Carrizozo News

OFFICIAL COUNTY PAPER --- DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

VOLUME 18. CARRIZOZO, LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1917. NUMBER 3

Proceedings of the Board of County Commissioners

Of Lincoln County, New Mexico, at the regular meeting held in the court house at Carrizozo, New Mexico, begun on January 1st, 1917.

Board met at 9 o'clock a. m.

Present: R. A. Duran, member; J. B. Baird, deputy sheriff; A. H. Harvey, clerk.

Board now adjourns until 1 o'clock p. m.

Met pursuant to adjournment. All present as before.

Adjourned until 9 o'clock a. m. January 2nd.

Second day, January 2, 1917.

Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Hon. Melvin Franks, chairman; R. A. Duran, member; W. M. Ferguson, member; J. B. Baird, deputy sheriff; A. H. Harvey, clerk.

The following Official Bonds were examined and approved by the Board:

A. J. Rolland, treasurer and ex-officio collector.

C. Walker Hyde, sheriff.

C. Walker Hyde, collector of liquor licenses.

O. T. Nye, county clerk.

J. E. Koonce, superintendent of schools.

Melvin Franks, county commissioner.

Alfredo Gonzales, assessor.

Elerdo Chavez, probate judge.

It is ordered by the Board that A. J. Rolland, county treasurer, give an additional bond as such officer in the sum of $14,000.00 within 15 days from this date.

Board recessed to 1 o'clock p.m.

Met pursuant to adjournment.

The following Justice of the Peace reports were examined and approved by the Board:

Francisco Gomez, Precinct No. 1.
George Kimbrell, Precinct No. 4.
Ed Massie, Precinct No. 14.
Chas. H. Thornton, Precinct No. 15.

In the Matter of the incorporation of the Village of Carrizozo.

This matter coming on regularly to be heard before the Board on the second day of January, A. D. 1917, the following Proceedings were had and done:

It appearing to the Board that on June 29th, 1916, there was filed in the office of the Clerk of this Board a Petition Praying for the Incorporation of the Village of Carrizozo which said Petition was favorably acted upon by this Board at a regular meeting held October 3rd, 1916, and at said meeting an order was duly entered appointing G. T. McQuillan to take the census of the inhabitants of said proposed village and also at same meeting an order was entered to cause a survey to be made of the exterior lines of said proposed village.

And it further appearing to the Board that the said McQuillan did make and return to this Board an enumeration of the inhabitants of said Village which said enumeration is here and now approved by the Board; and also a return of the survey of said proposed Village has been filed with the Clerk of this Board and the said survey being examined as to the Field Notes and Plats of same the Board doth approve the same.

And now the Matter coming on further to be heard and the Board being advised that all the requirements of Sec. 3766 of the New Mexico Annotated Statutes and all other Sections of the Law appertaining to the Village Incorporation Acts, do by these presents declare the people of the territory embraced in the survey of said Village to be and they are hereby incorporated under said Acts appertaining to Incorporation of Villages in the state of New Mexico.

And it is further ordered and declared that an election be held and the same is hereby called for the 17th day of February, A. D. 1917, for the election of a Mayor and four other Trustees and a Clerk to serve as such for the Village of Carrizozo and that a Proclamation of Election be and the same is hereby made for said Election, as follows:

PROCLAMATION

In accordance with the statutes in such case made and provided, we, the undersigned County Commissioners within and for the County of Lincoln, hereby proclaim and give public notice of an Election to be held in the Village of Carrizozo on Saturday, February 17, A. D. 1917, the object and purpose of which is to elect to the various offices hereinafter named:

One Mayor of the Village of Carrizozo,

Four other Trustees of the Village of Carrizozo,

One Clerk of the Village of Carrizozo.

And the Board appoints the following Election Judges for said election:

W. W. Stadtman, Ed. R. Kelley, Manuel Gonzales.

The Court House is designated as the polling place.

Adjourned until 8 a. m. January 3d.

Third day, January 3, 1917.

Board met pursuant to adjournment, all present as of yesterday.

The transfer of liquor license of Jose P. Romero to Porfirio Chavez was approved by the Board.

The following wild animal Bounty Claims were approved by the Board and ordered filed:

No.		
924	W. W. Simpson	$ 22 00
925	H B Phillips	28 00
926	Claude Halcomb	20 00
927	Jose Halcomb	18 00
928	E E Wright	2 00
929	Carr Chaney	2 00
930	H Backlanson	6 00
932	A H Dorsey	12 00
933	Willie Conner	6 00
934	Alvin Hightower	12 00
935	J C Harelson	2 00
936	A B Helms	4 00
937	R L Sparks	6 00
938	A Mills	124 00
939	Alvin Hightower	4 00
940	W B McDonald	8 00
941	Carlos Stiles	64 00
942	J B French	28 00
943	S L Starkey	18 00
944	A J Lalanne	14 00
945	W E Burgess	2 00
946	M F Black	12 00
947	A H Dorsey	22 00
948	Alvin Hightower	6 00
949	Wm Gallacher	4 00
950	James Hale	4 00
951	W L Cooper	10 00
952	Harry Gallacher	2 00
953	J W Campbell	4 00
954	R J Ray	2 00
955	A H Blodgett	22 00
956	Maurice Brookin	8 00
957	O W Chisum	6 00
958	R H Pearce	14 00
959	E F Haskins	16 00
960	F L Vega	4 00
961	Sam Wells	4 00
962	Earl Black	16 00
963	Thomas Jennings	12 00
964	W E Burgen	2 00
965	D Chesser	14 00
966	Duke K Wilson	54 00
967	T B Bales	2 00
968	E F Funk	2 00
969	Fred Neighbauer	2 00
970	Jim Cook	18 00
971	Luther Hare	4 00
972	J H Rogers	4 00
973	J W Isler	4 00
974	Dewey Herron	20 00
975	M Wertman	6 00
976	C A Beard	8 00
977	J W Campbell	4 00
978	W M Harker	8 00
979	W G Thompson	64 00
980	C A Beard	8 00
981	Charles Bissel	26 00
982	Clarence Spence	15 00
983	C H Dixon	16 00
984	Walter Morris	18 00
985	Jesse May	22 00
986	Alfred Harris	28 00

The following Wild Animal Bounty Claims were allowed and ordered paid by warrants drawn upon the Wild Animal Bounty Fund:

No.		
980	Alvin Hightower	$[illegible]
981	Harry K Allen	14 00
982	R J Ray	10 00
983	Ray McDonald	8 00
984	R V Rogers	8 00
985	Roy Crumbles	16 00
986	Maurice Brookin	10 00
987	Samuel Nichols	2 00
988	[illegible]	4 00

CONTINUED ON PAGE 8

Fort Stanton

Lieut. W. F. Troll of the U. S. Coast Guard arrived last week from Baltimore to spend the winter here.

Miss Estelle Harris of Three Rivers spent the week-end with friends here.

Miss Mina Coe of Glencoe visited at 3 A a few days last week.

Mr. Purday, the contractor from Tularosa, arrived Monday with a force of men who are engaged in renovating the surgical ward in No. 11.

Hayes Greenhow of Vincennes, Indiana, and W. Allen of Roswell visited here last Friday with the chaplain. Mr. Greenhow and the chaplain were boyhood friends from the famous old fort on the Wabash.

Mr. Lynott of No. 4 has returned from a month vacation at his home in Missouri, and Denver, Colorado.

Alexander Reissar, our violinist, rendered one of his popular solos during the services in the chapel last Sunday morning. He also played the obligato to the solo rendered by Miss Harris at Library hall in the evening.

Major F. C. Smith, formerly commanding officer at Fort Stanton, has been promoted to a charge at Ellis Island, New York, one of the largest and most important stations in the United States Public Health Service.

Captain Van Zant of the Post Emporium has been quite busy these days invoicing the stock and preparing for the spring opening.

Alva Sitton, Jr., has been home for a few days entertaining Mr. La Grippe.

Mrs. Kingston of Capitan spent an afternoon here last week having some dental work done at the Irby dental parlors.

Lewis Falconi, our wireless operator, states that his sending set is about completed and will be put into operation as soon as some minor matters are arranged.

Mrs. A. P. Sitton of the Sitton Private school has, by request, added a domestic science course.

Lincoln Citizen Dies

"Grandpa" Chittenden, an old-time citizen of New Mexico and a resident of Lincoln for many years, died Sunday morning at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Burleson at Lincoln. Mr. Chittenden was eighty-six years of age and until recently enjoyed good health. He was the father of Mrs. Burleson, with whom he had lived during the latter years of his life. The funeral occurred Sunday and interment was made in the Lincoln cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. F. A. English, the latter a granddaughter of the deceased, attended the funeral. Mr. Chittenden, who had lived long past the four score mark, was not only a pleasant and upright citizen, but during his long life, spent mostly in the west, he always stood for the right. Peace to his ashes.

Charles Fritz Dies

News reached here this week of the death of Charles Fritz at his home near Lincoln, the result of pneumonia. Deceased was a member of one of the oldest families in Lincoln county, and leaves a wife and several children, besides two brothers, Emil and Henry Fritz.

Judge John Y. Hewitt came down from White Oaks Wednesday and left the day following for Florida, where he may remain until spring.

Jack Peak

Sunday dawned upon us in immaculate apparel. Although the snow must have fallen steadily all night, it was so calm, so elusive in its work that we viewed the resplendent whiteness on Sunday in amazement. All the next twenty-four hours it continued, until it was perhaps six or seven inches, and drifted to great depths in places.

Several cars of homestead seekers were in our realm the past week, some coming all the way from Cattle county, Texas. Others were drifted from Clovis, Texico and Roswell by the strange facination of the big land holdings of Lincoln county. Apparently the choicest sections are all now under location notices. Yet there are those who will be glad to get "just any kind of land."

E. E. Wilson is just completing work on a hog pasture, which encloses a fine field of artichokes, to be had for the rooting by the swine.

Andrew McBrayer of Jicarilla, paid our settlement a visit last week.

Mr. Fambrough is having a large cistern put down on his ranch.

And there is some talk of a cistern for the school house.

A. H. Hays of Encinoso, is finishing up his work on the Ophic property.

We hear that T. W. Stoneroad is coming home to his place in Jicarilla soon. He left last November on account of poor health, stopping at Las Cruces through the winter.

It is a great disappointment to us that our News lodges at Ancho Saturday night, and is therefore held over until Monday afternoon.

Now that the "season" is over the festive deer is quite numerous in the hills.

And now the holidays are over, the noisy turkey is no longer the "apple of the eye," even being relegated second to the "lay of the hen."

Monday morning there was a monotonous drip of the melting snow around the house, while dense banks of fog lay heavily against the horizon enclosing the visible area in a narrow circle, with the sun beaming brightly over all, setting a million diamond flashes scintillating on the snow, repaying many times the discomfort we endure.

Gordon Pine Dies

Gordon Pine, the fifteen year old son of Dr. and Mrs. H. E. Pine, died in the hospital in El Paso last Friday afternoon. Following the automobile accident of the Saturday before, mention of which was made last week, Doctors Lucas and Johnson, the attending physicians, decided it advisable to take him to El Paso for an operation. He was operated on Friday morning but died that afternoon. The body was brought home Saturday and interment was made Sunday afternoon in the local cemetery.

The funeral service took place at the Baptist church at 2:30 p.m. Sunday, Rev. J. M. Gardner, assisted by Rev. Arthur Marston and a select choir, conducting the service. Despite the inclemency of the weather the church was filled to its capacity by friends of the family who had assembled to pay their last sad respects to the manly little fellow who had met such an untimely death. The casket was covered with beautiful flowers, tokens of esteem from many friends. There was scarcely a dry eye in the immense crowd when the casket was opened and the throng passed the cold, still form. The sympathy of the entire community goes out to the bereaved parents and the brothers and sisters.

Street Car Accident

The ambulance that was conveying Gordon Pine to the hospital in El Paso last Friday was struck by a street car, that crushed the ambulance to splinters. Dr. Lucas, who accompanied the injured boy, was badly shaken up, hurt about the head and shoulders, and so was the driver of the ambulance. Strange to say, Gordon Pine, lying there helpless, appeared unhurt; or his condition was already so serious that additional injury was not noticeable.

R. R. Boys Get Bonus

A large number of the railroad boys received a bonus when the pay car made its regular trip over the line Monday. The men under contract—engineers, firemen, conductors and brakemen—did not participate in the distribution of the bonus. Office men, shop men and track men were the happy recipients, the bonus being based upon length of service with the company. Some of the boys pulled down $150.00.

Thos. C. Fitzpatrick returned this week from El Paso.

The safe for the Lincoln State Bank arrived this week. The furniture and fixtures are on the road and are daily expected.

Am prepared to make all kinds of filings, including the new 640-acre law—have plats of surrounding townships—my phone number is 62. Will be in office from 2 to 5 p. m. Lillie McClung Scott, U. S. Commissioner.

Mahlen Keller, who was suddenly stricken with pneumonia while down here last week from his home at Nogal, is recovering and is now thought to be out of danger.

We pay the highest prices for hides and pelts. Ziegler Bros.

John Littleton was here Saturday from his home near Desco. He says his section is rapidly filling up with settlers and the 640-acre law is bringing in additional settlers.

Mrs. R. T. Lucas entertained the bridge whist club yesterday afternoon.

For Sale—Parke Davis & Co.'s Blacklegoids. The Titsworth Co., Capitan.

Lin Branum is a sufferer from pneumonia, but the case was arrested in its incipiency, and he is now on the up-grade.

John W. Miller, an old-time railroad man, who, however, has spent the past two years at Muskogee, Oklahoma, is again here.

We have some very fine upland Kansas Prairie Hay. We believe a little of it fed to the weak and doubtful ones will see them safely through the winter.—Humphrey Bros.

Stodard P. Johnson is back from the Canadian Northwest and has resumed his run on the local line, between here and El Paso. He has been away a year and a half. The war, he says, has badly crippled everything in Canada, and many of the inhabitants are leaving that country for fear of conscription.

G. M. Fields, a druggist of Birmingham, Alabama, came in last week, and is looking over this field, at the same time taking a vacation. He is an old friend of Dr. E. H. Johnson and C. A. Perkins. Mr. Fields is greatly pleased with this section, but that dear old Alabama has attractions; so he expects to return soon.

First National Organizes

The stockholders of the First National Bank of Carrizozo met here Saturday and completed their organization. The following officers and directors were elected:

H. B. Jones, President,
Paul Mayer, Vice President,
E. M. Brickley, Cashier.

Directors: H. B. Jones, David T. Beals, Paul Mayer, Dr. J. W. Laws and O. Z. Finley.

A lot was purchased from P. G. Peters on the corner across the street from Ziegler Brothers and at brick building 25 by 60 fee will be erected. The building will have an ornamental front, with tile floor and marble fixtures, interior woodwork, and furniture to match fixtures. Pending the erection of the main building a temporary wooden building will be erected on an adjoining lot and the bank opened as soon as possible. When the main building is ready for occupancy the temporary building will be removed.

Another Bank

R. B. Spruill, one of the principal stockholders in the new state bank, arrived this week from Colorado. The organization in known as the Stockmen's State Bank of Carrizozo and is to occupy the Wetmore building on Alamogordo avenue. The authorized capital stock filed with the state corporation commission is $50,000 and the incorporators are R. E. P. Warden, Ira O. Wetmore and R. B. Spruill.

U. S. Marshal Hudspeth was here the first of the week from Santa Fe.

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

The ladies of the Methodist church served luncheon Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Charles A. Hooper. The funds derived therefrom are to be applied on the cost of electric light installation in the church.

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

Dr. R. E. Blaney has his office now at the Lucas hospital. He formerly occupied a suite of rooms over the Exchange Bank.

Jno. L. Dunwoody, district manager of the telephone Co., returned to Tucumcari Sunday after an examination of the local Carrizozo station.

Classified Advertisements

WANTED—To trade automobile for stock — cattle preferred. S. T. Cooper, Carrizozo, N. M.

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

FOR SALE—Four room frame dwelling house and lot fronting Court House square; easy terms. Address P. O. box 548, Carrizozo.

Home rendered lard that is pure. W. L. Hobbs, phone 46.

WATCH FOUND—Person calling, identifying same and paying cost of this notice, may recover same. Paden's Drug Store.

See us for poultry, butter, eggs etc. W. L. Hobbs, phone 46.

FOR RENT—2 or 3 rooms for light housekeeping. Phone 69.

NOTICE

This is to notify all persons who know themselves indebted to the undersigned that I have sold the Carrizozo Bar to Doc Tice, and said persons are requested to settle the respective amounts due at their earliest convenience. Ed C. Monroe is authorized to receipt all accounts.

Respectfully,
H. S. Cantrell.

HISTORY OF 1916 TOLD IN BRIEF

Most Important Events of the Last Year Set Forth.

PROGRESS OF EUROPEAN WAR

Chief Developments in the Mighty Conflict of Nations—Political and Other Happenings in the United States.

COMPILED BY E. W. PICKARD.

EUROPEAN WAR.

Jan. 1.—News received of torpedoing of P. & O. liner Persia in Mediterranean; about 250 lost, including R. N. McNeely, U. S. consul at Aden.

Jan. 4.—British conscription bill passed first reading and three cabinet members resigned.

Italian steamer carrying Montenegrin recruits from U. S. sunk by mine in the Adriatic; 250 lost.

Jan. 7.—Germany promised U. S. its submarines would observe rules of civilized warfare.

Jan. 9.—British battleship Edward VII sunk by mine.

Jan. 11.—Austrians captured Lovcen, dominating Cattaro.

Jan. 12.—Austrian cruiser sunk by French submarine.

Jan. 14.—Many documents concerning Von Papen with alleged war plots in U. S. taken from him by British, turned over to American embassy.

Kermanshah, Persia, occupied by Turks.

Jan. 15.—Russians renewed general attack on Austrian front.

Austrians took Cetinje and pursued Montenegrins toward Albania.

Jan. 21.—Austrian hydroplane and torpedo boat sunk by British submarine in Adriatic.

Jan. 22.—Austria issued ultimatum to Montenegro to surrender or face annihilation.

Jan. 24.—Scutari occupied by Austrians.

Jan. 23.—Twenty-four killed in Zeppelin raid on Paris.

Germans took nearly a mile of French trenches east of Souchez.

Jan. 30.—Another Zeppelin raid made on Paris.

Jan. 31.—Several Zeppelins made raid over Midland and northeast counties of England; 54 persons killed.

Feb. 1.—British liner Appam, in charge of prize crew from German commerce raider Moewe, arrived at Norfolk with captives from seven other vessels.

Collier Franz Fischer sunk by bomb from Zeppelin; 13 lost.

Feb. 2.—Persian army defeated Russians marching on Teheran.

Zeppelin lost in North sea and crew drowned.

Feb. 8.—French aviators attacked city of Smyrna, killing 20.

President Wilson accepted Germany's memorandum of settlement of Lusitania case, both sides yielding ground.

Feb. 9.—Germans took 900 yards of French trenches near Vimy.

U. S. demanded from Austria apology and reparation for attack on Petrolite.

French cruiser Amiral Charner torpedoed and sunk; 374 lost.

Feb. 16.—Russians under Grand Duke Nicholas captured Erzerum.

Feb. 21.—German attack on Verdun began.

Feb. 24.—Germans captured villages within big gun range of Verdun.

Austria announced sinking of Italian transport loaded with soldiers by bomb from airplane.

Feb. 26.—French checked somewhat German drive on Verdun.

Russians took Kermanshah, Persia, by storm.

Austrians entered Durazzo, Italians retiring.

French cruiser Provence sunk in Mediterranean; 3,130 lost.

Feb. 27.—British steamer Maloja sunk by mine; 174 lost.

Feb. 29.—Italian government seized 34 interned German steamers.

German commerce raider Greif and British cruiser Alcantara sunk in North sea fight; 324 lost.

March 2.—Germans drove through village of Douaumont and beyond.

Russians took Bitlis, Armenia, by assault.

U. S. senate rejected resolution warning Americans off armed ships.

March 5.—French checked second German infantry attack on Verdun.

Two Zeppelins raided northeast coast of England; 12 killed.

March 6.—Germans began new drive on Verdun, capturing village of Forges.

March 7.—Germans made further gains at Verdun at tremendous cost.

House of representatives tabled resolution warning Americans off armed liners.

