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Constance Collier In 'The Tongues of Men'

Constance Collier is one of the most brilliant figures among the younger of the English speaking stage. When Maeterlinck's "Monna Vanna" was first produced in England, after being banned for more than ten years by the censor, one of the literary and artistic events of the past decade, Constance Collier was the actress chosen as the star. It was a signal recognition of her rank; a rank fairly won through her illustrious career at His Majesty's and other theaters as star in some of the finest things the English stage has ever done. She is the last surviving member of one of the oldest and best known stage families of Great Britain, was playing Shakespeare when she was but eight years old, was the star for whom Hall Craine's "The Eternal City" was especially adapted for the stage.

"The Tongues of Men," at the Crystal Wednesday, August 16, one of the smartest, most significant plays the Oliver Morosco Photoplay company has ever produced, provides Constance Collier a worthy vehicle for her first appearance upon the screen.

For the State Fair

Mr. W. E. Southard, president of the State Fair Association, was here Monday to confer with the board of county commissioners and with the people of Lincoln county. The object was to secure an appropriation from the board and to arouse an interest among the people which would produce a good exhibit of Lincoln county products at the state fair. The board was agreeable and the citizens present endorsed the proposition and the initial steps were taken. An appropriation of $750 was made and a committee of three named to superintend the gathering of the exhibit. W. M. Ferguson, Jno. A. Haley and Dr. T. W. Watson were named and authorized to appoint subcommittees to aid in carrying on the work.

Jury Commission Meets

James V. Tully, Glencoe, Larry H. Dow, Lincoln, and Henry Lutz, constituted the jury commission appointed by Judge Medler. The members met Monday at the court house and selected the required number of names for the coming year. From these names thus selected will be drawn the grand and petit juries for the terms of court to be held in the county at the fall and spring terms.

Sentenced

Judge Medler sat in special session one day the past week to hear the plea of Eufebio Lopez, who was charged with theft from a dwelling. Lopez entered a plea of guilty to the information and was given a sentence of one year and required to pay the costs. He will be conveyed to Santa Fe the latter part of the week.

The Big Roswell Fair

The interest in every department of the State Live Stock and Products Exposition which will be held at Roswell September 18 to 23 is keener than ever, according to A. D. Crile, manager of the fair. He says the entries in the live stock departments will be much heavier than ever before and because of so many more exhibitors from all the counties in southeastern New Mexico the fruit and cereal departments will be full and running over.

A live stock judging contest for boys is stimulating much interest in each of the counties. Any boy who wishes may enter this contest without charge. He will receive a score card and will score the animals in each department. When the cards are all in the results will be compared with that of the official judges and the boy making the highest average will receive a handsome prize.

Although the fair is six weeks away a number of race horses are already in training at the fair grounds, and more are coming each week. Because the fair this year is held the week between the Amarillo fair and the State fair at Albuquerque practically all the horses which enter at these two fairs will be in Roswell. C. J. Franks, superintendent of this department, is receiving entries right along and says every event will be well filled.

The amusement department will be better than ever before this year and the visitors are assured of having something to do all the time. Because of the general interest over all of southeastern New Mexico the crowd is expected to be a record breaker.

State Bank Deposits Grow

Santa Fe, N. M., August. 8.—That the resources of the New Mexico state banks in the year ending last month increased $2,816,000 is shown by a comparative statement just issued by the state bank examiner.

Ten new banks were established in the year. Total deposits, loans and discounts each increased about two millions, and depositors increased 8,000, the total being nearly 25,000.

The capital increased from $1,759,000 to to $3,125,400.

Democratic Primary Call

A Democratic Primary is hereby called for 8:00 p. m., August 12, 1916, in the County Court Room at Carrizozo, N. M., for the purpose of selecting 11 delegates to the County Democratic Convention to be held at Carrizozo, N. M., August 19, 1916, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the State, Congressional, Judicial, Senatorial and Representative Conventions to be held in the city of Santa Fe, N. M., August 30th, 1916.

All Democrats and those who wish to affiliate with the Democratic Party are cordially invited to attend this Primary.

B. F. Goff,
Precinct Chairman.

Intelligent Management of a Public Industry

The interest of people in public affairs is considerably heightened when they learn that the revenues of the government are wisely and judiciously managed. A statement of economical expenditure which is susceptible of proof will always attract attention and please the thoughtful reader.

Among the varied industrial enterprises of the Post Office department in Washington is an establishment devoted entirely to the manufacture of mail locks and the bag attachments used in mail transportation. When this administration came into power, the department sorely needed an improved type of mail lock. The shop was immediately reorganized, placed on a business basis, and its activities enlarged so as to meet this imperative demand. Within a very short time a new and greatly improved lock had been devised and its production begun.

The lock in use weighed 5½ ounces; the new one weighs 2 4-5 ounces. As 430,000 of this new product have been put into service, the difference in weight (the government paying as much for the weight of equipment as it does for the mail itself) can be easily calculated. The locks replaced by this new and better style cost 21 cents each to make; those now being manufactured cost 8½ cents, direct and indirect charges considered, the saving thus shown on original cost of production to date amounting to $53,750. Of the old style, 36,000 were annually returned for repair at a cost of about 9 cents each. Of the new style, out of the great number sent into the service, but 906 have been returned, and as these new style locks can be repaired at a cost of 3 cents each, the annual saving on this item will amount to over $2,100.

The department has encouraged its employes to give their best service to the government and many instances have recently come to notice wherein the department has greatly profited by this wise public policy. Active experiments are constantly being made for the betterment of the service. The labeling of mail bags, the "facing slip," the substitution of steel for brass and devices for fastening pouches are to be reduced in cost by modern and economic methods and thousands of dollars be thus saved and applied to the betterment of the service.

It will thus be seen that the activities of the Post Office department have been centered along lines which will not only produce large economies to the people of the country, but will also prove a great convenience to those in the service. During the past three years two objects have been kept constantly in view, viz, saving the public money wherever possible and serving the people to the fullest extent. There was room for great improvement, and there has been much accomplished. It is but common justice to award due credit in these administrative reforms to the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, in whose bureau these measures of economy were developed and who has so faithfully devoted his time to that purpose.

Skim of Friday Morning's News

GEN. TREVINO ORDERD DEPOSED

General Jacinto Trevino, commander in northeastern Mexico, gets the can from First Chief Carranza, Gen. Huertas Vargas, recent commander in state of Coahuila, to be on the job. Trevino bucks, but will quit if given an important mission to France, he claims Carranza offered him two months ago, but declines to trust his hide in Mexico City.

PRESIDENT MAY MEDIATE

If the U. S. Board of Mediation fails to adjust differences of railroad men and managers, President Wilson may be asked to take a hand and avert a general strike, Roosevelt did when president, and "Divine Right" Baer and associates opened their coal mines and conceded some of miners' demands. The Federal Mediation board is now meeting with railroad men and managers, in effort to reconcile differences.

HUGHES ASSAILS "PREPAREDNESS"

Of Wilson, at St. Paul, Minn The president's preparedness is all wrong. Hughes has a brand of his own, and wants a market for it.

TEN CENT LOAVES OF BREAD

Is what the National Master Bakers convention at Salt Lake, Utah, unanimously resolved is their "sacred duty to the public." Weight and quality not mentioned.

The Great Issue

"It is not a question of men but of measures," says Ralph C. Ely, candidate for Governor of New Mexico. It is natural for men to seek personal advantage wherever it is possible. Commenting upon this phase of the public business Mr. Ely said recently:

"In 1914 our party in its state platform declared for a number of state measures. Among these were reasonable county salaries, the creation of a tax commission, and the passage of laws regulating taxation which would impose the burdens of government equally and fairly upon all forms of property throughout our state. These questions will be vital issues in the coming election. The people may like this man, or that man or the other one, according to the appeal of their personalities; but when they pay their taxes, they want to know that they are paying their fair share and not one dollar more. They believe—and they are right in believing—that there is a little group of active politicians whose influences are most in evidence at our state conventions and in the lobbies of our legislature, whose chief purpose is and always has been primarily selfish. That these men are very wealthy, and that their wealth often consists of more or less, non-productive grants of land or of vast areas of coal lands and other natural resources. That they are clinging to this property with the expectation that the development of our country, the increased demand for coal or meat and farm products will result ultimately in a tremendous increase in the value of these raw materials or the natural resources—which they have often purchased for a song and which they hope to hold for a song until this time comes. They know that it is vitally important to these men or interests that they wholly escape taxation or secure to themselves the lowest possible valuations upon these properties so that they can carry them. Our people not only know this. They know who the men are. They know where some of the property is, and they know perfectly well that every time a rich man's wealth escapes taxation, some other man's burdens are necessarily increased, if the expense of government remains the same. The great issue in New Mexico today is equal taxation, and that issue will remain the great issue just so long as these interests, working through Mr Springer, Mr. Bursum, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Spiess and Mr. Romero can succeed in encumbering our statute books with such tax laws as were passed at our last legislature."

Mrs. Wallace L. Gumm, county superintendent of schools, returned Tuesday from an extensive visit to county schools in the county. Six or eight districts are holding summer terms in various parts of the county.

Call For Lincoln County Democratic Convention

A Democratic County Convention is hereby called to meet in County Court Room at Carrizozo, New Mexico, on the 19th day of August, 1916, at 2 p. m., for the purpose of selecting six delegates and six alternates to the State Democratic Convention to be held in Santa Fe, N. M., on the 30th day of August, 1916, for the purpose of selecting three candidates for Presidential Electors; One Candidate for United States Senator for a term of six years; One Candidate for Representative in the 65th Congress of the United States; One Candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court for a term of eight years; One Candidate for State Corporation Commissioner for a term of six years; One Candidate for Governor for a term of two years; One Candidate for Lieutenant Governor for a term of two years; One Candidate for Secretary of State for a term of two years; One Candidate for State Treasurer for a term of two years; One Candidate for Attorney General for a term of two years; One Candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction for a term of two years; One Candidate for Public Land Commissioner for a term of two years; One Candidate for State Auditor for a term of two years; also to select delegates to act at the various district Judicial, Senatorial and Representative district conventions of which Lincoln county is a part.

All precinct Committeemen are requested to call the primaries for the election of delegates to the county convention not later than August 12th, 1916. Notice of holding of primaries to be given due publicity.

All delegates are urgently requested to be present in person; proxy can only be exercised by a residential voter of the precinct represented.

The basis of representation is one delegate for every ten votes, or majority fraction thereof, cast for the Hon. H. B. Ferguson, at the last general election in 1914.

PRECINCT		VOTES 1914	DELE-GATES
No. 1	Lincoln	28	3
No. 2	San Patricio	37	4
No. 3	Los Palos	15	2
No. 4	Picacho	31	3
No. 5	Rabenton	3	1
No. 6	Encinosa	18	2
No. 7	Jicarilla	13	1
No. 8	White Oaks	64	6
No. 9	Capitan	41	4
No. 10	Ruidoso	18	2
No. 11	Nogal	31	3
No. 12	Bonito	26	3
No. 13	Corona	53	5
No. 14	Carrizozo	109	11
No. 15	Oscuro	20	2
No. 16	Aucho	19	2
	Total	516	54

Done at Carrizozo, N. M., this 29th day of July, 1916.

F. W. Gurney,
Chairman Democratic County Central Committee.

W. O. Norman,
Secretary Democratic County Central Committee.

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WAR CAUSES NEW IMMIGRATION PROBLEM

The government is doing much to help those detained at the Ellis Island Station during conflict—Commissioner Howe's efforts bearing fruit

IMMIGRANTS ARRIVING IN NEW YORK

RELATIVES TAKE CHARGE OF THEM

IMMIGRANTS IN THE BULL PEN

"MISTER COMMISH, 'scuse me. When you fink?" Dr. Frederick C. Howe, commissioner of immigration, was greeted in this manner at least a dozen times while showing a visitor through the detention ward at Ellis Island. The commissioner listened patiently first to one and then another, giving each a kindly answer, says a writer in the New York Herald. Among those who addressed him were an elderly Italian woman, who talked with a gesture expressive of the hopelessness with which she regarded her case; a young French woman, petite and earnest looking, who, when asked if she could cook, answered, "Tres bien," and a young Russian Jew, who during a previous stay in this country served in Sing Sing and is a member of the Welfare league.

"They all want to get away," said Mr. Howe. "We are doing everything possible to make it more comfortable and homelike around here. We have removed many restrictions which heretofore existed, on the theory that the more freedom they have the more orderly they are inclined to conduct themselves.

"But with all this there is bound to be a feeling among those who are detained, for one reason or another, against their will that they are imprisoned. In later years, however, some of them, I am sure, whether they are admitted to the country or are sent back to their native land, will look back on their stay at Ellis Island as an incident in their lives that was not altogether unpleasant."

Most of the aliens now detained on the island have been there since the European war broke out. In all there were some 500 Germans, Hungarians, Poles, Russians and others being detained when Doctor Howe first took up his duties as commissioner of immigration, the majority of whom had been ordered deported because of the violation of the immigration statutes.

They were men, women and children—peasants for the most part—from small towns and villages of Europe. Before the order of deportation could be carried out the steamship companies which had brought most of these people over were forced to withdraw their vessels from service on account of the war, and consequently those to whom admission to the country had been denied were forced to remain on Ellis island. Some of them have since been admitted to the country, either conditionally or unconditionally.

The problem of making life a little more pleasant for those who remain is one which Doctor Howe has tried in a practical way to solve. He has come to know most of the unfortunate persons under his jurisdiction personally, and when he visits the detention ward, which he frequently does, there are always many questions to answer and heartaches to soothe.

Late one afternoon last October Doctor Howe, while going around the station on one of these tours of investigation, noticed a middle-aged woman, of neat, motherly appearance, with two pretty little girls cuddling up to her, sitting in the detention room. As the hour was late and he thought they were visitors Doctor Howe inquired what they were waiting for and if he could do anything for them.

The woman explained that she was British and with her children had been ordered deported. They had arrived from Great Britain about a month before, but had no friends in this country and no money and, therefore, had not been allowed to enter.

The healthy appearance of the two children, their pretty faces and their evident good breeding won over the commissioner on the spot, and he immediately interested himself in their case.

The woman's name was Mrs. Rita Horner, and her story was this: "When the war broke out she was living with her family, which, besides her husband, consisted of two sons and three daughters, on a dairy farm some miles out of Capetown, South Africa. The country about them was rugged and wild and the girls, despite their young years, were forced to walk many miles every day to attend school. The sons, who were older, helped to work the farm.

"The husband and the two boys, along with most of the able-bodied men in that section, enlisted in the British army soon after war was declared and were sent to the front. They took part in the fighting in Belgium and northern France. One son was killed and the father seriously wounded. All trace of the other son had been lost. Mrs. Horner was unable to work the farm by herself, so she raised what money she could and went to England with her three daughters—Una, fifteen years; Pirl, ten years old, and Rita, nine years old. They had not been in England long when Mrs. Horner decided to come to America."

On hearing Mrs. Horner's story Doctor Howe communicated with the authorities at Washington. He explained that these people were all strong and healthy, that the children were beautiful and that there was no danger of them becoming a public charge. Furthermore, he announced his willingness to be responsible for them, and a few days after the machinery had been set in motion word came back from Washington that Mrs. Horner and her children would be released in his custody.

Meantime the family had made friends with nearly everybody on the island. The watchman and guards petted the children and gave them many little presents. The attendants did all they could to make them comfortable.

Despite these attentions the children sometimes would not as if lonesome. Noticing this Doctor Howe one day asked the reason.

"We are not lonely for people, but lonely for animals," they answered. In South Africa one of their principal pastimes had been to trek through the woods with their dogs. The Horners remained at Ellis island for several weeks after they had been admitted to the country; then Doctor Howe took them up to a summer home he has in the woods in Westchester county.

There they have lived all winter, enjoying life in the open country, especially when snow was on the ground and the deer tracks could be followed through the woods. The two younger girls possess a knowledge of woodcraft which Doctor Howe says is really amazing, and they have no fear of getting lost in the woods. They walk for miles in whichever direction their fancy takes them, always finding their way back home by the same sort of instinct as that by which an Indian is guided.

The interest shown by Doctor Howe in this particular case was in keeping with his general policy of so administering the affairs of Ellis island that those who come to this country from other lands with the intention of making a new home for themselves will be treated with as much kindness and consideration as the enforcement of the exclusion laws permits.

The enforcement of these laws is bound to cause many hardships and disappointments, but Ellis island is no longer a place to be dreaded. It is clean, wholesome and comfortable. The walls of the registry room, where the incoming aliens receive their first impressions of America, are no longer bare and forbidding. They have been draped with American flags and hung with portraits of the presidents and pictures of important events in American history. Palms and other growing plants have been placed around the room. Photographs illustrative of the natural beauties and resources of America, procured from the various government departments at Washington, have been placed in the detention room and around the corridors.

Every Sunday afternoon a concert is given in the registry room, the music being furnished by some one of the organizations of foreign-born persons in and about New York city which have volunteered to furnish such entertainment. A moving picture outfit has also been provided by another group of interested persons, and receptions are given every Thursday night. These entertainments have done much to brighten the lives of those who have been detained on the island for months. Last summer to relieve the situation playgrounds were opened on the island, and mothers and children were permitted to play on the lawns. The first day they were released from the station they rolled upon the earth and wept with joy from contact with the green grass.

