties were enlarged. In the first year of her service her employer had a serious illness. The work was more than he could attend to and he gradually gave up reporting on corn, wheat, oats and flax. She took charge of the cotton. She made up the reports on this crop and sent them out in his name until he died.

With the death of her employer she had to look for another position. She got one with a big cotton firm. Her work there was of a character that was delightful to her. Her employers wanted her to keep in close touch with every development in the South that affected cotton. How she was to do this depended largely on herself. The reputation of the firm was excellent and it had a good many clients in the cotton belt, but the most reliable information about cotton comes from sources that are not intimately concerned with the size of the crop. It was left to her to open up new fields of correspondence. What her employers wanted was accuracy. They judged her by results. She remained with this firm for two years and then resigned to accept a similar position with Charles D. Freeman, who was the board man for Price, McCormick & Co. in the days when that concern was perhaps the largest in the cotton trade in the world and who, when the firm failed, went into business for himself and became one of the most prominent operators on the exchange.

She had been learning more and more about cotton each season and was broadening mentally. She is a woman of keen perception and calm judgment and as exact and painstaking where figures are concerned as a scientist is in any laboratory work he undertakes. She was perfectly satisfied with Mr. Freeman as the employer and Mr. Freeman was perfectly satisfied with her as an employee, but after she had been with him two seasons she got a notion that she ought to get more money. Every one else in the office had received an increase in salary. She couldn't quite understand why she had been left out, so she made an application for an increase.

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"So You Are Dissatisfied," He Remarked.

Mr. Freeman listened to her and thought for a moment. He was paying a fair amount to her and probably was a trifle annoyed because so many of his clerks had asked for more money. "So you are dissatisfied," he remarked. "I dismissed a man two weeks ago for being dissatisfied."

She assured him she wasn't dissatisfied. She was anything but dissatisfied. He shook his head.

A little later he left a note on her desk saying that he would release her from her engagement over the holiday. In other words, she might go.

The holiday was Memorial day. It was a sad one for Kate Giles. Of course she told her mother all about it. Her mother advised her to go right back and work just as if nothing had happened. Miss Giles returned to the office, but was timid about speaking to Mr. Freeman. She told him if he didn't mind she would continue as before. He told her no.

"When you want to leave," he said, "you leave. You've done excellent work for me. You can do better for yourself. You have the notion of being independent, of building up a business for yourself. Follow that idea."

Mr. Freeman did more. He had furnished all the correspondents of Miss Giles with an agricultural publication of particular interest to them. The subscriptions to these papers he had paid for a year ahead. He gave this subscription list and the paid subscriptions to Miss Giles. He was as kind and generous to her as any employer could be, but she faced the future with trepidation. It's one thing to have a regular salary coming in each week. It's another to trust to luck as to what monetary return you are going to get. It's hard for a man to give up the surety of the pay envelope. It's harder for a woman.

Miss Giles wanted ten subscribers to her service. Subscription to such a service as she planned costs a good bit of money. She got the ten subscribers. She had feared the fact that she was a woman might make some of the persons she applied to hesitate. It didn't. Without her appreciation of the fact, many men had come to know that the reports from Charles D. Freeman's office were the work of a woman and that the woman was Kate Giles.

When she got her ten subscribers she did a very womanly thing. She went to Mr. Freeman and told him he had been so kind to her that she wanted to furnish the service to him free of charge. He checked her before she had gone very far in her speech and told her he had given his subscription to her as a start in business and he didn't want another word from her about it.

Has Host of Correspondents. As her own boss Miss Giles has done things according to her own ideas. There isn't a district of any importance in the cotton belt in which she hasn't a correspondent. She has selected these correspondents with care. Some of them are cottonseed oil men, some are bankers, some are merchants, some are cotton growers, some are cotton ginners. Twelve times a year she sends to each of them for information as to the situation regarding cotton in their particular neighborhood. It costs nothing to them to furnish the information except the time and trouble in the writing. She furnishes printed blanks for them to write on and the postage to cover the cost of the mailing. Each correspondent gets a moderate compensation. In addition to answering each question she asks, the correspondent is invited to add such remarks as he sees fit.

