Probate Clerk

Carrizozo News

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

VOLUME 18 CARRIZOZO, LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1917. NUMBER 30

LINCOLN COUNTY'S HONOR ROLL

The Lincoln County Board of Registration has submitted for publication the list of registrants, which list was made June 5, and Lincoln county's draft for the army is soon to be made therefrom:

CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK

Isauc Chavez Encinosa
Oscar Roy Cate Alto
Joseph Monroe Dennis Alto
Carl Alfred Eluhardt Parsons
James Ralph Greer ''
Milus Jefferson Grafton Parsons
Sterling Goodwin Harvey Alto
Robert James Hagee ''
Jesse Green Harris Capitan
510. Hart Hale ''
Albert Lester Jones Alto
William I Jennings Parsons
Daniel Oscar Jones Capitan
Emery D Jones ''
Jesse Earl Jones Alto
Lesley C Lane ''
Barney Lee Luck ''
Arthur Lee McMillan ''
William Walter McDaniel Capitan
520 James P Martel Jr Pueblo, Colo.
Fred Montoya Tularosa
Winniston Peacock Capitan
Robt Roy Reddy Parsons
Joe E Smith Capitan
Glen R Thompson South Bend, Ind
Glen C Wheeler Alto

CORONA, N M

Rafael Avalos
James Alfred Allen Jr
Jesse M Atkinson
530. Ervin Theodore Brown
Theodore Boatwright
Charles Walter Beaver
Elwood Fulton Bond
Frank James Butler
Clarence Clinton Brown
Oscar Eugene Barrington
Benj Cristine Bundrick
Thomas Benton Cox
John Young Crawford
540. James Allen Cox
Joseph Barton Cox
James Robert Cox
Jasper Cox
Lesley Frank Caruthers
Clint Dinzel Colbaugh
Andy Davis
Racy Lewis David
Wilbur Stockton Dishman
Oliver James Evanson
550. Curtis Hugh Foster
Claude Clyde Freeman
Dan Dennis Freeman,
William Fall Frey
Seward Robert Fuson
Leonard Jackson Gregory
Lorin Gilbert
Mateo Gonzales
William Lessie Haynes
Rollin Cyril Hill
560. Joseph Holcomb
Robert Montgomery Hicks
George W. Houghton
Samuel William Hannah
Brutus Howard Henderson
Edward Cone Houghton, Jr.
Eber Don Hall
William Claude Holcomb
William Bush Hancher
Frank Ethel Hodge
570. Tom Joy
John Grady Jenkins
Elbert Solby Jarnagin
William Hartwell Kimbell
Henry Killingsworth
Ezra Ethel Kemper
Richard Charlie Killingsworth
Horace Lee
John Latta
Paschal Luttrell
580. Johnnie Mitchell Melton
Earl Rowan McAndy
Carl Fred McCormick
Charlie A. G. Minor
William S. F. May
John Samuel Minor
Wyatt Chatton Monk
Clarence McWhorter
Bernie L. McClure
Manuel Nieves
590. Pedro Gonzales Nunez
Roy Owen
Pedro Carillo Ortiz
Jose Asencio Ortega
Wade Alexandria Porter
Bertram Earl Penix
Charlie Thomas Porter
Jesus Perez
Harry Ryberg
Karl Ivan Ryberg
600. Cruz Rios
Floyd Lafayette Rowland
Alfredo Rabale
Tioquinto Rico
Odis Paris Spurlock
Kerney Strickland
Eulogio Saiz
Razz Mitcheal Sloan
George Houston Simpson
Richard Gus Sultemeier
610. Floyd Lee Snodgrass
Armor Bailey Stemple
Frank L. Sultemeier
Brack Sloan
William Harrington Shaw
Lorenzor Lee Tipton
Claude J. Turner
Towns Taylor
Arand Lee Finney
Santiago Corillo Losey
620. James Willis Sharp
Willie Davis West
Euke K. Wilson
James Arthur Whitlaw
Lee Roy Walker
George Andrew Wells
Carl Wood
Albert Marshall Wood
Roy Austin Wood
Charlie James Harrington

OSCURO, N M

630. Jesus Albarez
Robert W. Burns
Jose Belmont
Robert Earl Black
Harry Thomas Brahn
Jose Villegos
A D Brownfield, White Mountain, N M
Porfirio Delgado, Oscuro
Francisco Figueroa ''
Espanion Flores ''
640. William Grundt ''
Alfonso Guerara ''
Jose Garcia ''
Will Griffin ''
Charles Felton Gray ''
Will Ed Harris, White Mountain, N M
Park P. Jones, Oscuro
Charlie Klenik ''
Jacob Klenik ''
Eustario Lara ''
650. Francisco Lara ''
Edward C. Menger ''
Manuel Magorcio ''
Grabiel Medora ''
Jose Rodriguez ''
Separano Rosas ''
Albert J. Scharf ''
Pablo Villegas ''