During the winter months handball and other indoor games have been provided. Classes in gymnastics have been organized for the men. The women have been given instruction in sewing and provided with material to make clothes for themselves and children. A school has been temporarily opened to teach the children, and the New York city public library authorities have donated a number of books printed in German and other foreign languages for the use of those who have a desire to read.

The men and women are permitted to mingle more freely in the various detention wards, and as a result of these innovations the feeling which prevails among those who have been long detained at the station is more cheerful than it was during the first few months of the war. Attempts to escape, which were frequent at one time, have come to an end.

"Ellis island is the greatest portal in the world," said Doctor Howe. "There never has been any portal like it for human beings. In normal times nearly a million persons enter the country through it each year. They come largely from countries where the government means only militarism and taxes; they come to escape the feudal landlord, from industrial and social conditions which have become intolerable. They come with hopes of a fresh life, of a fresh chance, of opportunities for themselves and their children. They carry with them the visions of America which have been indelibly printed upon their minds from the letters which have gone back to Europe from friends and relatives already in this country.

"And the immigration laws of America have, in effect, if not in so many words, said that America welcomed those who did not fall within the excluded classes, those afflicted by disease or who are likely to become a charge upon the community. It held out an invitation to the strong and able-bodied to come and share in the making of a new nation, free from abuses and oppressions of the old world.

"And of those who come over 98 per cent are admitted. The rest are rejected because they fall within the inhibited classes. And it seemed to me when I became commissioner of immigration that the first contact of the alien with America should be one that would impress upon his mind the thing for which America stands; that the treatment they should receive, the experiences they should pass through and the contact they had with officials wearing the uniform of the United States should be those of kindness, assistance and courtesy. They come for the most part with fear in their hearts; they fear government rather than love it. And their instinct is to expect something very like what they received at home.

"First impressions are lasting, and it has been our effort at Ellis island to make these impressions as democratic as possible, and to aid in as many ways as we could in protecting the immigrant and assisting him to his final destination. For the immigrant is imposed on; he is exploited. To prevent this as much as possible offices have been opened in New York city, one at the Barge office, at South Ferry, and the other at 240 East Seventy-ninth street, to which the immigrant can go and procure aid, assistance and advice about matters that concern him. Through these offices he is directed to schools and to the naturalization offices. The offices co-operate with the police department and with all the many agencies in New York which have been created to aid the immigrant. At these offices there are employment agencies which find work for men and women, and which aim to distribute them to farming positions to relieve the congestion in the cities.

"Similar protection has been accorded the alien in transit to the West, in securing the best transportation facilities and otherwise relieving the immigrant from the dangers which beset him while reaching his ultimate destination.

"War conditions brought probably 500 men, women and children to Ellis island who for some reason or other had to go back to their native land; they were not admissible to the country. Each of these cases has been investigated personally, their friends and relatives have been looked up, and in the great majority of cases they have been admitted on bond to some person willing to be responsible for them. Positions have been found for hundreds, from whom periodic reports are required as to how they are getting along. Only in very rare cases have they failed to make good. In many instances they have risen rapidly and are now earning very substantial salaries.

"Similar efforts are being made to promote educational advantages for the adult immigrant—to encourage night schools. For the last year the names of all children of school age have been copied and sent to the superintendents of education all over the country, in order that they might immediately place children in school upon their arrival at their destination. By these means the government comes in immediate contact with the second generation of immigrants and begins its assimilation process as soon as they reach this country."

FOR BETTER ROADS

GOOD ROADS WORK WONDERS

Improved Highways Give Farmer Chance to Reach Markets—Bad Roads Decrease Efficiency.

The railways and interurbans have and are having much to do with the development of this state. The evidence of their splendid work is seen on every hand. They have contributed to the building of towns, the development of rural communities and have made it possible for great industrial ventures to succeed. But they, while working wonders for the commonwealth, cannot reach every household as the highways do. The highway reaches the isolated man, which the railway but incidentally touches, and it means to this man or the community in which he lives whether the highway is of such a nature as to enable him to carry on his relations at the least expense and comfort. If the roads are bad he is hampered and loses much, not only from the value of his products which must be hauled to market, but he pays tribute in the wear and tear of his harness, vehicles and injury to animals. His inability to reach churches and schools easily reduces his ability to make the most useful citizen.

If he has good roads he reverses this and stands out with greater possibilities along all lines of endeavor in which he engages.—Greenville (Tex.) Banner.

GOOD-ROADS FEVER IN SOUTH

Taking Hold Everywhere and Different Counties Busily Engaged in Making Improvements.

It is a gratifying thing to note how the good-roads fever is taking hold nearly everywhere in the South. Hardly a county there that is not busily engaged in improving its highways. Many sections are finding, too, that

Cut Through Mine Hole Gap in Asheville-Charlotte Highway.

road-building is by no means the big and expensive job it was once thought. In a great deal of the sandy Coastal Plain country, from Virginia to Texas, nature has often mixed sand and clay in about the right proportions to make a good hard road, and all that is necessary is to keep the road well graded by means of scrapes and drags.—The Progressive Farmer.

DUST IS A DECIDED NUISANCE

In Many Cases Windows Have to Be Kept Closed Tight—Use Split-Log Drag After Rains.

(By W. C. PALMER, Agricultural Editor, North Dakota Agricultural College.)

When dry weather comes the dust from the road becomes a great nuisance to the housewife who lives near the road. In many cases windows have to be kept closed tight to lessen the amount of dust that seeps in. The most effective way of reducing the dust nuisance is the use of a split-log drag on the road after every rain. The road dust comes largely from the grinding up of the turned-up edges of ruts made by wheels and horses' hoofs. These cannot form unless water can stand on the roadbed and water cannot stand on the roadbed if it is kept well crowned and well packed as it will be if the road drag is used regularly. Dragging the roads will mean a good deal to the housewife, as well as to travelers and those who have to haul to and from the market.

GOOD CURE FOR SCALY LEGS

Good Plan to Anoint Legs of Young Chicks Even If They Do Not Show Signs of Disease.

Lard and kerosene is an excellent cure for scaly leg and it is a good plan to anoint the legs of the early youngsters at this time even if they do not show any signs of the disease. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

I OWE MY HEALTH,

To Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Washington Park, Ill.—"I am the mother of four children and have suffered with female trouble, backache, nervous spells and the blues. My children's loud talking and romping would make me so nervous I could just tear everything to pieces and I would ache all over and feel so sick that I would not want anyone to talk to me at times. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills restored me to health and I want to thank you for the good they have done me. I have had quite a bit of trouble and worry but it does not affect my youthful looks. My friends say 'Why do you look so young and well?' I owe it all to the Lydia E. Pinkham remedies."—Mrs. Robt. Stopiel, Moore Avenue, Washington Park, Illinois.

We wish every woman who suffers from female troubles, nervousness, backache or the blues could see the letters written by women made well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If you have any symptom about which you would like to know write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for helpful advice given free of charge.

HIS TRIBUTE ALL TOO LATE

Son Should Have Acknowledged Mother's Goodness While She Could Appreciate It.

Pacifist Henry Ford said in an interview in Detroit:

"This war, with the widows it will make, reminds me of a sad story.

"A girl, beautiful and gay, married a struggling man, and in due course four boys were born to them. Then the husband died.

"The wife turned to with a will. She educated her boys. She sent them to preparatory school and college.

"When they graduated, up-to-date stylish chaps, their mother was a worn-out, old-fashioned, elderly, dispirited woman. The boys kept up a home for her, but there was little in common between them, and in a few years she took sick and died.

"On her deathbed the oldest boy, a promising lawyer now, said to her:

"'You have been a good mother to us.'

"She flushed with pleasure, and she answered in a very low voice:

"'You never said so before, John.'

"A few minutes later she was dead.

FOR BABY RASHES

Cuticura Soap Is Best Because So Soothing and Cooling. Trial Free.

If baby is troubled with rashes, eczemas, itchings, chafings or hot, irritated skin follow Cuticura Soap bath with light application of Cuticura Ointment to the affected part. Nothing so soothing, cooling and refreshing when he is fretful and sleepless.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Hen Hatches Woodpecker.

It is unusual for a hen to hatch out a woodpecker, but an instance is reported by Ira Cordrey, a farmer living near here.

The hen had been missing for some time. When found she was mothering 11 baby chicks and one tiny woodpecker, which appeared perfectly happy to let the hen scratch worms for it, and the hen is paying just as much attention to the little woodpecker as it is to her brood of chicks.

The woodpecker's appearance is explained on the supposition that a woodpecker laid the egg in the hen's nest while the hen was off looking for food.—Federalsburg (Md.) Dispatch Philadelphia Inquirer.

Stop That Ache!

Don't worry about a bad back. Get rid of it. Probably your kidneys are out of order. Resume sensible habits and help the kidneys. Then kidney backache will go; also the dizzy spells, lameness, stiffness, tired feelings, nervousness, rheumatic pains and bladder troubles. Use Doan's Kidney Pills. Thousands recommend them.

A New Mexico Case

Mrs. E. Adair, 322 S. Edith St., Albuquerque, N. Mex., says: "I had pain in my back, below my shoulder blade. When I was on my feet or walking around, I didn't feel the trouble, but the minute I sat down the pain began. One box of Doan's Kidney Pills brought relief. I use them occasionally, as I find need of them and they always give quick and sure relief."

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

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

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

APPENDICITIS

FREE

Common American Birds

Interesting information about them supplied by the Bureau of Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture

Meadowlark

Sturnella magna and Sturnella neglecta

Length, about ten and three-fourths inches.

Range: Breed generally in the United States, southern Canada, and Mexico to Costa Rica; winter from the Ohio and Potomac valleys and British Columbia southward.

Habits and economic status: Our two meadowlarks, though differing much in song, resemble each other closely in plumage and habits. Grassy plains and uplands, covered with a thick growth of grass or weeds, with nearby water, furnish the conditions best suited to the meadowlark's taste. The song of the western bird is loud, clear, and melodious. That of its eastern relative is feebler and loses much by comparison. In many localities the meadowlark is classed and shot as a game bird. From the farmer's standpoint this a mistake, since its value as an insect eater is far greater than as an object of pursuit by the sportsman. Both the boll weevil, the

foe of the cotton grower, and the alfalfa weevil are among the beetles it habitually eats. Twenty-five per cent of the diet of this bird is beetles, half of which are predaceous ground beetles, accounted useful insects, and one-fifth are destructive weevils. Caterpillars form 11 per cent of the food and are eaten in every month in the year. Among these are many cutworms and the well-known army worm. Grasshoppers are favorite food and are eaten in every month and almost every day. The vegetable food (24 per cent of the whole) consists of grain and weed seeds.

Bobolink

Dolichonyx oryzivorus

Length, about seven inches.

Range: Breeds from Ohio northeast to Nova Scotia, north to Manitoba, and northwest to British Columbia; winters in South America.

Habits and economic status: When American writers awoke to the beauty and attractiveness of our native birds, among the first to be enshrined in song and story was the bobolink. Few species show such striking contrasts in the color of the sexes, and few have songs more unique and whimsical. In its northern home the bird is loved for its beauty and its rich melody; in the South it earns deserved hatred by its destructiveness. Bobolinks reach the southeastern coast of the United States the last half of April just as

rice is sprouting and at once begin to pull up and devour the sprouting kernels. Soon they move on to their northern breeding grounds, where they feed upon insects, weed seeds, and a little grain. When the young are well on the wing, they gather in flocks with the parent birds and gradually move southward, being then generally known as reed birds. They reach the rice fields of the Carolinas about August 20, when the rice is in the milk. Then until the birds depart for South American planters and birds fight for the crop, and in spite of constant watchfulness and innumerable devices for scaring the birds a loss of 10 per cent of the rice is the usual result.

White-Breasted Nuthatch

Sitta carolinensis

Length, six inches. White below, above gray, with a black head.

Range: Resident in the United States, southern Canada, and Mexico.

Habits and economic status: This bird might readily be mistaken by a careless observer for a small woodpecker, but its note, an oft-repeated yank, is very unwoodpeckerlike, and,

unlike either woodpeckers or creepers, it climbs downward as easily as upward and seems to set the laws of gravity at defiance. The name was suggested by the habit of wedging nuts, especially beechnuts, in the crevices of bark so as to break them open by blows from the sharp, strong bill. The nuthatch gets its living from the trunks and branches of trees, over which it creeps from daylight to dark. Insects and spiders constitute a little more than 50 per cent of its food. The largest items of these are beetles, moths, and caterpillars, with ants and wasps. The animal food is all in the bird's favor except a few ladybird beetles. More than half of the vegetable food consists of mast, i. e., acorns and other nuts or large seeds. One-tenth of the food is grain, mostly waste corn. The nuthatch does no injury, so far as known, and much good.

Bullock's Oriole

Icterus bullocki

Length, about eight inches. Our only oriole with top of head and throat black and cheeks orange.

Range: Breeds from South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas to the Pacific ocean and from southern Canada to northern Mexico; winters in Mexico.

Habits and economic status: In the West this bird takes the place occupied in the East by the Baltimore oriole. In food, nesting habits, and

song the birds are similar. Both are migratory and remain on their summer range only some five or six months. They take kindly to orchards, gardens, and the vicinity of farm buildings and often live in villages and city parks. Their diet is largely made up of insects that infest orchards and gardens. When fruit trees are in bloom they are constantly busy among the blossoms and save many of them from destruction. In the food of Bullock's oriole beetles amount to 35 per cent and nearly all are harmful. Many of these are weevils, some of which live upon acorns and other nuts. Ants and wasps amount to 15 per cent of the diet. The black olive scale was found in 45 of the 162 stomachs examined. Caterpillars, with a few moths and pupae, are the largest item of food and amount to over 41 per cent. Among these were codling-moth larvae. The vegetable food is practically all fruit (19 per cent) and in cherry season consists largely of that fruit. Eating small fruits is the bird's worst trait, but it will do harm in this way only when very numerous.

The First Steam Engines.

The first known use of steam to drive a kind of steam engine was described by Hero of Alexandria, probably in the first or second century B. C. But the first real steam engines were those used at the end of the seventeenth and in the early eighteenth centuries for pumping water out of mines. Newcomen's engine was used in English mines about 1711.

CANADIAN CROPS EXCELLENT

Returning Tourists Speak Well of Their Treatment in Canada.

The Canadian Government, having made extensive preparations during the last few years to impart to the National Park system a degree of comfort and pleasure to the visitor, combining the best efforts of man with the very best gifts of creation, has now the satisfaction of seeing an appreciation of the efforts they have made. Tourists returning from a trip over the Canadian Pacific, the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern railways speak enthusiastically of the beauties that are revealed as these roads enter and pass through the mountains. The Government has spent enormous sums of money laying out roads, and developing easy means of access to glacier, hill, valley, lake and stream. For what purpose? That the wonders that Canada possesses in its natural parks may become more easily accessible and afterward talked about that a tourist travel through Canada would result. Tourist travel means business, and it is business that Canada seeks. To make it even more easy for this travel, the Government has taken pains to make every step of the tourist's entry into Canada one that will give the very least degree of trouble. On crossing the border, there is only the ordinary examination of baggage, and the only precaution is that in the case of foreign aliens, and even in their case there is no difficulty when the officials are satisfied that they are not attempting entry as enemies.

Although officials of the Government have taken every means to bring to the attention of the tourist and others that no difficulty could be placed in the way of their admission, there still remained doubt in the minds of some. Only the other day the Government took action again, and authorized the statement that no measures taken for recruiting the forces either have been or will be applied to any persons who are not ordinarily resident in the Dominion. Nor is it the intention to ask for volunteers except from among British subjects, resident in Canada. Moreover, the Military Service Act, under which conscription is applied in Great Britain, affects only persons "ordinarily resident in Great Britain."

Americans and British subjects resident in the United States who desire to visit Canada will find no more trouble at the border than they have experienced in the past, and upon arriving they will be made as welcome as ever. War conditions of any kind will not inconvenience or interfere with them.

The immigration authorities suggest that, as a precaution against inconvenience, naturalized Americans whose country of origin was one of those at war with the British empire, should provide themselves with their certificates of naturalization.

Now that it is impossible to visit Europe, the planning of your vacation trip through Canada is one to give consideration to. The Government has taken an active interest in its National Parks in the heart of the Rocky mountains. These can be reached by any of the lines of railways, and the officials at these parks have been advised to render every attention to the visiting tourists, who in addition to seeing the most wonderful scenery in the world—nothing grander—nothing better—have excellent wagon and motor roads, taking them into the utter recesses of what was at one time considered practically inaccessible.

In addition to this the tourist will not be inactive to the practical possibilities that will be before him as he passes over the great plains of the Western Provinces. The immense wheat fields, bounded by the horizon, no matter how far you travel. The wide pasture lands, giving home and food to thousands of heads of horses and cattle. The future of a country that he before only heard of but knew so little about, will be revealed to him in the most wonderful panorama, and imprinted in the lens of his brain in such a way that he will bring back with him the story of the richness of Agricultural Western Canada. And he will also have had an enjoyable outing.—Advertisement.

Hailed the Change.

"You look very smiling this morning, Toner," said Bailey. "I guess I ought to be. I went to a fortune teller last night and she prophesied immediate financial reverses," chortled Toner.

"I fail to see anything very joyous in that," said Bailey.