Reports from 2,500 picked correspondents have decided value. But these only form one source of information to Miss Giles. She watches the weather reports for every part of the South, from Cape Hatteras to the Rio Grande and from the Ohio river

to the Gulf with as much intensity as a girl does the clouds on the day of a picnic. There isn't a shower in the South of which she doesn't keep a record. There isn't a place in any one of the southern states of which she cannot tell you the amount of rainfall any day, any week or any month in the whole cotton year. She keeps detailed records in regard to temperature. She keeps track of the acreage to cotton in every county in the South land. She watches everything in the way of improvement in plantation work just as she does the ravages of the boll weevil and the army worm. She knows the amount of fertilizer that is purchased each spring and over what section it is distributed.

She is conservative. She knows her correspondents are honest and well intentioned. Probably no one in the cotton world ever had a better lot. But she knows, as everyone knows who has had anything to do with agricultural correspondents, that the vision of the reporter is colored at times by the sentiment or the belief of the people in his neighborhood. She has to gauge the human element as well as the elements of nature in her calculations. She takes her 2,500 reports and studies them, putting down figures and comparing them with others that she has already prepared. Then she has to consider these figures in the light of the acreage, the precipitation, the amount of fertilizer and the various other things that enter into the making of the cotton crop. With all her figures and all her information in hand she has to make her own deductions based upon her own special reasoning and her individual judgment.

Twelve times a year she has to do this. She sends out one report in May, two in June, two in July, two in August, two in September, one in October, one in November and one in December. She gets out her report from three to five days in advance of that of the United States government.

Sometimes the government statisticians have blundered egregiously. Miss Giles, working alone, has been right more times than has the agricultural department with all its facilities. In 1905 her reputation was established throughout the world by reason of the verification of her predictions by the return of the crop. She immediately became a market factor. Since then the Giles report is watched for with deep interest. She has to go to extremes to safeguard it from being made public before her subscribers receive it and before they can take advantage of its information.

Only Fourteen Subscribers.

She limits her subscribers to twelve persons in the United States and two in India. One of her foreign subscribers is in Bombay and the other in Yirnamzum. To the foreign subscribers the report is cabled. To her American subscribers the report is delivered at 9 30 a. m. on the day it is issued. All get the report at the same time, their representatives meeting at Miss Giles' office at that hour and receiving the sealed paper from her hands. She has a secondary service, which is sent by mail to five subscribers. This is simply her regular report.

All sorts of subtortuges are resorted to by persons who want to get Miss Giles' opinion regarding cotton. So far as possible she secludes herself. You won't find her name in the telephone directory. She had it taken out because so many men called her up and by direct questioning endeavored to get some idea from her regarding the crop. To her subscribers her reports may be of great value at times of grave doubt as to the crop, if kept from the knowledge of others.

Miss Giles is the only woman who is a cotton crop forecaster or statistician. Another woman entered the field, but didn't last. She had been in the agricultural department and was fairly capable, but she couldn't make headway.

Legal Notices

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roswell, New Mexico January 14, 1915. Notice is hereby given that Albert H. Harvey, of Carrizozo, N. M., sole heir of Lydia J. Harvey, deceased, who, on Feb. 27, 1908, made H.D. E. No. 14201, Serial No. 014196, for 81 2 1/2 Section 12, Township 34 S., Range 10 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 William H. Osborn, U. S. Commissioner, in his office, at Carrizozo, N. M., on Feb. 23, 1915.

Notice for Publication 02430 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N.M. Jan. 14, 1915. Notice is hereby given that Robert J. Harlow, of Alto, N. M., who, on Jan. 30, 1912, made Homestead entry Serial No. 12750 for 8 1/2 NW 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 24, and NE 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 23, Township 19 S., Range 18 E., N. M. P. M., has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Albert H. Harvey, county clerk in his office, at Carrizozo, N. M., on Feb. 21, 1915.

Notice for Publication 02754 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M. Jan. 14, 1915. Notice is hereby given that Rolfo A. Middleton, of Alto, N. M., who, on November 12, 1913, made H.D. Serial No. 02764, for 1/2 NE 1/4, NW 1/4, NE 1/4, NW 1/4, NW 1/4, NW 1/4, Township 17 S., Range 16 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Homestead Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before C. T. Macchiant, U. S. Commissioner in his office, at Carrizozo, N. M., on Feb. 23, 1915.

