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Railroads Stand Ten per cent Raise

It will be remembered that the new tax commission, at its initial meeting in March, made a ten per cent raise of the valuation of railroads in the state. The commission again met in Santa Fe this week, to hear protests and to adjust valuations on other property. At this meeting representatives of various railroads have been present, and while protesting the raise, announce a willingness to permit the raise to stand; provided, other property is given an equitable valuation. To such a proposition no fair-minded body of men could object, and the acquiescence of the roads in the commission's raises should pave the way to a better understanding.

However, in agreeing to permit the raise to go uncontested, the representatives of the railroads made some rather serious charges as to other kinds of property escaping taxation. If it is true that large acreages of land are not on the tax rolls—and this is not the first time such charges have been made—there should be some way of relieving assessors of their jobs and placing the duty in the hands of men who will do their duty. But this may be requiring the impossible, and we shall content ourselves with the following excerpts of the hearing as given by the New Mexican, and feel confident that certain statements therein made will open the eyes of some people:

"We are willing to pay our share and a little more," declared Thomas J. Newkirk, Rock Island representative from Chicago. "While we feel we are being hurt, we are not disposed to protest strongly if other property is brought up."

"If we had assurance that property generally would be increased," said H. B. Harding, of El Paso, an attorney representing the El Paso & Southwestern railway, "we would not object as much, although the tax burden now is too heavy in comparison to the general earning power."

"I realize," said Mr. Bledsoe, "that the problem confronting the tax commission is a difficult one, even with a liberal amount of funds and broad authority. I have heard the opinion expressed, and it may be correct, that the task is too great to have any hope under existing conditions of effecting substantial results In my own business, if I had had the state's problem to solve, I wouldn't have limited your appropriation. In my opinion it was bad business judgment, and I say this as the representative of the largest taxpayer in the state, a corporation that pays a large percentage of any appropriations that are made. I believe it would have been good business judgment to have given you more. However, I believe that the commission now has authority to see that there is an equitable adjustment between all classes of property, and that this can be carried even as far as individual assessments."

In discussing the investigation made by the railroads in 1913, Mr. Bledsoe expressed the belief that at least 25 per cent of the real estate in New Mexico was not on the tax rolls. Asked by Commissioner George L. Ulrick for suggestions as to how the commission should go about getting ommitted property on the rolls, the Santa Fe representative said that he would follow the method of the railroad in 1913—that of sending competent men into every county to look up real estate transfers and compare values. He said that notwithstanding the limited funds at the disposal of the commission, he believed two good men could be employed for investigations in the larger counties, and one man for the smaller counties, and that much could be accomplished before the meeting of the commission in July.

Secretary Earnest, of the tax commission, reminded Mr. Bledsoe that in many instances property listed in the railroads' report as omitted was declared by the assessors to be on the tax rolls. In reply, Mr. Bledsoe expressed the opinion that a careful check would reveal that not more than two per cent was actually on the rolls.

Whist at Kimbell's

Last Wednesday evening Mrs. J. F. Kimbell, assisted by Mrs. W. H. Osborn entertained the members of the bridge whist club. The husbands were graciously permitted to be present and indulge in the festivities of the occasion; and the husbands not only appreciate the courtesy shown them but hope that their conduct was such as to induce the ladies to repeat the courtesy at a future time.

Around four tables a series of battles were fought, and when the smoke of battle lifted it was discovered that Mrs. A. J. Rolland, to whom was awarded a box of stationery, held the high score for the ladies. Between the gentlemen honors were divided, F. J. Sager and L. B. Crawford making a tie. The contestants cut the cards to break the tie; Mr. Sager was successful and carried home a Japanese ash tray. A dainty two-course lunch was served, for which the husbands were agsin duly thankful and at which they performed with prodigious valor.

Rev. J. H. Girma On Regular Visit

Rev. J. H. Girma, of Lincoln, attended to the spiritual wants of both English and Spanish speaking people here last Sunday and the people of Ancho Sunday night and Monday morning with very good attendance. Then he went to El Paso on business, and returning stopped at Tularosa with Father Migeon, arriving here Wednesday night on No. 2 to prepare for the mission announced elsewhere in this issue, the missionaries arriving the following day, started the mission at 7:30 the same night.

Civic League Monday

The members of the Civic League are hereby notified that a meeting is to be held Monday, April 26th, 1915, at 3 o'clock p. m. in the Crystal Theatre, and a full attendance of members is desired. The question of membership in the federation is to be determined on this date, and other matters of importance to be considered.

MRS. W. H. OSBORN,
Sec. Civic League.

THE ONLY WAY TO WIN
(ANONYMOUS)

If the world gets going wrong,
Don't get "sore,"
If the weather does not suit,
Do not roar:
Square your chin, put on a grin,
Roll up your sleeves and buckle in,
Start all over with a yim,
It's the only way to win.

For when things get going bad,
It will not help,
To lose your hold upon yourself
And cuss and yelp,
Keep your "goat" with you at home,
For if you let your temper roam,
They will surely get your skin,
Keep your temper and you'll win.

At The Churches

Baptist Church
R. L. DAY, Pastor

Preaching next Sunday at the regular hours. Regular hour for evening service is 8:00. We would not make you come if we could, but we assure you that your presence will be appreciated.

Catholic Church
FATHER GIRMA, Rector

Two priests of the congregation of the Immaculate heart of Mary, of San Antonio, Texas, started a mission for the Spanish speaking people of this town on Thursday night to close on Monday the 26th. Sunday the 25th, masses at 8 and 10 o'clock a. m. All those who understand the language of Cervantes will enjoy hearing these missionaries. They are natives of Spain and are good speakers.

Methodist Church
REV. E. J. LEWIS, Pastor.

It is very likely that tomorrow will bring the end of the meeting. It is desired that a good congregation be present At the morning hour the subject of the discourse will be: "Heaven the Final Abode of the Righteous." At the conclusion of this service the Sacrament of the Lord's supper will be administered. At the evening hour the subject will be: "The Sin Finding the Sinner Out." All those desiring to join the Methodist Church are urged to be present ready to be received at the close of this service. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Junior Church at 3 p. m. Epworth League at 6:45. Everybody come.

Old Conductor Dies

Charles Hoy, one of the oldest passenger conductors on the El Paso & Southwestern, died this week in El Paso. He had been in the hospital for some time, and had improved to such an extent that he was able to sit up, and then suffered an attack of pneumonia which was followed shortly by his death.

White Oaks

E. T. Collier made a business trip to Carrizozo Monday.

Ed. Fitzpatrick was in Carrizozo on business Friday.

Messrs. Graham and Anderson were here from Parsons Saturday.

Wayne Van Schoyck and Fred Lee are among the recent victims of the measles.

Mrs. Bernice Clavel of Tucumcari, is here this week, the guest of the family of A. A. Lane.

George W. Prichard and G. C. Clements of Santa Fe, were here a couple of days last week looking after the mining interests of the former.

Mrs. Shelton, a trained nurse came up from Alamogordo Sunday to take care of H. E. Kelt, who is seriously ill with pneumonia.

Four days of continued rains has again put the roads in an impassable condition and made motoring almost an impossibility.

Mr. Jesse Hoatling and Miss Harriet Wingfield were united in marriage by Justice of the Peace Massie at Carrizozo Thursday. They returned to White Oaks the same evening and are making their home for the present with Mrs. J. H. Leighner.

Land Commissioner Urges More Liberal Land Laws

Commissioner of Public Lands, Robert P. Ervien, has written a letter to the commissioners in all the western states urging united action on the part of the public land states for a more liberal land policy. The people of New Mexico are in hearty accord with such suggestions and realize the necessity for a liberal land policy to induce settlement which means the development of the country. The letter speaks for itself and we take pleasure in presenting it to our readers:

Santa Fe, N. M., April 17.—During the past several sessions of Congress I have observed that a large number of measures have been introduced by both Senators and Representatives of "public land" states, having for their object the securing of a more liberal policy on the part of the Federal Government as to the passing to private ownership of the public domain.

The sentiment in this state is heartily in favor of such legislation, and I have no doubt that a liberal policy on the part of the Government in the administration of the unreserved and unappropriated public lands within your state would meet with the hearty approval of your citizens

I am not familiar with the public land conditions in your state, except in so far as information that can be gathered from Government reports, but from a period of seven years' observation from the position of Land Commissioner of this state, and being brought in daily contact with the Government policy, I am free to say that I favor any legislation that will have the tendency to liberalize our public land laws, which have been growing steadily more restricted. In fact, to be perfectly frank, I am of the opinion that all unreserved and unappropriated lands should be granted the respective states having same within their borders

Knowing the views of our Representatives in Congress and the sentiment of our people, and judging from the efforts of Representatives in Congress of public land states to secure legislation of this kind, I believe it would be a wise course to secure concerted action, and I am writing you to ascertain your views as to the desirability of holding, some time during the year, a convention to be composed of the Senators and Representatives, Governors and Commissioners of public land states, and at such a convention views could be exchanged, conditions in the different states become common knowledge, and if thought wise, general legislation of a character be decided upon and, recommended, and a course of action mapped out by which we could render to our representatives assistance that would enable them to secure results.

I am, at this time, taking the matter up only in a preliminary way with the State Land Commissioners and would be very glad to have your views as to the desirability of holding such a convention, and if I can count on your active assistance in the matter.

Very respectfully,
ROBT. P. ERVIEN,
Commissioner.

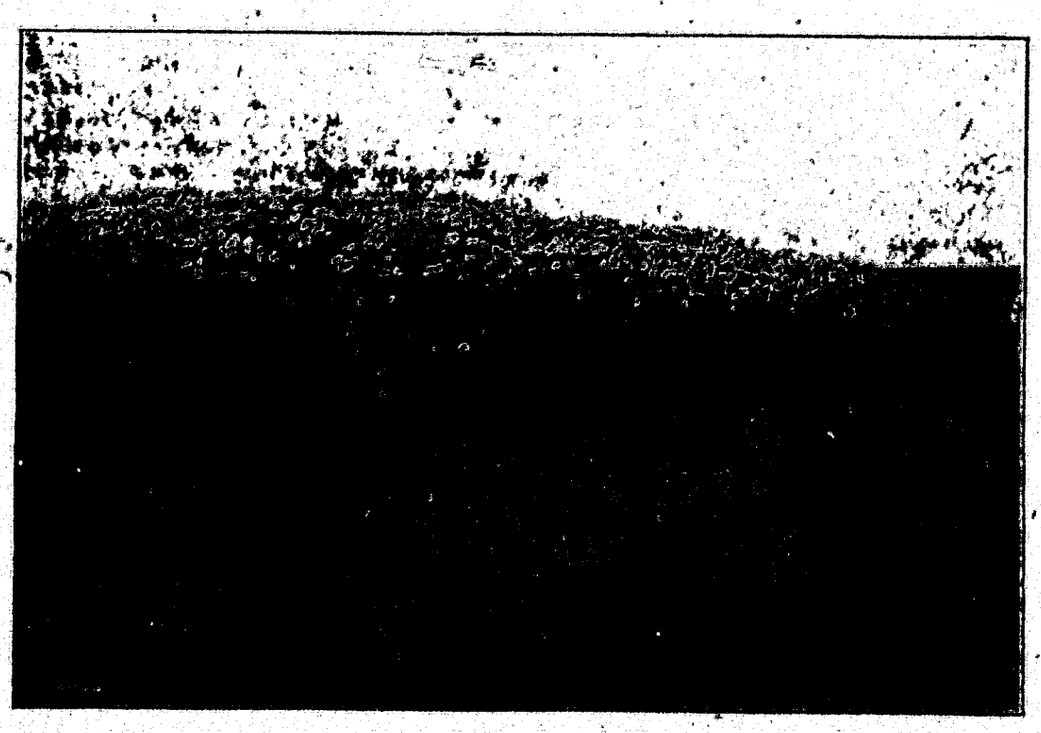
Byfield Sells Ranch and Cattle

C. H. Byfield has concluded a deal with the Lovelace Bros. disposing of his ranch and all his cattle. We have not learned the consideration for the ranch, but understand the price paid for the cattle was $40 per head, the brand to be tallied out and everything included in the count. Mr Byfield, though selling his ranch and cattle, will, we understand, remain in the county.

Don't overlook the base ball dance tonight at the Crystal, and remember the ball game Sunday The El Paso boys will be here and a good game is anticipated Encourage the local team with your presence and with your money.

Yearlings Coming In

J. V. Tully, A. J. Gilmore, F. A. Miller and W. C. Chapman came over from their homes on the Raidoso Tuesday with a bunch of yearlings they had sold to Jess Jenkins, of Corona, Wm Reily, of this place, having made the contract. There were about 200 head and the figure paid was around $30, which will distribute a neat sum to that particular section.



A FLOCK OF LINCOLN COUNTY SHEEP

NEWS and GOSSIP of WASHINGTON

Washington Plate for White House Collection

WASHINGTON.—The White House collection of presidential ware received a valuable addition when Miss Mary Curtis Lee, daughter of Gen. Robert E. Lee, contributed to the collection a plate of the George Washington Cincinnati dinner set. In many respects this is the most valuable piece in the collection, as the Cincinnati china has more historical associations and is better known than any of the Washington china.

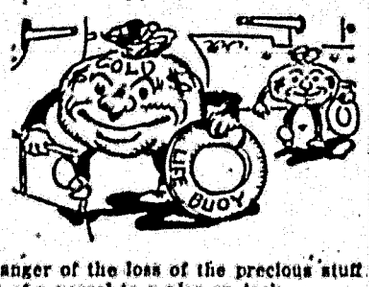
The Society of the Cincinnati was founded at Annapolis November 21, 1783, by the American and French officers who had served together during the Revolutionary war, and Washington was made its first president. The organization adopted an insignia of an eagle in gold suspended by an olive branch from a deep blue ribbon edged with white, and on the breast and back of the eagle were symbolic scenes encircled with patriotic mottoes in Latin.

After the society was established the French officers presented Washington with a handsome insignia studded with precious stones, and the ribbon bore the words, "Presented in the name of the French soldiers to his excellency, General Washington." It was this which Lossing confused when he wrote in his "Mount Vernon" that the French officers presented Washington with a Sevres dinner set bearing the Cincinnati decorations. A glance at any piece of the Cincinnati set shows that it is not china at all, but Cantonese pottery, and it is a well-founded family tradition with the Washington and Curtis descendants that the Cincinnati dishes, of which there were originally breakfast, dinner and tea sets, were presented to General and Mrs. Washington by the American officers.

Soon after Miss Lee came to Washington this winter the subject was broached to her again, and as she chanced to have one of the plates out of storage she decided to present it to the collection. It is a medium-sized dinner plate, with the deep blue mottled border and gold lines of the Cantonese ware, and in its center is the figure of Fame holding a trumpet to her lips with one hand, while with the other she bears aloft the insignia of the Society of Cincinnati. During a call upon Miss Wilson at the White House Miss Lee presented the plate to her for the collection, and it was placed in the cabinets in the lower corridor of the mansion.

"Life Buoy" Prevents Loss of Gold on Warships

WITH American cruisers in foreign waters taking gold for the use of American citizens, and with the recent return of General Funston from Vera Cruz to Galveston with approximately $1,000,000 in gold aboard the transport there has arisen considerable interest in the navy's method of handling gold and of safeguarding it so that it may not be lost.



Gold, or other specie, but usually gold, on shipboard, for the reason that it is current the world over, is stored in bags of such stout material that should a heavy bagful be dropped from considerable height the bag would not split open. The bag, of course, is locked and the material of which it is made must stand the most rigid tests, so there can be no danger of the loss of the precious stuff should a bag be dropped from the side of a vessel to a pier or dock.

Another possibility of loss is presented in the danger of a small boat being overturned during a heavy sea while transshipping the metal from shipboard to land or land to ship. This contingency also is guarded against.