"You would if you knew anything about my finances," said Toner. "I tell you right now that if they don't reverse pretty quick I'll be busted."

Willing to Oblige.

"Have you found space for my poem yet?" asked the party with the unbarbered hair as he entered the editorial sanctum.

"Not yet," replied the busy man behind the blue pencil, "but I expect to just as soon as the office boy finds time to empty the waste basket."

Science and Philanthropy.

"Think of the lives science saves."

"It all depends on whether your scientist is working with medicines or high explosives."

THE KITCHEN CABINET

Every established mental condition is an acquired habit, and it has become such by continuous repetition of thought. Despondency and cheerfulness, anger and calmness, covetousness and generosity indeed are all states of mind—are habits built up by choice until they have become automatic. A thought constantly repeated at last becomes a fixed habit of mind, and from such habits proceeds the life. —James Allen.

COOKING LOBSTERS.

These delicate shellfish are so well liked that although in many states they are hard to get, a few ways of preparing them will not be amiss. Those who are fortunate enough to have them in plenty will appreciate a new dish. A medium-sized lobster is the best to choose, those which are lively and heavy in weight. Lobsters should be killed immediately before boiling. If a pointed knife be run into the back between the body and tail shells death will occur at once. No lobster is of good flavor that has been killed hours before it is cooked. A fresh boiled lobster has a stiff tail, which will, if gently raised, return with a spring to its curled condition. Care should be taken never to pull the tail straight, as it will never respond again.

Lobster Toast.—Canned lobster may be used for this dish. Pick over to remove any pieces of shell. Add one dessertspoonful of warmed butter, red pepper, capers and pickled cucumber. Pound till well blended, add salt. Heat hot and serve on buttered toast.

Creamed Lobster.—Remove the meat from the lobster and chop finely. Beat the yolks of two eggs and mix with a quarter of a cupful of cream, a few drops of onion juice, a half a teaspoonful of salt, a pinch of red pepper and a grating of nutmeg. Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter, add the minced lobster, cook and stir for a few minutes; then add the cream and other ingredients. Stir until the combination thickens. Serve on toast.

Broiled Lobster.—Kill the lobsters as before described, and with a sharp knife and a mallet or with a cleaver split down the back on the line which runs down the middle of the shell. Remove the stomach and intestines, place the two pieces with the shell part down over a moderate fire. When half cooked, moisten well with butter, and sprinkle with pepper, salt and lemon juice. Crack the claws before serving.

Wondrous is the strength of cheerfulness, and its power of endurance—the cheerful man will do more in the same time, will do it better, will persevere in it longer, than the sad or sullen.—Carlyle.

SUGGESTIVE DISHES.

For a simple little cake to serve with a cup of tea, the shortbread enjoyed so much by the Scotch will be worth adding to your cookbooks.

Scotch Shortbread.—Take a cupful of butter, creamed; one-half cupful of cornstarch or arrowroot, one-half cupful of rice flour and two cupfuls of wheat flour with one-half cupful of sugar. Cream the butter, add the sugar, and mix in the flour, kneading it well with the hands until well mixed. Pat it on a board until a fourth of an inch in thickness, and cut with small cutters, pricking well with a fork before baking. Bake in a slow oven.

Walnut Catchup.—When the black walnuts are green and still soft enough to pierce with a needle, pick a hundred. Allow six ounces of small onions, a clove of garlic, two quarts of vinegar, two ounces of anchovies, two ounces of pepper, one-fourth of an ounce of mace, one-half an ounce of cloves. Pound the walnuts in a mortar until well broken, then put them into a jar with the vinegar, onion and garlic, cut fine, with salt to taste. Let stand for two weeks, stirring twice a day. Strain off the liquid, add the rest of the ingredients, and boil 30 minutes. Skim well and strain when cold, and bottle.

Labscoosh.—Butter a baking dish and fill with alternate layers of sliced raw potatoes and hamburg steak; season with pepper and salt and butter. When the dish is nearly full, pour over one-half cupful of finely chopped onions and one cupful of tomatoes, either cooked or fresh. Then pour over a cupful of sweet cream and set into the oven to bake. This should bake slowly an hour and a half. The tomatoes may be omitted if the combination is not enjoyed.

Carrot Pudding.—To a cupful of boiled and mashed carrots add two well-beaten eggs, one-fourth of a cupful of sugar, half a teaspoonful of cinnamon, the same of grated nutmeg, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of salt and half a cupful each of milk and cream. Mix well and pour into a pudding dish and bake half an hour. Serve cold with sweetened whipped cream.

Mock Guava Jelly.—Wash and soak overnight a pound of home-dried apples. The next morning cook them slowly in the water; then strain through a jelly bag. There should be five cupfuls of juice; add to the boiling hot juice five cupfuls of sugar and one cupful of lemon juice; cook 20 minutes; skim and strain into glasses.

The man or woman that makes character makes foes.—Young.

The ideal life, the life full of completion, haunts us all. We feel the thing we ought to be beating beneath the thing we are.

FOOD SUGGESTIONS.

A pressed meat which will be found appetizing for picnics or luncheons on hot days is prepared as follows: Boil together a pound of round steak and two large pork hocks. When done, mince the meat with a fork but do not put it through the meat chopper as it makes it pasty. Put into a mold and pour over it the liquor in which the meat was cooked.

Salmon With Tomatoes.—Prepare tomato cups by scalding the tomato, remove the skin, then hollow out the form cups, using a sharp teaspoon. Turn upside down to drain and place on ice to keep them firm. Fill with salmon and chopped celery with a good boiled dressing that is highly seasoned.

Prune and Rice Meringue.—Boil and drain one cupful of rice, then add two tablespoonfuls of butter, three of sugar, one well-beaten egg and one teaspoonful of ginger extract. Spread some of this mixture on a platter, cover it with a layer of stewed prunes; continue alternating the layers until all the rice is used. Sprinkle lightly with sugar, and cover with a meringue made of the whites of two eggs, one-half cupful of sugar, and brown in the oven. Serve cold, decorated with whole stewed prunes.

Apricot Tapioca Pudding.—Cover one and a half cupfuls of tapioca with cold water and let it soak for three hours; then drain and add three cupfuls of boiling water, one-half a teaspoonful of salt and one cupful of sugar; cook in a double boiler until transparent. Skin and stone twelve apricots, put them into the bottom of a buttered baking dish, pour over the tapioca mixture and bake in a moderate oven for 20 minutes. Serve hot or cold with sugar and cream.

Pickled Cherries.—Select sound large cherries and to every quart of cherries allow a cupful of the best cider vinegar, two cupfuls of sugar, one stick of cinnamon, broken in bits; a blade of mace and six whole cloves. Pit the cherries, pack them in jars and pour the boiling vinegar and spices over them. Cork and set away; they may be used almost immediately.

Monday's child is fair of face,
Tuesday's child is full of grace;
Wednesday's child is merry and glad,
Thursday's child is sour and sad;
Friday's child is loving and giving,
Saturday's child must work for his living;
But the child that is born on the Sabbath day
Is blithe and bonny, and good and gay.

GOOD THINGS.

To make ripe olives more delicious soak them over night in olive oil in which has been placed a small clove of garlic.

Beet Salad.—Cut in small pieces six cooked beets, the same quantity of cold potatoes and celery. Mix the yolks of five hard-cooked eggs, with two tablespoonfuls of anchovy sauce; then press through a sieve and add very gradually six tablespoonfuls of olive oil, two of vinegar, one tablespoonful of made mustard, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of salt, a few dashes of pepper and the whites of the eggs, cut in rings. Mix well and serve cold.

Corn Salad.—Allow half as much each of chopped celery and walnut meats as of grated cooked corn; season with salt, pepper and one finely chopped onion. Mix with a good boiled dressing to which whipped cream has been added.

Supper Dish.—Place eggs in a granite pie plate and sprinkle generously with cheese and bread crumbs, with salt and pepper to taste. Place in the oven and bake until the eggs are set. A little cream put into the pan before the eggs are broken into it is an improvement.

Cafe Parfait.—Take a cupful of strong coffee infusion, add two egg yolks beaten, one-half cupful of sugar and cook in a double boiler until thick. Beat a pint of cream until thick; add to the coffee mixture when cool; pour into a mold and let stand in ice and salt three hours. Unmold and serve.

Buttermilk Cake.—Take two cupfuls of buttermilk, one-half cupful of brown sugar, one teaspoonful of baking powder, one teaspoonful of soda, dissolved in the buttermilk; two-thirds of a cupful of wheat flour, two cupfuls of graham flour, unsifted, and one-half cupful of walnut meats, coarsely broken. Bake one hour. This makes two loaves. The nuts may be omitted and a sour cream and nut frosting may be used to ice the top.

Nellie Maxwell

Summer Luncheons in a jiffy

Let Libby's splendid chefs relieve you of hot-weather cooking. Stock the pantry shelf with

Libby's Sliced Dried Beef

and the other good summer meats — including Libby's Vienna Sausage — you'll find them fresh and appetizing.

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WOOD PULP SCARCE IN SPAIN

Supply of Galician Pine Has Been Cut Off by the War—May Use Native Wood.

The shortage in the supply of wood pulp for paper manufacture in Spain, and the high prices now demanded for this product is causing some anxiety among paper manufacturers and publishers. Attention has been given to the advisability of the government's undertaking to stimulate the cultivation of the poplar tree, the wood of which is preferred for pulp in Spain.

Spain imports almost all the wood pulp required for its paper industries and exports to England much of the pine grown in Galicia, which is highly resinous and not so well suited for paper manufacture as the less resinous pine of Sweden and Norway. Experiments, however, are to be made to ascertain if, by extracting the resin, native Spanish pine can be used, at least as a temporary substitute. Most of the local paper mills, it is stated, cannot employ rag and jute wastes, their plants being adapted to wood and chemical pulps. Nearly all the waste material, such as fiber waste, rags and bagging, are exported, the United States having become, since the war, the leading customer.

Old Wine in New Bottles.

What happens when the accepted tune of a national anthem is changed even with considerable care is revealed by this from Tom Daly's column in the Philadelphia Evening Ledger: "As the opener of the exercises at the convention of the National Association of Credit Men in Pittsburgh the words of 'America' were sung to the new music arranged for them. When the applause had dwindled away, the president arose and said: 'I feel that our convention is never properly begun unless we sing the national anthem, so let us all arise now and sing "America."'" (Prolonged applause.)

Gave Wife Half a Cent a Day.

Mrs. Ada Garland testified before Superior Judge Graham at San Francisco that during her 15 months of married life with Eugene Garland the total sum of money given her by her husband averaged but one-half a cent a day. She worked in a candy store, she declared, and not only supported the family, but also gave him two pairs of shoes and occasionally gave him shaving money.

Tokio has 2,224,796 inhabitants.

Adds a Healthful Zest to any Meal

Most everyone likes a hot table drink, but it must have a snappy taste and at the same time be healthful. Probably no beverage answers every requirement so completely as does

POSTUM

This famous pure food-drink, made of roasted wheat and a bit of wholesome molasses, affords a rich Java-like flavor, yet contains no harmful element.

The original Postum Cereal must be boiled; Instant Postum is made in the cup "quick as a wink," by adding hot water, and stirring.

Both forms of Postum have a delightful aroma and flavor, are healthful, and good for children and grown-ups.

"There's a Reason"

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

THE CARRIZOZO NEWS

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HALEY & DINGWALL — Publishers

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

For Sheriff

I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of Sheriff of Lincoln County, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

JNO. B. BAIRD.

For Sheriff

I hereby announce as a candidate for the office of sheriff of Lincoln county, subject to the action of the democratic party.

C. W. HYDE.

For Sheriff

I hereby announce myself as candidate for Sheriff of Lincoln County, subject to the action of the Democratic county convention.

O. C. CLEMENTS

For Assessor

I hereby announce my candidacy for Assessor of Lincoln County, subject to the action of the democratic party

HARRY EDMISTON.

For Assessor

I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of Assessor and solicit the support of democrats for the democratic nomination.

PORFIRIO CHAVEZ.

For Commissioner

I hereby announce my candidacy for Commissioner from the First District of Lincoln County, subject to the action of the Democratic party

YGINIO SALAZAR.

What Will Be the Issue?

What is to be made the paramount issue of the campaign by the Republican party, by its presidential nominee and titular leader?

Is it to be the tariff? Democrats are not afraid to go before the country with the results of their enactments on that subject.

Is it to be currency conditions? Every bank vault in the land is bulging and the savings of the millions are proof positive of a general prosperity that the country never knew before.

Is it to be rural credits? The farmers of the land stand ready to make answer to any attack upon that system.

Is it to be the income tax law? Every attack would be checked in its very incipiency.

Is it to be the Democratic policy on the subject of prison reform, of good roads, of woman suffrage, of civil service, of waterways and flood control, of pensions, of public health, of government employment, of conservation?

Is it to be the parcels post, or the Federal Trade commission, that has already proven the wisdom of its advocates?

Is it to be that this country has failed to pour out the blood of its manhood upon European battlefields?

Is it to be that we are not entangled with one side or the other of the players of the ensanguined game upon the incarned soil of the old world?

Is it to be that Mexico, torn by its own dissensions and internecine distresses, may be left to work out its own salvation, save and only by suggestions from its great neighbor to the North?

Is it to be the breadth of the Democratic party's Americanism?

Is it to be that Mr. Wilson has preferred peace with honor to war with desolation?

Is it to be that the nation's great executive has followed out the traditions of the republic in the matter of positive neutrality?

Is it to be that a Democratic congress, following out the wishes of the president, has voted hundreds of millions to maintain an army and a navy that will guarantee this country's peace forever?

England's blacklisting policy is another evidence of the wane of her statesmanship. It is not only childish, but may spell ruin to her people. She will suffer far more than will the United States.

Almost every great public measure enacted into law by the present administration—and its record in this respect excels that of any of its predecessors—was liberally, quite liberally supported by Republican members of congress. These measures must have been meritorious, else a big section of the Republican party is in bad.

And in the meanwhile Candidate Hughes assails the president and the administration. In so doing he appears to be fulfilling the chief purpose of his nomination.

Only ten Republican congressmen voted against the rural credits bill, and yet the Republican platform roundly condemned the measure. A house divided against itself, eh?

WHEN

(From the Pine Cone.)

When 80,000 ducks are killed in one year in one place, and nobody goes to the pen for it—

When 500 elk are butchered for their tusks, and nobody knows it till it is all over—

When a man leaves fifteen turkeys to rot, because he got his buck and doesn't want to tote them to camp—

When a man can kill antelope or mountain sheep and still remain a tolerably well respected member of society—

When it is the "regular practice" to catch trout "by hand"—

When "game farmers" seriously advocate the opening of markets and the abolition of game laws—

When a man can kill 2,000 game birds in one season "in strict accordance with the law"—

When it is even rumored that some sheep herders are furnished guns so that they can "eat game and save mutton"—

When an organization of sportsmen can demand the resumption of spring shooting and not be "laughed out of court"—

When it takes a year of backbreaking work to even get a hearing on so obvious a proposition as "game refuges"—

When "the fool with a gun" shoots up hundreds of human beings and thousands of head of live stock every year, and his pranks are called "accidents"—

When there are millions for "pork" and hardly one cent for game protection—

Then, gentle reader, "There is something rotten in Denmark"!

'Metro' Day

Next Tuesday the beautiful Metro play entitled, "Greater Love Hath No Man," will be presented at the Crystal theater. This five-reel feature carries Emmett Corrigan in the stellar role and shows this famous actor at his best.

Each following Tuesday will be "Metro" day at the Crystal, and some of the best picture plays produced will be shown, as Metro productions rank with the highest and best produced. These features will be shown at regular prices.

THROUGH DAILY SERVICE

ROSWELL-CARRIZOZO MAIL LINE

Leave Roswell.....7:00 a. m.
Leave Carrizozo.....1:15 p. m.
Arrive Roswell.....8:30 p. m.
Arrive Carrizozo.....2:15 p. m.

INTERMEDIATE POINTS

Picacho - Tinnie
Hondo - Lincoln
Capitan - Nogal

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

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Carrizozo : : New Mexico

J. K. SUCH
WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIRING
ALL WORK GUARANTEED
Denney & Osborn Land Office

Notice for Publication
035220
Department of the Interior
United States Land Office
Roswell, New Mexico,
August 4, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that Mark L. Cadwallader, of El Paso County, State of Texas, whose postoffice address is El Paso, Texas, did on the 4th day of August, 1916, file in this office his application to make selection, location and entry of the Northeast quarter of the Southwest quarter (NE¼ SW¼) of Section Seven (7) in Township Four (4) South of Range Eleven (11) East of the N. M. P. Meridian, as the assignee of the person who is entitled to make location and entry thereof as the additional homestead right of Alexander Lerock, deceased, and based upon Section 2306 and 2307 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and the rules and regulations of the Department of the Interior thereunder, granting additional lands to soldiers and sailors who served in the Army and Navy of the United States during the war of Rebellion.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the lands described or desiring to object because of the mineral character of the land, or any part thereof, or for any reason, to the allowance to applicant, should file their affidavits of protest in the office on or before the 20th day of September, 1916.

EMMETT PATTON,
August 11—September 8 Register.