Notice for Publication In the District Court, COUNTY OF LINCOLN, March term, A. D. 1915. Op'd January 28, 1915. Michael Langlois vs. The said defendant, Michael Langlois is hereby notified that a writ of habeas corpus has been granted by the District Court for the County of Lincoln, State of New Mexico, by and by at Lincoln, alleging desertion and abandonment. That if you do not appear in court on the day of February 4, A. D. 1915, before the District Court, your writ will be rendered against you.

Notice for Publication DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR United States Land Office, Roswell, N. M. Jan. 11, 1915. Notice is hereby given that the state of New Mexico, by virtue of Act of Congress approved June 21, 1904 and June 29, 1910 and Acts supplementary and amendatory thereto, has filed in this office the selection lists for the following described lands:

Notice for Publication Department of the Interior United States Land Office, Roswell, N. M. January 23, 1915. Notice is hereby given that the state of New Mexico, by virtue of Act of Congress approved June 21, 1904 and June 29, 1910 and Acts supplementary and amendatory thereto, has filed in this office the selection lists for the following described lands:

Notice for Publication DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR United States Land Office, Roswell, N. M. January 14, 1915. Notice is hereby given that Charles G. Elliott, of Captain, N. M., who, on Nov. 27, 1911, made H.D. E. Serial No. 02528 for 8 1/2 NE 1/4, Sec. 2, NW 1/4, Sec. 2, NW 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 17, and on October 11, 1912, made additional entry Serial No. 02529, BE 1/4, NE 1/4, NW 1/4, NW 1/4, NW 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 17, T. 1 S., R. 17 E., N. M. P. M., has filed notice of intention to make Final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register or Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Roswell, N. M., on February 21, 1915.

Notice for Publication DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR United States Land Office, Roswell, N. M. Jan. 14, 1915. Notice is hereby given that Joseph P. Dentler, of Carrizozo, N. M., who, on April 28, 1908, made H.D. E. No. 11065, Serial No. 014738 for 8 1/2 NW 1/4, Sec. 2, NW 1/4, NW 1/4, NW 1/4, NW 1/4, NW 1/4, Township 14 S., Range 10 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, N. M., on Feb. 23, 1915.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

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STADTMAN & BYRON Dealer in Fire Insurance Real Estate, Rents and Locations Surety Bonds Office opposite post office Carrizozo, N. M.

Notice for Publication DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M. Jan. 19, 1915. Notice is hereby given that the state of New Mexico, by virtue of Acts of Congress approved June 21, 1904 and June 29, 1910, and Acts supplementary and amendatory thereto, has filed in this office the selection lists for the following described lands:

Notice for Publication DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR U. S. Land Office at Roswell, New Mexico, February 3, 1915. Notice is hereby given that Jesse M. Monte, of San Patricio, who, on Feb. 8, 1910, made H.D. E. Serial No. 01233, for 8 1/2 NW 1/4, NW 1/4, NW 1/4, NW 1/4, NW 1/4, NW 1/4, Township 14 S., Range 10 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Clement Hightower, U. S. Commissioner, in his office at Roswell, N. M., on March 15, 1915.

Notice for Publication DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR U. S. Land Office at Roswell, New Mexico, February 3, 1915. Notice is hereby given that Joseph P. Dentler, of Carrizozo, N. M., who, on April 28, 1908, made H.D. E. No. 11065, Serial No. 014738 for 8 1/2 NW 1/4, Sec. 2, NW 1/4, NW 1/4, NW 1/4, NW 1/4, NW 1/4, Township 14 S., Range 10 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, N. M., on Feb. 23, 1915.

Notice for Publication DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR U. S. Land Office at Roswell, New Mexico, Jan. 14, 1915. Notice is hereby given that Joseph P. Dentler, of Carrizozo, N. M., who, on April 28, 1908, made H.D. E. No. 11065, Serial No. 014738 for 8 1/2 NW 1/4, Sec. 2, NW 1/4, NW 1/4, NW 1/4, NW 1/4, NW 1/4, Township 14 S., Range 10 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, N. M., on Feb. 23, 1915.