To each of the bags used for the transporting of gold is attached by a long chain a floating buoy large enough to support the maximum capacity in gold of the bag to which it is attached. Thus, if a launch taking ashore a consignment of gold should be capsized or sunk, the gold would not be lost. If the water be very deep it will not even go to the bottom, but will hang suspended to the length of the chain attached to the buoy.

Thus, the only way the gold taken aboard by the Tennessee could have been lost would have been in the sinking of the ship.

He Understands the Feelings of the Turks Now

A WORLD-FAMED sculptor, who makes his home here now, held up his hands appalled the other day by the magnitude of the social activities of the womankind of Washington. "Overwhelming! Exhausting! How do you manage it?" he cried. "Every good Turk," the sculptor laughed, "goes down on his knees, on his prayer rug, the first thing every morning and thanks God that he is not a woman. When I see you women wearing yourselves out in this social strain, I understand the feelings of the Turk."

So, "Sister Susie's sewing skirts for soldiers," and Nettie's knitting knickknacks, only in the interstices, if there ever are any, in the social merry-go-round, while "papa pastes his pants with pins," because the womanfolks are so rushed. You call avidly on army and navy women on Monday and on the judiciary. You call on the representatives on Tuesday, on Mrs. Marshall, who is a class to herself, on the wife of the speaker of the house and on the cabinet women on Wednesday. The senatorial sisterhood pre-empts the business on Thursday afternoon. Friday and Saturday in days gone by were wont to be monopolized by diplomatic dames and damsels. But the "dips," these parlous times, are "layin' low and sayin' nuthin'."

Defense Wins in Congress—Self, Not National

CONGRESS has so taken to heart the subject of defense, national and otherwise, that W. K. Sixsmith says he, Representative W. W. Rucker and other prominent members of the house, got the consent of Speaker Champ Clark to start a congressional training school. These representatives, it is said, feel they are developing their mental powers to the detriment of physical prowess and believe punching the bag or medicine ball practice will remove pudginess and restore the athletic contours of years ago.

According to Mr. Sixsmith, arrangements have been made to devote a room in the capitol to athletic exercises. If a member gets tired of making points of order he may retire to the athletic quarters and punch the bag or get his torpid circulation in activity by a few whirls about on the flying rings.

Statesmen whose digestion is imperfect may spend a half hour on the parallel bars and develop an excellent appetite. With still other statesmen busy with the chest weights, or the Indian clubs, or the stationary horse, it is conjectured that there will be such a spectacle as even "Billy" Muldoon never dreamed of.

BEST SPRING COLOR

BLUE SERGE MOST POPULAR OF THE SEASON.

For Small Girl's Wear Nothing Can Be Better—Here Is Garment That Will Make Up In Most Satisfactory Way.

As enduring as the rock of ages, blue serge comes into its own every spring. Not that it goes out at any other season—but in springtime it is as omnipresent as showers, flowers and nice earthy smells. Always popular, serviceable and in the best of taste, it holds an assured position that no upstart, short-lived rival material can oust it from.

For your small girl's between-season coat nothing could suit your purpose more satisfactorily than navy blue serge, and a splendid design by which to make up such a garment is offered in the sketch.

The odd feature is the belt, which is an extension of the right side of the coat. Starting from the neck, the overlapping right side resolves itself into a slanting five-inch band that curves gradually into the belt. The end is pointed and brought around to the center front of the coat, then fastened in place with three buttons, corresponding with the three that hold the top of the coat together. Snap buttons at the sides and back of the belt will serve to hold it in place. There

Little Girl's Coat of the Ever-Popular Blue Serge.

are square, turned-back cuffs and a collar of serge, on top of which may be worn another set of white piqué. The sleeves are cut in one with the body and the belting in of the coat induces a gracefulness in the skirt portion.

WASTE BASKET MADE NEW

Small Touches Rejuvenate Receptacle So That It Is Again an Ornament to Room.

When the old wicker waste basket has become yellowed and scarred with age it can be beautifully and easily rejuvenated by a tight covering of colored silk or lining, and then a second and top covering of crocheted lace. The round waste basket does not agree very readily with the application of crocheted lace, but the square, octagonal or paneled waste basket can be readily fitted up in this manner. Crochet panels of lace the width and length of each side of the basket. First baste each separate panel, thus crocheted, to the basket, through the wicker, and then proceed to whip the panels together with white thread and an ordinary sewing needle. Bind the top and bottom of the basket with ribbon to match the first layer of material used upon the basket and place a not-too-large bow at the side. The color used in making the basket should, of course, match the color scheme of the boudoir or bedroom for which the basket is intended.

MORNING FROCK

Dress of White Tulle Daintily Trimmed With Pink Roses. Sash of Chiffon With Embroidered End Drops From Corsage in Front.

WORTH AGAIN GETTING BUSY

Great Parisian Costumer Has Sent Out Some Hints as to Coming Spring Costumes.

Paris is beginning to take a little interest in the question of costumes just now, and the foremost couturiers are sending forth their messages of fabric line and trimming almost as in former seasons. Worth is making many wonderful frocks for the spring. A recent letter from the fashion center says:

"Worth is employing gabardine and very soft, silky and supple cloth for his walking costumes. Fallie Francaise is also being used by him very extensively, and for his evening gowns he is using a great deal of charmeuse pekine with silver. His skirts are very wide and short, showing the shoe. The sleeves of his evening dresses are elbow length; for the 'robes de ville' the sleeves are all long. The collars are all very high and close-fitting. Worth is also making underskirts, as these will now be worn with the very wide dresses."

New Cotton Fabrics.

Rodeline is the name of a new cotton veiling which comes in all the new "silent colors." Fosforina, a new highly finished gabardine, is also one of the new spring novelties in fabrics. The "silent" colors instead of loud shades, narrow and wide stripes, small squares and spots are most in vogue.

The new white gabardine voile is a beautiful material for the one-piece gown, not too hot nor too heavy, and with a remarkable power of resisting wrinkling.

OLD IDEAS TO BE REVIVED

For Home Decoration Crochet Work and Netting Will Be Favorites of the Future.

Lace assumes more and more an important place in the domain of home furnishing. It is so important that upholsterers have to employ lacemakers and are obliged to make lace purchases on a considerable scale.

Among other things, pianos and windows are draped with lace, leaving room for legitimate upholstery to come afterward. All styles are available. The "renaissance" combines with lace of quite modern origin. And, combining with all and second to none in fashion or effect, is the old-fashioned crochet. The present taste for crochet denotes a remarkable revival in this kind of thing.

Another revival besides it, and making common cause with house and especially drawing room decoration, is the equally old-fashioned netting. For long years past this species of handwork has been left almost exclusively to fishermen and their wives.

It served for fishing nets and that was about all. But now it is coming back as fast as it can to the place it occupied, let us say, a hundred years ago, in the repertoire of fancy work for women.

Then was the time when dainty slipper-cased feet were put forward and used in the service of the kind of fancy work known as knitting. Now machinery does a great deal of the work which human fingers aided by the foot used to do.

But whether wrought by fingers or machinery, it remains a fact that old-fashioned netting is a distinct revival and that its presence in drawing rooms throws an air of fashion around them. The effects of embroidery upon it are now more artistic than of yore, nature as well as pictures often serving as models.

SLEEVES MAY BE REPAIRED

Skillfully Done, the Waist Can Be Made Prettier Than It Was at the Beginning.

If you have a kimono-sleeved waist most likely it has torn under the arms in the way that those sleeves have from the strain. A patch on such a tear shows too much to be allowable on a dress for nice wear, and the following plan makes a good substitute for the darn or patch. Cut the sleeve on top, down the center from the neck to the wrist; now insert in it some sort of appropriate trimming, such as a silk band. If this is two or three inches wide it widens both the sleeve and the waist just that much, and so makes sufficient fullness to allow for a deep seam under the arm where the soil or tear has been; and lo! the waist is not only mended but dressier than ever if there has already been an insertion or lace set in along the shoulder and arm line, a wider piece may do the work.

Keep Shoe Mates Together.

Try keeping the children's shoes together in pairs by the use of clothespins. This will relieve the mother and the owners of the shoes of constant sorting and will keep the closet floor from getting disorderly.

GOOD ROADS

OPERATION OF A ROAD DRAG

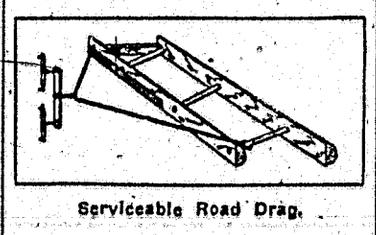
One of Advantages Is Maintenance of Smooth Surface, Free From Ruts and Troublesome Holes.

(By H. F. HASKELL.)

The successful operation of a drag involves two principles: The first concerns the length and position of the hitch, while the second deals with the position of the driver on the drag. Each influences the other to a large extent and successful manipulation of the drag is dependent upon an understanding of both of them.

For ordinary purposes the snatch link, or clevis, should be fastened far enough toward the blade end of the chain to force the unloaded drag to follow the team at an angle of 45 degrees. This will cause the earth to move along the face of the drag smoothly and will give comparatively light draft to the team, provided the driver rides in the line of draft.

The distance from the drag at which the team is hitched affects the depth of the cutting. Shortening the chain tends to lift the front slab from the ground; a longer hitch causes the blade to cut more deeply. The length



Serviceable Road Drag.

of the hitch may be regulated by lengthening and shortening the chain at the end which runs through the hole in the blade end of the drag. Usually two horses are enough to pull a drag over an ordinary earth road.

The object of the drag is to move earth toward the center of the roadway and to raise it gradually above the surrounding level. While this is being accomplished, all mudholes and ruts will be filled, into which traffic will press the fresh earth. The drag does the best work when the soil is moist, but not sticky.

In soils full of loose stones or even small bowlders the drag does good service. The loose stones are drawn into a windrow down the center of the road, while the earth is deposited around the bowlders in such a way that the surface is leveled.

The approximate cost of a split-log drag, labor and material is about three dollars; the cost for dragging one mile, going over several times, team and driver, is just what you will make it from one dollar up, depending on the number of times required to go over the rough road.

The advantages to be gained from the persistent use of a road drag may be summarized as follows:

The maintenance of a smooth, serviceable earth road free from ruts and mudholes. The obtaining of such a road surface with the expenditure of little money and labor in comparison with the money and labor required for other methods. The reduction of mud in wet weather and of dust in dry weather.

CONSTRUCTING A PLANK DRAG

Road Implement Often Made of Lumber Instead of Logs—Two Horses Sufficient to Haul Device.

Drags are often constructed of planks instead of logs. The plank should be strengthened along the middle line by a 2x6 inch strip. A triangular strip may be used under the lower edge of the blade to give it the proper cutting slope.

Usually two horses are enough to pull a drag over an ordinary earth road. The team should be driven with one horse on either side of the right-hand wheel track the full length of the portion to be dragged and the return made over the other half of the roadway. The object of this treatment is to move earth toward the center of the roadway and raise it gradually above the surrounding level. While this is being accomplished all mudholes and ruts will be filled, into which traffic will pack the fresh earth.

Horse Care.

Don't whip the horse if he is afraid. Talk gently to him. Don't forget his salt. Don't put a rough, dirty bit in his mouth, nor a frosty one. Don't hitch him in the cold, unprotected by blankets, and hitch him so the wind will not be in his face. Notice how horses in a lot always turn tail to a cold wind. Give him enough to eat of a good, wholesome food, and all the good water he wants.

The Dairy Business.

It is said that those who don't like dairying should go out of it, or not engage in it. Experience has taught us that men seldom make money from any commodity that they do not like to handle. This is as true of hogs as of cows. There is money in both if you are organized to handle them and give the matter plenty of intelligent care.

Eggs to Discard.

Eggs weighing less than two ounces each should not be incubated.

Are You Giving Your Body A Square Deal ?

Read

"The Ills of Life"

This free booklet is a plain statement of plain people as to their experience with Peruna. They have used Peruna. They know what they are talking about. Fathers, Mothers, Sisters, Brothers, Grandfathers and grandchildren. They all speak. Instructive reading. Send for one.

Peruna is a standard household remedy for coughs, colds and catarrh. It is also a slight laxative. An admirable remedy for old and young. It is a great saving in doctor's bills to have Peruna in the house. It is also convenient.

If your druggist does not happen to have Peruna in stock order it direct from us. $1.00 a bottle, $5.00 for six. We pay transportation charges. Peruna wins its own way. One bottle will convince you.

THE PERUNA COMPANY,
Columbus, Ohio

SHIP YOUR BROOMCORN
TO US FOR BEST RESULTS
CHEAP STORAGE INSURANCE RATES
LIBERAL LOANS MADE WRITE US
COYNE BROTHERS,
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PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff.
For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair.
50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

Harness and Saddle Business For Sale
To close estate, one of the best known harness and saddle shops in the West is offered at $3,500, part cash. Address P. O. Box 326, Rifle, Colo.

SIMPLY SPELLING HIS NAME

Peculiar Combination of Letters Led to Court Clerk's Rather Natural Mistake.

"Spell your name!" said the court clerk sharply.

The witness began: "O, double T, I, double U, E, double L, double—"

"Wait!" ordered the clerk; "begin again!"

The witness repeated: "O, double T, I, double U, E, double L, double U, double O—"

"Your honor!" roared the clerk, "I beg that this man be committed for contempt of court!"

"What is your name?" asked the judge.

"My name, your honor, is Ottiwell Wood, and I spell it, O, double T, I, double U, E, double L, double U, double O, D."—Ladies' Home Journal.

Necessarily Slow.

A California youngster had been permitted to visit a boy friend on the strict condition that he was to leave there at five o'clock and his mother was very angry. The youngster insisted, however, that he had obeyed his orders and had not lingered unnecessarily on the way.

"Do you expect me to believe," said his mother, "that it took you two hours to walk a quarter of a mile?" She reached for the whip. "Now, sir, will you tell me the truth?"

"Ye-es, mamma," sobbed the boy, "Charlie Wilson gave me a mud turtle and I was afraid—to carry it—so I led it home."

The Classic Vogue.

"Do you admire the classics?" inquired the student.

"Well," replied the theatergoer, "I don't care much for it in literature, but it's all right in dancing."

The only way some people could keep a promise is to place it in a safe deposit vault.

Books—
Food

To make good use of knowledge, one needs a strong body and a clear brain—largely a matter of right food.

Grape-Nuts
FOOD

contains proper nutriment for building body and brain—for renewing the tissue cells that are exhausted daily by work and play.

Grape-Nuts food is made from wheat and barley—contains all their nutriment, including those vital mineral salts found under the outer coat, which are especially necessary for the daily upkeep of nerves and brain.

"There's a Reason" for
Grape-Nuts
—sold by Grocers everywhere

CONNECTING THE JOBLESS MAN WITH THE MANLESS JOB

by EDWARD B. CLARK

STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION

FROM LEFT—SECRETARY WILSON, T. V. POWDERLY AND ANTHONY CAMINETTI

UNCLE SAM today is engaged in the beneficent work of securing employment for his unemployed nieces and nephews, whether native or foreign born. Uncle Sam's workers in chief at the problem of connecting the jobless man with the manless job are William B. Wilson, secretary of the department of labor; Anthony Caminetti, the commissioner general of immigration, and T. V. Powderly, chief of the division of information of the immigration bureau.

Nobody knows definitely how many unemployed men and women there are in the United States today. One thing, however, is known definitely, that the number probably is not as great nor anything like as great in proportion to the population as it has been at times in the past. There are enough of the unemployed, however, to make the problem a serious one, but there seems to be a belief on the part of government officials that the broadening of the field of federal effort to help men and women to work steadily will sap the strength of that dreaded and at times actually devouring monster known as unemployment.