Notice for Publication
035219
Department of the Interior,
United States Land Office,
Roswell, New Mexico,
August 4, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that Mark L. Cadwallader, of El Paso County, State of Texas, whose postoffice address is El Paso, Texas, did on the 4th day of August, 1916, file in this office his application to make selection, location and entry of the Southeast quarter of the Southeast quarter (SE¼ SE¼) of Section Seventeen (17) in Township Four (4) South of Range Eleven (11) East of the N. M. P. Meridian, as the assignee of the person who is entitled to make location and entry thereof as the additional homestead right of George A. Fling, deceased, and based upon Section 2306 and 2307 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and the rules and regulations of the Department of the Interior thereunder, granting additional lands to soldiers and sailors who served in the Army and Navy of the United States during the War of Rebellion.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the lands described or desiring to object because of the mineral character of the land, or any part thereof, or for any reason, to the disposal to applicant, should file their affidavits of protest in this office on or before the 20th day of September, 1916.

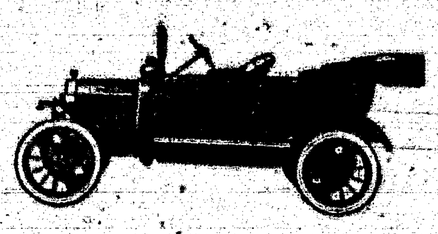
EMMETT PATTON,
August 11—September 8. Register.

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

From This Date
All Parts, Labor and Gasoline Will Be Strictly Cash

July 15, 1916

WESTERN GARAGE



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Old Kingdom Blended Whiskey	$4.00 per Gallon.

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CARRIZOZO --- NEW MEXICO

Notice of Application for U. S. Patent
No. 08852
United States Land Office
Roswell, New Mexico
June 8, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an act of Congress, approved May 10, 1872, Mrs. Jesse R. Jenkins, whose post-office address is Dalhart, Texas, through her agent in fact, John H. McCutchen, whose postoffice address is Santa Fe, New Mexico, has this day filed her application for a patent for the Park Group of Mining Claims, consisting of the Park and the 17 No. 2 Lodes, bearing gold, silver and other metals, together with the surface ground as shown on the official plat on file in this office, situated in the Red Cloud Mining District, Lincoln County, New Mexico, and described by the Field Notes on file in this office as Survey No. 1680, being in Sections 23 and 24, Township 1 South, Range 11 East. Said Survey No. 1680 being more particularly described as follows, to-wit:

SURVEY NO. 1680, PARK LODE

Beginning at Corner No. 1, from which the Southeast Corner of Section 24, T. 1 S., R. 11 E., N. M. P. B. & M. bears S. 69 deg. 05 minutes 30 seconds E. 4902.20 feet. Corner No. 3, Survey No. 790, Red Cloud Lode, the Red Cloud Mining Company, owners, bears S. 16 deg. 45 minutes 30 seconds E. 3108.8 feet. Thence N. 19 deg. 53 minutes W. 1500 feet to Corner No. 2. Thence N. 70 deg. 53 minutes W. 530.44 feet to Corner No. 3. Thence S. 15 deg. 27 minutes E. 1415.30 to Corner No. 4. Thence S. 78 deg. 33 minutes E. 675.23 feet to Corner No. 1, the place of beginning; containing 16.008 acres, exclusive of conflict with Sur. No. 1686, 17 No. 2 Lode.

SURVEY NO. 1680, 17 NO. 2 LODE

Beginning at Corner No. 1, from which the Southeast Corner of Section 24, T. 1 S., R. 11 E., N. M. P. B. & M., bears S. 62 deg. 05 minutes E. 5192.6 feet. Thence N. 20 deg. 33 minutes W. 1500 feet to Corner No. 2. Thence N. 2 deg. 15 minutes W. 561.18 feet to Corner No. 3. Thence S. 80 deg. 33 minutes E. 1506 feet to Corner No. 4. Thence S. 2 deg. 15 minutes E. 561.18 feet to Corner No. 1, the place of beginning; containing 16.388 acres, exclusive of conflict with Sur. No. 1680, Park Lode.

Each of said mineral claims is of record in the office of the recorder of Lincoln County, New Mexico.

There are no adjoining claims so far as known.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the mining ground, veins, lodes, premises or any part thereof so described, surveyed, platted and applied for, are hereby notified that unless their adverse claims are duly filed according to law and the regulations thereunder, with the Register of the United States Land Office at Roswell, New Mexico, during the sixty days period of publication hereof they will be barred by reason of the statutes.

EMMETT PATTON
Register

First publication, June 23d.
Last publication, Aug. 25th.

Notice
Department of the Interior
United States Land Office
Roswell, New Mexico
July 3, 1916.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that on the 3rd day of July, A. D. 1916, the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company, by Howel Jones, its Land Commissioner, made application at the United States Land Office, at Roswell, New Mexico, to select under the Act of March 4, 1915, as extended by the Act of April 11, 1916, the following described land, to-wit:

SE¼NE¼, Sec. 27, T. 2 S., R. 12 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 location or selection with the local officers for the land district in which the land is situate, to-wit: at the land office aforesaid, and to establish their interest therein, or the mineral character thereof, on or before August 12, 1916.

EMMETT PATTON,
First publication July 14, 1916. Register.
Last publication August 11, 1916.

Pauline Frederick As 'Lydia Gilmore'

Pauline Frederick, the distinguished emotional actress who has won such country-wide fame by her admirable presentation of "Zaza" and "Bella Donna," makes her latest motion picture appearance in the Famous Players Film company's adaptation of "Lydia Gilmore," the famous emotional drama by Henry Arthur Jones. In this Paramount picture, which is to be the attraction at the Crystal Saturday, August 12th, Miss Frederick departs from the adventuress roleo which characterized her last to performances; and plays the faithful wife and loving mother who goes through unspeakable mental agony to shield her husband after he has proven unfaithful to her.

It is a tremendous role, powerful, gripping, intense—the terrible suspense of a woman who holds within her heart the secret knowledge of the fact that her husband is a murderer and who is placed upon the witness stand to be cross-examined by the man whose loyal devotion to herself and her little son has won her love.

Though she loves her husband, his increasing neglect of her gradually cools her affection for him, and when she meets Benham, a great prosecuting attorney, his wonderful influence over Ned and his love for the boy win the regard, and, finally, the love of Mrs. Gilmore.

Dr. Gilmore, in the meanwhile, has entered into an intrigue with a Mrs. Stracey, whose husband, growing suspicious, sets a trap for him. In the fight which follows, Gilmore kills Stracey and gets away without being seen. Gilmore is arrested on circumstantial evidence, though nobody seriously suspects him of the crime.

It is in the portrayal of such emotional characters as "Mrs. Gilmore" that Pauline Frederick has established her absolute supremacy as an exponent of intense drama. "Lydia Gilmore" will more firmly entrench her in her position.

Henry Corn, county assessor, was in a couple of days this week from his home at Rabenton.

The Wetmore business buildings on Alamogordo avenue are assuming substantial proportions and will soon be ready for occupancy. The walls of three large rooms are about finished.

Notice for Publication

02363

Department of the Interior
United States Land Office
Roswell, New Mexico

July 17, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that Margaret C. Deel, of Ancho, N. M., widow of Francis M. Deel, deceased, N. M., who, on Aug. 20, 1912, made HD. E., Serial No. 02363, for NW¼, but amended by "N" 12 13 13, to read Lots 1 & 2, Section 25, Township 4-S, Range 11-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 Albert H. Harvey, Clerk of the Probate Court, in his office, at Carrizozo, N. M., on Aug. 22, 1916.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Julia S. Crawford, Sam R. Wood, Mattie Cooper, John Martin, all of Ancho, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON,
July 21—Aug. 18. Register.

Notice of Contest

Contest No. 9417

Department of the Interior
United States Land Office
Roswell, New Mexico

July 19, 1916.

To George E. Ellison, of Portales, New Mexico, Contestee:

You are hereby notified that Earl C. Martin, who gives Corona, New Mexico, as his post-office address, did on July 19, 1916, file in this office his duly corroborated application to contest and secure the cancellation of your Homestead Entry, Serial No. 02455 made April 18th, 1910, for the North-west quarter, Section 4, Township 2 South, Range 12 East, N. M. P. Meridian, and as grounds for his contest he alleges that you have never resided on the land since the date of entry, that you have never established a residence on the same, and have never made any improvements upon the homestead, that you left here as soon as you made your entry and have never returned.

You are, therefore, further notified that the said allegations will be taken by this office as having been confessed by you, and your said entry will be cancelled thereunder without your further right to be heard therein, either before this office or on appeal, if you fail to file in this office within twenty days after the FOURTH publication of this notice, as shown below, your answer, under oath, specifically meeting and responding to these allegations of contest, or if you fail within that time to file in this office due proof that you have served a copy of your answer on the said contestant either in person or by registered mail. If this service is made by the delivery of a copy of your answer to the contestant in person, proof of such service must be either the said contestant's written acknowledgment of his receipt of the copy, showing the date of its receipt, or the affidavit of the person by whom the delivery was made stating when and where the copy was delivered; if made by registered mail, proof of such service must consist of the affidavit of the person by whom the copy was mailed stating when and the post office to which it was mailed, and this affidavit must be accompanied by the postmaster's receipt for the letter.

You should state in your answer the name of the post office to which you desire future notices to be sent to you.

EMMETT PATTON, Register.

Date of first publication July 28, 1916.
" " second " Aug. 4, 1916.
" " third " Aug. 11, 1916.
" " fourth " Aug. 18, 1916.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Public notice is hereby given that I, T. W. Watson, Treasurer an ex-Officio Collector of the County of Lincoln, New Mexico, will on the 15th day of August, 1916, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House of the County in Carrizozo, New Mexico, offer for sale, separately and in consecutive order, each parcel of property upon which taxes are delinquent as shown by the Tax Rolls, or as much therefore as may be necessary to realize the respective amounts due. Such sale shall continue from day to day until not later than 4 o'clock in the afternoon, until all such property shall have been sold, or until the amounts due shall have been realized or paid; but such sale shall not continue for a longer period than thirty days.

Name	Taxes	Interest	Costs Cts.	Total
SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1				
Hulbert, C E	33 63	1 85	25	35 73
Padilla, Bernardino	7 22	40	25	7 87
Salazar, Anna B	6 27	34	25	6 86
Salazar, Scipio	18 13	1 00	25	19 38
Unknown Owners	38 75	2 13	25	41 13
SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2				
Bonnell, B N	41 80	2 30	25	44 35
Chavez, Frank L	7 70	42	25	8 37
Chavez, Ambrosio	6 42	35	25	7 02
Gonzales, Leopoldo	9 44	23	25	9 92
Gonzales, Florencio	72	05	25	1 02
Nunez, Gulrmillo	2 87	15	25	3 27
Polaco, Transito	2 57	14	25	2 96
Silva, Hilario	90	05	25	1 20
Sanchez, Jacobo	6 12	35	25	6 72
Silva, Nicolas	2 88	06	25	3 19
Sanchez, David	4 00	22	25	4 47
Torrez, Geo M	2 64	15	25	3 04
SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 3				
Hale, A E	13 80	75	25	14 80
Jackson, J H	5 28	13	25	5 66
SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 4				
Fresquez, Chon	3 52	30	25	4 07
Lucia, Avila De Garcia	5 37	13	25	5 75
Klasner, J H	14 70	80	25	15 75
Montoya, Polinario	1 84	10	25	2 19
Peres, Jesus	21 39	1 35	25	22 99
Sigala, Rafael	4 71	27	25	5 23
SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 5				
Mirabal Y Trujillo, Abel	12 69	70	25	13 64
Sanchez, Filipe	64 60	3 55	25	68 40
SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 6				
Chavez, Nicolas	6 24	35	25	6 84
Lopez, Vivian	7 92	47	25	8 64
SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 7				
Adams, J R	4 76	27	25	5 28
Brazil, W W	44 53	2 45	25	47 23
Brockway, F W	6 30	35	25	6 90
Barrett, Ophelia	52	03	25	80
Bell, John E	30 87	1 70	25	32 82
Barrett, John W	1 00	06	25	1 31
Burton, Paul	7 95	44	25	8 64
Burton, Marvin	3 98	22	25	4 45
Bentley, Paul	4 56	25	25	5 06
Benavedez, Enrique	38	03	25	66
Crawford, William	16	01	25	42
Conner, W A	7 20	40	25	7 85
Carrizozo Townsite Co	131 76	7 25	25	139 26
Dalton, J F	2 18	12	25	2 60
Dugger, Alice R	6 24	35	25	6 84
Dowling, C B	21 70	1 18	25	23 13
Delgado, Leandro	2 26	13	25	2 64
Farley, J E	11 11	64	25	12 00
Fite, Mrs Burney	5 78	35	25	6 38
Goddard, C F	1 80	10	25	2 15
Gray, W D	8 26	20	25	8 71
Gregg, Grace	2 26	13	25	2 64
Home Bond & Loan Co	4 28	24	25	4 77
Howell, R L	12 42	33	25	13 00
Henning, C B	15 00	83	25	16 08
Hamilton, R B	97 89	5 38	25	103 52
Hust, Clark	17 32	95	25	18 52
Hust, Fanny	8 86	50	25	9 61
Johnson Bros.	22 12	1 21	25	23 58
Kerr, H A	46	04	25	75
Lacey, P E	3 62	20	25	4 07
Morris, R L	90	05	25	1 20
McNitt, J H	60	04	25	89
McIvers, Harriet	64 39	3 43	25	71 17
McDonald, D S	46	04	25	75
Oswald, Leo	2 26	12	25	2 63
Robinson, C V	1 96	12	25	2 33
Reum, Andrew C	46	04	25	75
Riely, W M	6 00	35	25	6 60
Real, Vincent	34 14	1 87	25	36 26
Riely, Nellie B	15 40	85	25	16 50
Roselle, A F	9 33	32	25	9 80
Ransom, R L	13 03	72	25	14 00
Smith, Forest	7 20	40	25	7 85
Stevens, Chas A	43 52	2 40	25	46 17
Spies, Chas E	90	05	25	1 20
Smart, Dr	48	01	25	75
Stidham, R E	6 08	35	25	6 68
Sharpe, Geo W	17 50	97	25	18 72
Salazar, Scipio	90	05	25	1 20
Trainor, Mrs Martha	4 00	22	25	4 47
Unknown Owners	38	02	25	65
Wetmore, Maggie E	5 40	30	25	5 95
Wilson, W D	8 60	48	25	9 33
Hurlbert, Frank	1 50	09	25	1 84
Roslington, Geo	1 12	06	25	1 43
SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 8				
Brown Manzenares Co	1 16	07	25	1 48
Brown, Geo	87	04	25	1 16
Berger & File	4 35	20	25	4 80
Bronson, N A D	3 26	20	25	3 71
Zumwalt, Mrs Boyd	12 18	30	25	12 73
Hoyle, M W	1 16	07	25	1 48
Lee, James	5 80	30	25	6 35
Mains, J F	1 66	09	25	2 00
Prichard, Geo W	49 01	1 70	25	50 96
Ramsdale, S A	9 94	55	25	10 74
Schwartz, Clara	44	03	25	72
Shapley, Geo	66	04	25	95
Tompkins, Mrs N A	1 74	10	25	2 09
Unknown Owners	1 82	10	25	2 17
" "	4 35	24	25	4 84
" "	3 26	18	25	3 69
" "	43 50	2 40	25	46 15
" "	4 35	24	25	4 84
" "	73	04	25	1 02
" "	1 45	10	25	1 80
" "	3 48	20	25	3 96
White, C W	1 74	10	25	2 09
Wells, Rollo	8 12	48	25	8 85
Williams, Peter	6 96	38	25	7 59
Wells, Erastus	73 08	4 00	25	77 33
Kieth, A B	22	02	25	49
Young, G R	87	05	25	1 17
Wild Cat Leasing Co	146 11	2 20	25	148 56
SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 10				
Lucero, Anesto	10 19	56	25	11 00
Lucero, Higinio	3 12	18	25	3 54
Montez, Jesus	4 09	10	25	4 44
Ortega, Carmen	8 75	52	25	9 52
Sanchez, Patricio	9 66	53	25	10 44
Sanchez, Francisco	35 88	1 97	25	38 20
SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 11				
American Gold Mining Co	12 65	70	25	13 60
Altman, J A	1 01	06	25	1 36
Bird, A R	2 86	16	25	3 27
Daugherty, W A	13 80	76	25	14 86
Nowlin, D C & H N	1 72	10	25	2 07
Mandel Bros	5 52	32	25	6 09
SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 12				
Hagle, Geo W	2 22	12	25	2 59
SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 13				
Alderete, Melcor	147 16	8 19	25	155 51
Wilson, C F	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cox, J A	16 12	90	25	16 27
Cox, Nancy	8 27	47	25	8 99
Fourville, L O	1 81	10	25	2 16
Lueras, Asperon	26 24	1 45	25	27 94
Gross Kelly & Co	10 80	92	25	11 97
Hicks, J G	1 44	08	25	1 77
Prichard, Geo W	6 72	42	25	7 39
Rountree, J D	10 80	59	25	11 64
Tucker, J R	1 81	10	25	2 16
SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 14				
Cleghorn, F P	33 06	77	25	34 08
Chavez, Agustine	6 65	15	25	7 05
Lueras, David	8 25	45	25	8 95
Otero Y Chavez, Antonio	16 29	85	25	17 39
Romero, Anastacio	2 52	06	25	2 83
Sedillo, Matias	5 58	14	25	5 97
Unknown Owners	6 88	38	25	7 51
" "	6 88	38	25	7 51
" "	6 61	36	25	7 22
SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 15				
Lane, W H	15 47	85	25	16 57
Lane, O D	8 03	44	25	8 72
Lane, E T	12 81	70	25	13 76
SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 16				
Bird, A R	28 75	1 58	25	30 58
N Mex Mining Co	60 35	4 93	25	64 53
SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 17				
Jones, O A	12 15	67	25	13 07
Jones, J W	8 20	45	25	8 90
Morelas, Damian	4 96	27	25	5 48
Ortega, Higinio	68	04	25	97
Wallace, Tom	4 92	27	25	5 44
Van cleave, Lon	21 93	1 21	25	23 39
SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 18				
Olguin, Grabiel	2 30	13	25	2 68
Sena, Geo	19 11	1 06	25	20 42
SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 19				
Craveus, J M	63 20	3 45	25	66 90
Coltrain, Chas W	22	02	25	49
Chisom, Gertie M	8 40	48	25	9 13
Cox, R T	1 68	09	25	2 02
Darnell, Alonzo Est	7 00	38	25	7 63
[illegible]ller, A E	61	04	25	93
[illegible]witt, F M	1 40	08	25	1 73
Hatch, W G	20	02	25	47
McDonald, Alex	84	04	25	1 13
Neighbors, Alice E	137 71	7 55	25	145 51
Roberts, Jesse J	24 21	1 33	25	25 79
Oscuro Development Asso	70 00	3 85	25	74 10
Stokey, Orvin V	4 20	23	25	4 68
Olsen, L	7 80	15	25	8 20
SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 20				
Sanchez, Luis	28 15	1 54	25	29 94
Sanchez, cornelia	52 40	4 53	25	57 18
Sloan, J B	13 05	72	25	14 02
Sterms, Joseph	12 00	66	25	12 91
Torres, Martin L	8 42	18	25	8 85
Analla, Dulce N	4 50	26	25	5 01
Bird, Lucinda	13 50	74	25	14 49
Brady, Robt	16 72	91	25	17 88
Chavez, Transito	9 76	21	25	10 27
Carrasco, Isabell	15 00	83	25	16 08
Chaves, Pablo	47 25	1 17	25	48 70
Cole, John Est	55 86	1 39	25	57 50
Garner, D B	79 47	4 35	25	84 07
Herrera, Cruz	10 08	25	25	10 53
Hightower Bros	4 18	24	25	4 67
Hightower, Genevieve	3 48	19	25	3 92
Hilburn, C W	58 27	3 20	25	61 72
Hightower, Clementan	6 04	31	25	6 60
Montoya, Juan	2 88	15	25	3 26
Hablo, Juanita S	36 88	2 02	25	39 25
Reynolds, Matilda Est	9 00	48	25	9 78
Sanchez, Estolano	15 24	82	25	16 09
SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 21				
Comrey Bros	9 30	40	25	10 12
Thompson, W F	5 96	33	25	6 54
SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 22				
Cawley, Herbert	64 87	1 61	25	60 73
Fletcher, W H	27 10	1 48	25	28 83
McFarland, R E	16 52	93	25	18 00
McFarland, Dan	42 52	1 08	25	43 85
Purcell, L C	18 28	1 00	25	19 53
Rains, C	3 35	19	25	3 59
Unknown Owners	6 90	38	25	7 53
Van Winkle, Jessie	12 04	66	25	12 95
Bird, J A	37 45	2 23	25	39 93
Hart, Nancy	5 06	27	25	5 58
SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 23				
Conley, M N	5 05	13	25	5 43
Crow, W M	63 10	3 47	25	66 82
SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 24				
Garza, Estavan	10 50	58	25	11 33
Shannon, W F	24 91	1 38	25	26 54
Archuleta, Jose	8 75	47	25	9 47
Unknown Owners	4 20	23	25	4 68
School District No. 25				
Greenwood, Jim	1 38	07	25	1 70
Sellers, W H	38 88	2 13	25	41 26
Unknown Owners	5 52	30	25	6 07
School District No. 26				
Aragon Y Sanchez, Francisco	106 66	5 83	25	112 76
School District No. 27				
Vorwerk, F W	106 39	5 82	25	112 46
School District No. 28				
Burch, J H	30 55	1 66	25	32 46
Gonsales, Malquides	7 04	17	25	7 46
Hart, Robert	84 12	4 63	25	89 00
Johnson, Edna O	32 10	1 76	25	34 11
Paters, P G	230 65	12 68	25	243 61
Schreck, Chas L	2 68	15	25	3 08
Smithson, Mrs Olive	3 63	20	25	4 08
Torres Y Sedillo, Jose	2 91	12	25	3 31
Wilder, Frances	4 95	28	25	5 48
Unknown Owner	66	04	25	95
York, L H	4 83	26	25	5 34
School District No. 29				
Barsh, Noah	6 05	33	25	6 63
Evans, W H	6 51	36	25	7 11
Wright, E E	15 91	40	25	16 56
School District No. 32				
Caldwell, E W	5 46	31	25	6 02
McTigue, Inez	3 46	19	25	3 90
Romero, Jose	4 00	22	25	4 47
Regalado, Jose	4 49	25	25	4 99
Thompson, J F	17 31	94	25	18 40
Gardon, Antonio	2 58	15	25	2 98
School District No. 33				
Flores Y Vigil	49 01	1 70	25	50 96
Montoya, Fedrico	14 73	70	25	15 68
Montoya, Manuel	42 35	2 35	25	44 95
Salsido, Faustino	7 46	16	25	7 88
Sena, Francisco Vigil	12 66	75	25	13 66
Analla, Refugio	3 41	19	25	3 86
School District No. 35				
Silva, Julian	1 55	09	25	1 89
Sanchez, Donacia	1 55	09	25	1 89
School District No. 42				
Ancho Placer co	1 15	08	25	1 48
Enterprise Min & Mill Company	17 36	96	25	18 60
Oro Vista Placer co	2 30	13	25	2 68
Rico Min & Mill co	5 75	32	25	6 32
Additionals				
Bryan, J L	6 18	15	25	6 58
Murphey, M B	2 10	12	25	2 47