March 9.—Germany declared war on Portugal.

March 10.—Russians advanced to within 20 miles of Trebizond; Turks and Germans evacuated Ispahan, Persia.

March 11.—Italians started big offensive along whole Austrian front.

March 15.—Germans repulsed French attacks at Le Mort Homme and captured trenches from British at Vermelles.

March 20.—Squadron of French and British airplanes bombed Zeebrugge, destroying much property and killing many persons.

March 21.—Germans halted at Verdun. Russians drive against Germans and Austrians in Poland and Galicia, and took Ispahan, capital of Persia.

March 23.—Austrians evacuated Czernowitz and Bukowina.

March 24.—French bombarded German positions at Malancourt and Avocourt.

British channel steamer Sussex torpedoed without warning. Americans on both.

Entente allies rejected Lansing's proposal to disarm merchantmen.

March 26.—Great German attack on Haucourt-Malancourt front repulsed.

March 29.—British steamer Eagle Point sunk by German submarine without warning.

German aerial attack on Saloniki killed twenty.

March 30.—Germans attacked with liquid fire near Verdun but were repulsed.

Germans torpedoed Russian hospital ship in Black sea; 115 lost.

March 31.—Germans took village of Malancourt, near Verdun, at terrific cost.

Five Zeppelins raided eastern counties of England, killing 28, one Zeppelin destroyed.

April 1.—Sixteen killed in Zeppelin raid on England.

April 2.—Zeppelins raided England and Scotland, killing ten.

April 3.—Entente allies in note to U. S. upheld their right to [illegible].

April 4.—French repulsed fierce German attack north of Douaumont.

British liner Zent torpedoed without warning; 48 lost.

April 8.—French lost 500 yards near Dead Man hill at Verdun and then [illegible] tremendous attacks; losses were very large.

April 11.—French retook trenches at Verdun after terrific battle.

April 18.—Russians captured Trebizond.

April 19.—President Wilson sent ultimatum to Germany on submarine question and informed congress in joint session.

April 20.—Big forces of Russians landed in France.

April 27.—British battleship Russell sunk by mine in Mediterranean; 124 lost.

April 29.—General Townshend and 10,000 British surrendered to Turks at Kut-el-Amara.

May 1.—British steamer Hendonhall, laden with wheat for Belgian relief, sunk by German submarine.

May 3.—Five German airships raided [illegible]. Belgian relief ship Fridland sunk by German submarine.

May 4.—Germany's reply, received in Washington, promised compliance with laws of warfare in submarine operations, with covert threat to resume former methods unless America persuades England to [illegible] blockade.

May 8.—President Wilson told Germany [illegible] in relations with Britain.

Paris reported great German attacks at Verdun checked.

Liner Cymric, carrying munitions, torpedoed and sunk; 5 lost.

May 10.—Berlin admitted Sussex was torpedoed by German submarine.

May 17.—Dutch steamer Batavier V blown up; one American killed.

May 20.—German seaplanes raided English east coast.

Austrians made decided gains against Italians, crossing the border near Vicenza.

May 25.—British steamship Washington sunk by submarine.

May 31.—Austrians reported capture of Asiago and Arsiero.

Great naval battle in North sea, British losing 14 vessels and Germans 18.

June 5.—Earl Kitchener and staff lost when cruiser Hampshire was blown up in North sea.

June 7.—Germans took Fort Vaux by storm.

Austrians in Tyrol repulsed by Italians with heavy losses.

Russians recaptured Lutsk fortress.

June 17.—Russians captured Czernowitz, capital of Bukowina.

June 19.—Russians split Austrian Bukowina army and occupied Zadova, Storojinetz and Glinoka.

June 25.—Two Austrian transports, loaded with troops, sunk in Durazzo harbor by Italian warships.

June 27.—Italians recaptured Posina and Arsiero.

June 23.—U. S. note to Austria demanding apology for attack on Petrolite published.

June 30.—Russians routed Austrians in east Galicia and took Kolomea.

July 1.—Allies began great offensive on west front, making big gains on both sides of river Somme.

July 3.—French captured a number of towns in drive toward Peronne.

British took La Boisselle.

July 5.—French carried by storm German second line near Peronne.

Turks announced recapture of Kermanshah from Russians.

July 6.—Russians again routed Austrians in Galicia.

David Lloyd-George made British secretary of war.

July 9.—French took Biache, close to Peronne.

German submarine Deutschland arrived at Baltimore.

July 13.—Germans opened seventh great assault on Verdun.

July 15.—Italians captured Vanzi, in Posina valley.

Russians captured Baiburt, Armenia, by assault.

Germans took La Maisonnette and Biaches, in Somme sector.

July 18.—Germans made fierce counterattack on British, with gas shells, winning at Longueval and Delville wood.

British blacklisted large number of American individuals and firms for dealing with the Germans.

July 23.—British renewed terrific drive in Somme region, entering Pozieres.

July 26.—Russians captured Erzingan, Armenia.

July 28.—Russians took Brody, Galician railroad center; smashed Teuton first line west of Lutsk, and drove back Von Linsingen in Volhynia.

Aug. 1.—Russians smashed through Teuton lines on 15-mile front in Galicia.

Turks captured Bitlis and Mush.

Aug. 9.—Italians captured Gorizia.

Zeppelins raided English and Scotch coast.

Aug. 12.—Russians took 34,000 men in Galicia.

Turks beat British east of Suez canal and in Mesopotamia.

Aug. 13.—Russians captured Jablonitza, in the Carpathians, and pierced new Teuton lines on Lemberg front.

Aug. 19.—Two British cruisers, one German battleship and one German submarine sunk in North sea action.

British swept Germans back on 11-mile front in Somme sector.

Aug. 21.—British advanced south of Thiepval and French took Maurepas.

Russians recaptured Mush, Armenia, and [illegible] big victory near Kachta.

Zeppelins raided east coast of England; killing eight.

Aug. 27.—Italy declared war on Germany.

Roumania declared war on Austria-Hungary.

Aug. 28.—Germany declared war on Roumania.

Aug. 29.—Hindenburg made German chief of staff in place of Falkenhayn.

Aug. 30.—Roumanians took Kronstadt and other Transylvanian towns.

Aug. 31.—Roumanians seized Rustchuk, Bulgaria, and took Hungarian towns.

Sept. 2.—Zeppelins raided England, one being destroyed.

Sept. 4.—Dar-es-Salaam, chief town of German East Africa, taken by British.

Sept. 7.—Teutons took Roumanian fortress of Turtukai.

Sept. 8.—Teutons and Bulgars took Dobric, Roumania.

Sept. 10.—Germans and Bulgarians captured Roumanian fortress of Silistria.

Sept. 11.—Allies began new offensive in Balkans, crossing the Struma.

Sept. 15.—British smashed German third line in Somme sector, advanced five miles and took three towns. British used terrible new armored cars.

Serbs drove Bulgars back ten miles and British and French advanced in Balkans.

Sept. 16.—Roumanians and Russians crushed in the Dobrudja.

Sept. 17.—British took "Danube trench," Mouquet fortified farm and 1,000 yards of German trenches north of Courcelette.

Germans sank French transport filled with troops.

Sept. 18.—French captured Deniecourt.

Allies routed Bulgars in Macedonia and captured Florina.

Sept. 21.—Teutons drove Russians back over Stokhod river.

Sept. 23.—Zeppelins raided England, killing 30, and Zeppelin destroyed and one captured.

Sept. 25.—Zeppelins again raided England, killing 32.

Sept. 26.—Anglo-French forces took Combles and Thiepval after terrific fighting.

Sept. 28.—Venizelos and Admiral Condouriotis issued proclamation of provisional government for Greece.

Oct. 1.—British took 3,000 yards of German trenches close to Bapaume.

Zeppelins raided England, one destroyed and commander killed.

Oct. 2.—Roumanians crossed the Danube into Bulgaria.

Oct. 4.—Allies made great advances on entire line in Macedonia.

Invading Roumanians forced out of Bulgaria.

Allied transport Gallia torpedoed; 638 lost.

Oct. 8.—German submarine U-53 sank five vessels off U. S. coast.

Germans recaptured Kronstadt, Transylvania.

Oct. 9.—Serbians forced crossing of Cerna river in Macedonia.

Oct. 10.—Italians resumed advance on Trieste, taking 5,000 Austrians.

Oct. 11.—Greek fleet turned over to allies on their demand and largely dismantled.

Teutons began invasion of Roumania.

Oct. 18.—French captured Sailly-Saillisel.

Oct. 19.—Cunard liner Alaunia sunk by mine in English channel; part of crew lost.

Oct. 20.—Roumanians' line on Transylvania front broken; [illegible] in Dobrudja.

Russian battleship Imperatritsa Maria destroyed by interior explosion; 200 lost.

Oct. 21.—Teutons captured Constanza, Roumanian Black sea port.

Oct. 24.—French smashed German line at Verdun, taking Douaumont fort and 3,500 prisoners.

Oct. 26.—Teutons occupied Czernavoda and the Vulcan pass, Roumania.

Oct. 28.—Teutons took Campulung, northern key to Bucharest.

Steamer Marina torpedoed without warning; a number of Americans lost.

Nov. 2.—Germans evacuated Fort Vaux, Verdun front.

Nov. 5.—Germany and Austria proclaimed autonomy of Poland.

Nov. 6.—Von Mackensen forced back in the Dobrudja.

P. & O. liner Arabia sunk by submarine in Mediterranean.

Nov. 7.—American steamer Columbian sunk by submarine.

Nov. 13.—British on both sides of the Ancre opened [illegible], gained five miles of positions and three strong towns.

Nov. 19.—Allies captured Monastir.

Nov. 20.—Allies ordered ministers of central powers to leave Greece.

Nov. 21.—Teutons took Craiova, Roumanian rail and military center.

Nov. 22.—Ministers of central powers left Greece.

Liner Britannic, hospital ship, sunk by mine in the Aegean; 50 lost.

Nov. 24.—Teutons occupied Orsova and Turnu Severin.

Nov. 25.—Provisional government of Greece declared war on Bulgaria.

Teutons took Alexandria and [illegible] ordered [illegible] to deliver arms and munitions.

Nov. 27.—[illegible] armies in Wallachia [illegible].

German airships raided England; two Zeppelins destroyed.

Nov. 28.—American steamer Chemung sunk by German submarine; crew saved.

Nov. 29.—Sir John R. Jellicoe was made first sea lord of the admiralty and Sir David Beatty, commander of the grand fleet.

Falkenhayn captured Pitesci, Roumanian railway center, and Kampulung.

Italian steamer Palermo torpedoed off Spain; 25 Americans aboard.

Nov. 30.—Teutons opened battle for Bucharest.

Greece refused demands of Admiral du Fournet and allies prepared to seize Athens, landing troops at Piraeus.

Dec. 1.—Allies marched on Athens; French sailors and Greek reservists fought.

Dec. 2.—Germans pressed closer on Bucharest, while Russians attacked desperately in the wooded Carpathians and also seized Czernavoda bridge.

Greece and allies reached compromise.

German reichstag passed "man power" bill.

Announcement made in duma that allies had agreed to give Constantinople to Russia if entente wins war.

Dec. 4.—Teutons began shelling of Bucharest.

German submarines shelled Funchal, capital of the Madeira islands.

Dec. 5.—Premier Asquith of England resigned.

Dec. 6.—Bucharest and Ploesci taken by the Teutons.

Lloyd-George appointed premier of Great Britain.

Allies protested to civilized world against deportation of Belgians.

Dec. 8.—U. S. protested to Germany against deportation of Belgians.

Dec. 10.—Lloyd-George announced his cabinet.

Russians and Roumanians had successes in Trotus valley and cut Ploesci [illegible].

Dec. 11.—Germans levied huge taxes on captured Roumanian cities.

Dec. 12.—Germany offered to discuss peace terms with the entente allies.

General Nivelle made commander in chief of the French armies of the north and northeast.

King of Greece ordered a general mobilization.

Germany answered American note regarding deportation of Belgians.

Dec. 13.—Greek regulars took Katerina from the French.

Archduke Carl Stephen of Austria selected as regent of Poland.

Germany in reply to U. S. justified sinking of American steamer Lanao.

Dec. 14.—Great Britain called 1,000,000 more men to arms.

France decided to prohibit alcoholic drinks except wine and beer.

British horse transport sunk by submarine in Mediterranean; 17 Americans lost.

Dec. 15.—French captured wide stretch of German trenches near Verdun.

Roumanian duma rejected German peace proffer.

Greece accepted ultimatum of the entente.

Dec. 17.—French drove Germans from Chambrettes farm, Verdun front.

Roumanian army safe behind Russian lines.

Dec. 19.—Premier Lloyd-George replied to Germany's peace proposals, virtually refusing to consider them.

Dec. 20.—Violent bombardment of English positions in France.

Dec. 21.—Russians attacked Turkish positions in Armenia.

FOREIGN

Feb. 1.—Yussuf Izzeddin, crown prince of Turkey, committed suicide.

March 22.—Official mandate announced abandonment of Chinese monarchy and resumption of republic, and rejection of emperorship by Yuan Shi Kai who resumed presidency.

April 24.—Sir Roger Casement captured and German ship sunk while landing arms in Ireland for uprising.

April 26.—Sinn Fein rebels seized parts of Dublin and serious fighting followed.

April 30.—Main body of Irish rebels surrendered.

May 2.—President Jiminez of Dominican republic impeached.

May 3.—Pearse, Clark and MacDonagh, leaders of Irish revolt, executed.

May 5.—Two regiments sent to Santo Domingo; American marines landed.

May 12.—James Connolly and John McDermott, Irish leaders, shot.

June 6.—Li Yuan Hung became president of China.

June 29.—Casement convicted of treason and sentenced to death.

July 1.—U. S. marines routed 250 Santo Domingo rebels, killing 27 and losing one man.

Sept. 26.—China appealed for aid for million people driven out by great floods.

Sept. 30.—Emperor Lidj Jeassu of Abyssinia deposed; Ouizero-Zeoditu proclaimed empress of Ethiopia.

Oct. 4.—Gen. Count Terauchi made premier of Japan.

Oct. 21.—Count Carl Stuergkh, Austrian premier, assassinated by Vienna editor.

Oct. 31.—Two American officers killed by Dominican rebels.

Nov. 21.—Karl Franz proclaimed emperor of Austria-Hungary.

Nov. 29.—Capt. H. S. Knapp, U. S. N., commander in Santo Domingo, proclaimed military government of that country.

Dec. 4.—Pope created ten new cardinals.

Dec. 22.—Danes voted to sell Danish West Indies to United States.

Edmund Schulthess elected president of Swiss confederation.

MEXICO

Jan. 10.—Nineteen foreigners, nearly all Americans, were murdered by Mexican bandits near Chihuahua.

Jan. 12.—Lansing demanded that Carranza punish slayers of Americans.

March 9.—Nine American civilians and eight soldiers killed and several wounded when Villa bandits raided Columbus, N. M. Many raiders slain on both sides of border by soldiers. President Wilson ordered General Funston to pursue and kill Villa.

March 10.—President Wilson ordered 5,000 troops into Mexico to get Villa.

Villa's men raided big Arizona ranch.

March 15.—First American troops entered Mexico in pursuit of Villa.

March 16.—U. S. army raised to war strength of 119,000 men for campaign against Villa.

March 16.—First clash between Villa outposts and American expedition.

March 17.—Carranza forbade American troops pursuing Villa to enter Mexican towns.

U. S. senate passed resolution declaring the United States did not intend to intervene in Mexico.

March 21.—Capture of Torreon by Villistas reported.

March 25.—Carranza granted use of Mexican Northwestern railroad to U. S. for shipment of supplies.

Dodd's cavalry defeated Villa forces at Guerrero, killing 30; one U. S. soldier mortally wounded.

April 1.—U. S. cavalry defeated Villista detachment north of Guerrero, killing 30.

April 12.—U. S. troops attacked by Carranza troops and citizens of Parral; two Americans and 40 Mexicans killed.

[illegible] withdrawal of U. S. troops from Mexico.

April 13.—Pursuit of Villa at standstill because of hostility of Carranzistas.

April 30.—Generals Scott, Funston and Obregon conferred on Mexican situation.

May 6.—Villa bandits raided Glenn Springs, Tex., killing three U. S. soldiers and a boy.

Major Howze with six troops of cavalry routed Villista band at Ojos Azules, killing [illegible].

May 9.—President Wilson ordered militia of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona to [illegible] border.

May 11.—American-Mexican border conference ended fruitlessly.

Curtis Bayles, American farmer, killed by Mexican raiders near Mercedes, Tex.

May 24.—Poole ranch in Big Bend section, Texas, again raided by Mexicans; Candelario Cervantes, Villista leader, killed by American troops.

May 31.—Carranza demanded withdrawal of American troops from Mexico on peril of [illegible].

June 17.—General Parker rushed reinforcements to American troops in Mexico below Matamoros.

June 18.—War department ordered all state militia mobilized [illegible].

Fourth punitive expedition withdrawn from Mexico.

Carranza soldiers at Mazatlan fired on American landing party.

June 19.—General Funston called for at least 50,000 troops for border service.

U. S. sharply refused to withdraw troops from Mexico.

June 21.—Detachment of American cavalry attacked by Carranza troops at Carrizal, 12 being killed. Mexican losses included Gen. Felix Gomez.

June 22.—[illegible] state militia [illegible] federal soldiers.

Secretary Baker ordered all militia to border as quickly as possible.

June 28.—Twenty-three troopers taken at Carrizal released by Mexico.

June 25.—President Wilson demanded that Mexico release captured troopers.

June 26.—Administration rejected plan for mediation with Mexico.

Senate passed bill for drafting militia into federal service.

Pershing's column began retiring northwards.

July 6.—War department called out regular army reserves to fill new regiments.

July 11.—President Wilson raised embargo on food for Mexico.

July 13.—U. S. accepted Carranza's plan for joint commission.

Aug. 12.—War department ordered 32,000 more state troops to border.

Aug. 22.—Secretary Lane, Judge George Gray and Dr. J. R. Mott named as Mexican settlement commission.

Aug. 30.—President ordered 21,000 troops back from border.

Sept. 6.—American and Mexican commissioners began sessions at New London, Conn.

Nov. 24.—American-Mexican commission signed protocol for withdrawal of American troops and patrol of border.

Nov. 28.—Villa captured Chihuahua City.

Dec. 2.—Villa driven from Chihuahua City by Carranza forces.

Dec. 6.—Parral recaptured by Carranza forces.

Dec. 12.—Carranza troop train blown up by Villistas; 200 killed or injured.

NECROLOGY

Jan. 2.—Associate Justice J. R. Lamar, U. S. Supreme court, at Washington.

Jan. 3.—Gen. G. M. Dodge, civil war hero and railroad builder, at Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Col. R. T. Van Horn, founder of the Kansas City Journal at Kansas City.

Jan. 4.—Matthew W. Pinkerton, at Chicago.

Charles W. Knapp, veteran newspaper man, at New York.

Jan. 9.—Rt. Rev. Richard Scannell, Catholic bishop of Omaha.

Ada Rehan, actress, at New York.

Jan. 13.—Victoriano Huerta, former provisional president of Mexico, at El Paso.

Arnold Morley, former British postmaster general.

Jeannette L. Gilder, author and editor, at New York.

Jan. 23.—Samuel S. Chamberlain, publisher of Boston American.

Jan. 30.—Sir Clements R. Markham, famous explorer, at London.

Feb. 7.—Col. W. P. Hepburn, former congressman, at Clarinda, Ia.

Feb. 12.—J. T. Trowbridge, author, at Arlington, Mass.

Feb. 20.—Dr. Henry B. Favill, of Chicago, prominent physician and publicist.

Feb. 24.—Admiral von Pohl, at Berlin.

Feb. 28.—Henry James, author, in London.

March 2.—Queen Mother Elizabeth of Roumania (Carmen Sylva).

Mounet-Sully, famous actor, at Paris.

March 4.—Brig. Gen. W. Scoy Smith, at Medford, Ore.

March 7.—Rear Admiral Asa Walker, U. S. retired, at Annapolis.

March 10.—Henry Gassaway Davis, former U. S. senator from West Virginia, at Washington.

March 14.—U. S. Senator Benjamin F. Shively of Indiana, at Washington.