APPLICANTS FOR WORK AT DISTRIBUTION BRANCH DIVISION OF INFORMATION

T. V. POWDERLY AT HIS DESK

The division of information of the bureau of immigration not only is engaged in the work of promoting the beneficial distribution of aliens admitted to the United States, but under the general power of the law is directing the distribution of residents and citizens of the United States "who wish to avail themselves of opportunities for labor afforded through its instrumentality."

Recently the post office department and the department of agriculture have entered into a cooperative arrangement with the department of labor in aid of the plan "for the employment and distribution of laborers in the United States; the former through its postmasters, officers in charge of branch post offices and rural carriers; and the latter through its field and other services throughout the United States."

Every officer of the department of agriculture, no matter where he is located, is charged with the duty of keeping Washington officials informed concerning the necessity for workers in the locality in which he resides. Every farmer in the United States through the post office department by this time has been, or soon will be, furnished with application blanks upon which he can state any need which he has of farm laborers or of help of any description. These blanks filled in and forwarded will do the service for which they are intended—the connection of some competent man with work of the kind which he seeks.

The work which is being done in connection with farm labor is, of course, only one part of the service which the department of labor through its division of information is performing. Manufacturers and employers of labor of all kinds are furnished with blanks similar to those sent to the farmers, except, of course, that they are adjusted to meet other kinds of working needs. The correspondence of the department is tremendous and the work of giving men work is going forward rapidly.

Before going into the details of the mechanism of the system by which natives, sometimes residents, and recently arrived immigrants are directed to fields of employment, something should be said about the development of this great governmental plan to provide work for the workless. For a quarter of a century William B. Wilson, now a member of President Wilson's cabinet as the head of the department of labor, has been deeply interested, concerned, perhaps, were a better word, in the solution of the problem of forging the connecting link of information between the man seeking work and the man seeking workmen.

For just as long and perhaps a longer period T. V. Powderly, the chief of the division of information, has been interested in the same problem. Mr. Powderly has been connected with the government service for some years and has developed a system of getting the work and the workless worker together until today the post office department and the agricultural department are cooperating with the department of labor in a broad and comprehensive plan to reduce the evil of unemployment to a minimum which might be called natural.

Perhaps Mr. Powderly will enter no objection if one tells a story of how he first became interested to a heart and mind feeling point in plans to get work for the workless. To me the story is an interesting one and it seems that it ought to be to others.

In the year 1873 T. V. Powderly, a machinist by trade, lost his eyesight. For three months he sat in darkness, and being unable to work he lost his job. His sight came back and he started on a tramp looking for work. He was a tramp seeking work, not a tramp seeking handouts. He left the United States and went into Canada. He found no work. On the eve of New Year's day, 1873, he found himself in St. Thomas, Ont., with no money in his pocket, no food in his stomach and no place to sleep. A watchman allowed him to sleep in the freighthouse of a depot on a bed made of bagging. From there Powderly walked to Buffalo seeking work. There a good-hearted Irishman gave him breakfast, the first one he had had for some days. All this time the trampet was asking himself why there was not some means of letting him know where there was work. In asking himself this he was charging his heart and mind with a purpose in life, the same purpose which Secretary Wilson of the department of labor fixed in his own mind and heart a quarter of century ago.

"Tramp" Powderly reached one town where there were some machine shops. He applied for work and there were no vacancies. He left. Shortly afterward he learned that at another machine shop they had needed men. If he had known it he could have secured work at his trade and have been clothed, well fed and happy. He had no means of knowing except by direct application that at this place there was work.

Today, as a result of study of systems and of the development of ideas formulated through the years, a workless man can go to any post office, or soon will be able so to do, in the United States and there learn from the government officials of the employment possibilities in the neighborhood. Uncle Sam is using his postmasters as a means of getting the willing worker to the waiting job.

There are many factors in this problem of unemployment. It must be known that there are tramps and tramps. There is the man who is looking for work and who seeks it and has to tramp to do it, and then there is the man who has lost his work and has become discouraged and apparently does not care whether or not he ever finds work again. The first man has not lost his self-respect and the second man has either lost it or has come pretty close to losing it. It is not going too far, perhaps, to say that a part of the governmental function eventually will be to recultivate a spirit of self-respect in men who through idleness, enforced idleness in the first place, generally, have lost it. Some day these men will be brought back to manhood. They are in the minority, for experience shows that most of the idle ones are idle because they cannot help being idle. The government through its division of information is seeking to destroy idleness.

The United States, for the purpose of connecting employment seekers with employment, has been divided into distribution zones. There are 18 of these zones. The official of the immigration service already on duty in a city in each zone attends to the work of distribution. For a long time the labor of distributing workmen was carried on from New York city, and it is true that in the future a large part of the supply of material will come from New York, because it is a big city and also a great immigration port. The headquarters cities of the different distribution zones are New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Jacksonville, Fla., New Orleans, Galveston, Cleveland, Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Denver, Helena, Seattle, Portland, Ore., San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Let New York city as a distributing center and as a center of information be taken as a chief example of how things are being done in this effort to connect the unemployed with employment. Canon L. Greene is the inspector in charge of the information work at the barge office in New York city. Now, it should be known that the government not only tries to connect workless ones with work, but it also tries to put men who have saved a little money and who want to buy farms in touch with conditions in any part of the country in which it seems likely that they will make a success of their farming efforts.

A man seeking work on a farm comes into the barge office in New York. First, the officials read a lesson in human nature from the man's face. They try to discover, it is said, and almost always succeed, how much sincerity there is in him. Then he is asked how much money he has. If he has enough to take him to the place of employment all well and good. The fact that he is willing to pay the money to take him there is first proof of his desire to work and to stick to it.

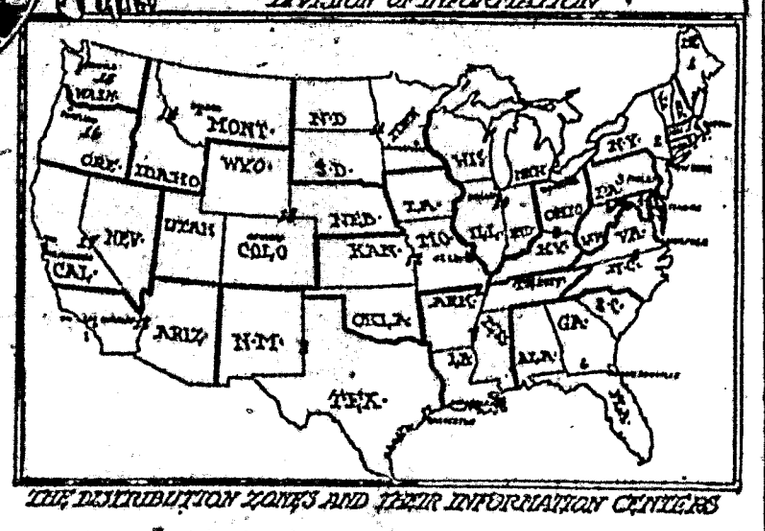
There are men, however, who have no money, but who are capable, willing, temperate and anxious to work. In many cases the farmer who needs a special kind of man is willing to advance the transportation which will take the employed from the place of his application for work to the scene of action. Now, of course, some men might take the transportation and never show up and the government has not funds to make good such petty defalcations. Nearly every man, however, who applies for work wants work, and such men generally have some personal belongings. He is told that if he will check his belongings, which are first examined to see if they are valuable enough to cover the cost of transportation, and will give the check to the authorities, they will give him the money to send him to his place of employment. This system of baggage checking has been going on for a long time and almost never has there been a slip. The men go and in most cases make good.

Chief Powderly of the division of information says that in the belongings of most of the men who apply for work are found pictures of a mother or a father or of a family group, and that almost invariably when the baggage is turned over for inspection and transportation the workseeker says: "Don't lose the picture." It is a human trait and a sign of the softer nature which underlies almost every exterior, even if it be a rugged one and perhaps seemingly at times a hard one.

The remedy for unemployment is employment. This is what Mr. Powderly says and it seems as sharply true as the saying of the past in connection with the resumption of specie payment, "The way to resume is to resume." It is the effort today of the department of labor, through its division of information, to ask all employers in the United States, agricultural, commercial, manufacturing, to tell the government what men they want and what they pay. The rural carriers, the post offices and every postal means is being used to get the information. The responses have been most generous. The officials at one distribution center when they find that the proper place for a man or that the place to which he wishes to go is located in another zone communicate with the distribution center of that zone. The work is systematized and rapidly it is becoming the most effective agent to diminish the condition of unemployment in America.

The officials of the division of information are now seeking definite information concerning how much repair work on barns and other buildings on the farms is done each winter. The plan is to see if through the farmers who need the help of carpenters or machinists in winter, relief cannot be given to many city workers who have little or nothing to do during the cold winter months. The farmers are to be asked what repairs they will need next winter and what kind of a man they would like to have. The federal officials will find the man and thus they hope to supply with employment during the slack times in the city many men willing and anxious to labor through the entire year.

It seemingly is a wish of the officials of the department of labor that it should be known that while the division of information is a part of the bureau of immigration that this work of connecting the jobless with the job does not concern itself alone with the immigrant, but aims to give its service fully and freely alike to the incoming stranger and to the man who knows this as his native land.



THE DISTRIBUTION ZONES AND THEIR INFORMATION CENTERS

TO PREPARE AND USE VEGETABLES

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT EXPERTS GIVE RESULTS OF STUDY AND EXPERIMENT.

NUTRITIVE VALUE IN SEEDS

One of Most Important Food Groups Man Enjoys—Long Soaking of Beans and Peas Necessary—Food Value of Peanut.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Seeds constitute one of the most important food groups that man enjoys. Besides the cereal grains, there are such seeds as beans, peas and cowpeas, the oil-bearing peanut, which is closely related to the bean, such oil-bearing seeds as the cottonseed, rape, and sesame.

All these seeds, however, are not always considered as vegetables, but the bean, lentil, and pea are so considered, and have been recognized in all lands as possible substitutes for both bread and meat. The principal objection to the more general use of these particular seed vegetables is that their flavor does not appeal to all. Therefore it is often wise to remove a portion of the taste, even if this means a loss of substance. By occasionally changing the water in which the beans are soaking or during the early stages of cooking, their natural flavor may be toned down. A more desirable flavor sometimes may be imparted in cooking by the use of mint, parsley, onion, tomato, peppers, bayleaf, nutmeg, or other herbs, and spices. The spices, however, must always be added sparingly.

The Importance of Long Soaking for Beans and Peas.

The long soaking of leguminous seeds is an important factor in their cookery. It took a long time for the seed to ripen and dry in the pod on the vine and it loses rather than gains water when kept in the store and house. Therefore it is understandable that considerable time will be required to fill again with water the cells of such a dense substance. Where there is no danger of fermentation or "souring," beans, etc., may be profitably soaked for even forty-eight hours. Pick over, wash well, add nearly one quart of water for one cupful of beans, and set in the refrigerator or other cold place. The water may be changed, if convenient, after 12 or 24 hours. This serves to remove any rank flavor. It is said that in eastern countries lentils are soaked a long time for this purpose.

After this complete filling of the tissues with water the time required for cooking will not be much longer than for shelled beans fresh from the garden. True, there has been some loss of substance, but a corresponding gain in palatability. Soft water is preferable to hard, both for soaking and cooking.

Such beans as the navy bean and lima bean contain relatively little fat. They do not grow rancid so easily as some grain products, but the older they are the harder it is to make them palatable and soft and the longer must be the processes of soaking and cooking.

Since the proper preparations of legumes is a long process, it is well to cook enough to serve in two or more fashions. Thus the baked beans often are reheated or served cold, and the remainder used in soup. So, too, the dry limas or red kidney or any variety may appear first as plain buttered beans, a further portion prepared at the same time, may be used for salad or croquettes, and the left-overs to be utilized as a soup. Left-over red kidney beans when cooked like a meat loaf with cheese, bread crumbs and such seasoning as is desired make a very palatable meat substitute. Cowpeas, a valuable legume better known in the southern than the northern states, may be cooked in the same ways as the navy bean.

Lentils are not as generally used in this country as they deserve to be. They may be found in the markets of foreign sections of large cities and in the larger groceries. Their price is about the same as that of dry beans and peas. They may be served like peas or with a seasoning of fried onions. They make a satisfactory soup or puree.

The use of fresh, young peas, beans and cowpeas is extensive, the seeds being sometimes served alone, and often, in the case of beans and cowpeas with the succulent pod containing them. The pods of peas are ordinarily discarded, but sometimes they are cooked for a while, and then the water in which they were boiled is used for cooking the peas themselves. There are also edible podded beans.

"String" or "snap" beans, if young and tender, may be cooked quickly. If old and well grown they need longer cooking. If overgrown they will be improved by parboiling for a few minutes in water to which soda has been added, about one-fourth level teaspoonful of soda for two quarts of water. They should then be drained and cooked in fresh water. To be at their best in flavor, as well as color, string beans should be cooked only long enough to make them tender. They are most delicate if cooked in salted water, drained. A combination of string and shell beans is a pleasing change from either alone. String beans, it has been claimed, are less likely to cause digestive disturbance if cooked uncovered.

The large green pods of the red or cranberry beans remain tender until the seeds are nearly full grown, making them among the best types of string beans.

In the southern states cowpeas or field peas have been grown for many years as food for man and animals, and also to increase soil fertility. These have a distinctive, pleasant flavor, are used green and dry, and are cooked like other peas or beans. As stated above, the young pods are excellent as "snap beans." The tender cowpea pods can be cooked like string beans, the underripe peas shelled and cooked like green peas or green beans, while the dry peas may be used in various ways for making soups, croquettes, fritters, and other dishes.

Food Value of the Peanut.

The peanut, which is a bean or pea-like seed but not a nut, is generally eaten as a sort of confection all over the United States. Its true food value, however, is not properly appreciated. Peanuts when made into peanut butter are available for use in sandwiches, salad dressings, and soup. They contain a large amount of both protein (nitrogenous material) and fat and are nutritious. Peanut butter of superior quality may be made easily as it is wanted and at little cost. The manner of making it is simple: The roasted nuts need only to be shelled and put through a meat chopper which will grind them very fine.

Grains Sometimes Served as Vegetables.

The seeds of our common cereals, although generally not classed as vegetables, are very often used as such, as, for instance, boiled rice, macaroni, hominy, fried mush, and oatmeal fritters.

Cereals do not possess very distinctive flavors, so it is a common practice when using them in this way, to season the dishes highly with cheese, with tomato, green pepper, onion, etc., or else to cook the dishes in ways which will give flavor, as, for instance, by browning in fat. Rice cooked with tomatoes, macaroni with cheese, and noodles seasoned with fried onions, are familiar examples of well-seasoned cereal dishes made tasty by the use of seasoning, while rice croquettes, mock oysters (made of oatmeal), fried mush, and farina fritters are examples of food made savory by browning in a pan in deep fat.

Corn serves in more forms as a vegetable food than perhaps any other grain. The Mexican uses the corn husk to wrap the combination of corn, meat, and seasoning known as tamales. Like cracked corn or hominy, the hulled corn or lye hominy is used not only as a breakfast cereal but also as a vegetable.

But the sweet or green corn is most used as a vegetable and is one of those most highly esteemed in America. The ears are roasted or boiled and served on the cobs; or the raw or boiled corn is cut from the cob and stewed or fried or may be cooked in many ways in combination with beans, tomatoes, potatoes, fritters, etc., or served in soups or salads in corn puddings or in many other ways. Corn cut from the cob is sometimes used in making pickles or relishes. The very young cobs are also pickled whole.

Lasting Window Polish.