T. W. WATSON,
Treasurer and Ex-Officio Collector
Lincoln County.
July 14—August 11.

Notice of State Land Selection

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that the State of New Mexico has applied for the survey of the following lands:

Sections 31 and 33, Twp. 4 S., R. 9 E., also the exclusive right of selection by the State for sixty days, as provided by the act of Congress, approved August 18th, 1894, (28 Stats., 394) and after the expiration of such a period of sixty days any land that may remain unselected by the State and not otherwise appropriated according to law shall be subject to disposal under general laws as other public lands. This notice does not affect any adverse appropriation by settlement or otherwise, except under rights that may be found to exist of prior inception.

Dated at Santa Fe this 31st day of July, 1916.

WILLIAM C. McDONALD,
Governor of New Mexico.
August 11—September 8.

Notice for Publication

027365

Department of the Interior
United States Land Office
Roswell, N. M.

July 27, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that John C. Ray, of Carrizozo, N. M., who, on June 11, 1913, made HD. E. Serial No. 027365, for SW¼, Section 1, Township 8 S, Range 11-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 Albert H. Harvey, Clerk of the Probate Court, in his office, at Carrizozo, N. M., on September 5, 1916.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Precilliano Pino, Peter N. Skow, Fred Lalone, Samuel H. Nickels, all of Carrizozo, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON,
Aug. 4—Sept. 1. Register.

Mining Application

No. 035055

United States Land Office
Roswell, New Mexico

July 13, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Spence, whose post office address is White Oaks, Lincoln County, New Mexico, has this day filed his application for a patent for the Yellow Jacket group of mining claims comprising the Yellow Jacket Lode, Yellow Jacket No. 2 Lode, Yellow Jacket No. 3 Lode, Wasp Lode, Olga Lode, Crown Point Lode and Crown Point No. 2 Lode each bearing iron and other minerals, together with surface ground as shown on the official plat on file in this office, situated in White Oaks Mining District, Lincoln County, New Mexico, and described by the field notes on file in this office as survey No. 1673, in Township 6 S., Range 11 E. Said survey No. 1673 being described as follows, to-wit:

YELLOW JACKET LODE

Beginning at corner No. 1, from which the quarter section corner between sections 22 and 27, Township 6 S., Range 11 E., New Mexico Principal Meridian, bears S., 8° 46' W., 934.70 feet. Variation 12° 50' E.

Thence S. 89° 54' W., 600 feet to corner No. 2. Variation 12° 50' E.

Thence N. 0° 6' W., 1499.80 feet to corner No. 3. Variation 13° 20' E.

Thence N. 89° 54' E., along the line 1-2 Yellow Jacket No. 2 Lode, 577.33 feet to corner No. 4. Variation 13° 10' E.

Thence S. 0° 53' E., 1500 feet to corner No. 1, point of beginning.

Area of Yellow Jacket Lode claim 20.268 acres.

YELLOW JACKET NO. 2 LODE

Beginning at corner No. 1, from which the quarter section corner between sections 22 and 27, Township 6 S., Range 11 E., bears S. 3° 23' E., 2177.24 feet. corner No. 4 Yellow Jacket Lode bears N., 89° 54' E., 277.35 feet. Variation 13° 20' E.

Thence S. 89° 54' W., along the 1-2 line Yellow Jacket Lode, 590.46 feet to corner No. 2. Variation 13° 5' E.

Thence N. 0° 20' 30" E., along the 1-2 line of Yellow Jacket No. 3 Lode, 1477.72 feet to corner No. 3. Variation 12° 50' E.

Thence N., 89° 51' E., 593.31 feet to corner No. 4. Variation 12° 50' E.

Thence S., 0° 11' W., 1477.71 feet to corner No. 1, point of beginning.

Area of Yellow Jacket No. 2 Lode 20.163 acres.

YELLOW JACKET NO. 3 LODE

Beginning at corner No. 1, identical with corner No. 2 Yellow Jacket No. 2 Lode, from which the quarter section corner between sections 22 and 27, Township 6 S., Range 11 E., bears S., 16° 51' 30" E., 2583.48 feet. Variation 13° 00' E.

Thence N., 0° 20' 30" E., along line 2-3 Yellow Jacket No. 2 Lode, 1477.72 feet to corner No. 2.

Thence S., 89° 54' E., 599.52 feet to corner No. 3. Variation 12° 50' E.

Thence S., 0° 15' W., 1477.70 feet to corner No. 4. Variation 12° 50' E.

Thence N., 89° 54' E., 597.13 feet to corner No. 1, point of beginning.

Area of Yellow Jacket No. 3 Lode claim 20.265 acres.

WASP LODE

Beginning at corner No. 1, from which the quarter section corner between sections 22 and 27, Township 6 S., Range 11 E., bears S., 1° 16' E., 2194.59 feet. Variation 13° 50' E.

Thence N., 20° 30' W., 597.31 feet to corner No. 2. Variation 13° 20' E.

Thence N., 69° 24' E., 1103.55 feet to corner No. 3. Variation 12° 50' E.

Thence S., 20° 30' E., 593.11 feet to corner No. 4. Variation 12° 50' E.

Thence S., 69° 14' W., 1103.50 feet to corner No. 1, point of beginning.

Excepting and reserving from this the Wasp claim all that portion thereof in conflict with the Yellow Jacket Lode claim of this group, the same being 1.319 acres. And also excepting and reserving from this the Wasp claim all that portion thereof in conflict with the Yellow Jacket No. 2 claim of this group, the same being 0.99 acres.

The net area of this the Wasp Lode claim is 18.088 acres.

OLGA LODE

Beginning at corner No. 1, identical with corner No. 2 Yellow Jacket Lode, from which the quarter section corner between sections 22 and 27, Township 6 S., Range 11 E., bears S., 21° 50' E., 1071.27 feet.

Thence N., 0° 6' W., along line 2-3 Yellow Jacket Lode, 1499.80 feet to corner No. 2.

Thence S., 89° 54' W., along line 1-2 Yellow Jacket No. 2 Lode, 591.61 feet to corner No. 3. Variation 12° 53' E.

Thence S., 0° 09' 30" W., 1199.90 feet to corner No. 4. Variation 12° 50' E.

Thence N., 89° 51' E., 600 feet to corner No. 1, point of beginning.

Area of Olga Lode claim 20.518 acres.

CROWN POINT LODE

Beginning at corner No. 1, from which the corner of sections 21, 22, 27 and 28, Township 6 S., Range 11 E., bears S., 3° 29' E., 2664 feet. Variation 12° 40' E.

Thence N., 58° 40' E., 1497.38 feet to corner No. 2. Variation 12° 06' E.

Thence N., 0° 13' E., along line 3-4 Yellow Jacket No. 2 lode, 591.38 feet to corner No. 3.

Thence N., 89° 31' W., 1497.38 feet to corner No. 4. Variation 13° 40' E.

Thence S., 0° 13' W., 600 feet to corner No. 1, point of beginning.

Area of Crown Point Lode claim 20.478 acres.

CROWN POINT NO. 2 LODE

Beginning at corner No. 1, from which the corner of sections 21, 22, 27 and 28, Township 6 S., Range 11 E., bears S., 7° 53' W., 3085.40 feet. Corner No. 3 Crown Point Lode, bears S., 89° 51' E., 10.02 feet. Variation 13° 15' E.

Thence N., 89° 51' W., along line 3-4 Crown Point Lode claim, 1496.08 feet to corner No. 2. Variation 13° 40' E.

Thence N., 1° 10' E., 597.87 feet to corner No. 3. Variation 13° 35' E.

Thence S., 89° 12' E., 1495.02 feet to corner No. 4. Variation 13° 03' E.

Thence S., 1° 10' W., 594.00 feet to corner No. 1, point of beginning.

Area of Crown Point No. 2 Lode claim 20.451 acres.

The total net area of this the Yellow Jacket Group is 140.898 acres.

Each of the said mining claims is of record in the office of the Recorder of said Lincoln county, New Mexico.

So far as known there are no adjoining claims.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the mining ground, veins, lodes and premises or any part thereof so described, surveyed, platted and applied for, are hereby notified that unless their adverse claims are duly filed according to law and the regulations thereunder, with the Register of the United States Land Office at Roswell, New Mexico, during the sixty days publication hereof they will be barred by reason of the statutes.

EMMETT PATTON,
July 21—Sept. 22. Register.

Mortgagee's Sale

Whereas, on the 20th day of April, 1915, Elber T. Collier and Lillie B. Collier of Carrizozo, New Mexico, did make, execute and deliver to Lin Branum of the same place, their certain Chattel Mortgage, for the purpose of securing the payment to the said Lin Branum of that certain promissory note executed on the date first above mentioned and given by the said Elber T. Collier in favor of the said Lin Branum, payable six months after date, for the sum of Nine Hundred fifty four and 10-100 dollars with interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum from date until paid and attorney fees of ten per cent, upon the amount due at maturity.

And whereas also, default has been made in the payment of said promissory note together with the accrued interest and attorney fees provided for in same, thereby making the mortgage aforesaid subject to foreclosure and the property described therein and hereinbelow described, subject to sale to satisfy the amount due upon said promissory note as provided for in said mortgage and note.

Now therefore pursuant to the power of sale contained in said mortgage and by virtue of the said default in the payment of said note with the accrued interest and attorney fees due upon the same: Public notice is hereby given that I, the said mortgagee Lin Branum, will on the 31st day of August 1916, between the hour of nine o'clock a. m., and the setting of the sun on said day, at the front door of the Collier ranch house situate about three miles east of Coyote Station on the El Paso and Southwestern R. R., expose at public auction and sell to the highest bidder for cash the property described in said mortgage, to wit: One black mare branded [brand] on left shoulder, named Pet. One brown mare branded [brand] on left shoulder. Three bay mares branded [brand] on left shoulder. One sorel mare branded OZ on left shoulder. One Weber 3¾ inch Lumber Wagon. One Champion Mowing Machine 4½ ft. cutting bar. One Deere wheel Rake. One bay horse branded [brand] on left shoulder.

and all increase of said animals, and all improvements, including house and fences situate on Desert-Land Entry bearing Serial No. 016212 in the records of the U. S. Land Office at Roswell, New Mexico; which said desert land entry embraces land which is a part of said Collier Ranch.

There will be due upon said note and mortgage, upon said day of sale, the sum of $1168.15, together with the costs of said sale.

LIN BRANUM, Mortgagee.

First publication July 28, 1916.
Last publication August 25, 1916.

Carrizo Lodge No. 11 Knights of Pythias

Meets every Monday evening in the Masonic Hall. All members are urged to be present and visiting Knights welcomed.

G. T. McQuillen, C. C. E. A. O. Johnson, K. of R. & S.

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

Regular Communications of Carrizozo Lodge No. 41, A. F. & A. M., for 1916:

January 15, February 12, March 18, April 15, May 13, June 10, July 8, August 12, September 9, October 7, November 4, December 9 and 27.