March 18.—Cardinal Gotti, prefect of the Propaganda at the Vatican, in Rome.

C. J. Mulligan, sculptor, at Chicago.

March 27.—Thomas Pence, secretary Democratic national committee, at Washington.

April 1.—Naphtali Luccock, M. E. bishop of Montana and Dakota, at La Crosse, Wis.

April 1.—Dr. J. B. Angell, president emeritus of University of Michigan.

April 4.—George W. Smalley, veteran journalist, in London.

April 7.—George W. Colton, former governor of Porto Rico, at Washington.

April 11.—Richard Harding Davis, novelist, at Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

[illegible], famous bacteriologist and educator, at Urbana, Ill.

April 16.—George W. Peck, former governor of Wisconsin, at Milwaukee.

April 19.—Baron von der Goltz, German commandant at Constantinople.

April 20.—Earl St. Aldwyn, noted English statesman, better known as Sir Michael Hicks-Beach.

May 11.—W. A. Gardner, president Chicago & Northwestern railway.

May 13.—Bryan Lathrop, philanthropist, at Chicago.

Clara Louise Kellogg, opera star, at Elpstone, Conn.

May 20.—Dr. E. N. Carthell, president American Society of Civil Engineers, at Albany, N. Y.

May 26.—Rev. Dr. Timothy Dwight, former president of Yale, at New Haven, Conn.

May 27.—General Gallieni, at Paris.

May 29.—James J. Hill, at St. Paul.

May 30.—Col. John S. Mosby, famous confederate raider, in Washington.

June 1.—Charles Scoy Smith, famous civil engineer, at New York.

June 6.—Yuan Shi Kai, president of China.

June 9.—John R. McLean, owner of Washington Post and Cincinnati Enquirer.

June 16.—U. S. Senator E. C. Burleigh of Maine.

June 20.—Edward S. Ellis, noted writer of boys' stories, at Cliff Island, Me.

July 3.—Mrs. Hetty Green at New York.

July 15.—Prof. Elie Metchnikoff, famous bacteriologist, in Paris.

July 21.—James H. Moore, noted financier, at Lake Geneva, Wis.

July 22.—James Whitcomb Riley, at Indianapolis.

July 23.—Former U. S. Senator T. M. Patterson at Denver.

Sir William Ramsay, famous chemist, in England.

Aug. 7.—Vice Admiral Kamimura of Japan.

Aug. 9.—J. M. Thurston, former senator from Nebraska.

A. B. Stickney, founder of Chicago Great Western railway.

Robert Grau, theatrical manager.

Aug. 11.—Dr. John B. Murphy, famous Chicago surgeon.

Aug. 12.—Gen. Charles J. Paine, civil war veteran and yachtsman, at Boston.

Aug. 25.—Archbishop John L. Spalding, at Peoria, Ill.

Aug. 31.—John P. St. John, noted prohibitionist, at Olathe, Kan.

Sept. 2.—S. W. Pennypacker, ex-governor of Pennsylvania.

Sept. 4.—R. C. Kerens, former ambassador to Austria.

Sept. 12.—T. L. James, former postmaster general, in New York.

Sept. 13.—Dr. George K. Herman, leader in middle West athletics, at Chicago.

Sept. 16.—Horace White, famous journalist, in New York.

Sept. 17.—Seth Low, in New York.

Sept. 18.—Maj. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U. S. A., at Washington.

Sept. 19.—John W. Calhoun, noted lawyer and diplomat, at Chicago.

Sept. 27.—Rear Admiral C. E. Vreeland, U. S. N., retired.

Oct. 1.—U. S. Senator James P. Clarke of Arkansas.

Oct. 2.—E. S. Lacey, former comptroller of the currency, in Chicago.

Mrs. Havelock Ellis, noted lecturer on eugenics, in London.

Oct. 13.—Otto, insane former king of Bavaria.

Oct. 15.—Rev. Francis Brown, president Union Theological seminary, at New York.

Oct. 18.—Eben Eugene Rexford, poet and author.

Norman Duncan, author, at Fredonia, N. Y.

Oct. 25.—William M. Chase, noted painter, in New York.

Oct. 28.—Prof. Cleveland Abbe, "father of weather bureau," at Washington.

Oct. 31.—"Pastor" Russell, noted independent preacher.

Nicholas E. Young, former president National Baseball league, at Washington.

[illegible]

Nov. 12.—Dr. Percival Lowell, famous astronomer, at Flagstaff, Ariz.

Nov. 14.—Brig. Gen. D. C. Kingman, U. S. A.

Nov. 15.—Rt. Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, senior bishop of Reformed Episcopal church, in Chicago.

Molly Elliott Seawell, author, at Washington.

Nov. 16.—Henryk Sienkiewicz, Polish novelist.

Nov. 18.—F. M. Lyman, president of the quorum of apostles of Mormon church.

Nov. 21.—Francis Joseph, emperor of Austria-Hungary.

Dr. Eugene Louis Doyen, noted French surgeon, at Paris.

Nov. 22.—Jack London, author, at Santa Rosa, Cal.

Nov. 24.—Sir Hiram Maxim, noted inventor, in London.

Nov. 26.—Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, noted suffragist, at Los Angeles.

Nov. 27.—Emile Verhaeren, Belgian poet.

Dec. 2.—Sir Francesco Tosti, composer.

Dec. 5.—John D. Archbold, president of Standard Oil Co., at Tarrytown, N. Y.

George C. Boldt, leading hotel man, in New York.

Herbert D. Peirce, former minister to Norway, at Portland, Me.

Dec. 6.—Hans Richter, noted Wagnerian conductor.

Dec. 10.—Field Marshal Prince Iwao Oyama at Tokyo.

Dec. 13.—J. W. Comyns Carr, English critic and dramatist.

Dec. 15.—W. C. Nixon, president St. Louis and San Francisco railroad.

Dec. 16.—Hugo Munsterberg, professor of psychology at Harvard.

Dec. 17.—Clara Ward, Princess Chimay, in Padua, Italy.

DISASTERS

Jan. 3.—Explosion on oil tanker Aztec at New York killed ten.

Jan. 5.—Steamer Kanawha sank in Ohio river; 40 lost.

Jan. 12.—Du Pont powder mills at Carney's Point, N. J., blown up; six killed.

Jan. 15.—U. S. submarine E-2 blown up at Brooklyn navy yard; four killed, 15 injured.

Jan. 16.—Fire did $10,000,000 damage in Bergen, Norway, and $1,500,000 damage in Lisbon.

Jan. 17.—Fire destroyed most of Wirt, Okla.

Jan. 21.—Fire at Molde, Norway, did $500,000 damage.

Jan. 22.—Great Northern train wrecked by avalanche near Corea, Wash.; six dead.

Jan. 28.—Otay valley dam near San Diego, Cal., broke; 50 dead.

Feb. 2.—Japanese liner Daijin sunk in collision; 160 lives lost.

Feb. 3.—Canadian parliament building at Ottawa destroyed by fire; seven lives lost.

Feb. 16.—Three British steamships, many lighters and a pier burned at Brooklyn; loss $4,000,000.

Feb. 16.—Holland suffered from great floods.

Feb. 21.—Ten killed in wreck on New Haven road.

Feb. 28.—Fifteen men killed by explosion in mine at Kempton, W. Va.

March 5.—Spanish steamer Principe de Asturias hit rock and sank off Brazil; 500 lost.

March 22.—Fifteen million dollar fire at Nashville, Tenn., and $3,000,000 fire at Augusta, Ga.

March 29.—Twenty-six killed and many injured in collision on New York Central lines near Cleveland.

Five killed, 40 injured in wreck on New Haven road at Bradford, R. I.

April 19.—Tornadoes in Kansas and Missouri killed 17.

April 22.—More than 1,000 lost in collision between Chinese cruiser and transport.

May 5.—Steamer Kirby sank in Lake Superior; 20 lost.

May 15.—Explosion in Du Pont powder plant at Gibbstown, N. J., killed 12.

June 2.—Thirteen killed in train wreck at Packard, Ia.

June 3.—Waterfront fire at San Francisco did $800,000 damage.

June 5.—Tornadoes killed 57 in Arkansas and 40 in other middle Western states.

June 13.—Four killed in two-million-dollar fire at Baltimore.

July 4.—Eleven killed, 374 hurt in Fourth of July celebrations.

July 14.—Navy collier Hector sunk in storm off Charleston, S. C.

July 20.—Hundreds of fishermen lost in monsoon off Ceylon coast.

July 22.—Six killed and 40 hurt by bomb during San Francisco preparedness parade.

July 24.—Twenty-two men killed by gas explosion in a Cleveland water tunnel.

July 25.—Cloudburst in West Virginia resulted in nearly 100 deaths.

Aug. 12.—Trolley wreck at Johnstown, Pa., killed 27.

Aug. 29.—U. S. armored cruiser Memphis wrecked in Santo Domingo harbor; 41 dead.

Sept. 11.—Central span of great bridge over St. Lawrence at Quebec fell; 27 killed.

Sept. 18.—Great dam near Hannwald, Bohemia, burst; 300 dead.

Nine Sisters killed in burning of hospital at Farnham, Quebec.

Oct. 1.—Steamers Connemara and Retriever sunk by collision in Irish sea; 97 lost.

Nov. 7.—Fifty lives lost when Boston L car plunged off bridge.

Nov. 21.—Explosion at Bakaritza, Russia, killed 241.

Dec. 1.—Sixty-six persons killed in train collision in Austria.

Dec. 2.—Thousand killed by explosion in Russian ammunition factory.

Dec. 11.—Million dollar fire destroyed Quaker Oats plant at Peterboro, Ont.

Dec. 12.—Canadian torpedo boat Grilse foundered; 45 lost.

DOMESTIC

Jan. 1.—Prohibition in effect in Iowa, Colorado, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Arkansas and South Carolina.

Jan. 3.—Six New Haven road former directors acquitted of violating Sherman law; jury disagreed as to five.

Feb. 9.—Most Rev. George W. Mundelein installed as archbishop of Chicago.

May 13.—Immense preparedness parade in New York.

May 27.—Forty thousand in Boston preparedness parade.

June 2.—Mrs. J. E. Cowles, California, elected president General Federation of Women's clubs.

June 3.—Immense preparedness parade in Chicago.

June 7.—Rockefeller education board gave $790,000 to colleges.

June 27.—New York-Chicago express on Michigan Central [illegible] Detroit.

Aug. 10.—Rockefeller boards appropriated $2,000,000 for great medical and surgical institution in Chicago.

Aug. 12.—Wireless service between U. S. and Japan opened.

Nov. 19.—Ruth Law broke American nonstop aviation record, Chicago to Hornell, N. Y.

Dec. 7.—Freight embargo put on shipments from middle west to Atlantic seaboard.

Dec. 26.—American Association for the Advancement of Science met in New York.

POLITICAL

Jan. 4.—Congress reassembled.

Jan. 11.—Progressive national committee called convention for June 7 in Chicago.

Jan. 13.—National Prohibition convention called for July 19 in St. Paul.

Jan. 28.—President Wilson nominated Louis D. Brandeis for Supreme court justice.

Feb. 2.—House passed antichild labor bill.

Feb. 4.—Senate passed bill for independence of Philippines in 2 to 4 years.

Feb. 5.—Senate passed house resolution [illegible].

Feb. 7.—[illegible] Mare Island and New York navy yards and house bill increasing by 300 the entrance class at naval academy.

Feb. 10.—Secretary of War Garrison and Assistant Secretary Breckinridge resigned.

Feb. 11.—G. T. Marye, ambassador to Russia, resigned.

Feb. 18.—Senate ratified Nicaraguan canal treaty.

Feb. 28.—Haitian treaty ratified by senate.

March 1.—J. H. Shea of Seymour, Ind., nominated ambassador to Chile.

March 6.—Newton D. Baker of Cleveland appointed secretary of war.

March 23.—House passed Hay army reorganization bill.

March 30.—House passed immigration bill with literacy test clause.

April 6.—Senate passed $39,000,000 rivers and harbors bill.

April 18.—Senate passed army reorganization bill.

April 21.—Japanese ambassador protested to President Wilson against exclusion clause of immigration bill.

April 24.—Senate passed house bill repealing free sugar law.

April 26.—Henry Morgenthau resigned as ambassador to Turkey.

April 30.—Socialist Labor party nominated Arthur Reimer of Boston for president and Caleb Harrison of Chicago for vice president.

May 1.—House rejected bill providing withdrawal from Philippines within definite time.

May 15.—Senate rejected nomination of G. Rublee of N. H. as member federal trade commission.

May 17.—Senate passed army bill.

House passed $51,000,000 flood control bill.

May 20.—House passed $50,000,000 ship purchase bill.

House passed army bill.

May 29.—Senate passed rivers and harbors bill.

June 1.—Louis D. Brandeis confirmed as associate justice of Supreme court.

June 2.—House passed naval appropriation bill.

June 7.—Republican and Progressive national conventions opened in Chicago.

June 10.—Charles Evans Hughes nominated for president by Republican convention.

June 10.—Theodore Roosevelt nominated by Progressives.

June 14.—Democratic convention opened at St. Louis.

June 15.—Wilson and Marshall renominated by Democrats.

June 26.—Roosevelt declined Progressive nomination and Progressive national committee indorsed Hughes.

June 27.—Senate passed sundry civil, good roads and pension bills; carrying total of $350,000,000.

June 27.—W. R. Willcox made chairman of Republican national committee.

June 28.—House voted $27,000,000 for immediate use of army, and passed good roads bill.

July 10.—House passed emergency revenue bill.

July 12.—Senate passed agricultural bill, carrying $24,000,000.

July 14.—Judge J. H. Clarke of Ohio nominated for associate justice U. S. Supreme court.

July 15.—Congressman Hay of Virginia nominated associate justice U. S. court of claims.

July 18.—Abram Elkus nominated as ambassador to Turkey.

July 19.—Prohibition national convention opened in St. Paul, Minn.

July 21.—Senate passed navy bill.

Prohibitionists nominated J. Frank Hanly for president and Ira D. Landrith for vice president.

July 27.—Senate passed army bill.

Aug. 8.—Child labor bill passed by senate.

Aug. 15.—House passed big navy bill.

Aug. 16.—Senate passed bill promising independence to Philippines when Filipinos [illegible].

Aug. 18.—President Wilson vetoed army bill.

Senate passed shipping purchase bill.

Aug. 19.—Federal workmen's compensation act passed by senate.

Aug. 25.—House accepted senate amendments to army bill.

Sept. 1.—Senate passed emergency revenue bill with reprisal provisions against British blacklist.

Sept. 7.—Senate ratified treaty for purchase of Danish West Indies.

Sept. 8.—Congress adjourned.

Sept. 12.—Republicans won in Maine election.

Nov. 7.—Wilson and Marshall re-elected president and vice president of U. S.

Nov. 10.—Count Tarnowsky named Austrian ambassador to U. S.

Dec. 4.—Congress began short session.

Dec. 5.—Henry Van Dyke, American ambassador to the Netherlands, [illegible]; T. A. Thompson, minister to Colombia, and W. H. Hornibrook, minister to Siam, resigned.

Dec. 5.—President Wilson read his message to congress.

Dec. 14.—Senate passed immigration bill with literacy test clause.

INDUSTRIAL

Jan. 7.—Rioting strikers looted and burned East Youngstown, O.

Jan. 19.—One man killed and five shot in labor riot at East Chicago, Ind.

Feb. 5.—General strike of switchmen on Wabash railroad.

April 1.—Wage increases of $15,000,000 annually granted in soft-coal fields.

April 24.—Striking employees of Westinghouse Co. works in East Pittsburgh, led by masked woman.

May 2.—Fatal strike riots at Carnegie Steel Works in Braddock, Pa.

May 7.—Chicago Garment Workers started big strike.

May 16.—Chicago express drivers went on strike.

Aug. 26.—Train service brotherhoods voted overwhelmingly for strike.

Aug. 7.—Strike stopped all surface car traffic in boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx and Richmond, New York.

Aug. 7.—New York street car strike ended.

Aug. 12.—Federal board's mediation in threatened railway strike failed.

Aug. 14.—President Wilson conferred with rail heads and union men.

Aug. 29.—Failing to avert rail strike, President Wilson asked congress to pass three bills to meet situation.

Sept. 1.—Congress passed eight hour railroad bill, to avert strike.

Sept. 2.—Senate passed eight hour bill.

Sept. 6.—Strike of subway, elevated and surface railway men in New York.

Sept. 7.—General sympathy strike of union labor called in New York.

Sept. 28.—General strike in New York fizzled.

Nov. 5.—I. W. W. men from Seattle fought sheriff's posse at Everett, Wash.; 7 killed.

Nov. 21.—United States Steel corporation announced 10 per cent wage increase.

Nov. 22.—Adamson 8-hour law held unconstitutional by federal judge in Kansas City.

Nov. 22.—New England cotton mills raised wages of employees.

Nov. 29.—International Harvester company and many other concerns announced large wage increases.

Dec. 20.—Chicago Wholesalers' association [illegible].

Dec. 20.—New York garment workers on strike.

SPORTING

Jan. 2.—C. H. Weeghman and partners bought Chicago National league club.

Feb. 25.—Charles Ellis won three-cushion billiard championship from the Orr.

March 25.—Jess Willard defeated Frank Moran at New York.

April 12.—Baseball season opened.

May 30.—Dario Resta in Peugeot car won Indianapolis 300 mile race.

June 17.—Syracuse crews won regatta at Poughkeepsie.

June 23.—Harvard beat Yale in New London regatta.

June 30.—Charles Evans, Jr., Chicago, won open national golf championship.

Aug. 15.—George M. Church retained Western tennis championship.

Aug. 19.—Walter Hagen of Rochester, N. Y., won Western open golf championship.

Aug. 26.—Mrs. F. C. Letts, Cincinnati, won women's Western golf championship.

Sept. 9.—Charles Evans, Jr., Chicago, won national amateur golf championship.

Sept. 30.—Johnny Aitken in a Peugeot won Astor cup, breaking world's record.

Oct. 1.—Boston won American league championship.

Oct. 3.—Brooklyn won National league championship.

Oct. 7.—Miss Alexa Stirling, Atlanta, won women's national golf championship.

Oct. 12.—Boston Red Sox won world's championship.

Nov. 16.—Resta won Grand American 300-mile automobile race at Santa Monica.

Nov. 16.—Dario Resta won Vanderbilt cup at Santa Monica, Cal.

Nov. 18.—Grand Prix race at Santa Monica, Cal., won by Aitken; Driver Lewis Jackson and three others killed.

Nov. 25.—Ohio State university won western conference football championship.

FINANCIAL

Jan. 24.—U. S. Supreme court declared income tax constitutional.

May 22.—Richard H. Aishton elected president Chicago & Northwestern railway.

June 1.—Corn Products refining trust ordered dissolved by federal court in New York.

Western Pacific railroad sold at auction for $18,000,000.

Oct. 4.—[illegible]

Nov. 12.—[illegible] loan of $300,000,000 made [illegible].

Dec. 1.—Great Britain and France canceled proposed $500,000,000 loan from U. S.

TRAINING TODAY'S BOYS AND GIRLS

Social Responsibility of the Home Is Important.

MUST FOLLOW GOLDEN RULE

We Cannot Let Our Pet Rules Concerning Our Own Children Interfere With Other Parents' Rules Concerning Theirs.

By SIDONIE M. GRUENBERG.

WE ARE all good people. We never intend to do anything that is "wrong." We never seek to take advantage of our neighbors in the slightest way. We are therefore naturally very resentful when the reformer compares our conduct with that of people who are not so good, of people who do seek advantages, of people whose purposes are not quite so lofty as our own.

We understand the social responsibilities of the home, and we are doing our very best to train our children up to be good citizens. And all the time we are careful to mind our own business very strictly. We hope we know what's right, and do not need to be told.

This represents fairly the attitude of thousands of conscientious parents who are making a sincere and single-minded effort to give their children every opportunity and every inducement to become "good citizens." And it was one of these very parents that suddenly reminded me how complex and how difficult the task is.