Fort Stanton

The non-secular services in Library Hall last Sunday evening was one of the most successful of the season, both in attendance and program. Every seat taken and the best attention given the speaker during his lecture on the "History Before Christ." The attention was called to the dates of various noted events during the time of Abraham, Moses and Saul, the speaker taking his hearers back through age of prophesy the time of the deluge, etc., illustrating now and then with stories such as Cain and Abel, Abraham and the sacrifice asked of him, the story of Joseph sold into slavery, each illustration was made to compare with conditions of today, making them appear the more striking. With Mrs. F. C. Smith, the popular choir leader, back in her place after her extended visit east, we all felt perfectly at home, since there can be no question of the amount of interest placed in the singing of hymns, when Mrs. Smith is our director. Another feature of the evening was the fact of the two accompanists, Miss Mary Knight at the organ and Lieutenant Besse at the piano both deserving much credit for the efficient manner in which they presided.

On Thursday, February 11, at 7:30 p. m., a number of the residents of the square assembled in Library Hall at the call of the chaplain and formed the Fort Stanton Choral Club, which organization will be in charge of the musical and vocal program each Sunday evening during the non-secular services hereafter, which services take place bi-weekly. After the rehearsals which are to be held the Thursday before the Sunday of services, various literary and musical program will be given for the entertainments of the members. About thirty members is the present number of the club, among whom we mention: Dr. and Mrs. F. C. Smith, Dr. and Mrs. Ruoff, Mr. and Mrs. H. Leach, Dr. and Mrs. McKeon, Dr. Balford, Miss Mary Knight, and others.

Last Wednesday being Ash Wednesday, a day of special devotion in the Catholic and Episcopalian churches, it being the beginning of Lent, we had regular services in the chapel, Chaplain Frund presiding. During Lent there will be services in the chapel daily at 6:45 p. m. Way of the Cross services every Friday at 4:00 p. m.

Miss Maloney, the trained nurse who has been attending Edward McKeon at No. 2, returned to El Paso Tuesday. The boy having recovered from his illness.

Dr. and Mrs. F. C. Smith spent a few days this week in El Paso, on private business.

The residents of the Post are delighted and most thankful to the El Paso and Southwestern railroad for the return of the daylight train to and from El Paso since said service relieves us of all kinds of inconveniences, which we had to encounter before.

Dr. F. S. Littlejohn left Monday for El Paso where he has accepted a position as a member of the house staff at Hendricks new sanatorium. We certainly regret the loss of the Doctor's kind and happy disposition here among us. The Hendricks people are to be congratulated upon their being fortunate enough to obtain Dr. Littlejohn's assistance in carrying on their great work.

Now why or how is it that some people can drive "Sally mule" without once having her bridle come off? This is a question still to be explained to a member of the officer's mess, and he would be most delighted to hear of a solution.

The officers have received their new uniforms, and they certainly presented a neat and dignified appearance at their first muster which was held last Saturday afternoon in the presence of the

Commandery of Dr. P. C. Smith, who congratulated them on their excellent showing.

Dr. Guy Balford left Tuesday on an extended vacation to his old home in Texas, his leave is for thirty days.

Have you visited the drug store since it has been remodeled and painted? If not you are missing the pleasure of a feeling that you were in some city and just dropped in to have a soda. Besides the added pleasure of being greeted with a smile as only Mr. Lindsey can hand out.

If you were fortunate enough, to have attended the mass meeting held in Library Hall last Friday evening, you will verify this statement. Fort Stanton has quite a number of orators, for just recall McCorkle, Brown, Babbs, Gentry, Hill and others and you will be tempted to call Bryan a back number. The Lindsey resolution was certainly brief, interesting and all the like of which has never been or never will be found to have a mate in the future life of the organization.

We are quite sure that everybody at the Post is aware that there is an electric piano in the hall. Also everybody knows if it does nothing more in the line of entertaining, that which it has already brought forth in the way of extempore speaking, set speeches with a number of jitney selections, is sufficient for the time.

Who said that the deluge took place between 4000 and 6000 B.C.? He was not at the hall Sunday night, otherwise he would not try to tell us now that it is an uncertainty.

The following program is issued for chapel attendants: Lent is from February 17 to April 4. During Lent there will be mass every day at 8:15 a. m., every Sunday at 10:00 a. m., and vespers every Sunday evening at 6:45 p. m.