J. B. GARVEN, W. M.
S. F. MILLER, Secretary.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

G. O. ASKREN, Roswell, N. M. BURL R. WOOD, Carrizozo, N. M.

ASKREN & WOOD
LAWYERS
Carrizozo Office - Exchange Bank Building

SETH F. CREWS
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Will practice in Federal and State Courts
OSCURO NEW MEXICO

GEORGE SPENCE
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Rooms 5 and 6, Exchange Bank Bldg.
CARRIZOZO, NEW MEXICO

C. L. KENNEDY.
LAWYER
White Oaks, N. M.

GEORGE B. BARBER
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW
Carrizozo New Mexico

FRANK J. SAGER
FIRE INSURANCE
Notary Public
Office in Exchange Bank, Carrizozo.

R. E. BLANEY
DENTIST
Office in Exchange Bank Building
Carrizozo New Mexico

DR. F. H. JOHNSON
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office with G. B. Barber
PHONES: Residence 99. Office 101
Carrizozo, New Mexico

DRS. PRESLEY & SWEARINGIN
Specialists: Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, and Fitting Glasses
Suit 4 & 5, First National Bank, ROSWELL, N. M.

T. E. KELLEY
Funeral Director and Licensed Embalmer
'Phone 96
CARRIZOZO NEW MEXICO

I. O. O. F.
Carrizozo Lodge NO. 30
Carrizozo, N. M. Regular meeting nights, 1st and 3rd Fridays in each month.
O. T. NYE, N. G.
AUSTIN PATTY, Sec'y.

Notice of State Land Selections

Department of the Interior
United States Land Office
Roswell, New Mexico

June 30, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that the State of New Mexico, under the provisions of the 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. 7323, Serial No. 034960. W½, Sec. 1, T. 1 S., R. 14 E., N. M. Mer., 313.08 acres.

List No. 7313, Serial No. 034968. W½NW¼, SW¼SW¼, Sec 14; N½NE¼, SE¼NE¼, E½SE¼, Sec. 15, T. 8 S., R. 18 E., N. M. Mer., 320 acres.

List No. 7352, Serial No. 035029. SW¼NE¼, Sec. 8, T. 12 S., R. 17 E., N. M. Mer., 40 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 before final certificate.

EMMETT PATTON,
July 14—August 11. Register.

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.

The IRON CLAW by ARTHUR STRINGER

AUTHOR OF "THE OCCASIONAL OFFENDER," "THE WIRE TAPPERS," "GUN RUNNERS," ETC.

NOVELIZED FROM THE PATHE PHOTO PLAY OF THE SAME NAME

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FIRST EPISODE

On Windward Island.

The sea wind, freshening as the sun fell low, riffled the shallower channel waters and struck inland to cool the heat-baked dunes of Windward Island.

On the most westerly lip of that island, shaded by a grove of rustling eucalyptus trees, a man and woman stood staring across the beryl-tinted sea-arm to where the shores of South Carolina lay low and dim in the distance.

"You were not made for a life like this," said the man, speaking with that full-voweled softness peculiar to the Italian voice.

"It's the only life I've known for nine long years," she answered, without looking at him.

"And it's the only life you ever will know," he declared with sudden boldness, "if you refuse to wake up to the fact that your husband is mad. I am a physician, and I know. No sane man brings a woman to an island like this, to an island that's only fit for clams and seagulls, and spends the best years of his life—yes, and her life—looking for a nitrate mine that never existed, and never could exist in such a place."

"But my husband's workmen have found traces of nitrate," protested Mrs. Golden, fixed in her determination of loyalty.

Palidori, the Italian, laughed softly.

"And that nitrate, dear lady, was planted there by Golden himself. For your husband is deceiving you. He's searching for gold, yellow gold, millions of dollars worth of gold. But that gold he will never find, for it exists only in his imagination."

"I cannot listen to words like that," protested the azure-eyed wife; "I will not!"

"That's because you are afraid of the truth. Why do you suppose Golden has spent thousands and thousands in saving his miserable island from the ocean? Why has he put up seawalls and dykes, and constructed a great levee like that to keep the open Atlantic from encroaching on those precious sand fields of his, at every high tide? Why, except to keep the water back from that buried treasure of his? And what has all this madness brought to you?"

"I think I regret only the day that brought you to Windward Island," she quietly replied, as their eyes met.

"And I, too, shall regret that day if it means I must go away empty handed."

"I think my husband would kill you if he heard you speak to me like this!"

Palidori shrugged a shoulder.

"He is at least watching us from the porch of the manor house there," announced the Italian. "And that I must accept as a compliment."

"Then we must go back," said the woman, visibly alarmed.

"And you go back not believing in me?" asked Palidori as he walked beside her.

"I cannot believe you or believe in you! Even if what you say is true, how should you know his maps and papers are worthless?"

"If you doubt me, I merely ask that you hand me your husband's keys. Then I will bring to you a bag of this Chilean nitrate that he keeps hidden away in his inner study, that he scatters about in the plantation sands to salt his famous mine with. You hesitate, naturally. But if this is not true, why should that inner room be so jealously locked and guarded?"

"It is guarded only because the Golden jewels are kept there," was the triumphant retort; "jewels worth a king's ransom!"

"Yet his loveliest jewel is not kept under lock and key," murmured Palidori. "Unless you tell me you will bring that key to the shrubbery beyond the manor house I will take you in my arms here, under your husband's eyes!"

"Stop!" cried the unhappy wife, as he stepped closer to her.

"Will you bring the key?" for Palidori knew that jewels worth a king's ransom were also worth one final effort.

She hesitated, white-faced, as he repeated the command.

"Yes," she gasped, as a fair-haired child of six ran lightly from the manor house steps to meet her mother.

Palidori, lighting a cigarette, turned carelessly away and sauntered toward the shrubbery of the eastern point. Margory, the fair-haired child, chattered and fluttered birdlike about her silent mother as she approached the house and passed inside. But on the wide loggia Enoch Golden, stern-eyed and grim-lipped, paced back and forth, seared by the fires of jealous suspicions. He wheeled about and strode into the house.

He passed through the quiet room until he came to his study and rang for a servant.

"Ask Mrs. Golden to come here," he commanded.

"She's down in the shrubbery at the East point with Doctor Palidori," nervously acknowledged the old retainer.

Golden leaped to his feet. He strode, white-faced, through the silent house, hurried on along the narrow garden paths, and suddenly slackened his pace as he approached the thick shrubbery beyond. The sound of voices came to his ear. Creeping forward he cautiously parted the branches. There, screened from the world about them, Palidori stood gazing down into his wife's eyes.

"I cannot give you the key," he heard her say. "My husband still has it."

"Then what can we do?" asked the Italian.

"I will give it to you tonight. It will be safer then," was the quavering answer.

"Then you must give me more than the key," murmured Palidori.

Golden, dropping back, staggered away like a stricken animal and heard no more. His last hope had withered out. The worst was known. He reentered his home, like a man in a dream. He sat gray-faced at his desk, a sweat of agony beading his great body. Then, after an hour of silent wrestling with his soul, the natural belligerency of the fighting man awakened in him. Seeing only one course before him, he sent curtly for three of his retainers, three huge negroes whom he knew he could trust. To each of these he handed out a belt and holster containing a revolver. Then he briefly and coldly gave his orders.

"This island," he grimly announced, "makes its own laws!"

And late that night, when the hour for his intervention drew nearer, he was almost able to exult in finding something against which to centralize all his earlier vague suspicions. He moved with both calmness and precision. He showed the quick instinct of the trained hunter in seeking cover behind the heavy portieres, for the French window beside him commanded a view of both the library within and the moonlit garden without. And along the shrubbery of this garden he soon detected Palidori stealing, carrying a traveling-bag in his hand and a coat over his arm. Through the softly lighted library, a minute later, the figure of Golden's wife slowly advanced. She crept out through the French windows, which stood open, stepped down into the garden, and passed on through the shrubbery to where Palidori stood waiting in the shadows.

The watching husband could see the two come together, he could hear the murmur of whispering voices, he could see Palidori's hand go out and clasp the woman's.

"I will not go alone. I love you, and I want you to be happy!"

The woman's answer could not be heard. But Palidori, stepping suddenly forward, clasped her in his arms, and forced back her head until his lips smothered the cry that rose to her own.

It was then that the planter stamped on the wooden floor, not with mere rage, but as a signal to his waiting servants. He could hear his wife's call for help, for already his three huge negroes had darted through the bushes and surrounded Palidori.

The Italian, drawing his revolver as he wheeled about, found his firearm suddenly knocked from his hand. Even before Golden could reach him he was seized and overpowered and held a prisoner. The master of the manor, once his path was plain, was not given to hesitation.

"Tie up that man," was his curt command, "and take him to the manor cellars!"

Then Golden turned to his wife.

"You will come with me!" he said, as he pointed towards the open French windows.

It was not until she reached the center of the lighted room that she turned and regarded him with wounded yet pleading eyes.

"You have dishonored my home, and my name. That leaves you only one thing to do. You will go from that home," he cried, with increasing passion. "I want you to go, and go now, and never cross my path again!"

"Wait!" she cried, with her hand on her heart. "Listen to—"

"It is too late for words, I said. Until you leave this house, I cannot breathe in it."

"But I did nothing wrong. Oh, God, if I had only known! If I—"

"I want you to go!" he repeated.

Golden's hand trembled as she passed out through the door, but otherwise he gave no sign of the feelings swaying him.

He took a great breath, strode across the room, passed down the silent hall, and threw open the massive oak door that led to the manor cellars.

These cellars were a series of gloomy chambers, almost dungeonlike in the massiveness of their walls, a relic of the older slave days when Windward Island was both a distributing point for the African traders and a raiding place for the Caribbean freebooters. In the largest of these chambers still stood the time-worn whipping-post, the archaic branding iron, the heavy oak stocks in which recalcitrants were punished, together with that flower of Inquisitional ferocity, the Spanish Screw-Jack, an elaboration of the thumbscrew, in which a prisoner's hand could be inserted and slowly crushed to a pulp. Yet cruel as seemed these old-time implements of torture, stained with the tears and blood of another country, they were no more cruel than the relentless light in Golden's eyes as he confronted his prisoner, tied and trussed in a black oak chair close beside the old Spanish Screw-Jack. The drunkenness of blind rage sang through the planter's veins as he watched his stalwart negroes thrust the ancient branding iron into its brazier of hot coals.

"That is the hand that polluted her body," his heart kept crying, as he commanded the blacks to force Palidori's free arm into the screw-jack. "And now crush it!" he called aloud.

He waited for some outcry as the screw tightened on flesh and bone. But the Italian remained silent. Golden, now white to the lips, ordered the negro beside him to take up the branding iron. "For that is the face," a voice within the frenzied man's heart kept crying, "that violated her face!"

The negro knocked the coal cinders from the glowing iron. Palidori's muscles hardened. But still he was silent.

"Brand the dog!" commanded Golden. "And after today I warrant this handsome face will bring dishonor into fewer homes!"

Once, and once only, as the heated metal seared the flesh, Palidori screamed aloud.

"That's enough," Golden suddenly gasped, as he steadied himself against one of the cellar pillars. "Now turn him loose. And if he is seen on this island, after an hour's time, shoot him like a dog!"

1—"Brand the Dog!" Commanded Golden. 2—Catapulted His Adversary Over His Shoulder. 3—He Hurried Her Out of the Room.

A nervous sweat still showed in a scattering of high lights across the planter's sinewy face as he locked himself in his study and stared blankly about the empty room. The wine of rage had already ebbed from his blood. Exultation no longer shone in his steely eyes. He crossed slowly to the window and closed it. He failed to see, as he did so, the stricken figure that slunk like a wounded snake out through the garden shrubbery, the figure that nursed a crushed hand, yet, at the brink of the manor garden, turned wrathfully about and held his uninjured arm above his head as he said: "May my other hand wither off, if you do not pay, and pay a thousand-fold, for this!"

But Golden neither saw nor heard, for all his being was centered about his own misery of mind.

His face was still buried in his hands when the old negro nurse opened the door and his little daughter, Margory, in her nightdress and holding a doll under her arm, crept in to her father's side.

"Where is mamma?" asked the child at her father's knee. Golden steadied himself with an effort.

"You have no mamma," he finally said, looking away.

"But mamma was here."

It was too much for the torn and passion-tossed father.

"Take her away," he cried out to the old negress. "For God's sake, take her away!"

Yet even when alone again his agony of mind remained with him, and again he sat in a stupor of misery before his desk.

He was roused by the sudden clamor of voices, the excited cries of running negroes. He stared stupidly about him, pulling himself together. Then he rose and went to the window. As he did so a negro, hatless and coatless, staggered in through the study door.

"Someone's done opened all the sluice gates. The sea's a-floodin' the island!"

Golden was already on his feet.

"Get Johnson and his men down to the East pumps, and start them working," he called out. "And you, Stark, get Stevens and his men out to those sluice gates and work them shut. Get them shut if you have to swim out to them!"

[illegible] rified negress. "Dey's already [illegible] And we's all to be drowned—O Gawd, we's all goin' to be drowned!"

"Get down to those pumps!" thundered Golden. "And get those sluice gates shut!"

He had crossed the room, catching up his hat and coat as he went, and was already out through the door as he finished speaking. Twenty steps brought him to the loggia railing. And Golden knew that no time was to be lost, for already the sea had crept to the lip of the manor garden itself.

"Get down to the wharf-cut and bring the boats," he commanded. Then he swung back to his household servants, ordering them to carry abovestairs everything they could seize.

Then, as the water rose about his feet, he suddenly turned and rushed back into the manor house.

"Margory," he called, like a man gone mad. "Margory, where are you?"

But that call remained unanswered, for the old negro nurse, at the first shouts of alarm, had caught up the child and carried her out through the servants' entrance, on the way to the wharf-cut where she knew the boats to be moored. The child had proved too heavy for the quivering old arms, so she had left the girl, with her kitten still clutched to her breast, safe in the doorway of a cotton-shed, while she herself staggered out on infirm old legs to seize an empty punt drifting by on the rising water. But the current was too strong for her, and as the negress and boat were carried away the water rose still higher about the child's feet. Yet, thinking more of her frightened kitten than of her own peril, as the flood crept closer the child clambered up the broken timbers of the cotton-shed to the roof. There she sat, calling forlornly for her lost nurse.

Golden, in the meantime, raged through the flooded manor house threatening and storming and commanding his servants to find his child.

He was still deep in that agonized search when three of his old servants appeared with a small surf boat and called frantically for him to come, while there was still time.

Golden, water-soaked and wild-eyed, refused their help, ordering them away and proclaiming that he would find his daughter. But as he stumbled amid the drifting wreckage and fell against the boatside the negroes dragged him aboard and pushed off, for already the water had weakened the manor foundations and the walls were falling about them.

Their progress was slow. It was with difficulty in those wild currents that they threaded their way amid the levee timbers, outbuildings and melancholy debris of the plantation. More swiftly moving, in fact, was a second boat which one of the negroes suddenly caught sight of.

Golden, rousing himself at his servant's shout, saw that this second craft, rowed by a bearded white man, was bearing down on a nearby cotton-shed. At the same moment that he caught sight of his daughter Margory on the roof of this shed he made out the figure of Palidori himself directing the movements of the bearded man so frenziedly rowing the boat.

"My child—they will kill my child!" gasped Golden.

Open laughter showed on Palidori's sinister face, as with his sound arm he held the struggling figure in white close to his side.

"Have no fear of that," he called back across the swirling water, as his bearded confederate bent to the oars. "She will live. But she will live in a way that will leave you praying she had died!"

* * * * * * *

Twelve Years Later.

Casavanti, the cadet, was a firm upholder of the pregnancy of apparel. He believed in keeping up appearances. He even reveled in his appellative of the Beau Nash of the Tenderloin. His clothes were of the latest cut and from the folds of his novelty cravat always flashed a "shiner" of the first water. There was, accordingly, almost a note of condescension in his manner as he received "Slim" [illegible]

"[illegible]" was the [illegible] the cadet [illegible] as he [illegible] it.

"The [illegible] I [illegible] her a [illegible] flowers [illegible] holding. And [illegible] your hands [illegible]."

Casavanti [illegible] its envelope. [illegible] regarding [illegible]

"Did anyone [illegible]?" he asked.

"Not that I [illegible]," was the prompt reply.

"Then [illegible] away!"

Slim L[illegible] weather [illegible] the street [illegible] his gaze [illegible] scended [illegible] the curb tha[illegible] as quiet[illegible] flowed along t[illegible] more than ten pa[illegible]. At the first c[illegible] sharply and stopped [illegible] crossing.

The [illegible] drew up, blinking sus[illegible] the mysterious vehicle. [illegible] looked even harder, for from [illegible] door window of the limousine a gloved hand had unmistakably beckoned to him. And the remarkable part of it all, to Slim, was the fact that the drawn car curtains concealed everything but that mysteriously beckoning hand.

Slim promptly decided to investigate. But he also decided to advance with caution. Before he could place a foot on the runningboard, however, and thrust a pertly inquisitive head into the hooded gloom of the car, that car began to move forward again. Yet before it passed from his reach the gloved hand thrust into his own an envelope.

On this envelope was clearly inscribed:

"Dr. Ludwig Palidori,
Care of Jules Legar,"

and beneath these words Slim's bewildered eyes made out the unmistakable emblem of a laughing mask. What it meant was more than he could tell.

So inscrutable did this mystery seem, in fact, that Slim, after one minute of deep thought, promptly yet delicately slipped the blade of his penknife along the gummed flap of the envelope and forced it open. On a single sheet of paper he found written the cryptic words:

"Remember the Hammer of God, which smites, and crushes whom it smites!"