You know how important it is for the child to acquire correct habits early in life; so we begin during the third year to teach him to dress himself. And so long as there is plenty of time in the morning, the child does dress himself, more or less quickly, more or less presentably. But when you send the child off to school or to kindergarten, you discover all at once that you are obliged to choose between giving the child a great deal of help in his morning toilet and letting him be late for school. Of course we could all get up earlier in the morning; but that is a nuisance, and a hardship on the other members of the household. Or we could hurry through the breakfast; but that is bad for the health as well as for the manners. So you sacrifice all the advantages of a couple of years of patience and you help the child on with his clothes. This may even involve a compromise of your "principles;" but you are heroic, and you are going to get him into habits of punctuality at any cost.

But Mrs. King stuck fast to her principles, and would not sacrifice anything. When Maude was at last old enough to go to school, the mother was confronted with the choice between doing for the child what she thought the child should do for herself and the danger of her frequently being tardy. Mrs. King chose without hesitation. And the following year she was able to tell all who would listen that Maude, obliged to dress herself promptly and without assistance every day, under penalty of such

Obliged to Choose Between Giving the Child Help in the Morning Toilet or Letting Her Be Late for School.

punishment as the school provided for tardiness, learned within one semester to do what was necessary with suitable despatch. And now she isn't late at all.

This was quite an achievement, and Mrs. King made no effort to conceal her pride. But she did not tell us at whose cost her daughter had learned to dress herself; nor did she develop any principle that might be of general use to large numbers of mothers.

In the first place, the frequent tardiness of this child in school is a serious burden to the school. The alternative, of helping the child at home with reminders, or even with direct assistance in the tedious process of disposing of the clothes properly about the body, is no doubt a serious burden upon the home. And there is no doubt that by placing the whole burden upon the child and the school the mother was able to show a good record for improvement in Maude's habits. But it is worth while to consider whether it is fair to make the school bear the burden that Mrs. King imposed upon it.

In the second place, the device used cannot be of general applicability, for if all mothers resorted to it the punctuality of the school would break down completely. The irregularity resulting would make it impossible for the school to establish and maintain any standards, and the homes would be without the moral support they now get from the school in the effort to accelerate the children's habits of regularity and punctuality.

This suggests that Mrs. King's reliance upon the school was in this case "parasitic," and contrary to the spirit of mutual help that should characterize our social relations. Yet the purpose was laudable, and there was no thought of taking advantage of anyone, least of all of the teacher.

We are becoming daily more conscious of our social obligations in this larger sense, and even the children are learning to understand it. A tot of eight years was sent home from school with a note until his "cold" had disappeared. The mother thought the ailment was too slight to be noticed, and proceeded to assure the teacher that she was not at all alarmed. But Henry knew better. "The teacher isn't afraid of me getting sick; she's afraid I'll make the other children sick," he explained. It is more important to guard the whole class against possible infection than to guard Henry against the possible loss of a few days of schooling. The quarantine or isolation is not for the sake of the sick, but for the sake of those who are not yet sick. And the same principle applies to much of what we are today required to do in the adjustment of the child between the home and the school.

We shall have to give the young child at home a little more care, a little more thought, in order that other people's children in school shall

More Important to Guard the Class Against Infection Than to Guard Henry Against the Loss of a Few Days' Schooling.

not be interrupted or delayed in their work; and we shall expect equal consideration for our children on the part of other parents. We shall have to guard at home against sending abroad a child with sniffles or sneezes in order that other people's children may not be infected with "influenza" or "children's diseases;" and we shall then be able to require equal consideration from other children's parents.

The interdependence imposed by modern conditions makes it impossible for us to "mind our own business" too strictly, and makes the Golden Rule a matter of course.

Treacherous Golf.

On one occasion an old lady was in the same railway car as a party of golfers.

"I found fearful trouble this morning," said one. "At the first I fell right into the middle of a blackberry bush and at the second I was stuck up on the top of a tree. I pitched out of bounds into the farmyard at the third, got caught by the wire at the fourth, stuck fast in a deep hole at the fifth, found myself buried in mud at the sixth. I was lying in a heap of rough stones at the seventh, got lost at the eighth and finished up at the bottom of that dirty ditch at the last hole."

"Gracious me!" cried the horrified old lady from the corner of the car, "and they told me golf was an old man's game! I'll never let my Edwin play again."

Marriage a Good Thing.

At Salem, Ore., there is a state penitentiary, and the warden has been looking into the status of the prisoners. He finds there are more bachelors in the penitentiary than married men. Larceny is the most common crime, and laborers are the most numerous class among the prisoners.

Marriage is good for a man, as the Almighty knew when he said: "It is not good for the man to be alone. Let us make a helpmeet for him." Married men are not only more law-abiding and keep out of prison more, but they are also more moral, for mark you, there is a difference between crime and morality. They are also more healthy and live longer on the average than unmarried men.—Los Angeles Times.

Divinity in Man.

The most significant feature in the history of an epoch is the manner it has of welcoming a great man. Ever, to the true instincts of men, there is something godlike in him. Whether they shall take him to be a god, to be a prophet, or what they shall take him to be, that is ever a grand question; by their way of answering that we shall see, as through a little window, into the very heart of these men's spiritual condition. For at bottom the great man, as he comes from the hand of nature, is ever the same kind of thing: Odin, Luther, Johnson, Burns: I hope to make it appear that these are all originally of one stuff; that only by the world's reception of them, and the shapes they assume, are they so immeasurably diverse.—Carlyle.

Walking in Your Sleep.

Roughly speaking, the mind is divided into two parts. One controls the actions of which we are conscious and the other those which we do unconsciously. In the latter class are such things as walking and breathing. So that the second part of the mind works equally as well whether its owner is asleep or awake. When the body or the other part of the mind is tired to the point of exhaustion, or is harried by pain, the second part is liable to be unduly active. Then it is that we are most likely to walk or talk in our sleep and have "nightmares." And because the acutely conscious part of the mind is dormant and not subject to fears the sleepwalker frequently traverses dangerous places unhurt.

The DAIRY

FEED ROOTS TO DAIRY COWS

Where Silage Is Not Available Farmer Is Warranted in Using Them—Best Winter Ration.

(By R. S. HULSE, University of Illinois.)

There are two general conditions that seem to warrant the use of roots for dairy cows. One is where silage is not available for winter use; and the other is for special feeding. We have Holstein cows which have con-

Splendid Dairy Type.

sumed about 100 pounds of roots daily in addition to other feeds. For ordinary use in the winter ration 30 pounds daily would be about the amount to figure on.

In this section it costs considerably more to produce nutrients in the form of roots than in the form of corn silage, and feeding trials indicate that the dry matter in silage is fully as valuable for milk production.

GRAIN MIXTURE FOR CALVES

Experience Teaches That Two Parts of Corn and One Part of Oats Is Satisfactory.

Calves are usually fed whole milk for two or three weeks, then gradually changed to skim milk. About the time of changing, begin to feed a little grain, but do not think that it is necessary to use oil meal or any other high-priced feed, high in protein, or fat, or both. Experience shows that a mixture of two parts of corn and one part of oats, by weight, gives as good results as oil meal and ready-mixed calf meals often purchased at much higher prices. Bran is not especially good for the young calf because it is too laxative.

The grain mixture should be fed immediately after the milk and neither should be fed too liberally or scours may result.

SAVES MUCH OF COW'S FEED

Pail Fastened Around Animal's Neck by Means of Strap Prevents Slobbering or Scattering.

In feeding a cow from a pail more or less is lost. By fastening the pail to the cow, on the order that a nosebag is put onto horses, she cannot get her head from the pail—it can-

Pail Saves Much Feed.

not be upset, nor can the feed be scattered or slobbered. Bore a hole in each side of the pail and fasten the halter in such a way as to prevent accident.

WATER OF BIG IMPORTANCE

Cows Must Have Access to It in Winter So They Can Drink All That They May Desire.

Water is fully as important to the dairy cows as feed during the winter. They must have access to it so that they can drink all they want, whether they have it in automatic water basins, or in the yard tanks. Cows giving milk need great quantities of water. Careful experiments have proved that it requires more than five pounds of water for every pound of milk produced by the cow.

GOOD ROADS

RAISE FUNDS FOR HIGHWAYS

Important Saving Effected by Issuing Good Road Bonds on Deferred Retirement Plan.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

People of a county intending to raise funds for highway improvement would do well to consider the advantages to them of the deferred serial plan over the ordinary sinking-fund plan of retiring long-term bonds. Under the serial plan, a certain amount of bonds is retired each year and the bonds so retired cease to be an interest charge on the community. Under the sinking-fund plan none of the bonds is retirable until the end of a definite period, and the entire sum raised bears interest for the entire life of the bond. The county, therefore, pays interest on the money so borrowed and in addition sets aside each year as a sinking fund an amount sufficient to retire all the bonds when they become due. The sinking fund is deposited with banks and earns some interest. This interest ordinarily is only three per cent, whereas the county has to pay five or six per cent to its bondholders. The serial plan is a much cheaper method of raising money for road improvement, even when the sinking fund earns interest as high as four per cent, and in the opinion of the road specialists of the department should be utilized whenever it is possible to market serial bonds.

In a study of the road bond issues of several counties, J. E. Pennybacker and M. O. Eldridge of the division of road economics, office of public roads and rural engineering, found that the serial plan, if it had been adopted by several counties, would have saved the taxpayers in one county $154,269, in another county $80,702, and in a third county $65,367 over the other plan, with a sinking fund bearing interest at three per cent. With a sinking fund earning four per cent, the saving would have run as high as $72,288 in one of these counties. These conclusions appear in the recently published Department Bulletin 393, Economic Surveys of County Highway Improvement.

The following concrete examples are taken from this bulletin:

"In Dallas County, Ala., the bonds amounted to $350,000, payable in 30 years at five per cent. Assuming the sinking fund to bear three per cent interest, as set forth in the chapter on Dallas county, the total financial burden to the county for interest and the liquidation of the bonds during the 30-year period will be $745,702.80. An equal amount of bonds at the same rate of interest, if issued under the deferred serial bond method, with the first bonds payable six years from the date of issuance and an equal amount payable each year thereafter for 24 years, would cost the county at the end of 30 years $665,000, or a difference, as compared with the sinking-fund method, of $80,702. If four per cent could be realized on the sinking fund instead of three per cent, the saving for the deferred serial plan over the sinking-fund plan would still be $47,216.

"Lauderdale county, Mississippi, which issued $500,000 of five and five and one-half per cent bond issues, adopted the deferred serial-bond method, with the first payment coming 11 years from the date of issue and the last payment 25 years. If the county had issued the bonds on the 5-25-year basis the cost would have been $900,875, as compared with the cost of the basis adopted of $972,232, or a difference of $65,367."

Even in the case of a small issue the advantage of the serial plan is illustrated in Dinwiddie County, Virginia. This county issued $105,000 of five and six per cent bonds, payable in 30 years, but the bonds are callable after 20 years. Assuming that they will be retired at the end of 25 years on the sinking-fund plan, with interest on sinking fund at four per cent, the total cost would be $218,031, whereas if they had adopted the 6-25-year serial method the cost would be $201,100, or a difference of $16,931.

REMOVE STUMPS FROM FIELD

They Take Up Valuable Room and Make Work More Difficult for Both Man and Animal.

If you have stumps in your fields that you have been plowing around for years, determine to get them out of the way this winter. They make it harder for man and animal working in the field, and take up valuable room.

Work for Hired Man.

The hired man who is worth anything prefers to work where the business is well planned and definitely worked out.

Methods in Disrepute.

Slipshod, haphazard, general farming is in disrepute and the day of scientific and specialized effort has come to stay.

Spending $280,000,000.

The 48 states are now spending $280,000,000 a year on good roads.

Potato Doughnuts

(Write for Recipe)

retain the moisture several days. An excellent wholesome food when made with the pure

KC BAKING POWDER

Always sure to please.
Try a can today—at our risk.

A Handy Book containing 10 Cooking Lessons and 54 Tested Recipes will be mailed you FREE if you will send your name and address to

JAQUES MFG. CO., CHICAGO

Sold by all Grocers

ARE YOUR KIDNEYS WEAK?

Thousands of Men and Women Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It.

Nature warns you when the track of health is not clear. Kidney and bladder troubles cause many annoying symptoms and great inconvenience both day and night.

Unhealthy kidneys may *cause* lumbago, rheumatism, catarrh of the bladder, pain or dull ache in the back, joints or muscles, at times have headache or indigestion, as time passes you may have a sallow complexion, puffy or dark circles under the eyes, sometimes feel as though you had heart trouble, may have plenty of ambition but no strength, get weak and lose flesh.

If such conditions are permitted to continue, serious *results* may be expected; Kidney Trouble in its very worst form may steal upon you.

Prevalency of Kidney Diseases.

Most people do not realize the alarming increase and remarkable prevalency of kidney disease. While kidney disorders are among the most common diseases that prevail, they are almost the last recognized by patients, *who usually content themselves with doctoring the effects*, while the *original disease* may constantly undermine the system.

If you feel that your kidneys are the cause of your sickness or run down condition, try taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the famous kidney, liver and bladder remedy, because as soon as your kidneys improve, they will help the other organs to health.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at all drug stores. Don't make any mistake but remember the name, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., which you will find on every bottle.

SPECIAL NOTE.—You may obtain a sample size bottle of Swamp-Root by enclosing ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. This gives you the opportunity to prove the remarkable merit of this medicine. They will also send you a book of valuable information, containing many of the thousands of grateful letters received from men and women who say they found Swamp-Root to be just the remedy needed in kidney, liver and bladder troubles. The value and success of Swamp-Root are so well known that our readers are advised to send for a sample size bottle. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing be sure and mention this paper.

Horrors of War.

First Tramp—Dis war is a curse, Bill!

Second Tramp—It's orful, Jake! Every freight car loaded full o' ammunition! Not a good, comfortable "empty" anywhere to be found!

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use for Over 30 Years.
Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Its Kind.

"I had the unique experience of seeing a drawn battle the other day."

"A pugilistic encounter?"

"No; a tea fight."

Volle, blouses are trimmed with soutache braid.

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

Perhaps the best way to avoid the disappointments of love is never to fall in.

Ask for and Get
SKINNER'S
THE HIGHEST QUALITY
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36 Page Recipe Book Free
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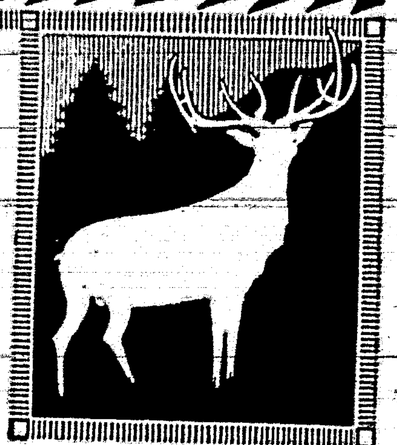
LARGEST MACARONI FACTORY IN AMERICA

WINCHESTER

HUNTING RIFLES



When you look over the sights of your rifle and see an animal like this silhouetted against the background, you like to feel certain that your equipment is equal to the occasion. The majority of successful hunters use Winchester Rifles, which shows how they are esteemed. They are made in various styles and calibers and ARE SUITABLE FOR ALL KINDS OF HUNTING

Raise High Priced Wheat on Fertile Canadian Soil

Canada extends to you a hearty invitation to settle on her FREE Homestead lands of 160 acres each or secure some of the low priced lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. This year wheat is higher but Canadian land just as cheap, so the opportunity is more attractive than ever. Canada wants you to help feed the world by tilling some of her fertile soil—land similar to that which during many years has averaged 20 to 45 bushels of wheat to the acre. Think of the money you can make with wheat around $2 a bushel and land so easy to get. Wonderful yields also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed farming in Western Canada is as profitable an industry as grain growing.

The Government this year is asking farmers to put increased acreage into grain. Military service is not compulsory in Canada but there is a great demand for farm labor to replace the many young men who have volunteered for service. The climate is healthful and agreeable, railway facilities excellent, good schools and churches convenient. Write for literature as to reduced railway rates to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to

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

THE CARRIZOZO NEWS

Published Fridays at Carrizozo, Lincoln County, N. M.

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

Subscription Rates, $2.00 per year; six months, $1.00

HALEY & DINGWALL . . . . Publishers

Prohibition

The Prohibitionists of the state of New Mexico are making a telling fight before the present legislature to secure the submission of an amendment on the question of prohibition. As a matter of fact, several bills already have been introduced to submit the question to the voters of the state. Unquestionably the demand for prohibition has grown, but whether the sentiment is strong enough to adopt the amendment is, of course, another question.

However, a large number desire the privilege to express their preference in the matter, and from our standpoint it would be wrong for the legislature to fail in giving an opportunity for such expression. We feel that we can no more forcibly express our position on the matter than to quote from the NEWS of the date of November 4, 1910, when the question was before the constitutional convention. We then said:

"The NEWS makes no pretension of being a prohibition advocate, nor does it believe, if left to a vote, that prohibition would be adopted; yet that is not the question. The question is that a very respectable number of New Mexico citizens are honest and earnest advocates of prohibition, and desire an opportunity to express their sentiment at the polls, with the hope, of course, of securing enough votes to make a dry state of New Mexico. The convention could, and should, submit this proposition as a separate amendment, and its adoption or rejection would have no effect on the main instrument.

Naval Hero Dead

Admiral George Dewey, the hero of Manila Bay, died on the 16th at his home in Washington. He was in his eightieth year and the greater part of his long life had been spent in the active naval service of his country. His body lay in state in the national capitol and all government offices were closed out of respect to his memory. He held the highest naval rank ever accorded any man by any nation.

Pay Tax to Vote

Our attention has been called to the qualification of voters on the proposed road bond issue. In addition to the statutory requirements, there is this constitutional qualification: A voter must have PAID his taxes for the previous year. The appearance of your name on the tax rolls is not a sufficient qualification; the actual payment of taxes must be made.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION

In accordance with the statutes in such case made and provided, we, the undersigned County Commissioners within and for the County of Lincoln, hereby proclaim and give public notice of an Election to be held in the Village of Carrizozo on Saturday, February 17th, A. D. 1917, the object and purpose of which is to elect to the various offices hereinafter named:

One Mayor of the Village of Carrizozo;

Four other Trustees of the Village of Carrizozo;

One Clerk of the Village of Carrizozo.

And the Board appoints the following Election Judges for said Election:

W. W. Stadtman, Ed. R. Kelley, Manuel Gonzales.

The Court House is designated as the Polling Place.

MELVIN FRANKS, Chairman.
W. M. FERGUSON, Member,
R. A. DURAN, Member.
Attest: O. T. NYE, County Clerk.
Jan. [illegible]

Baptist Church

Rev. J. M. GARDNER, Pastor.

The pastor will preach at 11 on "Jesus or Nothing"; at 7:30 on "Devils." He would have preached on this subject last Sunday night as was announced, but there was no service on account of the funeral in the afternoon and bad weather.

Sunday school at 10. Junior and Senior B. Y. P. U.s at 6:30. Everybody invited and welcome to all services. The W. M. U. meets at the parsonage Wednesday at 3 and the Teachers Training class and prayer meeting in the parsonage Wednesday at 7:30, but on account of the pastor going to Lincoln to preach or lecture Tuesday night, January 23, and Capitan Wednesday and Fort Stanton Thursday, the Teachers Training class and prayer meeting will be held on Friday night of next week.

Rev. J. M. Gardner will lecture at Lincoln Tuesday, January 23, using seventy slides to illustrate the lecture on Mission Work Among Immigrants, Cubans, Indians, Mexicans and in the Canal Zone. A free will offering will be taken for the work.

Card of Thanks

We wish to to offer our thanks to those friends who so kindly gave us their sympathy and help in our bereavement. We also thank them for the beautiful floral offerings.

DR. H. E. PINE AND FAMILY.

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

Application for Grazing Permits

Notice is hereby given that all applications for permits to graze cattle, horses, hogs, sheep and goats within the Lincoln National Forest during the season of 1917 must be filed in my office at Alamogordo, New Mexico, on or before January 31, 1917. Full information in regard to the grazing fees to be charged and blank forms to be used in making applications will be furnished upon request.

CHAS. H. JENNINGS, Supervisor.
Jan. 5-20.