Beginning February 23, and every Tuesday evening thereafter until and including Tuesday, March 30 at 6:45 there will be the recitation of the Rosary, Litany and an instruction on topics in keeping with the season.

Special days during Lent: St. Patrick's, March 17; St. Joseph's, March 19; Passion and National Peace Sunday, March 21; Palm Sunday, March 28; Easter Sunday, April 4.

Classified Advertisements

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.

Carrizozo Lodge, No. 41, A. F. & A. M.

Carrizozo, New Mexico. Regular Meetings: January 20; February 21; March 27; April 21; May 27; June 29; July 24; August 21; Sept. 15; Oct. 16; November 23; December 15. H. E. PINE, W. M. S. F. MILLER, Sec'y

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I. O. O. F. Carrizozo Lodge NO. 30 Carrizozo, N. M. Regular meeting nights, 1st and 3rd Fridays in each month. O. T. Nye, Sec. T. W. Watson, N. G.

ICE COLD DRINKS AT SODA FOUNTAIN PURE DRUGS and all the articles usually found in an up-to-date drug shop. We believe in the Good Service Idea and will give you the best we know how. Call. ROLLAND BROS.

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

Carrizozo Livery CHAS. A. STEVENS, Proprietor General Transfer and Drayage Business PROMPT SERVICE Livery Barns Best Corrals Main Street El Paso Avenue Phone 32 FIRST-CLASS TEAMS, BUGGIES, HACKS Safe and Reliable Transportation Anywhere

The Carrizozo Bar All Bonded Whiskey \$1.75 per Quart. Port Wine 50 per Quart. Blackberry Brandy .50 per Quart. Old Kingdom Blended Whiskey \$4.00 per Gallon. Wholesale Prices on Seipp's Beer to Outside Dealers.

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!

FREE FROM DANDRUFF

Give Beauty Your Hair Make It Soft, Fluffy and Luxuriant—Try the Moist Cloth.

Try as you will, after an application of Danderine, you cannot find a single trace of dandruff or falling hair and your scalp will not itch, but what will please you most, will be after a few weeks' use, when you see new hair, fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair—growing all over the scalp.

A little Danderine immediately doubles the beauty of your hair. No difference how dull, faded, brittle and scarce, just moisten a cloth with Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. The effect is immediate and amazing—your hair will be light, fluffy and wavy, and have an appearance of abundance; an incomparable luster, softness and luxuriance, the beauty and shimmer of true hair health.

Get a 25 cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any store and prove that your hair is as pretty, and soft as any—that it has been neglected or injured by careless treatment—that's all. Adv.

THE PROFESSOR'S STATEMENT.

Prof. Aug. F. W. Schmitz, Thomas, Okla., writes: "I was troubled with Backache for about twenty-five years. When told I had Bright's Disease in its last stages, I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills. After using two boxes I was somewhat relieved and I stopped the treatment. In the spring of the next year I had another attack. I went for Dodd's Kidney Pills and they relieved me again. I used three boxes. That is now three years ago and my Backache has not returned in its severity, and by using another two boxes a little later on, the pain left altogether and I have had no trouble since. You may use my statement. I recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills when and where ever I can." Dodd's Kidney Pills, 50c. per box at your dealer or Dodd's Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.—Adv.

Weeks' Break-Up-A-Cold Tablets
A guaranteed remedy for Colds and La Grippe. Price 25c of your druggist. It's good. Take nothing else.—Adv.

WOMAN REFUSES OPERATION
Tells How She Was Saved by Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Louisville, Ky.—"I think if more suffering women would take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound they would enjoy better health. I suffered from a female trouble, and the doctors decided I had a tumorous growth and would have to be operated upon, but I refused as I do not believe in operations. I had fainting spells, bloated, and could hardly stand the pain in my left side. My husband insisted that I try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I am so thankful I did, for I am now a well woman. I sleep better, do all my housework and take long walks. I never fail to praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for my good health."—Mrs. J. M. Hresca, 1900 West Broadway, Louisville, Ky.

Since we guarantee that all testimonials which we publish are genuine, it is not fair to suppose that if Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has the virtue to help these women it will help any other woman who is suffering in a like manner.