There is an art in washing windows, and if they are properly polished the operation need not be repeated for a long time. A really good polish will survive several rainstorms and will only require the dust to be removed occasionally with a dry cloth. The inside of the windows should be washed with tepid water, without soap or powder of any kind, rubbed dry with chamois and polished with cheesecloth. A solution for cleaning the outside should be made from one ounce of pulverized whiting, one ounce of grain alcohol, one ounce of liquid ammonia and a pint of water. Spray the window with clear water to remove surface dirt, and apply the solution with a soft cloth. Let this dry on. Afterward polish with cheesecloth or tissue paper. If the glass has been badly scratched, a filling may be applied. This consists of an ounce of white wax dissolved in turpentine. It should be applied before the polishing.

Few Live to Be 100 Years Old.

According to census reports, persons who live 100 years or more are a good [illegible] like the snakes of Ireland—ve[illegible]rce. The United States, with a po[illegible]on of more than 90,000,000, is given credit for only 46. Germany's population is 60,000,000, and its quota of centenarians is 70. Great Britain, with a population of 40,000,000, has 34. France, with 40,000,000, claims 164. Bulgaria, with 4,000,000 inhabitants, boasts of 2,300 and Roumania, with 6,000,000 people, has 3,320 centenarians. The last named little countries eat little meat and drink a great deal of sour milk, and to this fact some attribute their much greater longevity.

Dangerous Proficiency.

"What is the matter with your last cook?"

"She was too good."

"Too good?"

"Yes. During the month she was with us my wife gained twenty pounds."

"Gracious! What did you do with her?"

"My wife?"

"No, the cook."

"My wife very cordially recommended her to a woman she hates."

THE CARRIZOZO NEWS

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HALEY & DINGWALL - - - Publishers

The Bursum tax law would probably be all right; provided we had about $200,000,000 more valuation.

The race issue promises to be more prominent in the next campaign in this state than the political issue. This is to be regretted, but the fact is too evident to be ignored.

Senator Aldrich, for a generation a leading figure in our national life, is no more. He said less but accomplished more than any man who ever sat in the United States senate.

That Jap scare that the Californians tried to pull on Uncle Sam has failed to materialize. A careful search by an American gunboat failed to disclose the presence of Japanese on the Mexican coast.

The new tax board is having difficulty to make ends meet. The new tax law permits only a certain levy and the valuation with the levy proposed will not produce sufficient revenue.

The name of Judge Granville A. Richardson, of Roswell, is often mentioned as the democratic nominee for governor next year. The party could easily go farther and fare worse; for a more courtly and accomplished gentleman doesn't reside in the state.

In tabulating the vote of New Mexico last fall it is found that the Spanish-Americans cast about 60 per cent of the vote. Two positive conclusions are produced by these figures: first, a large per cent of Americans did not vote and, second; the race issue will be still more prominent in the next campaign.

The Mexican Situation

Peace in Mexico is, apparently, so far in the future that it would be foolish to predict an early result. General Villa, whose meteoric career, has astounded the western world, has met with a decisive defeat, if any faith whatever is to be placed in reports, during the past week at the hands of the Carrancistas under Obregon. This does not necessarily mean his elimination, as he is again marshaling his forces preparatory to the renewal of the conflict; but even his admirers realize the difficulties he is laboring under, in the face of a disastrous defeat, and feel that his star is waning, unless—and there is the rub—he can recover lost ground and the confidence of his troops by a sharp, decisive and overwhelming victory.

From the stand point of the News the defeat and possible elimination of Villa is to be regretted. He represented, according to our belief, the best means of an ultimate solution of the Mexican problem. To him we looked for a strong hand to quell the disturbances, to restore peace and when attained, to be guided by proper advice in the formation of a stable government. We do not say this in a spirit of adoration for the man, but as a just tribute to his accomplishments—accomplishments, when the difficulties under which he has labored are considered, mark him, untutored except in the hard school of experience and bandit though he was, as the biggest man in the Mexican republic today.

There is little hope, so far as we are able to see, of peace should Carranza finally triumph. The aged first chief is too vacillating, lacks progressive ideas and, with all, too bombastic and self-centered, too far removed in his ideas from the real interests of his people. Temporary success will surely make him arrogant, and Mexico has already had its share of that class of rulers. Carranza's victory only means confusion worse confounded; and prospects for peace are far from encouraging.

The American Plan

(Collier's)

The fiftieth anniversary of Lincoln's death found a Virginian in the White House and an ex Confederate soldier from Louisiana sitting as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. No voice of sectionalism is anywhere raised to question the honor, integrity, and service of these men. Could anything have seemed more incredible to the grief and bitterness of fifty years ago? Could anything more vividly prove the unity of our nation? Lincoln may not have been "the typical American," but he did live out certain qualities of justice and fair dealing which his countrymen have always responded to in the long run. "Gentle, plain, just, and resolute," in Walt Whitman's immortal words, his spirit is not dead in the land he loved. And the lesson of his life is plain for every people that cares to learn. The oppressed and wrangling races of Austria, the hating cutthroats of the Balkans, the tyrants and victims of Europe all the way from Adsinglors to the Golden Horn can learn that righteousness only will lead to enduring peace. They will learn that only those who lead their own lives in honor and in freedom under the law can live in peace. Despite anything we may say in haste, in partisanship or in despair, that and nothing else, is the American plan, and by it our country will endure.

Notice

STATE ENGINEER'S OFFICE

Number of Application 981.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 25, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of March 1915, in accordance with Section 20, Chapter 49, Irrigation Laws of 1907 Myllie A. Thornton, of Oscura, County of Lincoln, State of New Mexico, made formal application to the State Engineer of New Mexico for a permit to appropriate the Public Waters of the State of New Mexico.

Such appropriation is to be made from Godfrey arroya at a point whence the ME corner of Section 31, Township 9 South, Range 9 East, bears North 25 degrees East 2038 feet distant by means of diversion works and two cu. ft. per sec. is to be conveyed to lands in Sections 31 and 36, Twp. 9 S., Range 9 East, N. M. P. M., by means of works in connection Applications Nos. 809 and 935 and there used for the irrigation of 40 acres or more and domestic purposes.

Any person, firm, association or corporation deeming that the granting of the above application would be truly detrimental to their rights in the water of said stream system shall file a complete statement of their objections substantiated by affidavits with the State Engineer and serve a copy on applicant on or before the 23rd day of June, 1915, the date set for the Engineer to take this application up for final consideration unless protested. In case of protested applications all parties will be given a reasonable length of time in which to submit their evidence in detail or arrange a date convenient for a hearing or appoint a referee satisfactory to all to take testimony. Appearance is not necessary unless advised officially by letter from the State Engineer.

JAMES A. FRENCH, State Engineer.

4 23 2t A.S.K.

Lists 3-3424, -3430, -3478, -3479, -3490

Restoration to Entry of Lands in National Forest

Notice is hereby given that the lands described below, embracing 410.50 acres, within the Lincoln National Forest, New Mexico, will be subject to settlement and entry under the provisions of the homestead laws of the United States and the act of June 11, 1906 (34 Stat., 233), at the United States land office at Roswell, New Mexico, on May 29, 1915. Any settler who was actually and in good faith claiming any of said lands for agricultural purposes prior to January 1, 1906, and has not abandoned same, has a preference right to make a homestead entry for the lands actually occupied. Said lands were listed upon the applications of the persons mentioned below, who have a preference right subject to the prior right of any such settler, provided such settler or applicant is qualified to make homestead entry and the preference right is exercised prior to May 29, 1915, on which date the lands will be subject to settlement and entry by any qualified person. The lands are as follows: The S1-2 SW1-4, Sec. 27, the N1-2 NW1-4, Sec 34, T. 8 S., R. 15 E., 160 acres, application of Candelario Benabides, Hondo, New Mexico; List 3-3424. The NW1-4 SE1-4, the NE1-4 NW1-4 SW1-4 SE1-4, the NE1-4 SW1-4 SE1-4, the E1-2 SE1-4 SW1-4 SE1-4, Sec. 10, T. 8 S., R. 14 E., except a strip of land 50 links wide off the north side of the tract, the net area being 36.50 acres, application of S. W. Hale, Capitan, New Mexico; List 3-3430. The S1-2 SW1-4, Sec 22, T. 7 S., R. 16 E., 80 acres, application of Meliton C. Virgil, Capitan, New Mexico; List 3-3478. The S1-2 NE1-4 SW1-4, the S1-2 NW1-4 SE1-4, Sec. 34, T. 10 S., R. 14 E., N. M. M., 40 acres, application of Cornelia P. de Sanchez, Glencoe, New Mexico; List 3-3479. The W1-2 NW1-4, Sec. 15, T. 9 S., R. 13 E., 80 acres, application of R. C. Skinner, Nogal, New Mexico; List 3-3490. March 17, 1915, C. M. Bruce, Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office. 4 2 4t

Notice of State Selection

Department of the Interior,
United States Land Office,
Las Cruces, New Mexico,
February 26, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the State of New Mexico, under and by virtue of the Act of Congress, approved June 20, 1910, has filed the following Indemnity School Land Selection for the unappropriated, unreserved and nonmineral public lands described below:

List No. 4887. Serial 01317: SE1-4 SW1-4 Sec. 27, T 8 S., R. 8 E., N. M. P. M.

The purpose of this notice is to allow all persons claiming the land adversely, or desiring to show it to be mineral in character, an opportunity to file objection to such selection with the Register and Receiver of the United States Land Office, at Las Cruces, N. M., and to establish their interests therein, or the mineral character thereof. 3 26 6t JOHN L. BURNSIDE, Register.

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Carrizozo - - - New Mexico

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Meets every Monday evening in the Masonic Hall. All members are urged to be present and visiting Knights welcomed.
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Carrizozo, New Mexico. Regular Meetings: January 30; February 27; March 27; April 24; May 22; June 20; July 24; August 21; Sept. 18; Oct. 16; November 13; December 11.
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NO. 30
Carrizozo, N. M. Regular meeting nights, 1st and 3rd Fridays in each month.
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Table Supplied with the Best the market affords.

E. E. Phillips Expert Well Driller
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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

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Estimates Furnished on all kinds of plastering and cement work
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Practical Poultry Information

(Government Boulletin)

As the time approaches for the hens to become broody or sit, if care is taken to look in the nests it will be seen that there are a few soft downy feathers being left there by the hens; also, the hens stay longer on the nests when laying at this time, and on being approached will quite likely remain on the nest, ruffling up their feathers and pecking at the intruder. When it is noted that a hen sits on the nest for two or three nights in succession, she is ready to be transferred to a nest which should be prepared for her beforehand. This nest should be in a box and composed of straw, hay, or chaff for nesting material. Pack this material down firmly and shape a circular nest out of it which should be slightly deeper in the center than at the edges as a nest so shaped will prevent the eggs from rolling out from under the hen and becoming chilled. Dust the hen thoroughly with insect power. In applying the powder, hold the hen by the feet, head down, working the powder well into the feathers, giving special attention to regions around the vent and under the wings. The powder should also be sprinkled in the nest. The nest should be in some quiet, out-of-the way place on the farm, where the sitting hen will not be disturbed. Move her from the regular laying nest at night. Handle her carefully in doing so. Put a china egg or two in the nest where she is to sit, and place a board over the opening so that she can not get off. Toward evening of the second day, quietly go in where she is sitting, and leave some feed and water, and remove the board from the front or top of the nest, and let the hen come off when she is ready. Should she return to the nest after feeding, remove the china egg or eggs and put under those that are to be incubated. In cool weather it is best to put not more than 10 eggs under a hen, while later in the spring one can put 12 to 15, according to the size of the hen. If several hens are sitting in the same room, see that they are kept on the nests, only allowing them to come off to get feed and water, which should be once a day.

Many eggs that are laid in the late winter and early spring are infertile. For this reason it is advisable to set several hens at the same time. After the eggs have been under the hen for seven days they should be tested to see whether they are fertile or infertile. Infertile eggs should be removed and used at home in cooking or for omelets, and the fertile eggs should be put back under the hen. In this way it is often possible to put all the eggs that three hens originally started to sit on under two hens and reset the other hen again. For example: Thirty eggs are set under three hens at the same time, 10 under each. At the end of seven days we find on testing the eggs that 10 are infertile, which we do by putting them under two hens and have the remaining one to set over again after she has set only seven days.

A good homemade egg tester or candler can be made from a large shoe box, or any box that is large enough to go over a lamp, by removing an end and cutting a hole a little larger than the size of a quarter in the bottom of the box, so that when it is set over a common kerosene lamp the hole in the bottom will be opposite the blaze. A hole the size of a silver dollar should be cut in the top of the box to allow the heat to escape. An infertile egg when held before the small hole with the lamp lighted inside the box will look perfectly clear, the same as a fresh one, while a fertile egg will show a small dark spot, known as the embryo, with a mass of little blood veins extending in all directions if the embryo is living. If dead, if the egg has been incubated for at least 36 hours, the blood settles away from the embryo toward the edges of the yolk, forming in some cases an irregular circle of blood, known as a blood ring. Eggs vary in this respect, some showing only a streak of blood. The testing should be done in a dark room.

Meat Production on National Forests Increases

(From Forest Service)

Washington.—Receipts from grazing permits on the National Forests for the season of 1915 will contribute to the public revenues approximately $1,200,000 or about $200,000 more than last year, according to an estimate made from the allowances just authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture. The Forests this year will furnish forage for 1,983,775 cattle and horses, 8,747,025 sheep and goats, and 64,040 swine, the figures indicating a material increase of meat production on the government-regulated ranges.

The increase of 92,656 cattle and horses over the allowances for 1914 is accompanied by a decrease of 120,881 sheep and goats, showing that in many parts of the West sheep are giving way to cattle. It is thought that the recent high price of beef has been encouraging many farmers and former sheepmen to go into the cattle business, though it will be the first time in the last five years that the allowance of sheep has not increased over that of the previous season. There are localities, however, where the demand for sheep range is far in excess of the supply.

The grazing allowances indicate the relative importance of the stock business in the various parts of the West in which the National Forests are situated. The Forests in District 2, which embraces Colorado, Wyoming, South Dakota, Nebraska, western Kansas, northern Michigan, and northern Minnesota, are allowed the largest number of cattle, 522,550 head, and next to the largest number of sheep, 1,397,500 head; District-4, comprising Utah, southern Idaho, western Wyoming, eastern and central Nevada, and northern Arizona, the second largest number of cattle, 431,150, and the largest number of sheep, 3,335,880.

District-1, comprising Montana, northwestern Washington, northern Idaho, northwestern South Dakota, and southwestern North Dakota, 193,510 head of cattle, and 1,304,500 head of sheep.

Dirtrict 3, comprising Arizona and New Mexico, 418,900 cattle, and 905,800 sheep.

District-5, embracing California and southwestern Nevada, 212,280 cattle, and 508,050 sheep.

District-6, comprising Washington, Oregon and Alaska, 159,250 cattle, and 1,280,500 sheep.

District-7, which includes Arkansas, Florida, Oklahoma, and the states in New England and the Southern Appalachian region, where forest reservations have been purchased by the Government, 46,135 cattle, and 14,850 sheep.

Call For Bids

Notice is hereby given that the Board of County Commissioners of Lincoln County New Mexico, will receive bids for the construction of a cement side-walk at the Court House in Carrizozo, according to plans and specifications on file with the County Clerk, on the 10th day of May A. D. 1915, at the hour of 2:00 p. m. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids and requires that a certified check in the sum of $50.00 accompany all bids as an evidence of good faith.

MELVIN FRANKS,
Chairman.

Attest:

ALBERT H. HARVEY,
Clerk.

4-16-4t

Lists 3-3449, 3518 and Supplemental Lists 3-2380, -2725, -2761.