Notice for Publication

02650

Department of the Interior,
United States Land Office,
Roswell, New Mexico,
Jan 9, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that Nicolas Guerra, of White Mountains, N. M., who, on Dec. 6, 1913, made HD. E. Serial No. 02650, for the SW¼ NW¼NW¼, Sec. 26; and E½NE¼; NE¼SE¼, Section 27, Township 10 S, Range 9-E, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Three Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Orville T. Nye, Clerk of the Probate Court, in his office, at Carrizozo, N. M., on Feb 13, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Jack McFall, of Three Rivers, N. M., Andaloclo Padilla, Epitacio Gonzales, Rumaldo Martinez, these of White Mountains, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON,
January 12-February 9 Register

Notice for Publication

Department of the Interior
United States Land Office
Fort Sumner, New Mexico
December 27, 1916.

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

List 7670, serial 015002. Lots 3, 4, E½SW¼, SE¼ Sec. 7, T. 3 S., R. 16 E., N. M. P. M., containing 314.25 acres.

List 7671, serial 015006. S½NE¼, S½NW¼, NW¼SW¼, N½SE¼ Sec. 12, and S½ Sec. 13, T. 3 S., R. 16 E., N. M. P. M., containing 640 acres.

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

A. J. EVANS,
Jan. 12-Feb. 9. Register

Notice of State Land Selections

Department of the Interior,
United States Land Office,
Roswell, New Mexico,
November 29, 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. 7812. Serial No. [illegible]. N½SW¼, W½SE¼, Sec. 9, Tp. 10-S, Range 10-E, 160 acres.

List No. 7809. Serial No. [illegible]. SW¼SW¼, Sec. 26, E½SE¼, Sec. 20, SW¼SE¼, Sec. 30, Tp. 10-S, W½SW¼, Sec. 4, W½W½, Sec. 9, N½N½, Sec. 17, Tp. 11-S, Range 16 E, 640 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 certification.

EMMETT PATTON,
Dec. 29-Jan. 26. Register.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

GEO. SPENCE W. C. MERCHANT
SPENCE & MERCHANT
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Rooms 5 and 6, Exchange Bank Bldg.
CARRIZOZO, : : NEW MEXICO

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

BUEL R. WOOD
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR
Exchange Bank Building
Carrizozo, New Mexico

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

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

C. A. PERKINS
WITH GEORGE B. BARBER
Attorney
Special Attention Given to Collections
Life Insurance. Notary Public.
CARRIZOZO, NEW MEXICO

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

R. E. BLANEY
DENTIST
Office in
Lucas Hospital Building
Carrizozo - - - New Mexico

DRS. PRESLEY & SWEARINGIN
Specialists: Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, and Fitting Glasses
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T. E. KELLEY
Funeral Director and Licensed Embalmer
'Phone 96
CARRIZOZO NEW MEXICO

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 1917:
January 6, February 3, March 3, April 7, May 5, June 2 and 30, July 28, September 1 and 29, October 27, November 24, December 22 and 27.

IRA E. SCHAEFFER, W. M.
S. F. MILLER, Secretary.

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 for Publication

02680

Department of the Interior
United States Land Office
Roswell, New Mexico.
January 2, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that Angel Lucero, of White Oaks, N. M., who on Oct. 29, 1912, made Hd. E., Serial No. 02680, for W½SW¼; SE¼ SW¼; and SW¼NW¼, Section 13, Township 6-S, Range 13-E, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before O. T. Nye, Clerk of the Probate Court, in his office, at Carrizozo, N. M., on Feb. 3, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Jack Cleghorn, Jose Dotson, these of White Oaks, N. M., Andres Lopez, Albino Romero, these of Rabenton, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON,
Jan. 5-Feb. 2. Register.

Notice of Proof of Will

State of New Mexico, County of Lincoln. } ss.

To Whom It May Concern:

Notice is hereby given that there has been filed in the Probate Court in and for Lincoln County, New Mexico, an instrument in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Norman Riggs, of Nogal, New Mexico.

The date set for the proof of said will and testament is March 5th, A. D. 1917, the same being the first day of the March, 1917, Regular Term of said Court.

Witness my hand and the seal of the said Court, this fourth day of January, A.D. 1917.

(Seal) ORVILLE T. NYE, Probate Clerk.
By W. H. OSBORN, Deputy Clerk.
Jan 5-26.

The Titsworth Company
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Cement, Lime Dynamite,
Black Leaf 40 Fuse, Caps,
Auto Casings Grain Bags,
Medicated Stock Salt, Etc.

Our Stock is large and Our Prices are reasonable

The Titsworth Company
CAPITAN, NEW MEXICO

FEED YARD
HAY AND GRAIN IN CAR LOTS
All Competition Met in Prices on These Commodities
Roomy Yard - Stalls - Water
Coal and Wood
Wm. Barnett EL PASO AVENUE
Phone 86

JOHN E. BELL
Quality Groceries
FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS
The Only Exclusive Grocery in Carrizozo
Fruits, nuts, candies and vegetables in season

A Welcome Awaits You At
THE STAG
Where your presence is appreciated and the Best Values given
All Goods First Class ∴ Pool
JOE R. ADAMS, Prop.
Carrizozo, N. M.

The Carrizozo Bar
A. R. TICE, Proprietor
Bonded Whiskies $1.50 per quart
Straight Bourbon Whiskey 4.50 per gallon
Various kinds of Wine .50 per quart
Agent for Blatz Milwaukee Beer
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

—M-O-N-U-M-E-N-T-S—
We carry the largest stock in the Southwest. Freight prepaid, every job guaranteed. Write for designs and estimates.
Bowers Monument Company
215 East Central Albuquerque, N. M.

Notice for Publication

02189

Department of the Interior,
United States Land Office,
Roswell, New Mexico,
December 14, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that Melquiades Gonzales, of Capitan, N. M., who on Dec. 9, 1911, made Hd. E. Serial No. 02189, for N½SE¼; SW¼SE¼; and SE¼SW¼, Section 3, Township 9-S, Range 13-E, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Five Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before O. T. Nye, Clerk of the Probate Court, in his office, at Carrizozo, N. M., on Jan. 23, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Precilliano Pino, Gregorio Pino, Benino Gallegos, these of Carrizozo, N. M.; Bonifacio Zamora, of Capitan, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON,
Dec. 22-Jan. 19. Register.

Notice for Publication

02861

Department of the Interior
United States Land Office
Roswell, New Mexico
December 12, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that Rosendo Chaves, of White Mountain, N. M., who, on Dec. 10, 1913, made Hd. E. Serial No. 02861, for E½SE¼; NW¼SE¼; NE¼SW¼, Sec. 23; and the SW¼, Section 24, Township 10-S, Range 9-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 Orville T. Nye, Clerk of the Probate Court, in his office at Carrizozo, N. M., on Jan. 22, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Celso Candelario, Bernabel Candelario, these of White Mountain, N. M.; Catarino Guerra, Ramon Guerra, these of Three Rivers, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON,
Dec. 22-Jan. 19. Register.

Notice of Publication

In the District Court, County of Lincoln. } April Term, A.D., 1917

No. 2572

Victoriana G. de Lopez, Plaintiff,
vs.
Trenidad Lopez, Defendant.

The said defendant, Trenidad Lopez, is hereby notified that a suit in divorce has been commenced against him in the District Court for the County of Lincoln, State of New Mexico, by said Victoriana G. de Lopez, that unless he enters or causes to entered his appearance in said suit on or before the 10th day of February, A.D. 1917, decree pro confesso therein will be rendered against you.

(Seal) ALBERT H. HARVEY, Clerk.
Buel R. Wood, Esq., Carrizozo, N. M., Attorney for Plaintiff. Dec. 29—Jan. 19.

Notice for Publication

Department of the Interior
United States Land Office
Fort Sumner, New Mexico
December 22, 1916.

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

List 7548, serial 014884. E½SE¼, Sec. 17, T. 3 S., R. 17 E., and NE¼NE¼ Sec. 35, T. 2 S., R. 16 E., NE¼NE¼ Sec. 31, T. 2 S., R. 17 E., SE¼ SE¼ Sec. 3, S½ Sec. 8, SE¼SE¼ Sec. 9, T. 3 S., R. 16 E., N. M. P. M. 560 acres.

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

A. J. EVANS,
Dec. 29—Jan. 26. Register.

Notice of Forfeiture

To the Heirs of C. C. Hedges, Deceased:

You and each of you are hereby notified that the undersigned co-owner has expended the sum of one hundred dollars in cash and labor on the "Doctor" Lode Mining Claim situate in the Jicarilla Mining District, Lincoln county, New Mexico. You and each of you are further hereby notified that if you or either of you should fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure within ninety days from the date of the last publication of this notice, as required by Section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United State, your interest in and to said mining claim will become the property of the undersigned co-owner.

GEORGE J. WEISHAR, Co-owner.
Jicarilla, N. M., Jan. 10, 1917.
Jan. 12—April 13.

PROCEEDINGS OF BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

828	J H Goodall	16 00
829	Albert Pickens	52 00
830	A W Mills	22 00
831	A W Mills	16 00
832	Robt Lacey	8 00
833	J N Dawson	12 00
834	Hugh Anderson	4 00
835	S H Nickels	4 00
836	J A Orr	14 00
837	J W Campbell	8 00
838	F P Cleghorn	8 00
839	H Doyle Murray	12 00
840	J A Pickens	12 00
841	S H Nickels	2 00
842	Wm W Gallacher	8 00
843	Celso Candelario	10 00
844	C S Spence, Jr	4 00
845	H Richardson	18 00
846	S H Nickels	6 00
847	Alvin Hightower	6 00
848	L H Lacey	6 00
849	Jesse May	2 00
850	M B Orr	6 00
851	J S Richardson	4 00
852	W J Elliott	2 00
853	Mrs Harry Dixon	4 00
854	W M Bicard	8 00
855	J B Rogers	6 00
856	Fred Neighbauer	4 00
857	Phil Reasoner, Jr	6 00
858	S H Nickels	2 00
859	Otto Zeidlets	10 00
860	A B Helms	4 00
861	Roy Grumbles	4 00
862	W F Shannon	2 00
863	J B Dalton	2 00
864	Claude E Porter	2 00
865	Jay W Jay	2 00
866	W M Bickard	2 00
867	Roy Grumbles	4 00
868	Chas Waynack	2 00
869	Lute Jennings	14 00
870	R A Duran	4 00
871	Raymond Byron	12 00
872	Placido Archuleta	10 00
873	A W Mills	25 00
874	E W McCarty	2 00
875	E E Wright	2 00
876	J W Campbell	10 00
877	S H Nickels	4 00
878	C M McAdams	12 00
879	W C Kelsey	20 00
880	Jose Lamascus	10 00
881	J R Jones	76 00
882	M B Orr	6 00
883	Jimmie Cooper	4 00
884	Oliver Peaker	4 00
885	Fee Jones	10 00
886	J A Pickens	24 00
887	Carlos Hides	31 00
888	J T Cochran	14 00
889	Celso Candelario	2 00
890	Rosendo Chavez	2 00
891	T E Mills	2 00
892	T E Mills	26 00
893	W S Rohn	4 00
894	R T Conrey	2 00
895	M H Lane	16 00
896	A W Purcells	18 00
897	Ben Rentfrow	22 00
898	R L Willingham	6 00
899	John Martin	2 00
900	Jimmie Cooper	2 00
901	A M Padilla	2 00
902	R E Worden	20 00
903	Presliano Sanchez	2 00
904	A W Mills	80 00
905	L B Chase	8 00
906	Martin Chavez	12 00
907	George Evans	16 00
908	" "	2 00
909	Robert Shields	16 00
910	R E P Worden	12 00
911	Harry K Allen	2 00
912	Paschal Luttrell	10 00
913	Lee Bragg	10 00
914	Owen Bruce	20 00
915	W W Brazel	8 00
916	Ross Bentley	2 00
917	S B Frambough	2 00

Report of Dan Dawson, J. P., Pct. No. 7, examined and approved by Board.

Recessed until 1 o'clock.

Board met, all present and O. T. Nye, clerk, present.

In the Matter of the Petition for an election in Lincoln county for a Road Bond Issue of $55,000.00 for the construction and repair of Roads and bridges and for the transfer of funds to the Road Fund signed by John A. Haley, J. W. Laws, etals. It appearing to the Board that said petition was filed on the 16th day of December with the Clerk of this Board and was signed by ten per centum of the qualified electors who were Tax payers for the year 1916 as provided in Section 10 Article 9 of the constitution of the State of New Mexico. The said Petitioners pray that an election be called for the purpose of submitting to the qualified electors as provided in said Section 10, Article 9, of the Constitution of the State of New Mexico, the proposition of the issuance of Bonds in the sum of $55,000.00 for the construction and repair of Roads and Bridges as provided in Sections 2683 to 2689 of the Statutes of New Mexico, the proceeds of the sale of said Bonds to be used for such purpose and no other.

And the Board having considered the same and being fully advised in the premises doth approve the said Petition and it is ordered and declared that an election be held on the 7th day of March, 1917, to submit to the qualified electors (according to Section 10, Article 9 of the Constitution of New Mexico) the Proposition as contained in said Petition, for their consideration, and that a Proclamation of Election be and the same is hereby made for said Election, as follows:

PROCLAMATION

Whereas, on December 16th, A. D. 1916, there was filed with the Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners of Lincoln County, New Mexico, a Petition asking for the issuance of Bonds in the sum of Fifty Five Thousand Dollars ($55,000.00) subject to the limitations of Section 2683 of the Statutes of the State of New Mexico.

Therefore, in accordance with the Statutes in such case made and provided we, the undersigned County Commissioners of Lincoln County, New Mexico, hereby proclaim and give public notice of an Election to be held in the several precincts of the County of Lincoln, State of New Mexico, hereinafter designated, on Wednesday the Seventh day of March, A. D. 1917, for the purpose of submitting to the Qualified Electors of Lincoln County, New Mexico, who paid a property tax for the year 1916 as provided by Section 10, Article 9, of the Constitution of the State of New Mexico, the proposition of the Issuance of Bonds in the sum of $55,000.00 in accordance with the Petition above mentioned.

The proceeds derived from the sale of said Bonds and the funds created thereby to be designated and set aside for specific roads, as follows:

The Carrizozo-Corona Road	$4,000.00
The Carrizozo-White Oaks-Jicarilla Road	1,000.00
The Lincoln-Arabela Road	3,000.00
The Devil's Canon Road	1,500.00
The Gaviland Canon-Alto-Angus-Nogal Road	3,500.00
From Angus to the Capitan-Nogal Road	500.00

The remainder of the said fund to be divided equally among the following roads:

The Road from Picacho Hill to Lincoln;

The Road from Lincoln to Carrizozo;

The Road from Hondo up the Ruidoso to the Mescalero Indian Reservation.

Ballots at said Election shall have printed thereon the words:

"For the $55,000.00 Bond Issue for Roads and Bridges"

and in a separate line under the same words:

"Against the $55,000 00 Bond Issue for Roads and Bridges."

Opposite said lines there shall be a square in which the voters may make or stamp a cross to indicate whether they vote for or against said bond issue, and those voting for said bond issue shall do so by placing a cross in the square opposite the words "For the $55,000.00 Bond Issue for Roads and Bridges" and those voting against said bond issue shall do so by placing a cross in the square opposite "Against the $55,000.00 Bond Issue for Roads and Bridges."

The Board hereby appoints the following Judges for said Election in the various Precincts and designates Voting Places for said Election.

Precinct No. 1, Lincoln. Judges—Peter Burleson, Frank Salazar, Jose Miranda. Voting place, Old Court House in Lincoln.

Precinct No. 2, San Patricio. Judges—John C. West, Hunt Hobbs, David Gallegos. Voting place, Hightower's Office, Hondo.

Precinct No. 3, Arabela. Judges—Octaviano Gallegos, Eugenio Garcia, Henry Rogers. Voting place, Office of Justice of the Peace, Arabela.

Precinct No. 4, Picacho. Judges—Modesto Chavez, T. J. McKnight, Vicente Flores. Voting place, Old School house, Picacho.

Precinct No. 5, Rabenton. Judges—F. P Cleghorn, Anastacio Romero, Roque Baldonado. Voting place, Martinez and Marquez building.

Precinct No. 6, Richardson. Judges—Charles Thompson, Samuel Farmer, Manuel Aguilar. Voting place, Duran and Farmer Store building, Encinoso.

Precinct No. 7, Jicarilla. Judges—E E Wilson, C L Kennedy, Nicolas Maes. Voting place, Weishar's store, Jicarilla.

Precinct No. 8, White Oaks. Judges—Robert H. Taylor, Oliver Peaker, Fred Lalone. Voting place, Paul Mayer's Livery.

Precinct No. 9, Capitan. Judges—W H Fisher, Henry Silva, C C Merchant. Voting place, C C Merchant's Office.

Precinct No. 10, Upper Ruidoso. Judges—A E Hunter, Prospero Gonzales, F A Miller. Voting place, Sanchez school house.

Precinct No. 11, Nogal. Judges—L R LaMay, A M Vega, Lute Skinner. Voting place at Hall in Nogal.

Precinct No. 12, Bonito. Judges—Will Copeland, J M Rice, John H. McMillian. Voting place, Peters' building, Angus.

Precinct No. 13, Corona. Judges—J T Davidson, Frank Sultemier, Bert Stroope. Voting place, Office of B F Adams.

Precinct No. 14, Carrizozo, N. M. Judges—W S Brady, Julian Taylor, S F Miller. Voting place at Court House, Carrizozo.

Precinct No. 15, Oscuro. Judges—R E Blaney, Guido Ranniger, Horace Riddle. Voting place in Morris building.

Precinct No. 16, Ancho. Judges—Jimmie Cooper, J F Thompson, J O Carter. Voting place, School House, Ancho.

Done at Carrizozo, New Mexico, this 3rd day of January, A. D. 1917.

MELVIN FRANKS,
Chairman Board County Commissioners.

W. M. FERGUSON,
Member.

R. A. DURAN,
Member.

Attest: O. T. NYE,
County Clerk.

In the Matter of the sale of bonds in the sum of $55,000.00 for the construction of Roads and Bridges: This matter coming on for hearing and the same having been considered by the Board it is deemed wise to dispose of the said bonds and sell same at the earliest possible date to avoid delays after the Election for said

CONTINUED ON PAGE 8

Toilet Articles

Rubber Goods
Stationery
Confectionery
Drugs
Prescriptions

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

The Nyal Store
ROLLAND BROS.

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

Special Facilities For Banquet and Dinner Parties.
Carrizozo Eating House
F. W. GURNEY, Manager.
Table Supplied with the Best the market affords.

R. L. Ransom
Plasterer & Contractor
Estimates Furnished on all kinds of plastering and cement work
CARRIZOZO NEW MEXICO

W. H. CORWIN
Contractor and Builder
Brick, Plastering & Cement Work.- Estimates furnished.
Oscuro, N. M.

J. K. SUCH
WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIRING
ALL WORK GUARANTEED
El Paso Ave. and 4th St.

Foxworth-Galbraith LUMBER COMPANY

I am leaving the employment of the above firm at Carrizozo, and am going to Stratford, Texas, where I will have charge of the business for the same firm.

Mr. D. R. Stewart, of Texhoma, Texas, has succeeded me in the management here, and it is with pleasure that I recommend him to you, a splendid gentleman, and he will see that you continue to get the same good service that I tried to give the customers, and I assure you that he will appreciate any courtesy or favor shown him.

Foxworth-Galbraith Company
Per S. W. Perry

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.

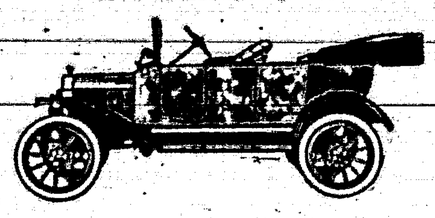
ROSWELL AUTO COMPANY
OWNERS AND OPERATORS

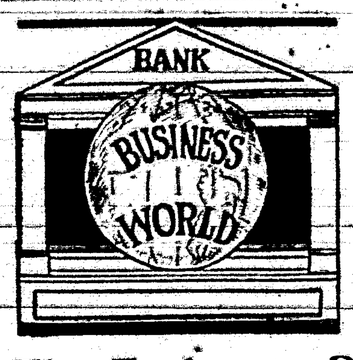
Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR
NEW PRICES, August 1, 1916
The following prices for Ford cars will be effective on and after August 1st, 1916

Chassis	$325.00
Runabout	345.00
Touring Car	360.00

f. o. b. Detroit

These prices positively guaranteed against any reduction before Aug. 1, 1917, but there is no guarantee against an advance in price any time
WESTERN GARAGE
F. B. SHIELDS, Proprietor





THE WORLD OF BUSINESS turns on the bank account. If you have a good commercial bank to fall back upon and refer to, your chances of success are very much enhanced. Why not open an account with us, and get your check-book at once? We are ready to accommodate you today. What's the use of putting it off until tomorrow?