Slim, the gay cat and gangster, puzzled much over this message as he restored it to its violated envelope and adroitly resealed the flap.

"Now, who t'ell's gettin' his little knocker out f'r the Doc?" demanded that bewildered worthy of himself as he made his guarded way back to the underworld rendezvous which was known to his confreres as the Owl's Nest.

The Owl's Nest proper was an unsavory cellar room in one of the most unsavory sections of the lower East side. Years before it had been a wine cellar, presided over by a Neapolitan of Mano Nero affiliations, until a federal shoo-fly, in search for "coiners," had been found stilettoed behind one of its casks of Marsala, whereupon the Neapolitan had vanished and in due time the Owl herself had taken possession of the quarters.

With the advent of Jules Legar, the mysterious center of a mysterious circle of evildoers about whom, she knew, it never paid to be too inquisitive, life had become easier for her. Her cellar, inconspicuous in a district so crowded with equally dubious warrens, had proved precisely the type of quarters the leader of the new circle was in need of. And as Legar himself stepped down into the cellar, advancing with his peculiarly padded tread as softly as an animal steals into its lair, the Owl remembered that the hour of her reward was not far distant. For she had proved a jealous guardian of the fair-haired girl whom Legar saw fit to keep hidden so long from the world.

It was plain to see that Legar was accepted as a leader by the half dozen dips and gangsters and moll-buzzers into whose midst he had so quietly slipped.

"Where's Legato?" he curtly asked as he glanced about the circle.

That question answered itself, for even as it was put Legato himself slipped down into the dim light of the Owl's cellar.

"What's this?" demanded Legar, as the new-comer, without speaking, handed the letter of mystery to his chief.

"That's what I want to find out," was Slim's retort. "A gink in a Fi'th avenue go-cart hands me this and speeds off."

Legar tore open the envelope. His ferrety eyes narrowed as he unfolded the sheet.

"The Hammer of God again!" he said with a sneer. But a troubled look crept into his face as he stood studying the message and the envelope in which that message had come. Then he laughed. But it was a laugh without mirth. "Palidori?" he muttered. "Why should I know anything about a man named Palidori?"

"Then we'll strike before the Hammer does!" he announced, with sudden determination. And with a gesture of impatience he commanded the Owl to take him to the girl, the hidden girl on whom still hinged his dreams of vengeance. "McTigue," he called back as he went, "get Tatane [illegible] and ready [illegible] followed the [illegible] leading [illegible] passageway and up a [illegible] of wooden steps leading to the [illegible] above.

Bent over a table beside the [illegible] window he saw a girl, a girl still in her teens, a girl with a look of [illegible] innocence still in her [illegible]ful eyes. And Legar, as he crossed to the table, saw that she was good to gaze upon. Yet at the sight of him she shrank back, letting the locket which she had just tied about her neck fall from her trembling fingers.

"Don't cower that way!" commanded Legar. "I haven't come to beat you. I guess the Owl gave you enough of that."

"Then why are you here?" the questioning eyes seemed to ask him.

"I've come to tell you I think you've had about enough of this sort of thing. It's going to be stopped, and you're going to see the world!"

"You're going to set me free?" gasped the incredulous girl.

"Free as a bird!" announced the ironic Legar. "And with as fine feathers as any bird that ever flew!"

"I'm to be free?" she repeated, still dazed.

"Sure! So get your things together, and do it quick. There's a taxi waiting downstairs. That taxi will carry you straight to my friend Casavanti. Casavanti is always kind to women, amazingly kind."

He stood, ferret-eyed and impassive, watching the girl as she feverishly gathered together her meager belongings. He hurried her out of the room, then along the passage and down the narrow stairway and out to the street where the taxi waited.

There McTigue sat ready for her.

That worthy remained silent, however, as a sob or two shook the girl's body and a light of exultation shone from her timorous eyes. She too remained silent as they threaded their way through the darkened streets and drew up before a brown-stone house. Up to the door of this house McTigue led the still wondering young woman. There his finger played cryptically on the electric push bell, sounding Casavanti's pass signal, and a moment later the door mysteriously opened and the girl found herself alone. Even before the door could close behind her a silent-running limousine swung up to the curb and a hurrying figure stepped from its runningboard. But before that figure could mount the steps and reach the house entrance the heavy door had swung shut again. And the wide-eyed girl, following a footman in service uniform, mounted the stairs to Casavanti's private room.

Casavanti, as he looked up and saw her, let the cigarette fall from his thin-lipped mouth.

"The Doc was dead right," he said under his breath. "She's a flower, all right!"

Then, still watching the girl, he said aloud: "Are you afraid of me?"

"No," was her answer.

"Then come here," he commanded.

But she still stood gazing wonderingly about the room. A suspicion that all was not as it should be had crept over her.

"Why was I sent here?" she demanded, as Casavanti, white faced, stepped closer to her.

"For this," he replied, as with a sudden movement his arms went out and encompassed her shrinking body. She fought and struggled in that contaminating embrace, but her strength was not equal to her captor's. Casavanti, bending her body close to his, cupped his impassioned lips over her parted lips. It was several seconds before he lifted his head.

Before he did so, however, the closet door on his right opened and a figure stepped noiselessly out into the room. It was the figure of a man who wore a laughing mask.

"One word, you hound, and it's your last!" said the quiet-toned voice behind the mask. But the revolver remained pointing at Casavanti's head as the stranger took the girl's hand and backed slowly towards the hall door. He groped for the door handle, leveled his weapon and still watched Casavanti. But the door, he discovered, was locked. Perplexed, for one short second he turned and looked for the key. But in that instant the tense-limbed Casavanti, beholding the revolver barrel waver from its target, saw his chance and leaped for his enemy.

The force of that impact sent the mysterious intruder staggering against the wall and the revolver itself clattering across the floor. The girl screamed in terror as the two contending figures fought and writhed about the room. Hurrying steps and voices were already sounding from outside the locked door, and Casavanti, knowing the slimness of his chances, was battling like a wildcat. But the man in the mask, with an odd and quite unexpected movement of the body, brought into play that familiar jiu-jitsu trick of catapulting an adversary over his own shoulder, depending on the force of the fall alone for any final result. And the fall in this case was not a gentle one.

Seeing that Casavanti did not move where he lay, the stranger took the doorkey from the stunned cadet's pocket and called out for the girl to follow him.

A moment later they entered the limousine and drove quickly away.

"I guess that's one on Legar!" murmured the still breathless man in the mask.

"Who are you?" demanded the young woman.

"I'm only a hammer," was the suddenly sobered reply. "The Hammer of God."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The Remaking of Mindanao

MORO DATTO AND RETAINERS

THERE was one rich and unruly realm the Spaniards were glad to rid themselves of following the battle of Manila bay. The huge island of Mindanao, pronounced as though spelled Mind-a-now, known in the Philippines as Moroland, had the reputation of being largely unconquered, as much by the military as by the missionaries. The Moros clung to their religious beliefs as tenaciously as they opposed Spanish domination in government, writes Monroe Woolley in the Utica Saturday Globe.

But the Moro archipelago today is not what it was when we first took up stewardship there. This means that it is not the unconquerable empire it was when the Spanish essayed to rule and run it. For a long time we sought to make the Moros obedient by whipping them—by killing them off. Hundreds, thousands of them, were slain in periodic campaigns, yet the fiery Mohammedans lost no opportunity to treacherously murder our troops and officials at times when pacification seemed apparent.

Military operations failing to a considerable degree, and mindful of the hopeless task of the Spaniards, another method was devised to win the people to new government and to new ways of living. At first the Philippine government smoked a peace pipe with the sultans and dattos, chiefs of community factions, seeking in this manner to make itself popular with the masses. As much good will as possible was thus literally bought. Costly gifts and junketing trips were bestowed on the tribal chiefs, and they were fawned upon as loyal subjects are wont to do with royalty. Later, brute force was wholly abolished. Kindness and diplomacy were finally substituted therefor, and with this enlightened new system we are gradually and thoroughly remaking Mohammedan Mindanao.

Known to and thoroughly explored by white men for centuries past, Mindanao is today just beginning to be lifted from a savage past into the limelight of civilization. The rich realm has never been exploited because the inhabitants were always hostile to any outside interference. Mindanao has a larger colony of American planters, engaged mostly in hemp cultivation, than any other spot in the islands, notwithstanding that the people there have always been hostile to trespassers. Many of these have been wantonly murdered, but the fatality list is growing less right along, an evidence that the people are being converted to a new order of things. Many of these brave Americans started business on what they saved from a soldier's wage, and today not a few of them are Oriental nabobs.

Responding to Education.

For centuries the Moro thought the only kind of effective government was that having force behind it. To be kind to him, in his opinion, meant that you feared him. But to be kind, with a means of making kindness acceptable through a standing military force, has completely wrought a change in the warlike people. Under good leaders the Moros are good people; under bad ones they, too, are bad.

The Mohammedan religion teaches that to slay a white man, or a Christian, is a sure way to get to heaven. Therefore, in Spanish times, and during our early occupation, fanatical Moros used to run amuck, chopping down as many foreigners as they could with their wicked knives. Often it has taken a dozen bullets, well-aimed from a high-power army rifle, to kill the crazed followers of the Koran. All Moros hate pork as a bull does a red flag, and the military officer who placed the dead body of a fanatic inside a pork carcas and strung the two up in the plaza for the inspection of others effectually kept "running amuck" within bounds in his territory.

But today the Moros are laying aside their war krises and spears, are discarding their tight-fitting, gaily colored costumes for modern dress, similar to the Filipinos, and are sending their children for the first time to public schools. A decade hence there may be Moro professional men, such as lawyers, doctors and scientists.

A committee of Moro chieftains who went to Manila recently to meet Resident Commissioner Manuel Quezon of Washington, himself a Filipino, told the commissioner that schools were intensely popular, and asked him to say to congress that as long as that body was disposed to furnish school books that the Moros themselves would furnish the schools and the scholars. Datto Piang, one of the powerful chieftains, has himself erected two costly schoolhouses in Mindanao solely at his own expense. A Moro doing anything of this sort in olden times would have been hanged by his own people.

Baseball Has Helped.

Baseball has helped wonderfully with the Moros, as it did with the Filipinos, to cement affections for the Americans. It is claimed by a learned Filipino who recently toured Mindanao that in two decades the visitor in Moroland will not be able, so far as dress and manners are concerned, to distinguish a Moro from a Filipino. No American baseball fan really knows what fun is until he is privileged to see a hotly contested game of ball between Filipinos and Moros and gives an attentive ear to the game vernacular as it is spoken by our wards in the excitement of the sport.

With the awakening to civilization the Moro is acquiring some chivalry. One of the sultans thought he had reached the acme of politeness when he asked the popular daughter of one of our ex-presidents, at the time visiting his palace, to become No. 1 in his harem. Of course, there was a blushing declination, at which the dusky ruler was probably chagrined. But the incident goes to illustrate that the American, as well as the Christian Filipino, is for the first time making himself and his institutions acceptable to the remade Mohammedans of our farthest-flung frontier.

NATIVE BASE BALL TEAM

Sulu archipelago—the Mohammedan empire—is well worth reconstruction, and it is perhaps this fact which has made us so persistent.

Largest of Philippine Islands.

Mindanao itself is the largest island by far in the entire Philippine archipelago. It is about the size of our own state of Mississippi, and is bigger than Indiana or Ohio. It would make seven states like New Jersey, and is by far much larger than several of our Atlantic coast states combined. To be precise, it has an area of 46,721 square miles.

In ancient times the Moros had little, if any, business sense. They had a woeful lack of the appreciation of money. To overcome their antiquated ideas of trade we have established markets for them in the leading towns where they meet to buy and sell. Some day Mindanao will be one of the leading countries of the world for the production of rubber. The rubber tree grows wild there in great profusion. Although the industry is as yet undomesticated, exports from a single locality have reached nearly 3,000,000 pounds in a year. The island also produces much hemp, as well as tapioca, cocoanuts and other tropical fruits.

We have been successful in giving railroads to that part of the Philippine archipelago occupied by the Filipino, even though foreign capital had to furnish the money, but we have yet to lay the first steel rail in Mindanao, the greatest and richest of the islands of our insular frontier. Borneo, distant only a stone's throw from Zamboanga, Mindanao's metropolis, is far ahead of Moroland in everything [illegible]

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Patriotic American Wants to Donate an Airship

WASHINGTON.—A patriotic, presumably foreign-born American, who wants to do his or her—the sex is not certain—part in promoting preparedness has conceived the notion of building an airship as a contribution to the forces of defense and offense. The only trouble is about a motor, and the individual makes a formal request that the government contribute this essential part of his proposed flying machine. But it cannot be done, and the problem must be worked out in some other way by this person anxious to do a public service.

The communication, asking for an aeroplane motor, is addressed: "To Assistan Segretary of Treasury Bryen B. Newton, White House, Washington, D. C." It comes by mail, postmarked from a place in Pennsylvania, and reads:

"Dear sir.

"After sein the battle cry of peace that was say that every one shoul have an uptemtion of the war, and I decidet to make one airship of my own, but the only thing that I need is the mothor that I canot make im my self. I am a pour boy 21 year of age, and I never got no much of money, and I work here with my Brotter with smal sallary.

"I aint got no much friends in this countri but my brotter, and he dont want help me to buy the motor.

"And so I aask you if you sand me a airship motor, an soon I make everylunge I will take a trip before any one else to san francisco, Cal.

"Now exusme for the bad writing because I cant write american."

The government has no motors which could be disposed of in this way and no appropriation for such purposes, Assistant Secretary Newton advises the applicant for aeronautical honors.

Veterans of Spanish-American War in Congress

NEARLY a company of soldiers who are veterans of the Spanish-American war of 1898 can be mustered in the two houses of congress. Most of these veterans were connected with volunteer regiments and the National Guard, and their services during the Spanish war ranged from mobilization to actual battle, but they were more or less trained soldiers, and the majority of them are in fair shape for fighting today.

Of course, some of the congressional veterans of the Spanish war are now fat and short-winded. It would take several months—maybe longer—to put them in condition, but they are veterans just the same, and have a knowledge superior to that of the "rookie" regarding military tactics and service. Some of the legislators have retained an active interest in military affairs.

Here is a fairly complete list of the experienced Spanish war veterans now:

Senators—Fall of New Mexico, Hardwick of Georgia, Hughes of New Jersey, Lewis of Illinois, Vardaman of Mississippi, Wadsworth of New York, Weeks of Massachusetts, Poindexter of Washington.

Congressmen—Gardner of Massachusetts, Crago of Pennsylvania, Dyer of Missouri (now commander in chief of the United Spanish War Veterans), Aiken of South Carolina, Anderson of Minnesota, Ellsworth of Minnesota, Greene of Vermont, Hart of New Jersey, Haskell of New York, Helvering of Kansas, Howard of Georgia, Huddleston of Alabama, Hull of Tennessee, Humphreys of Mississippi, James and Loud of Michigan, Neely of West Virginia, Oglesby of New York, Oldfield of Arkansas, Sells of Tennessee, Stone of Illinois, Tilson of Connecticut, Van Dyke of Minnesota.

Congressmen Johnson of Washington, Langley of Kentucky, Austin of Tennessee and Key of Ohio are numbered among the honorary members of the United Spanish War Veterans.

These veterans of the war of 1898, together with members of congress who are affiliated with the National Guard, would present a good-sized company of legislators were they to decide to go to war again.

Funny Echoes of the Big Preparedness Parade

THE squirrels and birds of all Washington picnicked in the capitol grounds the morning after the preparedness parade. The ocean of humanity that billowed over the green the day before left its flotsam and jetsam of peanut hulls and lunch bags, and—to judge by numbers—furred and feathered society from the most exclusive parks in town was among those present at the feast.

And the parade itself was echoed in fine style by a swarm of small kiddies—most of them of the type that runs to curls and foreign eyes. In front of everything rode a boy on an umbrella handle—Major Pullman, if you please.

Behind marched the Marine Band, Jr.—don't ask for details—and after that came a bare-foot, frizzle-headed lad, who held a grown-up hat at arm's length and bowed, right and left, automatically, like a top wound up with a key. There was no mistaking who was the president of the United States in that parade. At his right—let us quote—"walked William F. Gude, chairman," etc., and at his left "Rudolph Kauffmann, treasurer," etc., "each more formally attired and wearing high hats"—which the prosaic eye might possibly have mistaken for picked-up bags.

Having marched the stretch of pavement to a flag-covered box, the three rigidly important personages sat down on it, and the "ladies" of the party, as if they had been riding in a street car.

In the march that followed a batch of serious-eyed babies carried a newspaper page, which, you will understand, was a flag. And another imitative touch, surprising in its realism, was provided by three boys—one beating a drum, one playing on a stick and the third with a rug around his head, waving a flag like mad. They had—somehow—caught something more than the tableau "Spirit of '76."

New Designs for Our Halves, Quarters and Dimes

UNCLE SAM is going to have some new styles in his coins, and next fall we are going to have dimes, quarters and half dollars of designs never before seen in the metal money of this country. It will be the first change which has been made in this minor silver since 1891. Secretary McAdoo seems to think that the half dollar has declined in popularity because it had not a pretty design. Secretary McAdoo has another guess coming. Nobody ever declined a half dollar that he could get a half hold of. Just the same, the design is going to be changed.