Restoration to Entry of Lands in National Forest

Notice is hereby given that the lands described below, embracing 187.16 acres, within the Lincoln National Forest, New Mexico, will be subject to settlement and entry under the provisions of the homestead laws of the United States and the act of June 11, 1906 (34 Stat., 233), at the United States land office at Roswell, New Mexico, on May 29, 1915. Any settler who was actually and in good faith claiming any of said lands for agricultural purposes prior to January 1, 1906, and has not abondoned same, has a preference right to make a homestead entry for the lands actually occupied. Said lands were listed upon the applications of the persons mentioned below, who have a preference right subject to the prior right of any such settler, provided such settler or applicant is qualified to make homestead entry and the preference right is exercised prior to May 29, 1915, on which date the lands will be subject to settlement and entry by any qualified person. The lands are as follows: The SE1-4 Sec. 21, T. 7 S., R. 17 E., N. M. M., 160 acres, listed upon application of J. T. Van Winkle, Meek, New Mexico; List 3-3449. A tract of 23.61 acres, within what will probably be when surveyed Sec. 3, T. 10 S., R. 11 E., described as follows: Beginning at Corner No. 1, identical with Corner No. 2, of H. E. S. No. 41; extending thence S. 78 degrees W., 17.40 chs.; thence N. 88 degrees W., 2.34 chs.; thence N. 15.21 chs.; thence S. 82 degrees E., 19.43 chs.; thence S. 3 degrees E., 8.88 chs., to the place of beginning, application of Nancy E. Berry, Parsons, New Mexico; List 3-3518. A strip of land 30 feet wide within Sec. 13, T. 9 S., R. 17 E., described as follows: Beginning at a point from which the quarter corner on the east line of Sec. 13, bears N. 12.30 chains, extending thence 15 feet on each side of a line running N. 57 degrees W., 23.15 chs., to the place where the end of the strip closes on the boundary of the tract, the area being 1.05 acres, application of Estanislado Cardon, Jr., Arabela, New Mexico; List 3-2380. (Supplemental). A strip of land 50 links wide within Sec. 13, T. 9 S., R. 17 E., off the W1-2 NW1-4, the W1-2 E1-2 NW1-4, Sec. 13, said township and range, containing 1.50 acres, application of Gregorio Domingues, Arabela, New Mexico; List 3-2725 (Supplemental). A strip of land 50 links wide off the south side of S1-2 SW1-4 NE1-4 Sec. 13, T. 9 S., R. 17 E., containing 1 acre, application of Pedro Chabarrilla, Arabela, New Mexico; List 3-2761 (Supplemental). March 17, 1915.

C. M. Bruce,
Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office.

4 2 4t

Notice for Publication

Department of the Interior
United States Land Office
Roswell, New Mexico,
Feb. 9, 1915

Notice is hereby given that the State of New Mexico, by virtue of Acts of Congress approved June 21, 1898 and June 20, 1910 and acts supplementary and amendatory thereto, has filed in this office selection lists for the following described lands:

List No. 3341. Serial No. 030180. S½ NE¼ SW¼, S½ SW¼, SE¼ Sec. 25; NE¼ NE¼ Sec. 26 T. 2 S. R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 640 acres.

List No. 3343. Serial No. 030181. SE¼ NE¼, SE¼ Sec. 1; E½ Sec. 12; N½ NE¼, SW¼ NE¼ Sec. 13 T. 3 S. R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 640 acres.

List No. 3349. Serial No. 030182. Lots 1, 2, SW¼ NE¼ Sec. 1 T. 3 S. R. 12 E.; E½ Sec. 31 T. 2 S. R. 13 E., N. M. Mer. 410.15 acres.

List No. 3341. Serial No. 030183. SE¼ NE¼, SE¼ Sec. 13; NE¼ NE¼, S½ NE¼, W½ NW¼, SE¼ NW¼, SW¼, NE¼ SE¼ Sec. 24 T. 2 S. R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 640 acres.

List No. 3345. Serial No. 030184. SW1-4 SE1-4, S½ SE1-4 Sec. 24; N½ N½ Sec. 25; SW1-4 NE1-4, S½ NW1-4, W½ SE1-4 Sec. 36; NE1-4 Sec. 35 T. 2 S. R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 640 acres.

List No. 3346. Serial No. 030185. Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, S½ N½, N½ SW1-4, SW1-4 SW1-4 Sec. 4 T. 3 S. R. 13 E., N. M. Mer. 411.38 acres.

List No. 3347. Serial No. 030187. SE1-4 SW1-4, SE1-4 Sec. 4; Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, S½ NE1-4 Sec. 5 T. 3 S. R. 13 E., N. M. Mer. 411.64 acres.

List No. 3348. Serial No. 030187. S½ NW1-4, S½ Sec. 5; Lot 2 Sec. 6 T. 3 S. R. 13 E., N. M. Mer. 410.05 acres.

List No. 3349. Serial No. 030188. Lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, SW1-4 NE1-4, SE1-4 NW1-4, E½ SW1-4, N½ SE1-4 Sec. 6 T. 3 S. R. 13 E., N. M. Mer. 417.59 acres.

List No. 3350. Serial No. 030189. SE1-4 SE1-4 Sec. 6; Lots 1, 2, S½ NE1-4, E½ NW1-4 Sec. 7, NE1-4 Sec. 8 T. 3 S. R. 13 E., N. M. Mer. 413.16 acres.

List No. 3351. Serial No. 030190. NW1-4, W½ SW1-4, SE1-4 SW1-4, S½ SE1-4 Sec. 8; SW1-4 SW1-4 Sec. 26; NW1-4 NE1-4, Sec. 27; S½ SE1-4 Sec. 29; NE1-4 NE1-4 Sec. 34 T. 3 S. R. 13 E., N. M. Mer. 560 acres.

List No. 3352. Serial No. 030191. SE1-4 NE1-4, E½ SE1-4 Sec. 20; E½ E½ Sec. 25; T. 2 S. R. 12 E.; Lot 4, SE1-4 SW1-4, S½ SE1-4 Sec. 18 T. 2 S. R. 13 E., N. M. Mer. 411.37 acres.

List No. 3353. Serial No. 030192. Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, NE1-4, E½ SW1-4, E½ SW1-4 Sec. 19 T. 2 S. R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 484.95 acres.

List No. 3354. Serial No. 030193. SE1-4 Sec. 19; Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, N½ NE1-4, SW1-4 NE1-4 Sec. 30 T. 2 S. R. 13 E., N. M. Mer. 443.34 acres.

List No. 3355. Serial No. 030194. SE1-4 NE1-4, E½ NW1-4, E½ SW1-4, SE1-4 Sec. 30; Lots 1, 2, 3 Sec. 31 T. 2 S. R. 13 E., N. M. Mer. 485.01 acres.

List No. 3356. Serial No. 030195. E½ NW1-4, E½ SW1-4 Sec. 31; T. 2 S. R. 13 E.; Lots 3, 4, S½ NW1-4, N½ SW1-4, SW1-4 SW1-4 Sec. 1 T. 3 S. R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 440.41 acres.

List No. 3357. Serial No. 030196. SE1-4 SW1-4 Sec. 1; E½ NE1-4 Sec. 11; W½ Sec. 12; NW1-4, NE1-4 SW1-4 Sec. 13 T. 3 S. R. 12 E., N. M. Mer. 640 acres.

List No. 3358. Serial No. 030197. W½ SW1-4, SE1-4 SW1-4 Sec. 13; E½ SE1-4 Sec. 14 T. 3 S. R. 12 E.; Lots 3, 4 Sec. 7 T. 3 S. R. 13 E., N. M. Mer. 268.40 acres.

List No. 3359. Serial No. 030198. E½ SW1-4, SE1-4 Sec. 7; N½, N½ SW1-4 Sec. 9 T. 3 S. R. 13 E., N. M. Mer. 640 acres.

List No. 3360. Serial No. 030199. S½ SW1-4, SE1-4 Sec. 9; N½, N½ SW1-4 Sec. 10 T. 3 S. R. 13 E., N. M. Mer. 640 acres.

List No. 3361. Serial No. 030200. S½ SW1-4, SE1-4 Sec. 10; N½, N½ SW1-4 Sec. 15 T. 3 S. R. 13 E., N. M. Mer. 640 acres.

List No. 3362. Serial No. 030201. S½ SW1-4, SE1-4 Sec. 15; N½, N½ SW1-4 Sec. 17 T. 3 S. R. 13 E., N. M. Mer. 640 acres.

List No. 3363. Serial No. 030202. S½ SW1-4, E½ SE1-4, SW1-4 SE1-4 Sec. 17; Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, NE1-4 NE1-4 Sec. 18 T. 3 S. R. 13 E., N. M. Mer. 407.91 acres.

List No. 3364. Serial No. 030203. W½ NE1-4, SE1-4 NE1-4, E½ NW1-4, SE1-4 SW1-4, S½ SE1-4 Sec. 18; Lots 1, 2, 3 Sec. 19 T. 3 S. R. 13 E., N. M. Mer. 416.13 acres.

List No. 3365. Serial No. 030204. Lot 4, NE1-4, E½ 2 NW1-4, E½ 2 SW1-4, SE1-4 Sec. 19; NE1-4 NE1-4, SW1-4 NE1-4 Sec. 29 T. 3 S. R. 13 E., N. M. Mer. 601.55 acres.

List No. 3366. Serial No. 030205. SE1-4 NE1-4, S½ NW1-4 Sec. 23; N½ 2 Sec. 24; NE1-4, NE1-4 NW1-4 Sec. 25 T. 3 S. R. 13 E., N. M. Mer. 640 acres.

List No. 3367. Serial No. 030206. Lot 4 Sec. 31 T. 2 S.; W1-2 NW1-4, SE1-4 NW1-4 Sec. 22; Lot 1, N1-2 NE1-4, NE1-4 NW1-4 Sec. 30; NW1-4 SE1-4 Sec. 17 T. 3 S. R. 13 E., N. M. Mer. 353.15.

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

EMMETT PATTON,
Register.

3 26 5t

Notice for Publication

Department of the Interior
United States Land Office
Roswell, New Mexico,
Feb. 15, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the State of New Mexico, by virtue of Acts of Congress approved June 21, 1898 and June 20, 1910 and acts supplementary and amendatory thereto, has filed in this office selection lists for the following described lands:

List No. 4789. Serial No. 030430. SW1-4 SW1-4, SW1-4 SE1-4 Sec. 17; W1-2 SE1-4, SW1-4 Sec. 20, T. 9 S. R. 11 E., N. M. Mer. 320 acres.

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

EMMETT PATTON,
Register.

3 25 5t

Notice for Publication

023122 023533

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
United States Land Office, Roswell, N. M.
March 30, 1915

Notice is hereby given that Charley C. Daiutt, of Richardson, N. M., who, on November 27, 1911, made HD E Serial No. 023122, for SE¼ SE¼, Sec. 7, W½ SW¼, Sec. 8 and NW¼ NW¼, Sec. 17; and on Oct. 11, 1912, made add'l entry, Serial No. 023533 SE¼ NE¼; NE¼ SE¼; SW¼ SE¼, Sec. 7; and NE¼ NE¼, Sec. 18, Township 7 S., Range 17 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Three Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register or Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Roswell, N. M., on May 11, 1915.

Claimant names as witnesses:

H. Frank Dudley, James A. Lafferty, Charles H. Hale, these of Meek, N. M., Frank Pipp, of Capitan, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON,
Register.

1st pub. April 9; last pub. May 7

Notice of State Selections

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U. S. Land Office, Las Cruces, N. M.,
March 12, 1915

Notice is hereby given that the State of New Mexico, under the Act of Congress, approved June 20, 1910, has filed the following Indemnity School Land Selection for the unappropriated unreserved and nonmineral public lands described below:

List No. 2547, Serial 011391: E½ SE¼ Sec. 13, T. 9 S., R. 8 E., N. M. P. M.

The purpose of this notice is to allow all persons claiming the land adversely, or desiring to show it to be mineral in character an opportunity to file objection to such selection with the Register and Receiver of the United States Land Office, at Las Cruces, N. M., and to establish their interests therein, or the mineral character thereof.

John L. Burnside,
Register.

4 9 5t

Through Daily Service.

ROSWELL-CARRIZOZO MAIL LINE

Leave Roswell.....8:00 a. m
Leave Carrizozo.....8:00 a. m.
Arrive Roswell.....4:45 p. m
Arrive Carrizozo.....4:45 p. m.

INTERMEDIATE POINTS

Picacho - Tinnie
Hondo - Lincoln
Capitan - Nogal

Through fare one way $8.40. Intermediate points 8 cents per mile.

Roswell Auto Company
OWNERS AND OPERATORS

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LUMBER COMPANY.

Shingles, Doors, Sash, Moulding, Building Paper, &c.

Sewell's Paint,
and everything in the line of Building Material.

Carrizozo : : New Mexico

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H. B. Hamilton.....Attorney

COUNTY.

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R. A. Duran, Member.....Commissioner
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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.

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..The Headlight Saloon..

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Choice Whiskies, Beer, Wines, and Cigars. Pool Room.

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

Carrizozo Livery

CHAS. A. STEVENS, Proprietor

General Transfer and Drayage Business

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Livery Barns
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Best Corrals
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.

Saved Girl's Life

"I want to tell you what wonderful benefit I have received from the use of Thedford's Black-Draught," writes Mrs. Sylvania Woods, of Clifton Mills, Ky.

"It certainly has no equal for la grippe, bad colds, liver and stomach troubles. I firmly believe Black-Draught saved my little girl's life. When she had the measles, they went in on her, but one good dose of Thedford's Black-Draught made them break out, and she has had no more trouble. I shall never be without

THEDFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT

in my home." For constipation, indigestion, headache, dizziness, malaria, chills and fever, biliousness, and all similar ailments, Thedford's Black-Draught has proved itself a safe, reliable, gentle and valuable remedy.

If you suffer from any of these complaints, try Black-Draught. It is a medicine of known merit. Seventy-five years of splendid success proves its value. Good for young and old. For sale everywhere. Price 25 cents. [E-63]

The Threatening Star

☆☆☆☆☆

By EDGAR PRENTISS

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

"If I could get only a paltry ten thousand dollars, dear, I could save your life," sighed John Hagan to his young wife, Mary. She was dying of inanition—literally starving to death in the midst of plenty. For Hagan, a poor clerk in one of the gigantic clothing factories, earned only three thousand a year. It would be years before he would be raised to four thousand, and his wife needed nourishing food. A rare malady, which science had not succeeded in alleviating, was sapping her strength, and only comfort—comfort such as was wholly beyond his reach—could stave it off until Nature triumphed.

All over the land the cry of discontent was rising. Desperate men were planning to seize the reins of government. At Philadelphia, one of the suburbs of New York, a hundred thousand rioters had been sent to their death. Men cursed the rich. But their curses availed nothing.

It was then that Professor Joram of the Washington observatory announced the approaching end of the world.

A brilliant star, five thousand times larger than the sun, had set his course for the earth ten million years before. So huge was he that even the pull of giant Jupiter could not swerve him from his course when once he was within the solar system. And ever so, should he pass within five million miles of earth it was calculated that

The Monster Was Now Three Times as Large as the Sun.

its attraction would sweep the earth into its bulk as though it were a grain of sand.

If it passed within ten million miles the earth would become its satellite. It would either be scorched by fire or drawn away from the protecting sun into the cold regions of space, to become a frozen moon. Which of these things would happen Professor Joram could not foresee. But it was certain that it was heading direct for earth.

The news was confirmed from the European observatories. And soon the monster began to be visible in the sky, a hundred thousand million miles away, like a little moon.

All over the land prayers went up to heaven. The rich prayed to be permitted to live, to enjoy their wealth. The poor forgot their misery and prayed to live a little longer. But a few men like Hagan were utterly careless.

"For the first time all human beings will be equal in this world, Mary," he said, as he sat at his wife's bedside. "It will not matter to us."

Mary Hagan answered nothing; but she, too, prayed. She prayed that somehow they might find mercy—she and John and every living soul upon the planet.