The Exchange Bank of Carrizozo

HAVE YOU A BANK ACCOUNT?

Did you ever stop to think that the fact that you have a bank account adds strength and credit to your standing in the community in which you live? We have a good bank and you ought to keep a good account with us. Begin today. A small start is all right. Add to it, consistently, and you will be surprised how it will grow and you will grow with it.

THE STOCKMENS STATE BANK
CORONA, NEW MEXICO

When you are in the market for
STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES
FRESH OR SALTED MEATS
COUNTRY PRODUCE, FRUITS, ETC.
Don't forget——
W. L. HOBBS
Second door north of Postoffice
"Prices right" and "Quality guaranteed."
Try us.
Phone 46 Carrizozo, New Mexico

You Need a Tonic

There are times in every woman's life when she needs a tonic to help her over the hard places. When that time comes to you, you know what tonic to take—Cardui, the woman's tonic. Cardui is composed of purely vegetable ingredients, which act gently, yet surely, on the weakened womanly organs, and helps build them back to strength and health. It has benefited thousands and thousands of weak, ailing women in its past half century of wonderful success, and it will do the same for you.

You can't make a mistake in taking

CARDUI
The Woman's Tonic

Miss Amelia Wilson, R. F. D. No. 4, Alma, Ark., says: "I think Cardui is the greatest medicine on earth for women. Before I began to take Cardui, I was so weak and nervous, and had such awful dizzy spells and a poor appetite. Now I feel as well and as strong as I ever did, and can eat most anything." Begin taking Cardui today. Sold by all dealers.

Has Helped Thousands.

Fur Coats and Earrings Again

Combination Once More With Us, and Human Nature Responds to Call.

SMOOTH PELTRIES PREFERRED

Prevailing Fur Coats Have Less Flare Than Last Year, Unless They Are Cut—Three-Quarter Length Muffs Are Small and Simple.

New York.—As far back as one can look into the annals of American fashions, the possession of a sealskin coat was accounted supreme happiness. The woman who had such a garment, linked with a pair of diamond earrings, either strutted in her vanity or tried to look unconscious of the envy of her neighbors.

Other times, other wishes. Three decades have passed since the sealskin coat was a desirable possession, and the diamond earrings swinging from a long loop that went through a pierced hole in the ear speedily sank into that blackness of barbarism from which it had sprung.

The fur coat and the diamond earring are with us again, and again human nature responds to the same old call. They are not in the shape in which they prevailed for so many decades among our best families. Looking back on the pierced ear with its pendant bauble, we have a shudder of horror to think that enlightened and Christian nations should have really permitted their women to retain this bit of savagery without bitter protest.

Our mothers had their ears pierced as children, and possibly we did, too,

This evening gown of black velvet has shoulder straps of ermine, also a fringe of this expensive peltry at the hem. There is a diplomat's sash of it that goes across the chest and hangs to the knees.

if we were born before the barbarism was abolished.

There are thousands of us now who bear those scars. We cover them up with tabs of hair or, better still, with ornaments that clamp over the ear. Just to hide the ravages of an earlier epoch.

We have not given up the barbaric baubles; the world is too young to ask that denial of women. The elimination of colored stones, cheap and precious, may come as civic life presses itself more insistently into the social scale and women will do as men have done in giving up all that is ornamental and resisting the lure of the barbaric.

Elemental and Primitive.

After all, we are elemental and primitive in our clothes. We may change the symptoms, but the deep-seated disease is there. What woman is there who doesn't want to wear peltry? Those companions of the Paleolithic men in Europe probably received massive peltry as marriage gifts.

Men have always been hunters of game, and women have always been wearers of skins. Therefore, how can we expect to change primitive instinct merely because we have changed our behavior? And then, there is nothing else that keeps one so warm as peltry, one may argue. This reasoning, however, has little to do with the fact. There are women as far south as the boundary line of Florida who are buying fur coats that reach to their heels, and there are women in India who still gird their loins with the skins of beasts. Logic and reasoning are not behind the wearing of peltry; it is the absolute expression of primordial instinct.

The skins of the animals are not the same; they differ as the world's epochs differ. It was quite easy for a woman of the stone age to invest herself in the skin of a stone age animal, but today it takes many skins from the squirrel, ermine, sable, rabbit or rat to make one garment for one woman.

It was necessary to introduce semi-precious furs, because it was not possible for the masses to pay the price of the precious ones; so this winter we have a vast variety from which to choose.

The furriers say there is no one animal that reigns supreme and that the peltry of any animal is worth while if it passes through the right hands. The art of the furrier has become significant. His is the magic quality to make squirrel look like sable, to make raccoon and 'possum reach important heights and to put pony skin on a pedestal. He has learned how to point the common fox and lift the wolf into greatness. He has made beaver almost precious and has made Belgian hare do some service to the world.

It is no wonder, therefore, that a woman pays well for peltry, no matter from what animal it was skinned. Her dollars go to the furrier, and that is where she is far behind the stone age woman who employed no middleman between the beast and the garment.

The Fashion in Furs.

There are two or three things that one might say are out of fashion; first, the band of fur on the hem of a cloth or velvet coat; second, the small animal with head and tails worn snugly around the neck. No one who dresses well is partial to the usage of the entire animal this season, which is well, for there is nothing artistic about the head, glassy eyes and feet of a dead animal hanging below a woman's live face. Why look like the hunter home from the field?

The small neckpiece is in the shape of a half muffler or a whole one if you like, provided that the two ends are fastened in front. Unless a single end thrown over the shoulder is excessively weighted, it is a nuisance to the wearer.

The extra high coachman's collar of fur remains in fashion for those who do not like to spoil the shapeliness of their shoulders and back by hanging drapery. The fashionable neckpiece is really a shoulderpiece, for in many of the best models it extends to the waistline. There is a snugness about the shoulders that is reminiscent of Victorianism.

The prevailing fur coats have less flare than last winter, unless they are cut three-quarter length. The long ones hang in a straight, medieval line, with sometimes a deep band of another fur at the hem. Their rivals, the velour and velvet coats, have the hem free of peltry, but make up for this omission by lavishness at the waist, the neck and the wrists.

Immense Slavic belts of fur, ornamented with barbaric designs of jewels in front, are fashionable for gowns and coats. Wristlets of fur that reach almost to the elbow are also in demand.

The muff is a small affair, barrel shaped and usually made of two kinds of fur. Its distinguishing feature is simplicity. It has no cordings nor frills nor ornamentation.

Evening gowns are trimmed with fur, and evening coats are heaped with it. Black and white tails of ermine are used to fringe the edges of velvet evening gowns, and on one distinguished black velvet dinner frock there are shoulder straps of ermine and a diplomat's ribbon of the same peltry that is spread across the chest and finished at the waist with a rosette.

Among the furs that are offered as first choice this season are ermine, kolinski, flying squirrel, sealskin, Belgian rabbit, sable, skunk, moleskin and beaver. The smooth peltries are preferred to the long-haired ones. Even such furs as kolinski and skunk have a razor passed down them by the furrier to bring them to the softness of sealskin. This is the first time that it has been possible to make that coarse fur called skunk becoming to the face.

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FUR GOES ON CHIFFON.

Afternoon gown of taupe-colored chiffon, with collar, belt and hem of black seal. The embroidery is in silver threads.

MORE WHEAT, MORE CATTLE, MORE HOGS

Land Values Sure to Advance Because of Increasing Demand for Farm Products.

The cry from countries abroad for more of the necessaries of life is acute today; tomorrow it will be still more insistent, and there will be no letup after the war. This is the day for the farmer, the day that he is coming into his own. He is gradually becoming the dictator as it becomes more apparent that upon his industry depends the great problem of feeding a great world. The farmer of Canada and the United States has it within himself to hold the position that stress of circumstances has lifted him into today. The conditions abroad are such that the utmost dependence will rest upon the farmers of this continent for some time after the war, and for this reason there is no hesitation in making the statement that war's demands are, and for a long time will be, inexhaustible, and the claims that will be made upon the soil will with difficulty be met. There are today 25,000,000 men in the fighting ranks in the old world. The best of authority gives 75 per cent and over as having been drawn from the farms. There is therefore nearly 75 per cent of the land formerly tilled now being unworked. Much of this land is today in a devastated condition and if the war should end tomorrow it will take years to bring it back to its former producing capacity.

Instead of the farmer producer producing, he has become a consumer, making the strain upon those who have been left to do the farming a very difficult one. There may be agitation as to the high cost of living, and doubtless there is reason for it in many cases. The middleman may boost the prices, combines may organize to elevate the cost, but one cannot get away from the fact that the demand regulates the supply, and the supply regulates the price. The price of wheat—in fact, all grains—as well as cattle, will remain high for some time, and the low prices that have prevailed will not come again for some time.

After the war the demand for cattle, not alone for beef, but for stock purposes, to replenish the exhausted herds of Europe, will be keen. Farm educators and advisers are telling you to prepare for this emergency. How much better it can be done on the low-priced lands of today, on lands that cost from ten to twenty dollars per acre, than it can on two and three hundred dollars an acre land. The lands of Western Canada meet all the requirements. They are productive in every sense of the word. The best of grasses can be grown with abundant yields and the grain can be produced from these soils that beats the world, and the same may be said of cattle and horses. The climate is all that is required.

Those who are competent to judge claim that land prices will rise in value from twenty to fifty per cent. This is looked for in Western Canada, where lands are decidedly cheap today, and those who are fortunate enough to secure now will realize wonderfully by means of such an investment. The land that the Dominion Government is giving away as free homesteads in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are of a high class; they are abundant in every constituent that goes to make the most productive soils. The yields of wheat, oats and barley that have been grown on these lands gives the best evidence of their productiveness, and when backed up by the experience of the thousands of settlers from the United States who have worked them and become wealthy upon them, little more should be required to convince those who are seeking a home, even with limited means, that nowhere can they secure anything that will better equip them to become one of the army of industry to assist in taking care of the problem of feeding the world. These lands are free; but to those who desire larger holdings than 160 acres there are the railroad companies and land corporations from whom purchase can be made at reasonable prices, and information can be secured from the Canadian Government agent, whose advertisement appears elsewhere in this paper.—Advertisement.

His Probable Vocation.

Friend—What is your baby going to be when he grows up?

Financier — A blackmailer, I'm afraid.

Friend—Impossible! What makes you think so?

Financier—We have to give him something every little while to keep him quiet.

The Quinine That Does Not Affect The Head Because of its tonic and laxative effect, Laxative Bromo Quinine can be taken by anyone without causing nervousness or ringing in the head. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

—To Look at Only.

"I think this clock is perfectly lovely," said the fair customer, but "will it keep time?"

"Madame," replied the salesman, coldly, "it would be as much as my reputation is worth to sell you a clock that would keep time. This is an antique shop, and nothing modern is tolerated here."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON CITY SIDELIGHTS

Suffrage Parade Is Planned for Inauguration Event

WASHINGTON.—Inaugural visitors to Washington are to see a monster suffrage demonstration, eclipsing the famous suffrage parade of March 3, 1913, according to announcement made at a meeting in Cameron House, the headquarters of the Congressional Union for Woman's Suffrage.

The meeting was a war council of the suffrage leaders to inaugurate the "big drive" on congress in behalf of the federal amendment to enfranchise women. Suffrage leaders from the campaign centers on the western front, who went through the presidential and congressional campaigns, were speakers.

The big suffrage parade here is intended to outclass any demonstration ever held by the "votes-for-woman" advocates in this country. It is to epitomize the demands of the voting women of the West that their sisters in the East be granted the privilege of the ballot.

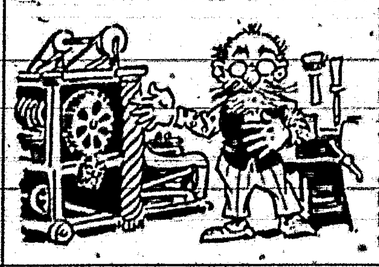
It is planned to make it a concrete picture of the power of the women of the United States, not only to impress congress, but to make the people of the entire country gathered here for the inaugural ceremonies recognize this force to be reckoned with in politics as well as homemakers.

It was announced that a tentative permit has been issued for this suffrage demonstration on March 3, 1917, with the restriction that it must not conflict in any way with any plans for the inaugural ceremonies.

Already the women are organizing their marching clubs and planning features of the pageant in a number of the Western states. It is expected that this will be the largest gathering of suffrage advocates ever assembled in this country.

Problem of Perpetual Motion Once More Is Solved

"OF COURSE I must turn it now with my hand, but when I get a larger dynamo, a larger motor, and ball-bearing gears it is bound to run itself." Jacob Raes, a stocky, square-faced Belgian, was explaining an apparatus, which he calls a "spring motor," in the basement of his home at 1100 Sixteenth street northwest. The arrangement, he says, will some day run all the automobiles, heat all the houses, and furnish power to turn all the wheels of industry.



"Then all the coal mines can be closed up," he explained. "Working but a few hours each day, people will be able to produce easily everything the country needs."

Raes' device consists of a large spring, wound up by means of a worm drive. Several cog gears drive a small dynamo at sufficient speed to generate enough electricity to drive a still smaller motor, which turns several wheels connected by cord belts.

For demonstrating purposes the inventor winds up the spring and releases the brake. The dynamo runs, power is generated, and the motor runs. Raes winds the spring as fast as it runs down.

"You see," he says, "when we eliminate this unnecessary friction and get a large enough apparatus, we will hook the motor up with this crank and let it wind up the spring, and as the spring runs down it will turn the dynamo, which will make the electricity, which will run the motor, which will continue to wind the spring."

"But where will you get the power for use?"

"That is easy. You see this extra cog wheel on this side? Well, we will just connect an extra dynamo on there when it gets to running and use the electricity it generates."

Georgetown Cats Are Too Smart for Householders

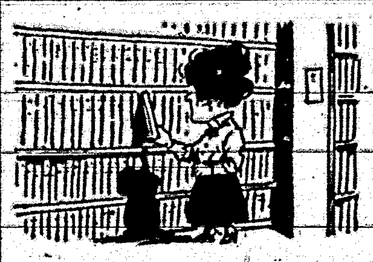
ARE all cats as stupid and incapable of understanding as most people think? Or, is there feline genius, which like the flower of the poet, "was born to blush unseen," and which humanity has not yet recognized? These questions are being asked by a number of Georgetown residents, and some there are who declare cats, or at least the Georgetown cats, are among the most intelligent of animals.

These people point out that their garbage pails are being raided nightly by cats who show nothing less than genius in the way they remove the covers. The cans which are being robbed are the regulation galvanized metal containers, with close-fitting tops of the same material, designed especially to keep out cats, and until comparatively recently served this purpose admirably.

Today they are next to useless. The Georgetown cats apparently have made a study of them and remove the covers as readily and as noiselessly as it could be done by a human. Nightly banquets are being held on the back porches of Georgetown residents, and since these invariably are followed by concerts from the back fences, the problem has become a serious one. Whether it will be necessary to put the garbage cans under lock and key, and thus eliminate the vagrant cat by cutting off his food supply is a question which is being seriously considered by many.

Agricultural Department Library and Its Keeper

HOW many of the millions of farmers in the United States realize that the most extensive and the most important agricultural library in the world is the library of the department of agriculture at Washington? And how many of them are aware that this library, which has been growing and developing in Washington for the last 48 years, is managed by a woman?



A slender, quiet-mannered woman is Miss Claribel R. Barnett, who since early womanhood, and after her graduation from the University of Michigan and her course at the New York State Library school has worked here.

Nowhere else under the sun is there such a force of scientists working for one object as is employed by the United States department of agriculture. Three thousand strong, these men of microscope and test tube are producing the most advanced results of study, observation, research and experiment.

This army of scientists depend upon the library for the written lore which must be consulted again and again ere it gives to the world the results which concern the welfare of millions.

Some day, when the great structure which is to house the department of agriculture is completed, the library will find its place in the administration building, which will form the center of the magnificent group. At present the 183,000 books and pamphlets comprising this storehouse of printed knowledge are conveniently placed in one of the new rented buildings which are temporarily serving the department of agriculture.

It is the aim of the library to contain the important, especially the official, agricultural publications of every civilized country. Even Chinese and Japanese agricultural books and periodicals can be found here.

The library comes to the farmer mainly through the bulletins of the department. In the preparation of the bulletins and other publications of the department, especially those of direct interest to the farming community, the collection in the library assists by giving printed opinions and the results of the experience of past investigations all over the world.

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HILL'S CASCARA QUININE

The old family remedy—in tablet form—safe, sure, easy to take. No opiates—no unpleasant after effects. Cures colds in 24 hours—Grip in 3 days. Money back if it fails. Get the genuine box with Red Top and Mr. Hill's picture on it—25 cents. At Any Drug Store

Thankless Job.

"So you are in the motion picture business?"

"Yes," replied the man with a bandaged arm.

"What is your specialty?"

"I'll explain. Sometimes one of those lily-fingered Broadway actors that all the women are crazy about appears in a photoplay that requires the hero to wrestle with a lion, leap off a cliff, dangle out of a top-floor window of a 20-story building or do something else of that sort."

"Well?"

"And I'm the stepchild of fortune who takes his place in that particular scene so he won't spoil his pretty face."

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Bathe with Cuticura Soap, dry and apply the Ointment. They stop itching instantly, clear away pimples, blackheads, redness and roughness, remove dandruff and scalp irritation, heal red, rough and sore hands as well as most baby skin troubles.

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

Sea of Pumice.

A steamship which recently made the port of San Francisco reports having sailed in a sea of pumice, near Sydney, N. S. W. Apparently the material had been cast up by a submarine volcanic outbreak, and chunks ranging in size from that of a marble to a plug hat were thrown on deck by the waves. The vessel was several hours in passing through the affected region.

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

A Quick Decider.

Clerk—The firemen turned the hose on our basement, sir, and drenched two piles of that silk dress goods.

Merchant—Advertise a big sale of watered silk right away.

Some people are so eccentric that they even say something when they talk.

There was a little lawyer man, who gently smiled as he began his dear dead husband's will to scan. And thinking of his evening fee, he said to her quite tenderly "You have a nice 'list legacy'." Next morning as he lay in bed with plasters on his broken head, he wondered what the devil he'd said.

The only legacy left to some people is a poor stomach with a tendency to nervous indigestion, or dyspepsia and that close companion of the disorder called constipation. For more than half a century a ready remedy in countless thousands of households in every clime

Green's August Flower

has been successfully used for the relief of stomach and liver troubles all over the civilized world. All druggists or dealers everywhere have it in 25c. and 75c. sizes. Try it and see for yourself.

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The PRICE

By FRANCIS LYNDE

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SYNOPSIS.

—1—

Kenneth Griswold, an unsuccessful writer because of socialistic tendencies, sups with his friend Bainbridge at Chaudiere's restaurant in New Orleans and declares that if necessary he will steal to keep from starving. He holds up Andrew Galbraith, president of the Bayou State Security, in his private office and escapes with $100,000 in cash. By original methods he escapes the hue and cry and goes aboard the Belle Julie as a deckhand. He unexpectedly confronts Charlotte Farnham of Wahaska, Minn., who had seen him cash Galbraith's check in the bank. Charlotte recognizes Griswold, but decides to write to Galbraith rather than denounce the robber to the captain. She sees the brutal mate rescued from drowning by Griswold and delays sending her letter to Galbraith. She talks to Griswold and by his advice sends her letter of betrayal to Galbraith anonymously. Griswold is arrested on the arrival of the boat at St. Louis but escapes from his captors.

CHAPTER VII—Continued.

McGrath found his handcuffs and tried the key in those upon Griswold's wrists. It fitted.

"Now ye're fut and hand loose. I'll say to ye what I wouldn't say to a cripple. Wan is that ye're not Gavitt; ye're no more like him than I am. Let that go. Ye've been up to some devilitry. But that's all over and gone. What'll ye be doing next?"

Griswold took a leaf out of the past. Safety in a former peril had grown out of a breakfast deliberately eaten in a cafe next door to the Bayou State Security.