If you are ill do not drag along until an operation is necessary, but at once take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

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

ROADS

CONCRETE CULVERT IS BEST

Flat-Top Style Being Built in Kansas Is Shown in Illustration—Good Roads Save Money.

Had we begun not more than fifteen years ago to build concrete culverts and bridges in this township, and continued at the rate we have been building them the last three years, we would now have no place to put another one. Besides, our expenses would not have been much more than they have been in building the wooden ones, writes J. T. King, trustee of Lincoln township, Lebo, Kan., in Farmers' Mail and Breeze. We began with the full-arch style of concrete culverts. That was before we knew the good of the flat-top kind. We now use the full arch only where there are high banks on both sides, so we can grade up to the top of the arch and make the road level. For all other places we prefer the flat top. We build them from 2 by 16 feet, to 20 by 16 feet.

All concrete work must be well reinforced with iron wire. We use any kind of bar iron in the tops, laid hit and miss lengthwise with the road. Heavy woven hog wire is laid crosswise of the top and in the wings, intermingled, so as to unite the whole culvert into one piece. The tops have a crowning of eight inches and are made 8 to 16 inches thick in the center, the thickness varying with the width. The forms are placed so the tops and abutments are all in one piece. The bars or rods must be shaped so as to be partly embedded in the abutment walls.

Flat-Top Style of Culvert an Approved Type.

We have just finished four culverts 12 by 16 feet, made after the plan of the illustration, at a cost of \$150. This may seem to be quite a price, yet if they last as we expect them to, they will be cheap in the long run. We use a lot of iron, any length, in these tops. We get them cheap from junk dealers.

This good roads move is a money saver to the people. More has been done to improve our highways in the last five years than in any 15 years before.

TEACH GOOD ROAD BUILDING

One Sentence in Discussion of Concrete Construction Worthy of Being Printed in Big Type.

(By R. B. HOUSE, Colorado Agricultural College.)

In the engineering record of recent years is an interesting article concerning a meeting for the purpose of instructing to road builders, by experts in that line of work.

Speaking of the meeting the Record comments as follows: "One sentence in the discussion of concrete road building would have been worth putting in black type. It is this: 'You cannot design a concrete pavement four miles long and assume that you can use the same cross-section throughout; you will have to design it the same as foundations for a building, depending on the bearing power of the soil, etc.'"

This is undoubtedly true, and yet it states a fact that is almost universally disregarded.

ROAD DRAG IS INEXPENSIVE

Constant Attention is Price of Good Roads—Objection That Too Much Money is Spent on Grader.

(By C. SCHULTZ.)

I have watched the use of the road drag and the grader past my house this summer. The drag leaves the road in better shape—the grader piling roughage in the middle while the drag smooths it off nicely. But the greatest objection is that the drag is not used often enough. Constant attention is the price of good roads, and the use of the drag is so inexpensive that good roads by its use are obtainable, or would be if the money were not spent in using the grader with four teams and five men. That's the way the money goes.

PERMANENCY OF BRIDGES.

Concrete bridges for roads are the kind that spell permanency. Between threshing outfits and heavy motor cars the county with shaky bridges is in trouble.

Keep Water Away.
Run furrows along hills that may conduct water to a road and keep the water away from road and ditch.

Operating a Drag.
Ride the drag. You can control the cut by shifting your weight.

AND INDIGESTION

"Pape's Diapepsin" settles sour gassy stomachs in Five minutes—Time It!

You don't want a slow remedy when your stomach is bad—or an uncertain one—or a harmful one—your stomach is too valuable; you mustn't injure it. Pape's Diapepsin is noted for its speed in giving relief; its harmlessness; its certain unfailing action in regulating sick, sour, gassy stomachs. Its millions of cures in indigestion, dyspepsia, gastritis and other stomach troubles has made it famous the world over.

Keep this perfect stomach doctor in your home—keep it handy—get a large fifty-cent case from any dealer and then if anyone should eat something which doesn't agree with them; if what they eat lays like lead, ferments and sours and forms gas; causes headache, dizziness and nausea; eructations of acid and undigested food—remember as soon as Pape's Diapepsin comes in contact with the stomach all such distress vanishes. Its promptness, certainty and ease in overcoming the worst stomach disorders is a revelation to those who try it.—Adv.