By the beginning of the summer of 2205 the star had visibly increased in magnitude. There were two moons in the heavens now. The monster, which was named Og, after the fabulous king of Bashan, was no more than forty thousand million miles away. And still it was heading toward earth. Nothing could save the world, said Professor Joram. He indited these words after making an application for an increase of salary, to take effect on the first day of the succeeding January. The directors refused his application, on the ground that after that date he would, by his own calculations, have no need for an increase of salary. Professor Joram, who was struggling to make both ends meet on a pittance of twenty-five thousand, was deeply chagrined. He even made a private application for a better-paying position in the University of Buda-Pesth. Such are the inconsistencies of the human mind.

And the splendid object in the skies waxed in size continually. It was visible by day now, as well as by night, a huge moon, larger than the sun, and of a silvery whiteness.

"When it gets within a thousand million miles of us, at the beginning of December, the heat will be considerably increased," wrote Professor Joram. "Therefore it is safe to say that we shall never have another winter. We shall have a milder summer, a second summer in spring, and next summer will mean the beginning of the end."

Following which he laid in his winter coal supply.

It was not that the professor did not believe in the celestial visitor. Nothing could be more certain, as all the astronomers agreed, than that the earth must inevitably be consumed. But the human mind cannot quickly adjust itself.

The crowds stood staring up at Og nightly. They measured it; they looked through telescopes to see "the man in Og." Meanwhile Mary Hagan was fading swiftly. It was a question whether she would live to see the end of all things. And her husband's desperate plea for a few hundred increase was vetoed for the same reason that had been given to Professor Joram. He was also working overtime, because the factory was supplying large quantities of heavy overcoats for the forthcoming winter.

"John, dear," said his wife, "have you noticed that the human mind refuses to believe what the professor says? Don't you think, dear, that perhaps the mind of the people may be more truly guided by instinct than the minds of the savants? I feel that the calamity will never happen."

"It must happen," said John. "It must. There is no possible escape."

And in his heart he added: "Let Mary die before that terror comes upon us."

Terror reigned unmistakably in September. The monster Og was now three times as large as the sun, and it was only a few thousand million miles away. The churches were filled. It began to be noticed that charity was increasing. John Hagan, rendered desperate, applied for a raise of salary again. This time he got it. He was to receive four thousand after the first of the year. But by that time, according to Professor Joram, Og, which was traveling with increased speed, would inevitably have deflected the earth from its orbit.

"Changes in temperature may be looked for after the New Year," said the weather bureau, which liked to be right, even in those days. Certainly there would be changes.

And now panic descended on all the world. Men went about their work in a daze. Long estranged families began to be reconciled. Enemies made up. Men wanted to die with clear consciences.

It was a few days before Christmas that a sudden hot wave struck the world. The overcoats remained unsold on the factory shelves. The temperature was that of balmy summer. Nobody could understand why the change had come about so suddenly until on Christmas day.

Then the huge star, which had filled several degrees of the heavens, was seen to have disappeared. In its place was a red mist, like a new Milky Way, which glowed by day and night. And the heat, instead of increasing, gradually gave way to normal winter temperatures again as the mist finally turned white and hung, a nebulous curtain, in the heart of the constellation Hercules.

And then Professor Joram announced the truth. A miracle had happened, such as no one could have foreseen. The huge star had collided with a dead, dark body equally large, that had been circling about the solar system since the beginning of time, unguessed at. It seemed to have been planted there by providence for just such an emergency. At a distance of a thousand million miles from earth the two had collided squarely. The shock of the impact had disrupted both into fine particles of incandescent gas. The heat was the cause of the sudden increase of the earth's temperature, but, as the particles cooled, and began to coalesce, all that was left of Og and its dark enemy was the fragments of what was to be a new universe, aeons hence.

And with the knowledge that it was saved the world went mad with joy. Men kissed each other upon the streets. The prisons were opened and all the inmates released. Wars ceased, the rich gave back their plunder to the state, which distributed it among the nation. There were no more poor, nor ever would be. Preachers traced from that day the beginning of the real world of joy and happiness in which we are now fortunate enough to live.

"I knew, dear, that it would be," sobbed Mary, as John Hagan caught her in his arms. "It's better than revolution, isn't it, John?"

That was what all the world was saying. For the poor suddenly found that the rich were their brothers, and the rich that they had never before known the meaning of happiness.

Fiction and Fact.

Fiction writers dare not take the liberties with the truth that fact does. Listen: Inside of 24 hours a young Los Angeles man lost a friend, dodged a duel, won a bride, chased across five counties, and wound up happy and married before a benign minister. If any novel presented that plot in the same length of time readers would turn away disgusted at the improbability, and critics would rise up with long-winded explanations of how it couldn't possibly have happened and be "true to life."

FOR DANCING FLOOR

WHITE TAFFETA FROCKS WILL SUIT THE YOUNG GIRL.

Should Be Acceptable Both to the Wearer and Her Mother, Generally Rather Difficult Thing to Accomplish.

Fourteen and fifteen are sort of between-season ages for the growing girl. She is neither a little girl nor a big one, and her clothes must necessarily express a similar "half-and-half" aspect for consistency's sake. If they are too childish she herself won't like them, and if they are "grown-up" mother won't like them, so nothing remains but the usual happy medium, which, it must be admitted, is not always judiciously chosen.

In the matter of a dancing or party frock we feel confident in presenting in the accompanying cut, the very delectable little white taffeta frock, which seems in all respects possessed of the several features that will commend themselves both to the youthful wearer and the motherly board of censors—thus killing the usual number of birds in the usual way.

It has a simple little guimpe blouse of white chiffon or net with tiny self-ruffles to finish the sleeve end and V neck. Over this is worn a straight shallow bodice of the taffeta with shoulder straps cut in one and corded on the edges. At the waist—a high one—it is held in under a line of white and yellow marguerites.

The skirt is gathered full and trimmed with ruffles set on in festoons, one about the hips, another below the knees, and a deep on to complete the skirt length. All are applied under a covered cording which makes

Youthful Dancing Frock.

a pretty finish. A cluster of marguerites trims one side of the skirt.

Another very dainty version of this design can be evolved through the use of palest pink taffeta with velvet pansies for a belt and skirt trimming.

To Be in Vogue.

To be in vogue in our skirts we must have a smooth, flat hip look, with a decided flare at the hem and, if the figure permits, the fullness should be accentuated at the sides and flattened at front and back. To distinguish this skirt from the one you wore seven years ago the dressmaker will probably accentuate the wavy look at the edge by a shallow scallop or a slight lifting at front or sides.

STRAIGHT GIRDLE IS HERE

Tendency Marked in All the Latest Designs That Have Been Sent From Paris.

The newest designs sent over from Paris as forerunners of the spring and summer styles show a marked tendency to straight girdles passed around the figure directly at the line where the old waist used to be before we allowed the natural largeness of the figure to have its fullest development there. These belts could not be worn, with the frock or skirt and separate blouse that shows a small decrease of size between the bust and the hips.

White or light muslin frocks have a belt of three-inch black velvet ribbon which is a decided return to the days when small waists were in fashion. The empire line is also accentuated in evening frocks and short jackets, but one does not yet see it on day frocks. The individualist may try it out, but the average dressmaker is content to work out the return to the normal waist, which is no slight problem in itself.

You may think that the problem of the women who must get a small waist is the most difficult one, as flesh has a way of remaining where it has gained a strong hold, but, after all, the corsetiere faces the worst of the work.

Unless she knows how skillfully to handle the shaping of a corset and can contrive to give it a flexible appearance at the normal waist line, the work of the dressmaker is in vain and the task of the woman who wants a small waist is almost impossible. Again has a body blow been dealt the woman who is stout. The large waist line was her hope to be fashionable, and if it is taken away what will she do to be rightly dressed?

SILK STRIPES FOR WAISTS

Some of the Most Attractive Spring Blouses Are Made Up of That Material.

Silks with stripes that fairly make your mouth water are being made into waists that admit of much originality of line and trimming. These blouses come in the regulation wash silks and in the newer crepe de chines, with the stripes of satin and of very daring combinations. Dull tan grounds are enlivened with purple, green and black striping, and pink and black and green is a favorite combination on a white ground. One blouse in a broad black-and-white stripe is made with the stripes running vertically in the upper part of the kimono waist, while the lower part has the stripes running horizontally. A crepe de chine blouse with up-and-down stripes of pink in varying widths—shades of winter-green and teaberry sticks—has a front vest section made of the crosswise goods, while the collar and cuffs are treated in the same manner. Stripes are here with the spring breezes, so you had better make friends with them.

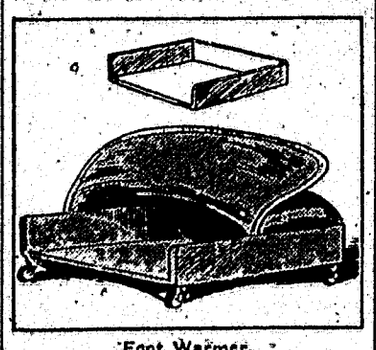
Tulle.

Tulle is as much used as ever. It has made itself a fabric of necessity, and it is difficult to imagine a change in styles great enough to change the position of tulle.

COMFORT IN FOOT-WARMER

Designed for Days When Rain Creates a Chill Even in Hot Weather of Summer.

On a rainy, chilly day a foot-warmer is a great comfort to anyone whose occupation necessitates sitting still for a long while, and for an invalid who cannot move about it is specially useful. Here we give a sketch of an article of this nature that can very easily be made with a shallow wooden box of a suitable size and shape. In constructing it, the lid and front of the box are removed and the in-



Foot Warmer.

terior lined with any kind of soft, warm material or, better still, should it be handy, an old piece of fur.

The exterior of the box is smoothly covered with dark green art serge, turned over at the edges and underneath and fastened on with tacks, and this, by the way, should be done prior to lining the box. The cover is fastened on at the back and rather more than half way along each side and there is a large loose flap, bound at the edge with braid that may be pulled well over the ankles after the feet have been placed in the warmer.

Castors screwed on at each corner underneath the box will enable the foot-warmer to be easily moved about the floor without lifting it up. The small sketch on the right of the illustration shows the woodwork prior to being lined and covered, and indicates the shape and size of the box that should be used for this purpose. In the larger sketch, the lining of the foot-warmer is not shown and this has been done in order that the way in which it may be constructed can be clearly seen.

The cover should, of course, be made of some of the dark art serge and lined with fur if possible; for the use of an invalid, it is an added comfort if it can be made large enough to hold a small hot water bottle or even a muff-heater.

POINTS ABOUT EMPIRE FROCK

Age of Wearer and Lissomeness of Figure Are Two Things to Be Considered.

There are two weighty things to consider before accepting the fashion for the empire effects in evening frocks. One is the age of the wearer and the other the lissomeness of the figure.

Josephine, the woman who created the style in order to show off her perfect figure, was certainly no longer young when she became the glass of fashion for not only France, but the world. She believed that the empire lines hid whatever marks the years had traced upon her physique, but somehow the woman of today, and especially of America, does not grow old in the same manner as Josephine did.

For the young and slender all things are possible. One does not even have to suggest that truth in a dress epoch when every new style seems to be especially created for fortunate youth. But the women who have passed the thirty mark must be clothed also, and it is the women of forty or over who seem to dominate the world today, socially, and even sentimentally, so clothing for her must be taken into reckoning.

Bidding for Culture Center of America

WHILE European nations are discussing between fights the question of which is the most cultured, two nations of South America are gradually acquiring the title, in the opinion of travelers to the southern hemisphere. Of course no European nation will yield the title to any American country, yet the United States may have to surrender all claims to the culture championship of the new world unless we progress more than we have.

A half-century ago South America, except Brazil and Guiana, was emerging from a state of chaos following the fight for freedom from Spain. Brazil even then had attained some distinction as a culture center, because it had been the home of a European king, but the court of Rio de Janeiro was never popular as a resort for European kings, and the emperor of Brazil rarely had guests from across the water. When Brazil decided to establish a republic a score of years ago, the emperor was given a pension and sent away to exile. He took up his residence in Paris and the last claim to a royal palace and court America could boast was lost.

But the pomp of royalty continued in the capital of the new republic, and there is still an appearance of royal influence around the capital city. Rio de Janeiro is one of the most beautiful capitals of the world. All that was good in old-world development of old-world beauty was adopted by the Brazilians in laying out their parkways and beauty spots.

And Rio had more beauty spots to start with than any European city. It is a town of wonderful natural attractiveness and charm. This has been used to the best advantage.

Buenos Aires' Rapid Growth.

The other aspirant to be the great American city of culture is Buenos Aires, capital of Argentine Republic. When one is asked the name of the fastest growing American city he naturally thinks of Chicago, New York, Seattle, Los Angeles and other cities in the United States. But the city which has made the greatest gains in population in America in recent years is Buenos Aires. It now is the third city in size on the American continent, having outstripped Philadelphia in the last five years, according to the claims of the people of Argentine. In 1910 it was the fourth city of America, with Philadelphia third. The fifth city in America is Rio de Janeiro.

When one goes to the dictionary to define culture, he will find that it is the application of labor or other means to improve, correct, train or refine man's physical or mental condition. The two South American cities have done more in the last fifteen years to improve, correct, train or refine the people of their cities than any other cities of the world. Then, going back to the definition, we must conclude they are cultured.

In many respects we look down on Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro. We consider the people there in the light of gamblers and high livers. They know less than we do about cutting down the cost of living, for food prices are higher there than here. The people are in debt and their educational system is different from ours. We consider our system of education the best, but they think their system is more direct. They believe we waste our time on nonessentials.

The South Americans now are trying to get the American university for one of their cities. They believe the educational capital should be south of the equator. Wouldn't Rio make a fine university town, with its miles of ocean and bay front, with its hills, its rows of palms and its theaters and fine streets?

Sao Paulo Rivals Rio.

Near to Rio is Sao Paulo, capital of one of the most prosperous states in Brazil. Sao Paulo makes no denial of the fact that it aims to rival Rio de Janeiro itself, both in attractiveness and in providing such high-class entertainment as a cosmopolitan center is expected to supply.

The municipal opera house is an institution in which Sao Paulo has a right to take pride. Few opera houses in the world surpass this magnificent structure, and in the season the best talent that money can obtain is brought to the city for the enjoyment of this extremely music-loving people. Opera is something that every Sao Paulan delights in. Italian and French companies are regular attractions, and there is also a fair sprinkling of native performers. Brazilians are loyal to a degree, and in recent years there has been a decided effort to give the fullest encouragement to home talent.

Although Sao Paulo was founded in 1553, it has grown so fast and become so thoroughly modernized that few architectural signs remain of the older period. The city stands on several hills, and it is characteristic of the whole place that every building of importance is situated on an eminence. This is also the case with the municipal opera house. From whatever direction it is viewed the structure makes a striking picture. The large and beautiful public garden in the center of the city is also one of the features of the community.

In the immediate vicinity of this city is a building erected in honor of the event which separated the country from Portugal in 1822. This independence building contains what is thought to be the largest fresco painting in the world, showing Dom Pedro of Braganza, then regent of Brazil, surrounded by his generals, proclaiming the independence of the new nation.

Not only is the culture idea foremost in the minds of the people of Brazil and Argentine, but in all South American nations the idea is uppermost.

Advantages for Uruguay Women.

Within the last few years there has been a noticeable interest manifested in all that pertains to the advance of woman in Uruguay. The commission of woman teachers has been especially active, and it was due to the efforts of this organization that a member was sent to the United States, a while ago, to study the American systems of public instruction. It was as a result of this investigation that the plan was worked out to establish the normal training course.

This course is to be both theoretical and practical. It is to take up the work in its entirety. A graduate of this normal school will obtain a certificate as teacher of woman's vocations and may aspire to a position as permanent teacher in the department for the professional instruction of women which it is purposed to establish soon as a branch of the public school system of Montevideo.