"What would I do but finish my job on the Julie?" he said, pushing the theory to its logical conclusion.

The mate shook his head. "Ye needn't do that; the cops might be coming down here and running you in again. How much pay have ye drawn?"

"Not any."

McGrath took a greasy wallet from his pocket and counted out a deckhand's wages for the trip.

"Take this, and I'll be getting it back from the clerk. It might not be good f'r ye to show up at the office."

Griswold suffered a sudden return to the mellorating humanities.

"I've been calling you all the hard names I could lay tongue to, McGrath, and there have been times when I would have given the price of a good farm for the privilege of standing up to you on a bit of green grass with nobody looking on. I take it all back. You say you haven't forgotten; neither will I forget, and maybe my turn will come again, some day."

"Go along with you," growled the rough-tongued Irishman, whose very kindness had a tang of brutality in it. "If you're coming across the naygur,

McGrath Tried the Key in Those Upon Griswold's Wrist.

Mose, anywhere, sind him back and tell him I'll see that he gets real money f'r helping us unload. Off with ye, now, whilst they're catching up with yer runaway cab."

Griswold went leisurely, as befitted his theory, and upon reaching the levee, turned aside among the freight pyramids in search of his confederate. Now that there was time to recall the facts he feared that the negro had been taken. He had secured but a few yards' start in the race, and his pursuer was a white man, able to back speed with intelligence. Griswold had a sickening fit of despair when he contemplated the possibility of failure with the goal almost in sight; and the reaction, when he stumbled upon the negro skulking in the shadows of a lumber cargo, was sharp enough to make him faint and dizzy.

The negro did not recognize him at first and was about to run away, when Griswold shook off the benumbing weakness and called out.

"T'ank de good Lawd! is dat you-all, Cap'm Gravitt? I's dat shuck up I couldn't recognize my ol' mammy! Yek dishyer sunjah-bag o' yourn 'fo' I gwine drap hit. Hit's dee been bu'nin' my han's ev' sence I done tuk yet wid it!"

Griswold took the handkerchief bundle, and the mere touch of it put new life into him.

"Where is the fellow who was chasing you, Mose?" he asked.

"I's nev' gwine tell you dat; no, suh. Las' time I seed him, he's des t'arin' off strips up de levee after turrer fellah."

"What other fellow?"

The negro laughed and did a double shuffle at the mere recollection of it.

"Hi-yah! Turrer fellah is de fellah what done tuk my job. Hit was dese-way: when I t'ink dat white man gwine catch me, sholy, I des drap down in de darkes' cawneh I kin fin'; dat's what I done, yas, suh. He des keep on a-goin', spat, spat, spat, an' when he come out frent de Gineral Jackson over yondeh, one dem boys what's wukkin' on her, he tuk out, an' dat white man des tu'n hisself loose an' mek his laigs go lak he gwine shek 'um plum off; yas, sah!"

Griswold suffered another lapse into the humanities when he saw the list of participants in his act growing steadily with each fresh complication, and he said, "I'm sorry for that, Mose."

"Nev' you min' 'bout dat, Cap'm. Dat boy he been doin' somepin to mek him touchous, 'less'n he nev' tuk out dat-a-way, no, suh!"

"Maybe so. Well, we can't help it now. Here is the twenty I promised you."

"T'ank you, suh; t'ank you kin'ly, Cap'm. You-all's des de whites' white man ev' I knowed. You sholy is."

"What are you going to do with yourself, now?" Griswold inquired.

"Who, me? I's gwine up yondeh to dat resteraw 'an' git me de bigges' mess o' fried fish I can hol'—dat's me, yas, suh."

"McGrath says he'll pay you levee wages if you'll come back to the boat and help get the cargo out of her."

"Reckon I ain't gwine back to de Julie; no, suh. Dat'd be gittin' rich too fas' for dis niggah. Good-night, Cap'm Gravitt; an' t'ank you kin'ly, suh."

Griswold went his way musing upon the little object lesson afforded by the negro's determination. Here was a fellow man who was one of the feeblest of the underdogs in the great social fight; and with money enough in hand to give him at least a breathing interval, his highest ambition was a mess of fried fish.

The object lesson was suggestive, if not specially encouraging, and Griswold made a mental note of it for further study when the question of present safety should be more satisfactorily answered.

CHAPTER VIII.

Griswold Emergent.

Half an hour or such a matter after the hue-and-cry runaway from the curb in front of the saloon two doors above, Mr. Abram Sonneschein, dealer in second-hand clothing and sweat-shop bargains, saw a possible customer drifting across the street, and made ready the grappling hooks of commercial enterprise.

There was little suggestion of the tramp roustabout, and still less, perhaps, of the gentleman, about the person who presently emerged from the Sonneschein emporium. A square farther on he selected a barber's shop of cleanly promise. An hour later, reaching the retail district, he strolled past many brilliantly lighted shops until he found one exactly to his liking. A courteous salesman caught him up at the door, and led the way to the designated departments.

By this time Mr. Sonneschein's hesitant and countrified customer had undergone a complete metamorphosis. No longer reluctant and hard to please, he passed rapidly from counter to counter, making his selections with manlike celerity and certainty and bargaining not at all. When he was quite through, there was enough to furnish a generous traveling wardrobe; a head-to-foot change of garmentings with a surplus to fill two lordly suitcases; so he bought the suitcases also, and had them taken with his other purchases to the dressing room.

All traces of the deck-hand Gavitt, and of the Sonneschein planter-customer having been obliterated, there remained only the paying of his bill and the summoning of a cab. Oddly enough, the cab, when it came, proved to be a four-wheeler driven by a little, wizen-faced man whose thin, high-pitched voice was singularly familiar.

"The Hotel Chouteau?—yis, sorr. Will you plaze hand me thim grips? I can't lave me harrses."

The driver's excuse instantly tied the knot of recognition, and the man who had just cremated his former identities swore softly.

All things considered, it was the Griswold of the college-graduate days—the days of the slender patrimony which had capitalized the literary beginning—who presented himself at the counter of the Hotel Chouteau at half-past nine o'clock on the evening of the Belle Julie's arrival at St. Louis, wrote his name in the guest-book and permitted an attentive bell boy to relieve him of his two suitcases.

The clerk, a rotund little man with a promising bald spot and a permanent smile, had appraised his latest guest in the moment of book-signing, and the result was a small triumph for the Olive street furnishing house. Next to the genuinely tailor-made stands the quality of verisimilitude; and the keynote of the clerk's greeting was respectful affability.

"Glad to have you with us, Mr. Griswold. Would you like a room, or a suite?"

"Neither; if I have time to get my supper and catch a train. Have you a railway guide?"

"There is one in the writing room. But possibly I can tell you what you wish to know. Which way are you going?"

Without stopping to think of the critical happenings which had intervened since the forming of the impulsive resolution fixing his destination, Griswold named the chosen field for the hazard of fresh fortunes, and its direction.

"North; to a town in Minnesota called Wahaska. Do you happen to know the place?"

The clerk smiled and shook his head.

"Plenty of time, is there?" Griswold asked.

"Oh, yes. Your train leaves the terminal at eleven-thirty; but you can get into the sleeper any time after eight o'clock."

Seated at a well-appointed table in the Chouteau cafe, Griswold had ample time to overtake himself in the race reconstructive, and for the moment the point of view became frankly Philistine. The luxurious hotel, with its air of invincible respectability; the snowy napery, the cut glass, the shaded lights, the deferential service; all these appealed irresistibly to the epicurean in him. It was as if he had come suddenly to his own again after an undeserved season of deprivation, and the effect of it was to push the hardships and perils of the preceding weeks and months into a far-away past.

He ordered his supper deliberately, and while he waited for its serving, imagination cleared the stage and set the scenes for the drama of the future. That future, with all its opportunities for the realizing of ideals, was now safely assured. He could go whither he pleased and do what seemed right in his own eyes, and there was none to say him nay.

In this minor city of his hasty selection he would find the environment most favorable for a rewriting of his book and for a renewal of his studies. Here, too, he might hope to become by unostentatious degrees the beneficent god-in-the-car of his worthier ambition, raising the fallen, succoring the helpless and fighting the battles of the oppressed.

Further along, when she should have quite forgotten the Belle Julie's deckhand, he would meet Miss Farnham on an equal social footing; and the conclusion of the whole matter should be a triumphant demonstration to her by their irrefutable logic of good deeds and a life well-lived that in his case, at least, the end justified the means.

The train of reflective thought was broken abruptly by the seating of two other supper guests at his table; a big-framed man in the grizzled fifties, and a young woman who looked as if she might have stepped the moment before out of the fitting rooms of the most famous of Parisian dressmakers.

Griswold's supper was served, and for a time he made shift to ignore the couple at the other end of the table. Then an overheard word, the name of the town which he had chosen as his future abiding place, made him suddenly observant.

It was the young woman who had named Wahaska, and he saw now that his first impression had been at fault; she was not overdressed. Also he saw that she was piquantly pretty; a bravura type, slightly suggesting the Rialto at its best, perhaps, but equally suggestive of sophistication, travel and a serene disregard of chaperonage.

The young woman's companion was undeniably her father. Gray, heavy-browed, and with a face that was a life-mask of crude strength and elemental shrewdness, the man had bequeathed no single feature to the alertly beautiful daughter; yet the resemblance was unmistakable. Griswold did not listen designedly, but he could not help overhearing much of the talk at the other end of the table. From it he gathered that the young woman was lately returned from some Florida winter resort; that her father had met her by appointment in St. Louis; and that the two were going on together; perhaps to Wahaska, since that was the place-name oftenest on the lips of the daughter.

It was at this point that the apex of Philistine contentment was passed and the reaction set in. He had been spending strength and vitality recklessly and the accounting was at hand. The descent began when he took himself sharply to task for the high-priced supper. What right had he to order costly food that he could not eat when the price of this single meal would feed a family for a week?

After that, nothing that the obsequious and attentive waiter could bring proved tempting enough to recall the vanished appetite. Never having known what it was to be sick, Griswold disregarded the warning, drank a cup of strong coffee and went out to the lobby to get a cigar, leaving his table companions in the midst of their meal. To his surprise and chagrin the carefully selected "perfecto" made him dizzy and faint, bringing a disquieting recurrence of the vertigo which had seized him while he was searching for his negro treasure-bearer on the levee.

"I've had an overdose of excitement, I guess," he said to himself, flinging the cigar away. "The best thing for me to do is to go down to the train and get to bed."

He went about it listlessly, with a curious buzzing in his ears and a certain dimness of sight which was quite disconcerting; and when a cab was summoned he was glad enough to let a respectfully sympathetic porter lend him a shoulder to the sidewalk.

The drive in the open air was sufficiently tonic to help him through the details of ticket-buying and embarkation; and afterward sleep came so quickly that he did not know when the Pullman porter drew the curtains to adjust the screen in the window at his

The Porter Knew the Calling of the Red-Faced Man by Intuition.

feet, though he did awake drowsily later on at the sound of voices in the aisle, awoke to realize vaguely that his two table companions of the Hotel Chouteau cafe were to be his fellow travelers in the Pullman.

The train was made up ready to leave, and the locomotive was filling the great train shed with steriorous hissings, when a red-faced man slipped through the gates to saunter over to the Pullman and to peek inquisitively at the porter.

"Much of a load tonight, George?"

"No, sah; mighty light; four young ladies goin' up to de school in Faribault, Mistah Grierson and his daughter, and a gentleman from de Chouteau."

"A gentleman from the Chouteau? When did he come down?"

The porter knew the calling of the red-faced man only by intuition; but Griswold's tip was warming in his pocket and he lied at random and on general principles.

"Been heah all de evenin'; come down right early afte' suppeh, and went to bed like he was sick or tarr'd or somethin'."

"What sort of a looking man is he?"

"Little, smooth-faced, narr'-chested gentleman; look like he might be—"

But the train was moving out and the red-faced man had turned away. Whereupon the porter broke his simile in the midst, picked up his carpet-covered step and climbed aboard.

CHAPTER IX.

The Goths and Vandals.

In the day of its beginnings, Wahaska was a minor trading post on the northwestern frontier, and an outfitting station for the hunters and trappers of the upper Mississippi and Minnesota lake region.

Later, it became the market town of a wheat-growing district, and a foundation of modest prosperity was laid by well-to-do farmers gravitating to that county seat to give their children the benefit of a graded school. Later still came the passing of the wheat, a re-peopling of the farms by a fresh influx of home-seekers from the Old World, and the birth, in Wahaska and elsewhere, of the industrial era.

Jasper Grierson was a product of the wheat-growing period. The son of one of the earliest of the New York state homesteaders in the wheat belt, he came of age in the year of the Civil war draft, and was unpatriotic enough, some said, to dodge conscription, or the chance of it, by throwing up his hostler's job in a Wahaska livery stable and vanishing into the dim limbo of the farther West. Also, tradition added that he was well-spared by most; that he was ill-spared, indeed, by only one, and that one a woman.

After the westward vanishing, Wahaska saw him no more until he returned in his vigorous prime, a veteran soldier of fortune upon whom the goddess had poured a golden shower out of some cornucopia of the Colorado mines. Although rumor, occasionally naming him during the years of absence, had never mentioned a wife, he was accompanied by a daughter, a dark-eyed, red-lipped young woman, a rather striking beauty of a type unfamiliar to Wahaska and owing nothing, it would seem, to the grim, gray-wolf Jasper.

Since the time was ripe, Wahaska did presently burst its swaddling-bands. Commercial enterprise is sheep-like; where one leads, others will follow; and the mere following breeds success, if only by the sheer impetus of the massed forward movement. Jasper Grierson was the man of the hour, but the price paid for leadership by the led is apt to be high.

When Wahaska became a city, with a charter and a bonded debt, electric lights, waterworks and a trolley system, Grierson's interest predominated in every considerable business venture in it, save and excepting the Raymer Foundry and Machine works.

He was president of one bank, and the principal stockholder in the other, which was practically an allied institution; he was the sole owner of the grain elevator, the saw and planing mills, the box factory and a dozen smaller industries in which his name did not appear. Also, it was his money, or rather his skill as a promoter, which had transformed the Wahaska & Pineboro railroad from a logging switch, built to serve the sawmill, into an important and independent, connecting link in the great lake region system.

In each of these commercial or industrial chariots the returned native sat in the driver's seat; and those who remembered him as a loutish young farmhand overlooked the educative results of continued success and marveled at his gifts, wondering how and where he had acquired them.

While the father was thus gratifying a purely Gothic lust for conquest, the daughter figured, in at least one small circle, as a beautiful young Vandal, with a passion for overturning all the well-settled traditions. At first her attitude toward Wahaska and the Wahaskans had been serenely tolerant; the tolerance of the barbarian who neither understands, nor sympathizes with, the homely virtues and the customs which have grown out of them. Then resentment awoke, and with it a soaring ambition to reconstruct the social fabric of the countrified town upon a model of her own devising.

In this charitable undertaking she was aided and abetted by her father, who indulgently paid the bills. At her instigation he built an imposing red brick mansion on the sloping shore of Lake Minnedaska, named it—or suffered her to name it—"Mereside," had an artist of parts up from Chicago to design the decorations and superintend the furnishings, had a landscape gardener from Philadelphia to lay out the grounds and, when all was in readiness, gave a housewarming to which the invitations were in some sense mandatory, since by that time he had a finger in nearly every commercial and industrial pie in Wahaska.

But there were still obstacles to be surmounted. From the first there had been a perverse minority refusing stubbornly to bow the head in the house of—Grierson. The Farnhams were of it, and the Raymers, with a following of a few of the families called "old" as age is reckoned in the middle West. The men of this minority were slow to admit the omnipotence of Jasper Grierson's money, and the women were still slower to accept Miss Grierson on terms of social equality.

At the housewarming this minority had been represented only by variously worded regrets. At a reception, given to mark the closing of Mereside, socially, on the eve of Miss Margery's departure for the winter in Florida, the regrets were still polite and still unanimous. Miss Margery laughed defiantly and set her white teeth on a determined resolution to reduce this inner citadel of conservatism at all costs. Accordingly, she opened the campaign on the morning after the reception; began it at the breakfast table when she was pouring her father's coffee.

"You know everybody, and everybody's business, poppa: who is the treasurer of St. John's?" she inquired.

"How should I know?" grumbled the magnate, whose familiarity with church affairs was limited to certain writings of a legal nature concerning the Presbyterian house of worship upon which he held a mortgage.

"You ought to know," asserted Miss Margery, with some asperity. "Isn't it Mr. Edward Raymer?"

Jasper Grierson frowned thoughtfully into space. "Why, yes; come to think of it, I guess he is the man. Anyway, he's one of their—what do you call 'em—trustees?"

"Wardens," corrected Margery.

"Yes, that's it; I know it was something connected with a penitentiary. What do you want of him?"

"Nothing much of him; but I want a check for five hundred dollars payable to his order."

Jasper Grierson's laugh was suggestive of the noise made by a rusty door hinge. The tilting of the golden cornucopia had made him a ruthless money-grubber, but he never questioned his daughter's demands.

"Going in for the real old simon-pure, blue-ribbon brand of respectability this time, ain't you, Madgie?" he chuckled; but he wrote the check on the spot.

Two hours later, Miss Grierson's cutter, driven by herself, paraded in Main street to the delight of any eye esthetic. When the clean-limbed Kentucklan had measured the length of Main street he was sent on across the railroad tracks into the industrial half of the town, and was finally halted in front of the Raymer Foundry and Machine works.

Raymer was at his desk when the smart equipage drew up before the office door; and a moment later he was at the curb, bareheaded, offering to help the daughter of men out of the robe wrappings.

Raymer held the office door open for her, and in the grimy little den which had been his father's before him, placed a chair for her at the desk end.

"Now you can tell me in comfort what I can do for you," he said.

"Oh, it's or'y a little thing. I came to see you about renting a pew in St. John's; that is our church, you know."

Raymer did not know, but he was politic enough not to say so.

"I am quite at your service," he hastened to say. "Shall I show you a plan of the sittings?"

When the sittings were finally decided upon she opened her purse.

"It is so good of you to take time from your business to wait on me," she told him; and then, in naive confusion: "I—I asked poppa to make out a check, but I don't know whether it is big enough."

Raymer took the order to pay, glanced at the amount, and from that to the velvety eyes with the half-abashed query in them. Miss Grierson's eyes were her most effective weapon. With them she could look anything, from daggers drawn to kisses. Just now the look was of childlike beseeching, but Raymer withstood it—or thought he did.

"It is more than twice as much as we get for the best locations," he demurred. "Wait a minute and I'll write you a check for the difference and give you a receipt."

But at the word she was on her feet in an eager flutter of protest.

"Oh, please don't!" she pleaded. "If it is really too much, can't you put the difference in the missionary box, or in the—in the minister's salary?—as a little donation from us, you know?"

Thus the small matter of business was concluded; but Miss Margery was not yet ready to go. From St. John's and its affairs official she passed deftly to the treasurer of St. John's and his affairs personal. Was the machine works the place where they made steam engines and things? And did the sign, "No Admittance," on the doors mean that no visitors were allowed? If not, she would so much like to—"

Raymer smiled and put himself once more at her service, this time as guide and megaphonist. It was all very noisy and grimy, but if she cared to go through the works he would be glad to go with her.

He did not know how glad he was going to be until they had passed through the clamorous machine shop and had reached the comparatively quiet foundry. One of Miss Margery's gifts was the ability to become for the moment an active and sympathetic sharer in anyone's enthusiasms. In the foundry she looked and listened, and was unsophisticated only to the degree that invites explanation. It was a master-stroke of finesse. A man is never so transparent as when he forgets himself in his own trade talk; and Raymer was unrolling himself as a scroll for Miss Grierson to read as she ran.

The tour of the works which had begun in passing acquaintance ended in friendship, precisely as Miss Grierson had meant it should; and when Raymer was tucking her into the cutter and wrapping her in the fur robes, she added the finishing touch, or rather the touch for which all the other touches had been the preliminaries.

"I'm so glad I had the courage to come and see you this morning. We have been dreadfully remiss in church

"Going in for the Real Brand This Time' Ain't You Madge?"

matters, but I am going to try to make up for it in the future. I'm sorry you couldn't come to us last evening. Please tell your mother and sister that I do hope we'll meet, sometime. I should so dearly love to know them. Thank you so much for everything. Good-by."