Good Advice.
"So you want to be somebody, do you? There's only one way you will ever make a noise in the world."
"What is that?"
"Join a brass band."

BIG EATERS HAVE BAD KIDNEYS AND BACKACHE

Take a Glass of Salts at Once if Your Back is Hurting or Kidneys and Bladder Trouble You.

The American men and women must guard constantly against kidney trouble, because we eat too much and all our food is rich. Our blood is filled with uric acid which the kidneys strive to filter out; they weaken from overwork, become sluggish; the eliminative tissues clog and the result is kidney trouble, bladder weakness and a general decline in health.

When your kidneys feel like lumps of lead; your back hurts or the urine is cloudy, full of sediment or you are obliged to seek relief two or three times during the night; if you suffer with sick headache or dizzy, nervous spells, acid stomach, or you have rheumatism when the weather is bad, get from your pharmacist about four ounces of Jad Salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush and stimulate clogged kidneys; to neutralize the acids in the urine so it no longer is a source of irritation, thus ending bladder disorders.

SAGE TEA AND SULPHUR DARKENS YOUR GRAY HAIR

Look Years Younger! Try Grandmother's Recipe of Sage and Sulphur and Nobody Will Know.

Almost everyone knows that Sage Tea and Sulphur properly compounded, brings back the natural color and lustre to the hair when faded, streaked or gray; also ends dandruff, itching scalp and stops falling hair. Years ago the only way to get this mixture was to make it at home, which is messy and troublesome.

Nowadays we simply ask at any drug store for "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy." You will get a large bottle for about 50 cents. Everybody uses this old, famous recipe, because no one can possibly tell that you darkened your hair, as it does it so naturally and evenly. You dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning the gray hair disappears, and after another application or two, your hair becomes beautifully dark, thick and glossy and you look years younger. Adv.

THE CHANCES.

"Do you think the chances of the hobble skirt are promising?"
"I think they are very slim."

Important to Mothers.
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson* in Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

What has become of the old-fashioned man who used to predict the weather with a goose bone?

YOUR OWN DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU

Write to the Druggist who will tell you how to get the best results from your medicine. Write to the Druggist who will tell you how to get the best results from your medicine. Write to the Druggist who will tell you how to get the best results from your medicine.

COVERT CLOTH PROMISES TO BECOME POPULAR.

New Material Resembles Khaki, and So Smacks of a Uniform—Excellent in Combination With Black Satin.

We are threatened with an epidemic of that peculiar greenish-tan material known as covert cloth. It resembles khaki, and that in itself is enough for the populace, neutral though we may be, for it smacks of a uniform. It is being introduced in a wholesale way throughout the country and promises to rival blue serge as an everyday suit.

Those who object to it as unbecoming and who realize that the new neck line is as high as the chin, will have to devise something in another color to reach from the base of the neck up. That is not difficult, for black satin goes admirably with covert cloth, and if there is a high stock collar of this material fastened straight up the front, as these high collars are, with black satin buttons, and topped with an inch turnover of white organdie or hemstitched chiffon, the work of remedying is finished.

If one adopts that ultra new style of placing wide, flaring Louis XVI pocket flaps at the side of the waist line of a short flaring coat, which is



Perhaps one of the most expensive tailcoats is pictured in this graceful affair of green faille silk, trimmed with dyed blue fox, the aristocratic and most costly fur of the winter. The ripple skirt is bordered with the fur, which also forms the collar.

ing of the coat. More and more does plaid work its way into the fashions, not only for entire suits, but for skirts worn with solid colored jackets, especially when these are short. The combination would be ugly if the coat was long.

The use of plaid for collar and cuffs on a jacket of solid color is often advocated, but it is not to be commended just now. The suggestion of putting plaid peltry on dark cloth suits was brought out by Promet, but it was not followed over here, possibly because it was difficult to get the dyed fur, and the fashion was too fleeting and experimental for the expense involved.

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Separate Skirts.