The face of the new half-dollar bears a full-length Liberty, with a background of the American flag flying in the breeze. The goddess is striding toward the dawn of a new day, carrying laurel and oak branches, symbolic of civil and military glory. The reverse side shows an eagle perched high upon a mountain crag, wings unfolded. Growing from a rift in the rock is a sapling of mountain pine, symbolic of America.

The design of the 25-cent piece is intended to typify the awakening of the country to its own protection, Secretary McAdoo's announcement states. Liberty, a full-length figure, is shown stepping toward the country's gateway, bearing upraised a shield, from which the covering is being drawn. The right hand bears an olive branch of peace. Both the half dollar and the quarter bear the phrase, "In God We Trust."

The design of the dime is simple. Liberty, with a winged cap, is shown on the foreside, and on the reverse is a design of a bundle of rods and a battle-ax, symbolic of unity, "wherein lies the Nation's strength."

Mrs. Lydia Shrake, one hundred and six of Prairie du Chien, Wis., is the head of six living generations.

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

The average girl never turns up her nose at a man who knows enough to turn down the gas.

Sometimes a man can be real noisy without being very progressive.

It's easy to be a philosopher if you have a good income.

Suffer with Rheumatism or Neuritis, acute or chronic, write for my FREE BOOK on Rheumatism—Its Cause and Cure. Most wonderful book ever written. It's absolutely FREE. Jesse A. Case, Dept. C. W., Brockton, Mass.—Adv.

Her Exhibition.

"Mrs. Fluffy is very patriotic, I understand."

"Yes, and is always showing it. Makes her husband see stars, is always giving her children stripes and won't have anything in her garden but flags."

The more praise a man bestows on himself the wiser he is not.

Save the Babies.

INFANT MORTALITY is something frightful. We can hardly realize that of all the children born in civilized countries, twenty-two per cent., or nearly one-quarter, die before they reach one year; thirty-seven per cent., or more than one-third, before they are five, and one-half before they are fifteen!

We do not hesitate to say that a timely use of Castoria would save a majority of these precious lives. Neither do we hesitate to say that many of these infantile deaths are occasioned by the use of narcotic preparations. Drops, tinctures and soothing syrups sold for children's complaints contain more or less opium or morphine. They are, in considerable quantities, deadly poisons. In any quantity, they stupefy, retard circulation and lead to congestions, sickness, death. Castoria operates exactly the reverse, but you must see that it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. Castoria causes the blood to circulate properly, opens the pores of the skin and allays fever.

Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

HORSE SALE DISTEMPER

You know that what you sell or buy through the sales has about one chance in fifty to escape SALE STABLE DISTEMPER. "SPOHN'S" is your true protection, your only safeguard, for as sure as you treat all your horses with it, you will soon be rid of the disease. It acts as a cure preventive, no matter how they are "exposed." 50 cents and $1 a bottle; $5 and $10 dozen bottles, at all good druggists, horse goods houses, or delivered by the manufacturers.

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

DRUGGIST TOOK A CHANCE

Youngster Seeking Toothpaste Knew Only That He Was "Mamma's Boy," But It Was All Right.

The other day a barchended little boy, apparently between three and four years old, went into the drug store of James Whinrey in Muncie and said to the proprietor: "I want a quarter's worth of toothpaste." After Mr. Whinrey had wrapped up the package and given it to the lad, the latter said, "Charge this to mamma."

"Whose boy are you?" asked the baffled druggist, who failed to recognize the youngster.

"Why, I'm mamma's boy," said he, and could not be induced to tell his name.

"I thought I'd take a chance on the kid, anyway," said Whinrey, in relating the story, "because I figured out that no boy of that age would ask for toothpaste unless he had been sent by an elder person. If he had asked for candy, it would have been different. And sure enough, I had read human nature correctly for two or three days later a well-dressed woman, whom I had never seen before, entered the store, and approaching me, said, 'Did my little boy get some toothpaste in here the other day?'

"'Yes'm,' I said, as she handed me a quarter and walked out without saying anything as to who she was. But I'll find out that family's name if it takes all summer."—Indianapolis News.

SWAMP-ROOT Is not recommended for everything; but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble, it may be found just the remedy you need. At druggists in fifty cent and dollar sizes. You may receive a sample size bottle of this reliable medicine by Parcel Post, also pamphlet telling about it. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and enclose ten cents, also mention this paper.

Monoclonius Itself Again.

A monoclonius, only a few million years old, but scrambled apart like Humpty-Dumpty, has been put together again by Barnum Brown and mounted in the American Museum of Natural History. Mr. Brown found his three-horned dinosaur, with its five-foot skull and relatively small brain, entombed in the rocks of Alberta, Canada, where it once had roamed through tropical glades. Hardly a piece was missing of the 17 feet from tip of tail to nose. But the pieces had to be sorted. This cretaceous, herb-eating animal was rich in toes and teeth. In the mouth, which was guarded by a horny sheath, nestled 60 teeth, 30 in each jaw and double rooted. Five toes graced each of the front and hind feet. Many of these toes were adorned by hoofs. The specimen is considered a rare find.

After Shaving I Always Use MURRAY & LANMAN'S (Original, Century-old) FLORIDA WATER

"Grandfather used it; so does father. It's the best thing, bar none, I know of. It cools the skin delightfully, and makes us feel and smell clean. Mabel says it's the only perfume a man should use. But be sure you get only MURRAY & LANMAN'S, the original Florida Water, created by them more than a hundred years ago. There are lots of imitations, but they can't touch the real thing."

SOLD BY LEADING DRUGGISTS AND PERFUMERS

Sample size mailed for six cents in stamps. Booklet, "Beauty and Health," on request.

LANMAN & KEMP, 115 Water Street, New York

DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. All dealers or by express paid for $1.00. HAROLD SOMERS, 150 De Kalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

W. N. U., DENVER, NO. 30-1916.

Three Hundred Million Bushel Crop in 1915

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Farmers pay for their land with one year's crop and prosperity was never so great.

Regarding Western Canada as a grain producer, a prominent business man says: "Canada's position today is sounder than ever. There is more wheat, more oats, more grain for feed, 20% more cattle than last year and more hogs. The war market in Europe needs our surplus. As for the wheat crop, it is marvelous and a monument of strength for business confidence to build upon, exceeding the most optimistic predictions."

Wheat averaged in 1915 over 25 bushels per acre
Oats averaged in 1915 over 45 bushels per acre
Barley averaged in 1915 over 40 bushels per acre

Prices are high, markets convenient, excellent land, low in price either improved or otherwise, ranging from $12 to $30 per acre. Free homestead lands are plentiful and not far from railway lines and convenient to good schools and churches. The climate is healthful.

There is no war tax on land, nor is there any conscription. For complete information as to best locations for settlement, reduced railroad rates and descriptive illustrated pamphlet, address Superintendent Immigration, Ottawa, or

W. V. BENNETT, Room 4, Bee Bldg., Omaha, Nebr.
Canadian Government Agent

Boys Become Scarce.

For the first time in more than 20 years the Children's Aid society of New York is unable to furnish enough boys to families who want either to adopt them or care for them until the boys become of age. The reason for this is the campaign for military preparedness and the great demand for workers in war munition factories.

Almost every day letters come to the society headquarters asking for boys who have been trained at its farm school.

Last month 41 of the society's boys, sixteen to twenty-one years old, enlisted in the army and navy service for boys. The munition factories take a large number of the older boys.

Education is a "leading out;" our book sharks too often think of it as a process of pouring in.

Makes the laundress happy—that's Red Cross Bag Blue. Makes beautiful, clear white clothes. All good grocers. Adv.

A busy man is one who can't find time to meddle with things that don't concern him.

Russia has 30 grand dukes.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

John B. Baird is having an addition built on his dwelling.

Governor W. C. McDonald was here the first of the week from Santa Fe.

C. C. Merchant and John L. Bryan were visitors from Capitan last Friday.

We buy hides, green or dry, and guarantee highest prices. Carrizozo Trading Co.

Paul Mayer was a White Oaks visitor Monday.

Ed C. Pfingsten spent the day here Monday, motoring down from his Mesa home.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam G. Allen have returned from El Paso, and are now at home in the Tennis cottage.

Just received, a car of Table and Stock Salt. Humphrey Bros.

Mrs. H. G. Clunn returned this week from a visit to Alamogordo.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur May are here from the Estancia valley, visiting their parents.

Bring your wool and pelts—highest prices paid always. Carrizozo Trading Co.

Quite a number of Carrizozo young people went to White Oaks Saturday night to attend a dance, which proved a very enjoyable affair.

Samuel Wells was down from White Oaks Monday. He reported a good rain that day at his home.

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall C. West and Mr. and Mrs. Lewis England were here last Friday from their homes on the Bonito Mesa.

Rowland Box was over last week to purchase a flivver, but the supply here was temporarily exhausted; so he went to Tularosa, the nearest Ford agency, and secured a buzz wagon of Henry's make.

"Uncle Tom" Henley was a Nogal visitor Monday.

For Sale Yearling Hereford bulls. The Titsworth Co., Capitan.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Adams and children returned last Saturday from a visit to Plainview, Texas. They made the trip in their car and report a very pleasant time.

Dr. and Mrs. Carl E. Freeman arrived Saturday from Oklahoma and will again make Carrizozo their home. Dr. Freeman is a veterinary in the government service and has been stationed in various parts of the country since leaving here three years ago.

Ray E. Lemon was down from White Oaks Wednesday.

William Owens, an inspector for the Cattle Sanitary board, was here this week from Mountainair.

Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Campbell left Tuesday for Glorietta, this state. The Major will have some big fish stories to tell upon his return.

Rev. E. D. Lewis and family, and Mrs. R. T. Cribb are spending the week on the Ruidosa, attending the White Mountain Bible Conference.

M. Doering returned Wednesday from an enjoyable trip to Cincinnati, Washington, Atlantic City, New York and Evansville, Indiana, his old home. Mr. Doering was gone six weeks, most of which was spent in New York city visiting his daughter.

Don't Overlook Me

Look me over. I'm the "classi" ad that cops the coin, and this week am at home in the second column to the right. Get me?

NOTICE TO BIDDERS

The Board of County Commissioners of Lincoln County, New Mexico, will receive sealed bids for the construction and installation of a heating plant for the Court House, in the town of Carrizozo, New Mexico, according to the plans and specifications on file with the clerk of said Board, on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1916, at the hour of Two P. M. on said day.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids, and all bids must be accompanied by certified check in the sum of Two Hundred Dollars, as evidence of good faith.

MELVIN FRANKS,
Chairman.

Attest:
Albert H. Harvey, Clerk.

Dated at Carrizozo, N. M., July 7, 1916.

July 28—August 11.

Tax Roll Totals of Lincoln County, 1916

Town lots	$ 85,353
Improvements	202,547
Agricultural land, 5,929 acres	300,268
Improvements	67,319
Grazing land, 162,639 acres	492,840
Improvements	206,643
Timber land, 100 acres	1,000
Mineral land, 5,929 acres	145,484
Improvements	43,385
Electric light plants	22,600
Flouring mills	1,075
Saw mills	1,400
Telegraph lines	13,610
Telephone lines	36,655
Horses, 6,062	256,361
Cattle, 38,025	1,476,989
Sheep and Goats, 203,756	919,174
Hogs, 626	6,259
Merchandise	211,405
Fixtures	12,767
Wagons and carriages	19,199
Saddles and harness	11,163
Threshing machines	1,000
Well drills	2,100
Implements	6,353
Watches and jewelry	6,017
Musical instruments	10,265
Sewing machines	4,019
Household goods	36,465
Bees	24
Grain	1,905
Hay	1,171
Tools	5,305
Autos	59,135
Motorcycles	85
Books	5,580
Capital in m'f'g	10,000
Pullman Car company	26,975
Ice Plants	400
Wells Fargo Express	300
Newspapers	2,120
Banks	108,840
Money, notes, etc	59,557
Other personal property	1,944
Railroads	3,575,945
Total value of the property of County	$8,460,933
Exemptions	151,000
Net total of County	$8,309,933

This represents a gain of over $400,000 over the assessment of 1915. All gains were made on general property of the county, and not on corporate property.

Local Republican Contest

Last week it was estimated that a lively time was ahead of the local Republicans in this county, in their precinct primaries and county convention. Our reasons for such a statement at the time—the big fight for United States senator and governor—still hold good, but later an added zest was given the contest and steel and flint emitted sparks galore. This additional contest was for the district attorneyship and in some precincts it overshadowed all else.

This semi-local contest, although involving four counties, aroused more interest than in the larger field. The present district attorney, H. B. Hamilton, is a candidate for re-election, and his opponent is Edward C. Mechem, of Alamogordo. It is impossible to give the positive result of the precinct primaries, for all have not reported and some of those which have are conflicting. This precinct was carried by the Mechem forces; so was Capitan and Rabenton, while Lincoln and San Patricio are said to have divided delegations. Nogal and Oscuro, with one delegate each, go for Hamilton.

Methodist Church

Rev. E. D. Lewis, Pastor.

At the Methodist church next Sunday the pastor will preach at 11, and at 8 in the evening. Everybody is urged to come.

Sunday school at 9:45, League at 7 p. m.

Rain?

Sure! Every day now—somewhere.

Ancho

There have been quite a number of changes with us of late. A Mr. Rodgers, from Brownwood, Texas, has charge of the railroad section, in place of Mr. Russell, our former foreman.

Ad Carey is still in Stephens county, Texas, but will return in a few days.

Arlie Steward moved his family in this week from the Spence ranch, in order to send his children to school.

Prof. George E. Caldwell is moving in this week, in order to take up school Monday.

The new company that purchased the Ancho Brick and Tile company's business have been operating the works for some time under the management of Superintendent Burkeet.

Several of our young people made a flying trip to Carrizozo in Fred Richardson's car Sunday.

Mr. Roberts, an employee of the works here, has recently moved into the house formerly occupied by Mr. Grayes, our former store manager.

The new brick plant company contemplates erecting new buildings out and out; also, a commodious store building.

We are still having very dry weather in this section, except in spots and streaks. The failure to get regular rain is quite perplexing to the ranchman.

George Gipson, an employee of Denny Spade, met with quite a serious accident last week. He was operating Mr. Spade's gasoline engine and the gasoline ignited and came in contact with his left hand and arm, causing a serious burn from his hand to his elbow.

Classified Advertisements

WANTED—Party with 8 or 10 burros to pack ore down mountain about 1,000 feet. Inquire at this office.

FOR SALE—About 400 head of Range Horses and Mares at Red Canon Ranch, Socorro County, near Carrizozo. Fred Scholle, Belen, N. M.

See us for poultry, butter, eggs etc. Patty & Hobbs, Phone 46.

FOR SALE—Four second hand Ford cars; also, one Overland. Western Garage.

Home rendered lard that is pure. Patty & Hobbs.

FOR SALE—Automobile, almost new, cheap for cash; also, team of gentle mares. Box 32, Capitan, N. M.

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

For these HOT SUMMER DAYS

You will find any of these accessories a comfort, as well as a touch of style to your dress.

KEEP COOL CLOTHES FOR MEN

Muslin Union Suits, no sleeves and knee length. Elastic waist band adds to their comfort—

65c to $1.25

WOMENS' WAISTS and SILK MIDDIES

REDUCED

A very nice assortment of cool, airy Blouses, from—

$1.00 to $5.00

Light, Cool Half Hose

In Silk and Silk Lisle. Gray, Black, Fancy, and a good supply of White—

25c and 50c

White Shoes

FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Leather and Rubber Sole Oxfords, as well as Tennis Shoes.

Men's Sport Shirts

In a nice assortment of patterns

65c and $1.50

Men's Silk Hats

STRAW HATS, LIGHT TROUSERS, Etc.

ZIEGLER BROS.

El Paso Brewing Association
Southern Bud
—AND—
Premium Beers
AT WHOLESALE
CARRIZOZO ICE COMPANY
PHONE 100

Toilet Articles

Rubber Goods
Stationery
Confectionery
Drugs
Prescriptions
Ice Cream
and
Cold Drinks

They are good when we sell them, and the price is always right. Try us.

The Nyal Store
ROLLAND BROS.

KEEP COOL, NOW!

Get
One of our Palm Beach or Panama Suits

New and exclusive patterns and styles, made expressly for these hot days. You can be comfortable, and at a reasonable price. These suits will fit and the styles will please you, at

$6.50, $8.50, $10.00

But should you prefer the Best in Tailoring, we recommend our Complete Line from

"THE ROYAL TAILORS"

Why Don't You Get That Royal Tailored Look?

This store is the authorized resident dealer for THE ROYAL TAILORS. *Royal Tailored-to-Measure Suits and Overcoats at $16, $17, $20, $25, $30 and $35.*

Straw, Panama and Palm Beach Hats

A Style For Every Taste

Watch Our Show Windows

Carrizozo Trading Co.

Walk Over Shoes

Postponements usually end in postmortems.

The day that has slipped away can't come back—the old gentleman with the scythe and hour-glass doesn't make round trips!"—Herbert Kaufman

What have you to show for the last year? Start now to make the coming year fruitful. Start to put money in the Bank!

THE EXCHANGE BANK OF CARRIZOZO
CARRIZOZO NEW MEXICO

Don't postpone STARTING