Raymer watched her as she drove away, noted her skillful handling of the fiery Kentucklan and her straight seat in the flying cutter, and the smile which a day or two earlier might have been mildly satirical was now openly approbative.

"She is a shrewd little strategist," was his comment; "but all the same she is a mighty pretty girl, and as good and sensible as she is shrewd. I wonder why mother and Gertrude haven't called on her?"

Having thus mined the Raymer outworks, Miss Grierson next turned her batteries upon the Farnhams. They were Methodists, and having learned that the doctor's hobby was a struggling mission work in Pottery Flat, Margery called the paternal checkbook again into service, and the cutter drew up before the doctor's office in Main street.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Chance for Greater Fame.

A New York physician claims to have discovered a harmless bichloride of mercury tablet. Now he may try his hand at inventing a harmless unloaded gun.—Detroit Free Press.

PROCEEDINGS OF BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

Bond issue, and there being present Representatives of Bond Buying Companies who are anxious to bid on said bonds, and who are willing to contract the said bonds subject to the Election on March 7th, 1917, the Board asks said Representatives for sealed bids on said Bonds.

Bids being submitted The Hanchett Bond Company of Chicago, Ill., is declared best bidder on said Bonds and the following Memorandum Contract is duly entered into by the Chairman of the the Board and the Representative of the said Hanchett Bond Co.

January 3rd, 1917.

To the Honorable Board of County Commissioners, of Lincoln County, Carrizozo, New Mexico:

Gentlemen—For your $55,000.00 5 per cent. Lincoln County, Road and Bridge Bonds dated March 1st, 1917, running for a period of Thirty years and serial after Ten years from the date of said bonds with $2500.00 of Principal payable each year for 19 years after 1927 and $7,500.00 principal the 30th year, said bond issue to be in Five Hundred or One Thousand Dollar amounts at our option, this bid being made with the understanding, that the interest on those bonds shall be paid semi-annually and that both Principal and interest shall be payable at the National City Bank of New York City, we will pay you par together with accrued interest and furnish Bond Blanks and pay all Attorney's fees necessary to the approval of these bonds.

This bid is made subject to the approval by our attorney of all legal proceedings, it being understood by both parties hereto that the legality and regularity of all proceedings shall be issued to their satisfaction, and further that the County Commissioners shall forward to our Chicago Office at the earliest possible date all papers and transcripts of proceedings necessary for said approval of Bonds.

Said bonds are to be delivered free of all charges to us at the First National Bank of Chicago.

It is further understood that the bid is made subject to a favorable vote on said bond issue at an election to be held as provided by law.

I herein enclose One Dollar as forfeiture to this contract and agree to deliver a certified check for One Thousand Dollars payable to the Board of County Commissioners of Lincoln County immediately after the favorable vote on the said Bond issue as further evidence of good faith in this contract the same to be used as liquidating damages in the event we fail to comply with any stipulation of this bid, otherwise to be applied on the purchase price of these bonds.

The Hanchett Bond Company,
Chicago, Ill.
By D. D. McConnell, Authorized Representative.

January 3rd, 1917.

This is to certify that this bid is hereby accepted by the Board of County Commissioners of Lincoln County, New Mexico.

Witness our seal this day and date as first above written.

Signed, Melvin Franks,
[Seal Co. Coms.] Chairman.
Attest: O. T. Nye, Co. Clerk.

The following bills were allowed and ordered paid out of the General County Fund:

Martin L Torres, constable fees	$ 8 [illegible]
Simon Sanchez, witness fees and mileage	9 00
Charles Biriago, do	9 00
Aron Montoya, do	9 00
George A Cramb, do	9 00
Pearl Taylor, do	9 00
Dorotea Lucero, expense probate judge	21 [illegible]
Jose Lopez, 3 days intr. probate court	9 00
N W Jackson, witness fees and mileage	[illegible]
W S Brady, services board of reg.	[illegible]
W M Barnett, guard election returns	[illegible]
E H Latham, witness fees and mileage	[illegible]
Jack Jones, do	[illegible]
M H Howard, sec. election jdg. and postage	[illegible]
Henry Rogers, witness fees and mileage	[illegible]
Jas P Taylor, do	[illegible]
F Salazar, expenses as dep. shf.	[illegible]
J B Baird, do	[illegible]
W S Brady, int. J. P. ct	[illegible]
W S Brady, do	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

Board adjourned until 9 a. m. January 4th.

Board met pursuant to adjournment.

All present as before.

The following bills were allowed and ordered paid out of the General County Fund:

Frank Salazar, exp. dep. shf.	$ 33 60
Edmund Massie, fees as J. P.	113 10
E F Comrey, delivering ballot box	6 00
T W Watson, office exp.	28 25
Francisco Gomes, J. P. fees	8 45
A H Harvey, office exp.	65 75
J B Baird, dep. shf. exp.	70 00
O T Nye, exp. assessor's office	5 35
Escquel Lujan, constable fees	10 25
Porfirio Chavez, feeding prisoners	128 50
American Disinfecting co, disinfectant	127 88
Dr M G Paden, salary health officer	75 00
Dr M G Paden, medical ser	14 00
George Kimbrell, J. P. fees	6 70
Porfirio Chavez, sheriff's exp.	127 00
H G Norman, int. J. P. ct	4 00
Demetrio Perea, do	6 00
Sam A Blocker, exp. delivering prisoner	13 15
A W Purcella, ex. dep. shf.	18 60
Carrizozo Outlook, printing election proc	28 90
Vincent Real, exp. and repair eng	17 50
Lincoln Co. Light and Power co, light for quarter	41 31
Carrizozo News, printing for county	263 18
Carrizozo News, printing, Gen. Sch. fund	4 50
Mt States Tel and Tel co, telephones exp	50 90
Ziegler Bros, supplies for county	10 45
W S Brady, int. J. P. ct	2 00
W S Brady, do	3 00
Western Garage, repairs for eng	1 20
W S Brady, int. J. P. ct	4 00
Floy Skinner, del. bal. box	9 00
W S Brady, int. J. P. ct	4 00
F G Queen, del. bal. box	3 00
W S Brady, int. J. P. ct	2 00
W S Brady, do	2 00
W S Brady, do	2 00
W S Brady, int. J. P. ct	2 00
J D Cochran, holding inquest	3 00
John Cole Estate, ex. sheriff auditor rep.	1067 84
Higinio Samora, postage on ballot box	1 28
Martin L Torres, constable fees	6 29
Charles A Stevens, do	29 30
O T Nye, typewriter for clerk's office	90 00

The following bills were allowed out of the County Salary Fund:

A H Harvey sal. co. clerk	$600 00
A M Vega, sal. jailor	180 00
T W Watson, sal. treas	606 45
D A Smith, sal. janitor	100 00
J B Baird, sal. dep. sheriff	300 00
P Chavez, sal. sheriff	600 00
Melvin Franks, sal. co. com'r	57 70
R A Duran, do	63 50
W M Ferguson, do	57 10
H M Cora, sal. assessor	600 00
W H Osborn, sal. dep. clerk	200 00
Porfirio Chavez, Jr, sal. janitor	65 00
Dorotea Lucero, sal. probate judge	100 00

The following bills were allowed and ordered paid out of the Int. on Dep. Fund:

W M Barnett, hauling for county	$ 25 00
R A Duran, exp. co. com.	49 50
Melvin Franks, do	65 00
W M Ferguson, do	46 80
Humphrey Bros, coal for ct. house	138 18
Fred Andres, work at court house	40 10

The following bills were allowed and ordered paid out of the Ct. House and J. Fund:

Wm Kahler, Sr, water for ct. house	$ 4 50
Rolland Bros, supplies for county	24 75
A M Vega, firing boiler	15 00
Carrizozo Trading co, supplies for county	30 50
Ed Long, repair for ct. house	2 70
Continental Oil co, oil for ct. house	9 75
N B Taylor & Sons, supplies for county	22 25
D A Smith, laundry for ct. house	2 25
Kelley & Sons, supplies for county	5 20

The following bills were allowed and ordered paid out of the Indigent Fund:

Carrizozo Trading co, pauper relief	$ 18 00
J V Tully, do	20 00
W O Norman, do	60 00
Oscuro Mer. co, do	40 00

The following bill was allowed and ordered paid out of Court House Building Fund:

R L Ransom, plastering at court house	$31 10

The following bill was allowed and ordered paid out of the Gen. School Fund:

Mrs W L Gumm, salary and ex. co. supt	$111 65

The following was allowed out of the Co. Salary Fund:

Porfirio Chavez, assessor's commission years 1901-2-7 and 8	$31 10

In the matter of the payment of the members of the Boards of Registration and Clerks and Judges of the Election, it appears to the Board that there has been no bills presented for the services as such members, Judges and Clerks, and the Clerk is ordered to ascertain the names of the said members, Judges and Clerks from the Registration books, and Poll books and draw warrants for this service and forward said warrants to the persons rendering said services.

The following warrants were ordered drawn out of the Gen. Co. Fund:

H F Goff, sec. mem. bd. reg.	$3 00
M B Paden, do	3 00
Joe Ashford, do	3 00
Wm Sterling, do	3 00
R K Blaney, do	3 00
H A Straley, do	3 00
H S Comrey, do	3 00
Juan Romero, do	3 00
Benj F Adams, do	3 00
A B McCamant, do	3 00
A J Atkinson, do	3 00
T J Grafton, do	3 00
J M Rice, do	3 00
J W Stewart, do	3 00
Thomas W Henley, do	3 00
Elmer Zumwalt, do	3 00
T J Moore, do	3 00
L P Avant, do	3 00
A J Gilmore, do	3 00
Felipe E Sanchez, do	3 00
N H Bigger, do	3 00
Willie Hightower, do	3 00
R C Fries, member board of Reg.	$ 3 00
Paul Mayer, do	3 00
R E Lemon, do	3 00
Albino Carillo, do	3 00
C L Kennedy, do	3 00
A H Norton, do	3 00
Geo Haviland, do	3 00
Francisco Gonzales, do	5 00
N T Bruce, do	5 00
Sam Farmer, do	5 00
Juan Martinez, do	3 00
Sabino Gonzales, do	3 00
Augustin Chavez, do	3 00
Crescencio Salas, do	3 00
Joe Clements, Jr., do	3 00
Geo Kimbrell, Jr., do	3 00
Higinio Sanchez, do	5 00
L Pacheco, do	5 00
Rumaldo Fresquez, do	5 00
Rolla Brady, do	5 00
Francisco Trujillo	5 00
A W Purcella, do	5 00
L H Dow, do	5 00
Sipio Salazar, do	5 00
Francisco Gomez, do	5 00
Clayton Smith, judge of election	2 00
Sipio Salazar, do	2 00
G D Sutton, do	2 00
Francisco Gomez, clerk of election	2 00
Emilio Miranda, do	2 00
A W Purcella, judge of election	2 00
Enoch S Pepper, do	2 00
Teofilo Salas, do	2 00
Grover Hightower, clerk	2 00
W E Brady, do	2 00
C R Hamilton, judge	2 00
L Pacheco, do	2 00
Rumaldo Fresquez, Jdg	2 00
Pedro N Anlla, clerk	2 00
R S Epperson, do	2 00
J H Clements, judge	2 00
Encarnacion Fresquez, Jdg	2 00
Victor Pineda, do	2 00
Porfirio Fresquez, clerk	2 00
S A Pearce, do	2 00
John Littleton, judge	2 00
Sabino Gonzales, do	2 00
Juan Martinez, do	2 00
Antonio Otero, clerk	2 00
Aurelio Sanchez, do	2 00
N T Bruce, judge	2 00
J P Gunnells, do	2 00
Higinio Samora, do	2 00
James Hipp, clerk	2 00
E Mirabal, do	2 00
C L Kennedy, judge	2 00
A H Norton, do	2 00
Jose Montoya, do	2 00
R O Pitts, clerk	2 00
Geo Haviland, do	2 00
F G Queen, judge	2 00
Sam Wells, do	2 00
Lucille Archuleta, do	2 00
E C Baker, clerk	2 00
W F Jones, do	2 00
M H Howard, judge	2 00
J Torres Y Sedillo, do	2 00
Mariano Aldaz, do	2 00
Thos J Price, clerk	2 00
G A Montgomery, do	2 00
J H Jackson, judge	2 00
J P Perry, do	2 00
Rafael Sanchez, do	2 00
J M Montoya, clerk	2 00
Pedro M Rodriguez, do	2 00
J G Bender, judge	2 00
J M Norwood, do	2 00
A H Pfingsten, do	2 00
M T Keller, clerk	2 00
M A Hust, do	2 00
T J Grafton, Judge	2 00
W I Brooks, do	2 00
H Osmsbruck, do	2 00
W W Merriam, clerk	2 00
L Markley, do	2 00
J M Atkinson, judge	2 00
E M Brickley, do	2 00
Pablo Chavez, do	2 00
J J Thompson, clerk	2 00
E C Martin, do	2 00
H S Campbell, judge	2 00
Jose M Vega, do	2 00
B W Perry, do	2 00
B R Wood, clerk	2 00
H O Clunn, do	2 00
Charles F Gray, judge	2 00
Guido Ranniger, do	2 00
R W Burns, do	2 00
C H Byfield, clerk	2 00
G M Andrew, do	2 00
Ed F Comrey, judge	2 00
Sam R Wood, do	2 00
J B Perkins, do	2 00
J E Wilson, clerk	2 00
J A Carey, do	2 00

A warrant was ordered drawn out of the Gen. Co. Fund in favor Board of New Mexico Managers of Panama Pacific Exposition for $150.00.

In the Matter of the Report of Wm. F. Jones, the report is laid over and the clerk is instructed to write Mr. Jones to send in fines collected.

In the Matter of the closing of the Road running South from the South side of Sec. 32, T. 9 S., R. 13 E., to South side of Sec. 2, T. 10 S., R. 13 E., the report of the viewers is accepted and approved and the said road is ordered closed.

The Bond of John L. Bryan, county commissioner, is examined and approved, and Mr. Bryan takes his seat as the new member of the Board, Commissioner Duran retiring.

In the matter of the Bids for county printing, bids were submitted and the CARRIZOZO NEWS being the lowest bidder, is awarded the county printing for the ensuing year.

In the matter of the appointment of a Janitor, David Smith is appointed to fill the said Position.

In the matter of the County Health Officer, Dr. F. H. Johnson is hereby appointed for the ensuing year.

The reports of Dr. T. W. Watson, county treasurer, are hereby approved.

In the Matter of the Premium on the Bonds of County Officers, the following warrants were ordered drawn and paid out of the General County Fund:

To the U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Co.	$[illegible]
To The National Surety Co.	37 50

There being no further business, the Board Adjourns Sine die.

JANUARY SPECIALS

Ladies' $1.00 Flannelette Kimonas, pink and blue ribbon trimmed . *65c*

A big assortment Ladies Neck Wear for quick selling, values to 35c, ea. *5c*

Men's Dress Shirts, soft fronts, cuffs attached, all sizes. Only . . *95c*

Boys' 65c Kahki Knee Pants, just the thing for the wear . . *45c*

ALL WOMEN'S APPAREL MUST BE CLEARED

A women's wearing apparel event unprecedented in its opportunities. Our entire stock of this season's garments in the most fashionable models, materials and colors at drastic reductions in order to make room in our apparel department for coming spring shipments. Every garment in our vast stock has a Special Sale Ticket on it, many of which are Reduced One-half.

FOR UNHEARD OF BARGAINS SEE THESE LADIES' SUITS AND DRESSES

Ladies' $1.50 white longerio and silk mull waists . 95c

CHILDREN'S COATS

At extra big savings. About a dozen children's coats left from the winter's selling. All with a sale ticket, reduced in some cases to one-half.

MILLINERY
A Sacrifice Clearaway

No need to remodel an old Hat when you can purchase new and stylish models at this price. Choice of any Ladies' Hat; many worth up to $6.00 **$2.00**

Extra big values, women's and children's underwear. See them and you will buy. Children's vests and drawers in all sizes, regular 35c cotton underwear 25c

Children's good bleached cotton union suits, high neck and long sleeves, 65c values 50c

JANUARY SALE SPECIALS

250 yards lace neck ruffling; can be used in many ways for a trimming. At, yd. . . 5c

Ladies' drawers and vests of bleached cotton, usually 65c, Now . . . 45c

Ladies' outing flannel gowns, white with pretty trimming, $1.00 value. Now . . . 75c

Children's 65c outing flannel gowns, pink and blue stripes. Now . . . 45c

Men's odd vests, mostly in small sizes, many worth $1.50, now at the low price of . . . 50c

Ladies' gingham house dresses in light and dark colors, $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75 values . . . 95c

Ladies' muslin underwear reduced in this sale.

20c Kimona Flannelette, 36 in. wide, pretty floral patterns, dark and light. Now . . . $12\frac{1}{2}$c

Good cotton check suiting, regular at 15c. Now at . . . 10c

25c fancy wash goods, brocades, reps, plain and fancy colors. Now . . . 20c

Brand new lot of 10c embroidery edges, over 1,000 yards. At, yd. . . . 5c

Fancy silk dress trimmings, many worth 35c per yard. For, yd. . . . 10c

Ladies' $1.00 quality wool vests and drawers, a very fine medium weight. At . . . 75c

Fancy silk dress trimmings, frogs, buttons, fringe, etc. A whole table full at greatly reduced prices.

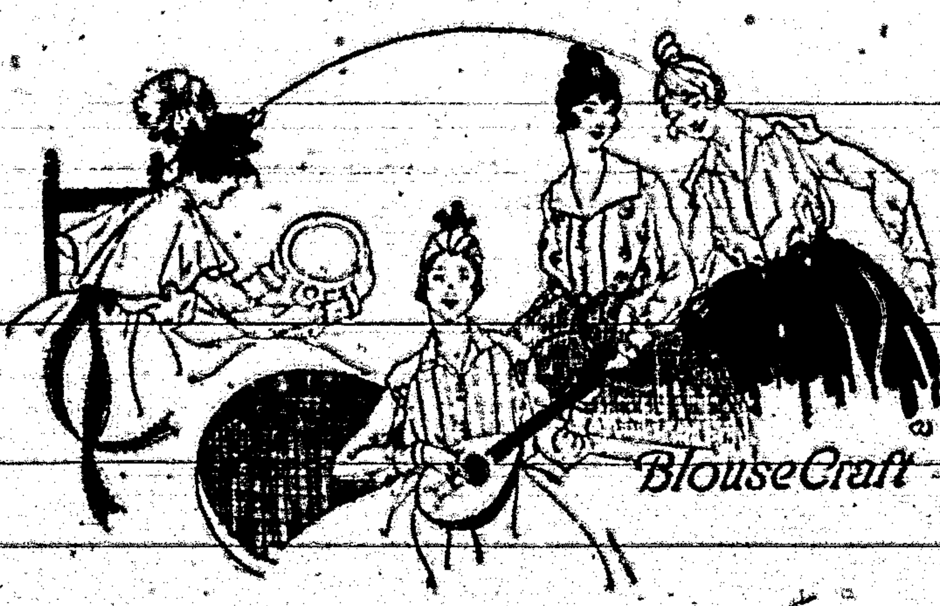
ZIEGLER BROTHERS

CARRIZOZO'S ECONOMY CENTER ∴ ∴ ∴ WE DO AS WE ADVERTISE

A mantle of snow greeted the eyes of the denizens of this section Sunday morning. The fall was from four to six inches on the plains, but much heavier in the mountains.

Our Semi Annual Clean Sweep Sale Continues with Great Values Awaiting You

Prices are being cut deep, goods must be sold to make room for our spring goods that are arriving daily.



Great reductions on all Shirt Waists, Crepe de Chines and Gorgetts at prices below cost.

$8.00 Waists Reduced to $5.85
7.50 and 7.00 Waists Reduced to 5.35
6.50 and 6.00 Waists Reduced to 4.85
5.00 and 4.50 Waists Reduced to 3.95

New White Goods, Muslin Underwear and Middies at Reduced Prices for January. There are new items that will interest you, all new materials and styles. It will pay you to investigate.

When You Buy Canned Goods, Buy Club House

A solid car of Club House and Telmo Canned Goods at prices lower than the Wholesale Cost

Carrizozo Trading Company

QUALITY FIRST *THEN PRICE*