RIO DE JANEIRO

While the women of Montevideo are rapidly absorbing information as to many essentials connected with household affairs, throughout the country sections there is the greatest need for more specific training along this line. In the interest of greater economy it has been decided to extend the teaching work so as to include manual training with a view to improving home affairs, and it is therefore expected that the normal course in this capital will be a boon to the whole country.

The government has been liberal in appropriating money for public schools, and it is anticipated that the allowance for the normal course will be large enough to warrant a complete teaching course with a view to extension.

Mecca Always Storm Center.

The history of Mecca has been eventful. Mahometan legend holds that it was inhabited by Ishmael, whose posterity was supplanted by the Banu Jurhum of Yemen, who in their turn were supplanted by the Khuza, also of Yemen, in the year 210 A. D. About 450 a certain Kusai of the Koreish family, and an ancestor of Mahomet seized the Kaaba, and his family is supposed to reign there today. It was here that Mahomet was born, and the same year the city was menaced by the Abyssinians. Its patricians were at first opposed to the prophet. But eight years after he had fled to Medina, they capitulated.

Valuable Pearl.

A large pearl found recently in western Australia was reported on as follows by the secretary of the fisheries department: "The gem was found in a blister in the adductor muscle of a five-pound mother of pearl shell. The blister was 1¼ inch long, 1 inch wide and seven-eighths of an inch in height. This blister, on being opened, was found to contain a perfectly round pearl of 160 grains, being cleaned down to 96 grains. The pearl, although marked slightly, is a very valuable one, and if it can be cleaned to a perfect luster and should retain its shape, it should realize $40,000."

HOW AMY FERRIS FOUND HER PLACE

Story of a Young Woman Who Has Become a Leading Decorator.

VISITED HOMES OF GREAT

Polite Request Gave Her Entree to Houses of England's Nobility—Her Novel Ideas of Decorating Residences and Shops.

By OSBORN MARSHALL.

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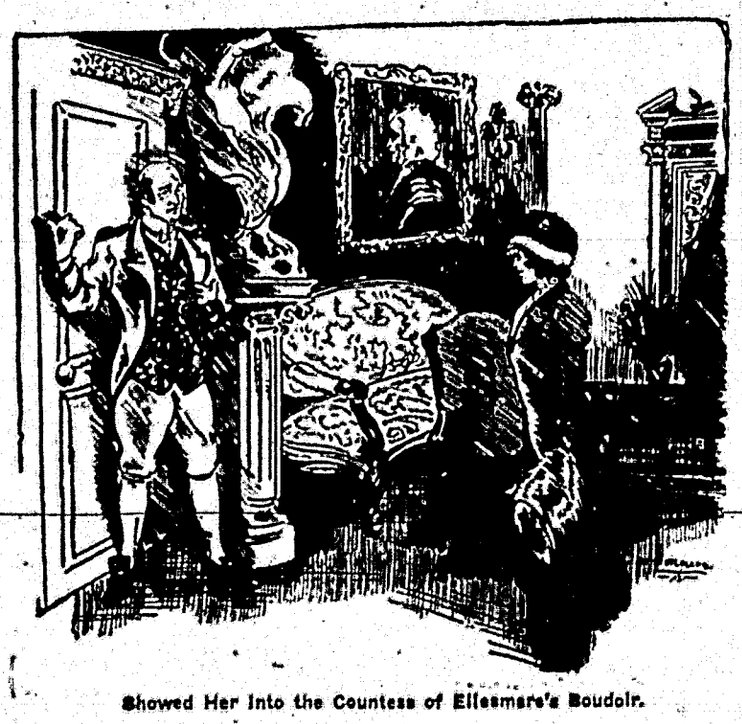
When Amy Ferris went to Europe to study interior decoration she wanted to see the real thing. She was tired of studying books and looking at photographs and diagrams of the insides of houses. She wanted to see with her own eyes the rich and costly interiors of the famous mansions and historic castles of the old country. She wanted to know how the dukes and earls and lords who owned these places actually lived in them. So she decided to visit them.

"But how can you?" her friends asked when she told them her intention. "You don't know a single titled person in Europe—and you have no millionaire friends in America to introduce you to them."

"I am going to ask permission," she said, and that is just what she did. When she arrived in London she looked in the various blue books and red books that tell all about the nobility and their estates and found out what castles and mansions she wanted to inspect. Her list included every important earl and duke and lord of the realm. Then she sat down and wrote a polite letter to each of these distinguished men and told him that she was an American girl studying interior decorating and would deem it a courtesy if he would let her see his house. She posted the letters and waited.



Showed Her Into the Countess of Ellesmere's Boudoir.

With one single exception she received enthusiastic letters in reply, bidding her come and inspect the houses to her heart's desire. The young American girl started out at once alone and unintroduced to see the dukes and earls and lords of England. In many cases these important people received her as a guest and entertained her cordially. In other cases they instructed their servants—butlers and housekeepers—to receive her and give her carte blanche to their houses.

At Worsley Hall.

One of the great houses Miss Ferris wanted most to see was old Worsley hall, near Manchester. It belonged to the earl of Ellesmere, who had as part of his household decorations the matchless art treasures collected by the duke of Bridgewater. The earl answered her request promptly and on her arrival instructed his head butler to treat her with every consideration. The butler showed her solemnly through the house from one spacious hall to another, telling her the story of every tapestry and painting better than the earl could have done himself. Finally he showed her into the countess of Ellesmere's boudoir.

"Will you please to remain here as long as you wish, ma'am," he said. "There may be several things that will interest you. When you are through inspecting them if you will please press the push button I will return. You will perhaps feel freer to look about if you are alone."

The butler withdrew and the young American girl found herself sitting alone and bewildered in the countess of Ellesmere's richly upholstered armchair. Before her wondering eyes there hung a priceless Raphael, near it a Vandyke, a portrait of one of the earl's ancestors, and there a Lawrence. There were rare prints and ancient tapestries also hanging on the wall, and the furniture—Elizabethan chairs and Jacobean tables that would have made an American collector stagger. And here she was, with permission to study it and enjoy it to her heart's content—just because she had asked.

This experience taught Miss Ferris something that it often takes business women a long time to learn. It taught her that there is a great deal of help and assistance to be had in climbing the ladder to success just for the asking. Her tour of the great houses of England also taught her another thing. That was that in spite of the wealth and history that these houses showed, there was still a great deal about the furnishings that needed the work of an interior decorator. In many of the old mansions that were formerly furnished in the stately simplicity of the Elizabethan or Jacobean era she saw rooms done over in the stuffy atrocities of the Victorian era—dust-collecting lambrequins, ottomans, painted-velvet fire screens, whatnots, and a variety of gew-gaws that any up-to-date American housewife would have relegated to the attic years ago.

When Miss Ferris had made her tour of England she went to Vienna, where that art of interior decorating has received more attention of late years than it has in England. And here again she succeeded by the same simple method in gaining an entree to the best furnished houses of that capital. With this inspiration and experience she came back to America ready to take up her profession of interior decorator.

Took Up New Work.

Miss Ferris is a graduate of Smith college, and when she was graduated she entered St. Luke's hospital in New York to become a trained nurse. When after a few months' work she faced the realization that she was not fitted to stand the strain and fatigues of this calling, her first feeling was one of keen disappointment. Many young women would have given up the hope of making a career for themselves after this setback, but not so Miss Ferris. She went to work deliberately to discover another profession. She had always been fond of art and decoration. In her work in the hospital wards the things that struck her most and pailed upon her were the bareness and necessary austerity of the surroundings. Her eyes longed for beauty, for color, harmony in shape and tone. She thought first of taking up portraiture, but, realizing that she was not skillful enough with the brush for this, she decided to be an interior decorator. So scarcely had she abandoned the nurse's uniform before she had enrolled as a student in one of the large schools of applied art in New York—not many blocks away from the hospital where her first ambition had spent its brief life.

Started on Borrowed Money.

It was after she had finished a short course in the art school that she went to Europe. On her return she went to work in the shop of an interior decorator, where she remained three weeks. At the end of that time she decided to start in by herself.

Her friends tried to discourage her. It was perfectly impossible, they told her, for an interior decorator to start in alone in New York without all kinds of capital and all kinds of backing. She would have to furnish her office, to buy equipment—stationery, sewing machines and all the other paraphernalia of her trade. But Miss Ferris was confident of her own ability and her own judgment. She borrowed five hundred dollars, took a tiny office in a first-class office building in the New York shopping center and waited to make good. In the meantime she told everyone she knew about her plans, and kept up with the alumnae activities of her alma mater.

One of the first orders that came to her was to decorate the home of Miss Woolley, the president of Mount Holyoke college. Not long afterward the Collegiate Equal Suffrage league opened a little shop in the shopping center of New York and Miss Ferris, who is an enthusiastic suffragist herself, offered to decorate the place free provided the suffrage league would consult her on all decorating schemes. The league had taken a hopeless little basement store. It was dark and stuffy, but with thoughtful arrangement of yellow and brown and carefully arranged lights the little shop was thoroughly transformed.

Soon Became Known.

There are many suffragists of wealth and influence in New York and when they came to the suffrage shop to buy the latest book on the feminist movement, suffrage note paper, banners and badges and other paraphernalia, they were struck by the pleasing effect of the shop. Later, when they thought of having their town or country homes furnished or refurnished, they would send for Amy Ferris. So the new decorator became known.

Not long after this a parish house was under construction in Hartford, Conn., and when the authorities came to buy the furnishings it occurred to one who had seen some of Amy Ferris' work that she was just the person whose advice they needed.

So Miss Ferris was sent for, and she went to work to plan out a scheme. As usual, she drew up a very specific statement of what she purposed doing before she started in her work. There wasn't a detail in the whole plan that suggested that the building was intended for a church home. It was just as comfortable and informal as though it were a private house.

Surprised the Church Folk.

As she showed her plans, some of the authorities looked aghast. They had associated a parish house with something dark and funereal. They never thought of having missionary meeting and choir rehearsals and Sunday school and prayer meetings in such a comfortable-looking place. "But why not?" Miss Ferris asked, and she had her way. Another thing that surprised some of the good parishioners about the new parish house was the basement, where the men of the church had their meetings. This was actually called a rathskeller and Miss Ferris had furnished it in modern Viennese style for all the world like one of the Austrian cafes she had seen. "Why not?" said Miss Ferris again when the people looked surprised. "It is a good honest style of decoration. Men like it and men are to use the room." And so the plan went through.

Since that time Miss Ferris has become a leading interior decorator, with a suite of six rooms, including a shop where she has on sale all manner of furniture and lamps, draperies and other wares used in interior decorating. She decorates not only parish houses, but churches, office buildings, club rooms, stores, town houses, and country cottages and villas. One of her most recent achievements was in decorating the home for the women workers of the New York city mission.

USED OIL AS LIFE SAVER

British Government's Recognition of American Tanker's Captain.

Another striking instance of the value of oil as a life saver at sea was recalled when the British government, through the Liverpool marine department of the board of trade, presented Captain J. B. Johnson, master of the steamship Lackawanna, and formerly chief officer of the Narragansett (both steamers belonging to the Anglo-American Oil company, Limited), with a binocular glass in recognition of his services while on the Narragansett in assisting to rescue the passengers and crew of the steamship Volturno, which was abandoned in the North Atlantic in consequence of a fire, says the Pall Mall Gazette.

The steamship Narragansett first received the S. O. S. from the Carmania. Immediately on arrival at the scene the former vessel pumped a large quantity of oil on to the tremendous seas, thereby smoothing the troubled waters and greatly facilitating the task of rescue.

Various other presentations have been made in this connection. Captain Harwood of the Narragansett received a piece of plate from the board of trade, and gifts were made to other members of the crew by the same body.

24,000,000 Home-Makers.

According to a bulletin by Mrs. Iris Prouty O'Leary on "Cooking as a Training for Home-Making Vocational Schools," issued by the United States bureau of education, home-making outranks all other trades in the number of persons employed, according to the bulletin. Of the 31,000,000 females over ten years of age in the United States, 24,000,000 are engaged in home-making. Mrs. O'Leary says: "While girls may enter other trades, the great majority of women become at one time or other home-makers. Wage-earning for them is but a temporary affair which they will leave for a permanent position in their own homes."

The bulletin lays emphasis on the fact that cooking is a scientific process and should be taught as such, especially in the new vocational schools being established.

Quake-Proof Homes.

Can man protect himself against earthquakes? Japan says yes, for of recent years she has been applying the results of seismology to the construction of bridges, embankments, tall chimneys and suburban villas. Built on anti-earthquake principles, these new buildings have up to now defied Japan's persistent one-a-minute efforts to shake them down. Had the houses of Avezzano been erected on the Japanese rules instead of on dry-building principles it is likely that there would have been as little loss of life as there was in San Francisco, where the steel built houses cracked in all directions, but did not bury their inmates under shapeless ruins.—London Chronicle.

Method in His Madness.

Hyker—Until yesterday I had no idea that old Graspit was a philanthropist.

Pyker—How did you get the idea?

Hyker—He was circulating a petition for the purpose of raising money to enable a poor widow to pay her rent.

Pyker—Graspit knows his business, all right. He owns the house the poor widow lives in.

Housework Is a Burden

It's hard enough to keep house if in perfect health, but a woman who is weak, tired and suffering from an aching back has a heavy burden.

Any woman in this condition has good cause to suspect kidney trouble, especially if the kidney action seems disordered.

Doan's Kidney Pills have cured thousands of suffering women. It's the best recommended special kidney remedy.

A Colorado Case

Mrs. Alvira Day, 327 S. Second St., Montrose, Colo., says: "I suffered from pains in my back and the flesh over my kidneys swelled. My hands were swollen, too. Doan's Kidney Pills strengthened and toned up my kidneys and benefited my system in every way. During the past year my health has been fine."

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

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

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

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable — act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion, improve the complexion, brighten the eyes.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

A Misreading.

Dr. Fitz Metzler of the University of Heidelberg said to a heckler in the course of a neutrality lecture in Denver:

"My good friend, you misread me. Purposely you misread me, my good friend. You are as bad as the wife who was disgruntled.

"To this wife who was disgruntled a young bride said, over their afternoon coffee and coffee cakes:

"'I am so sad. Gustave is away on a business trip. This is the first time since our marriage that I have been left alone.'

"'Oh, well, don't worry,' sneered the other, 'it won't be the last.'"

FACE BATHING WITH

Cuticura Soap Most Soothing to Sensitive Skins. Trial Free.

Especially when preceded by little touches of Cuticura Ointment to red, rough, itching and pimply surfaces. Nothing better for the skin, scalp, hair and hands than these super-creamy emollients. Why not look your best as to your hair and skin?

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

Quite Different.

"One year ago a man could announce that he was going to Europe without creating a ripple of excitement."

"And now?"

"If he makes that announcement everybody crowds around to have a look at him."

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 Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Hard Work.

"So you have a government clerkship, have you?"

"Yes."

"Don't have to do any work, I suppose?"

"I don't eh? I have to get my pay warrant every month, and get it cashed."

The Cough is what hurts, but the tickle is to blame. Dean's Mentholated Cough Drops stop the tickle—5c at good Druggists.

Very Much So.

"I heard of a duel lately which was fought with wax bullets."

"That was quite a cereous matter."

ALL RIGHT IN THE FUTURE

Proof That Little Dorothy Had Imbibed the Policies Advocated by Her Mother.

Dorothy's mother is a suffragette of advanced type. Dorothy is a dear little girl in a primary grade, but somewhat inclined to copy her elders. One day her teacher received a note from the secretary of the school board, but waited until after class to read it. Dorothy returned for some books and caught tears in the teacher's eyes (the latter had been denied an increase in salary upon which she had based large hopes), and said:

"Why are you crying?"

The teacher laughed and said, "The naughty old school board isn't nice to me!"