Among separate skirts are seen plaited models, fastened down with tape or elastic, but full around the ankles. Plaited tunic skirts show clusters of plaits with panels between, etc. In many cases fullness is produced by the introduction of small plaits on the underskirt, which are pressed down and only show when the wearer is in motion. Sometimes two fabrics are employed, the tunic being of serge or gabardine and the underskirt of satin or messaline. Sometimes the underskirt is of a plain material, or vice versa. Checks or plaids with plain fabric are also used. Simple tailored skirts with yokes are made up in various fabrics. The flounced skirt is among the dressy styles, and a skirt with a deep circular flounce starting at the knees is a new idea. The latest of all is the circular skirt, which is sometimes trimmed with velvet or satin ribbon, giving the effect of a tiered skirt.

New Flower for the Corset.

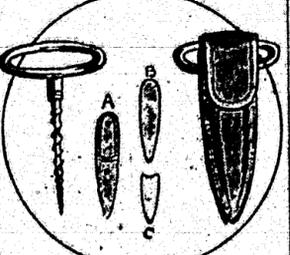
An entirely new flower which is used for both corsage bouquets and decoration is the Ranunculus. This is a small blossom, red in color, with a dark center almost black. Its general appearance is somewhat like an unusually tiny poppy, and its stem also resembles the poppy stem.

CASE FOR THE CORKSCREW

Handy Little Article That May Be Easily Fashioned Out of Soft Wash-Leather.

Our sketch shows a useful little article that can be made in spare moments in the shape of a neat little case for a silver-plated corkscrew. A case of this kind not only keeps the corkscrew in a nice and bright condition, but it is a useful little article in which to place a corkscrew when it is put in the pocket.

It is made in soft wash-leather and is cut out in two pieces of the



shapes shown in diagrams B and C, on the right of the illustration; B forming the back of the case and the foldover flap and C the front of the pockets. It is bound at the edges with narrow ribbon and fastens with a snap fastener.

The sketches show very clearly the size of the case should be made in proportion to the size of the corkscrew,

Remedy from Thousands of Years

Women's complaints often prove to be nothing else but kidney trouble, or the result of kidney or bladder disease. If the kidneys are not in a healthy condition, they may cause the other organs to become diseased.

You may suffer a great deal with pain in the back, bearing-down feelings, headache and loss of ambition.

Poor health makes you nervous, irritable and may be depondant; it makes any one so.

But hundreds of women claim that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, by restoring health to the kidney, proved to be just the remedy needed to overcome such conditions.

A good kidney medicine, possessing real healing and curative value, should be a blessing to thousands of nervous, overworked women.

Many send for a sample bottle to see what Swamp-Root, the great Kidney, Liver and Bladder Remedy will do for them. Every reader of this paper, who has not already tried it, by enclosing ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., may receive sample size bottle by Parcel Post. You can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at all drug stores. Adv.

"The Natural Kind."
"What kind of ships do they have dog watches on?"
"Why, barks, of course."

An Ohio Druggist

Wm. Vogel, 867 May St., Akron, Ohio, writes:

"Through cold and exposure and improper food during the food, I was taken with appendicitis and acute intestinal catarrh. In June and July my life was despaired of, but recovered sufficiently to be up and around. My bowels seemed paralyzed. Could eat no solid food.

"The first of last December I decided to try Feruna. My appetite improved, and very soon solid foods could be taken. In two months time I gained 18 pounds. Now I am heavier than I ever was before. When I began to use Feruna my bowels commenced to move at once."

Those who object to liquid medicines can now procure Feruna in Tablet form.



Rheumatism

For Young and Old
The acute agonizing pain of rheumatism is soothed at once by Sloan's Liniment. Do not rub—it penetrates to the sore spot, bringing a comfort not dreamed of until tried. Get a bottle today.

RHEUMATISM

Here's What Others Say
"I highly recommend your Liniment as the best remedy for rheumatism I ever used. Before using it I spent large sums of money trying to get relief of the misery and pain in limbs and body, as I tried your Liniment both internal and external and found quick relief, and am now well and strong again."—Geo. Curtis, 225 N. 14th St., Springfield, Ill.

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

for neuralgia, sciatica, sprains and bruises.
All Druggists, 25c.
Send four cents in stamps for a TRIAL BOTTLE.
Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure Constipation. Millions of Men, Women, Children, Sick Headache, Salow Skin, SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine, must bear Signature.

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by Carter's Blacking. This...
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