Dorothy took hold of the teacher's hand with both hers and said very seriously, "Don't you cry any more. When we get the vote we women will correct such things!"—The Sunday Magazine.

Smile on wash day. That's when you use Red Cross Bag Blue. Clothes whiter than snow. All grocers. Adv.

Another Echo of That Song.

An old negro who had his savings in a Birmingham bank that recently suspended was telling his troubles to a business man.

"Don't worry," said the business man, "I understand the suspension is only temporary."

"But boss," said the old negro, still perturbed, "de white folks say it's er long, long way ter temporary."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

A Sense of Regret.

"It was a great move the Russians made in abolishing vodka."

"Yes," replied the man who is never happy, "only it seems to me they have got rid of about the only word in their language that is easy to pronounce."

FREE ADVICE TO SICK WOMEN

Thousands Have Been Helped By Common Sense Suggestions.

Women suffering from any form of female ills are invited to communicate promptly with the woman's private correspondence department of the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; thus has been established a confidential correspondence which has extended over many years and which has never been broken. Never have they published a testimonial or used a letter without the written consent of the writer, and never has the Company allowed these confidential letters to get out of their possession, as the hundreds of thousands of them in their files will attest.

Out of the vast volume of experience which they have to draw from, it is more than possible that they possess the very knowledge needed in your case. Nothing is asked in return except your good will, and their advice has helped thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, should be glad to take advantage of this generous offer of assistance. Address Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass.

Every woman ought to have Lydia E. Pinkham's 80-page Text Book. It is not a book for general distribution, as it is too expensive. It is free and only obtainable by mail. Write for it today.

Shipping Fever

Influenza, pink eye, epizootic, distemper, and all nose and throat diseases cured, and all others exposed to them kept from having any of these diseases with SPOHN'S LIQUID DISTEMPER CURE. Three to six doses often cure a case. One 50-cent bottle guaranteed to do so. Best thing for brood mares. Acts on the blood. 50c and $1 a bottle. $5 and $10 a dozen bottles. Druggists and harness shops. Distributors—ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO.,
Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

Open Game.

"Let me make the songs of a nation and I care not who makes its laws."

"Well, have a try. Many people seem to think there's room for improvement in both just now."

YOUR OWN DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU Try Murine Eye Remedy for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. No Smarting—just Eye comfort. Write for Book in the Eye by mail Free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Why Living Is High.

"Farm products cost more than they used to."

"Yes," replied the farmer. "When a farmer is supposed to know the botanical name of what he's raisin' an' the entomological name of the insect that eats it, an' the pharmaceutical name of the chemical that will kill it, somebody's got to pay."—Anderson (N. C.) Intelligencer.

When Like Meets Like.

The caller at the teller's window was very bald, but the teller inside had him beaten by a hair's breadth. There was still a straggling fringe around the outer border of the caller's head, while the teller's had long reached the stage when he brushed his head with a towel.

The caller had evidently imbibed rather freely that day.

He took a long look at the teller, smiled a smirking, quizzical smile, then reached into his vest pocket and extracted a fat cigar.

"Shey, old feller," he mumbled, thrusting the cigar between the window bars, "have one on me. Anybody that's as baldheaded as you deserves a treat!"

Red Cross Bag Blue, much better, goes farther than liquid blue. Get from any grocer. Adv.

A Different Matter.

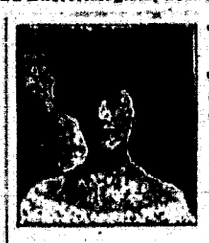
"Then you don't think I practice what I preach, eh?" queried the minister, in talking with one of the deacons at a meeting.

"No, sir, I don't," replied the deacon. "You've been preachin' on the subject of resignation for two years, an' ye haven't resigned yet."

Sure Preventive.

He—I w-w-w-wish I could fuf-fuf-find a w-w-way to keep from sta-sta-stammering.

She—I'll tell you how—don't talk.



Beauty

Is Only Skin Deep

It is vitally necessary therefore, that you take good care of your skin.

ZONA POMADE

if used regularly will beautify and preserve your complexion and help you retain the bloom of early youth for many years. Try it for 30 days. If not more than satisfied you get your money back. 50c at druggists or mailed direct.

Zona Company, Wichita, Kan.

METZ

5 Passenger, Gray & Davis, Electric Lights and Starter, 25 H. P. $600

Greatest hill climber; 28 to 30 miles on 1 gallon gasoline. 10,000 miles on one set of tires. Stewart Speedometer, one man top, 105 inch wheel base, 32x3½ inch tires, weight 1,000 pounds. METZ and CARTERCAR Distributors for Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming.

The Colorado Cartercar Co.
1636 Broadway : Denver, Colorado

LIVE AGENTS WANTED

Pianos Player Pianos Victrolas

Mention catalog you are interested in and we'll send it free, prepaid, with full information of our "EASY PAY PLAN". We prepay freight charges and sell under a "money back" guarantee

THE KNIGHT-CAMPBELL MUSIC CO., Denver, Colo.

DEFIANCE STARCH

is constantly growing in favor because it

Does Not Stick to the Iron

and it will not injure the finest fabric. For laundry purposes it has no equal. 16 oz. package 10c. 1-3 more starch for same money.

DEFIANCE STARCH CO., Omaha, Nebraska

W. L. DOUGLAS

MEN'S $2.50 $3 $3.50 $4.00 $4.50 $5 $5.50 SHOES

WOMEN'S $2.00 $2.50 $3.00 $3.50 & $4.00 SHOES

BOYS' $1.75 $2 $2.50 $3.00 MISSES' $2.00 & $2.50

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY WEARING W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES

W. L. Douglas shoes are made of the best domestic and imported leathers, on the latest models, carefully constructed by the most expert last and pattern makers in this country. No other make of equal prices, can compete with W. L. Douglas shoes for style, workmanship and quality. As comfortable, easy walking shoes they are unsurpassed.

The $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00 shoes will give as good service as other makes costing $4.00 to $5.00. The $4.50, $5.00 and $5.50 shoes compare favorably with other makes costing $6.00 to $8.00; there are many men and women wear shoes. Consult them and they will tell you that W. L. Douglas shoes cannot be excelled for the price.

CAUTION! When buying W. L. Douglas shoes look for his NAME AND PRICE stamped on the bottom. Shoes that are not stamped are always worth the price paid for them. For 30 years W. L. Douglas has guaranteed their value and protected the wearer against high prices for inferior shoes by having his NAME AND PRICE stamped on the bottom before they leave the factory. Do not be persuaded to take some other make claimed to be just as good. You are paying your money and are entitled to the best.

If your dealer cannot supply you, write for Illustrated Catalog showing how to order by mail.

W. L. Douglas, 240 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

If you could visit the W. L. Douglas factory at Brockton, Mass., and see how carefully the shoes are made, and the high grade leathers used, you would then understand why they look and fit better, hold their shape and wear longer than other makes for the price.

W. L. Douglas shoes are sold through 50 stores in the large cities and shoe dealers everywhere.

Wherever you live you can buy W. L. Douglas shoes at the price stamped on the bottom.

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES

LOCAL & PERSONAL

Mrs. McDonald went to El Paso Monday.

Sam Kelsey came up from Hondo yesterday.

Guy Kirby is here from Arizona, visiting the Cole family.

Governor McDonald was down between trains Sunday from Santa Fe.

FOR SALE Square linoleum 12x12 feet almost new. Call at Burrell House.

Henry Lutz has purchased the Chas Spence residence, now occupied by the French family.

Miss Sara Aguayo, stenographer for Welch & Titsworth came over from Capitan today.

Ed Queen was down from White Oaks Tuesday to visit his wife who is in the Paden hospital.

S. J. Woodland returned Monday to the Block ranch after a short sojourn over on this side.

Rev. R. L. Day returned Wednesday from a visit to his former home at De Leon, Texas.

Mrs. Addie Reeves of Torrey, Texas, is visiting her niece, Mrs. Ed. R. Kelly of this place. Will remain here for some time.

John W. Harrison arrived yesterday from St. Louis. He is interested in some valuable property at White Oaks, and will visit that camp before returning.

L. B. Crawford for ice. Phone 65.

When in need of Millet, Maize, Feterita and Cane Seed call at Humphrey Bros. For they have a supply of tested seeds, at prices that are right. 4-2 tf.

L. R. Hust delivered a bunch of yearlings for shipment here Tuesday, Jess Jenkins being the purchaser.

Tom McDonald was over this week from his Mocking Bird Gap ranch. He reports grass fine and stock picking up.

The Frank English residence is rapidly nearing completion It is situated on Capitan avenue near court house.

FOR SALE: Victrola and records nearly new.—J. T. Darby, Ft. Stanton, N. M. 4-2t.

R. L. Howell is here from Magdalena, looking after his horses. He expects to move his bunch of horses to the Magdalena country next fall.

WALL PAPER:—Largest stock, nice patterns.—Doering, 4th St 4-9 4t.

Fred Neighbauer was up Monday from his Three Rivers home. Mr. Neighbauer has sold his ranch to Senator Fall, whose place joins him on the south.

Mrs. Ira Greer went to El Paso today and expects to return tomarrow with her sister, Mrs. Samuel Kelsey. Mrs. Kelsey has been in the hospital for some weeks, but is now sufficiently improved to make the trip home.

W. M. McDonald returned Monday from New York and was met here the following day by Thos N. Stanton, who came up from El Paso They went to White Oaks where they will at once begin operations on some mining property recently acquired

James O. Nabours was in town Tuesday from his home at White Mountain. Jim says there will be no difficulty over the water question in his section this year —at least, there will be plenty of it.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Coe and daughter returned Sunday from a month's trip to San Diego and San Francisco. They were delighted with the California climate and enjoyed their visit to the fairs very much. They left on Tuesday morning's train for their home on Ruidoso.

Oscuro

The Sew and So Club met with Mrs. Richard Richardson on Saturday and have announced that their program for Saturday evening May 1st, 1915 is arranged and invitations have been extended to the men folk. The men of the town had planned a Stag for that evening but now have postponed the same to some later date. A pleasant evening is anticipated.

Mrs. Rachel Young will leave early in May to join her daughter, Mrs. Henry Drace at Wilcox, Arizona where she will spend the summer or possibly remain. Oscuro people regret very much to see Mrs. Young leave and insist she must return at an early date.

Dr. Guido Ranniger made a hurried trip to the lower San Andres country Sunday to attend Mrs Douglas Cain who was quite ill. Mrs. Cain is being brought to Oscuro for attention.

A large dance has been arranged for Saturday evening of this week April 24th, with a full program of local talent at the piano and violin. The dance is given as a farewell to Mrs. Young and Miss Miss Mary Monroe, who leave for the summer early in May.

The Keehn brothers dropped down this week in their Buick to see the home folk and rest a bit before starting to drill another deep well.

Jas. V. Edwards is spending a few days in El Paso combining business and pleasure.

Hundreds of trees are being planted around Oscuro this year

John Sutton the local section foreman met with a painful accident last week when a pistol accidentally discharged, the bullet passing through his hand and he may lose a finger.

Mrs. Corwin and boys left this week for McCoy canyon in the White Mountains where they will spend the summer.

Of course Oscuro, like the rest of the county, has been blessed with a mighty torrent of rain and never before at this season of the year was the ground in such splendid condition for crops.

Dr. R. E. Blaney came in Friday from Chicago where he had gone to attend the funeral of his father.

WESTERN GARAGE
REAL BUILDING

Shields & Sale, Props.

General Garage and Repairs of all kinds
We specialize on starting, lighting and ignition work

All Work Guaranteed.

Begining Saturday, April 24th

7th Anniversary Sale

As a means of Celebrating our 7th birtday we have planned a wonderful sale that is nothing short of phenomenal

A store full of wonderful Bargains will greet you when you join the crowd that such a sale is sure to bring

Bring your favorite catalogues and compare prices, you'll be surprised at the amount of money you'll save by trading at home

Just a few of the many bargains too numerous to mention in this limited space

Ladies' Lawn Kimonos 25c — *Prints and Calicos* 5c — *Ladies' House Dreses* 55c — *Boys' Black Suits* 25c

Ladies' Black Hose 9c — *Ladies' Gingham Apro* 25c — *Ladis Wool Skirts* $1.95 — *Amos Keag Dress Ginghams* 10c

Carrizozo's Economy Center — ZIEGLER BROS. — We Live up to Our Advertisements

Call for Bids

Bids will be received at the Crystal Theatre Monday, April 26, 1915, for the erection of a fence around the local cemetery. Posts will be set by the association, all material furnished and the contract will consist of stretching the wire and hanging a double gate. The fence will be of rabbit wire—two feet—and four strans of barb wire above

MRS, W. H. OSBORN,
Sec. Civic League.

Shade Trees

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

The beauty of a shade tree depends upon its normal and symmetrical growth. In order to insure this, before planting cut off the ends of all broken or mutilated roots; remove all side branches save upon evergreens, so that a straight whiplike stalk alone remains. Dig holes at least 3 feet in diameter and 2 feet deep in good soil, and make them 4 feet across in poor soil. The sides of holes should be perpendicular and the bottom flat. Break up soil in the bottom of hole to the depth of the length of a spade blade. Place 12 or 15 inches of good top soil in the bottom of the hole and use the fine top soil, free from sods or other descomposing organic matter, about the tree roots. On top of this bottom layer place the roots of the tree, spread them as evenly as possible over the earth, put in and cover with 2 or 3 inches of fine top soil. Tramp firmly with the feet and fill the hole with good earth, leaving the surface loose and a little higher than the surface of the surrounding soil. When the work of planting is completed, the tree should stand about 2 inches deeper than it stood in the nursery.

In order to insure symmetry of growth, trees must be allowed unrestricted area for development. At least 40 feet should be allowed between trees intended to occupy the ground permanently. Quick-growing nurse or temporary trees may be planted between the long-lived ones to produce immediate results, but as these are seldom removed as soon as they should be to prevent interference with the development of the permanent plantations, the practice is not to be recommended.

The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co
Purely Mutual and transacting business only in the United States
STATEMENT JAN. 1, 1915

Assets, ... $238,247,426.86
Liabilities (including $4,628,516.37 held to meet Deferred Dividend Contracts) $210,849,429.57
Funds held for annual dividends payable in 1915 and for contingencies..... $17,397,997.01 $238,247,426.86
Income, 1914, $68,736,111.34
Paid Policyholders in 1914, $38,485,336.58
Policies in Force, 3827,512
Insurance in Force, $1,208,399,749.00

A. M. CURRY, Dist. Agent,
Roswell, N. M.

Exchange Bank

CARRIZOZO, NEW MEXICO

Transacts a General Banking Business. Issues Drafts on all Principal Cities of the World. Accords to Borrowers every accommodation consistent with safety.

Accounts Solicited Interest Paid on Time Deposits

Moving Pictures

Saturday Night and Tuesday and Thursday Nights of Each Week

AT THE

CRYSTAL THEATRE

Splendid Program for Tomorrow Night....

Don't Fail to Come Out

For the Coming Week we Offer our Entire Stock of Ladies' Suits at the following Reduced Prices

$27.50 Suits of Silk Poplin, Sand and Putty shades. Reduced to	$21.95
$21.00 and $23.50 Suits of Silk Poplin, Serges and Wool Poplin. Reduced to	$18.95
$22.00 and $21.50 Suits of Wool Poplin and Serges, navy and sand shades,	$17.95
$20.00 and $18.00 Suits of Serge and Poplin. All new shades	$15.95
Regular $16.50 and $15.00 Suits of Serges and Poplins. Sizes, 34-36-38,	$12.95

You have your unlimited choice during this sale. Each suit marked in plain figures, and every suit guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction and fit

No Alterations During this Sale

The Carrizozo Trading Co.

Quality First — *Walkover Shoes* — *Then Price*