ANCHO, N M

Jose Pablo Aguilar
Nathan Adler
660. William Porter Bixler
Earnest Irving Burrell
Joseph Andrew Bryant
Thomas Bert Bridges
Clarence Bullock
Jose Barela
James Addison Carey
William Aaron Conner, Carrizozo, N M
Horace Hutchins Clutter, Ancho
Wesley Lee Corn, Carrizozo
670. Benito Chavez, Capitan
Salome Davila, Ancho
Victor Esquivel ''
Frank Gallegos Gonzales Ancho
Candelario H. Gutierrez Ancho
Bryant Allen Hightower Ancho
Thomas William Hampton, Alamogordo
Walter Wm. Inces, Ancho
George William Lee, Carrizozo
Earnest Lee Lovell, Ancho
680. Edward Lee, Carrizozo
Jesus Lara Ancho
Price Martin Metler ''
John Henry Morton ''
George Washington Myles, Ancho
Fred Bolden McCarty ''
Sabino Montoya, Carrizozo
Richard Cecil Morgan, Ancho
William C Moore ''
Ed Tyler Miller ''
690. Aurelio Moreno ''
Julian Martinez ''
Apolonio Montez ''
Trinidad Ortiz, Ancho or Columbus, N M
Gabino Oballe Ancho
Francisco Ortega ''
Leonardo Pacheco ''
Paris Miller Richardson ''
Jose Ramirez
Eugenio Rodrigmez, Ancho
700. Tom Jefferson Straley ''
Thomas Conpar Sessions Ancho
Charles Springer Straley Ancho
Berale Torres ''
Guy S. Van Martin ''
Tomas Villegas ''
Rosendo Vanegas ''
Jesus Vasquez ''
Charley Albert West ''
Barney Walton Wilson ''
710. Joe Wilcox ''

CARRIZOZO, N. M.

Juan Archuleta
Santiago Analla
Alberto Borja
Juan Bidondo
Eddie Bridge
Oscar W Bamberger
James William Baxter
Elton Daniel Boone
Michael Robert Barnett
720. Daniel Robert Brack
John Butler Baird
Lester Bates
Louis Tours Bocot Jr
Charles Alva Bogue
Jesus Caraveo Largo
James Jefferson Claunch
Jourdan Claunch
Claude Arnold Branum
Wed Colby
730. Grover Willie Clifton
Bernardo Carricaburu
Willie Cole
Ernest Cole
John Clyde Collier
Carl William Chambers
Charles Coplin
Raleigh Theodore Cribb
Walter Alexander Coffey
Sidney Thomas Cooper
740. Jesse Cochran
Marcileno Caballero
David Edward F. Cox
Johnathan Shelby Clower
Francisco Chavez
Bersabe Candelaria
Jose Diaz
Fortino Duenas
William Henry Donner
Ottis Dewit Davis
750. Harry Bryant Dovelon
Jim Dearman
Juan Dotson
Harry Blaine Dawson
Emil Elsner
Andres Espinosa
Frank Adolph English
Salvador Falxa
Thomas C Fitzpatrick
Roy Clarence Fisk
760. Guadalupe Flores
George Ferguson
Enrique Gutierrez
Philip Joe Gordon
Goronimo Garcia
Miguel Gandara Oscuro
Guadalupe Garcia Carrizozo
Guillermo Gandarama Oscuro
Alphonse Gonzales Oscuro
William Wilson Gallacher Carrizozo
770. Isidoro Gutierrez ''
Yaidro Gonzales
Timoteo Garza
Pablo Gallegos
Pedro Gallegor
Juan Garcia
John Morgan Gardner
Walter Emmitt Grumbles
Ira Aten Greer
Francisco Gallegos
780. Seaborn Patrick Gray
Selario Gutierrez
Roy Hemphill Grumbles
Medardo Hernandez
Juan Hernandez
Lawrence Morgan
James Albert Harelson
Benjamin Harrison Horton
Bertram Holland
Harvey Hughes

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4

HELP WIN THIS WAR

Every Man, Woman and Child can render some service in this Great Cause. Do your "bit." BEGIN TODAY

Eat Less :: Produce More :: Waste Nothing

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Carrizozo, N. M. : EXCHANGE BANK, Carrizozo, N. M.
LINCOLN STATE BANK, Carrizozo, N. M. : STOCKMANS STATE BANK, Corona, N. M.

Public Notice---Delinquent Tax List

Public notice is hereby given that I, A. J. Rolland, Treasurer and Ex-Officio Collector of the county of Lincoln, New Mexico, will, as soon after the last publication date of this notice, as judgment may be asked for and grant-ed by the district court, which date, will be not later than October 15th., at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the court house of the county in Carrizozo, N. M., offer for sale, seperately, and in consecutive order, each parcel of property, upon which, taxes are delinquent as shown by the tax rolls, or as much thereof as may be necessary to realize the respective amounts due. Such sale shall continue from day to day, until not later than four o'clock in the afternoon, until all such property shall have been sold, or until the amounts due shall have been realized or paid; but such sale shall not continue for a longer period than thirty days.

Name Decription of Property	Tax	Penalty	Costs	Total
Aragon Bros sw¼ ne¼, nw¼ se¼, se¼ nw¼, ne¼ se¼ sec 10 twp 8 rge 14, lot and store building, lot and stable and saloon building, Montano house and lot, Lincoln, tracts above Lincoln	43 35	2 60	2 80	48 75
personal property	21 12	1 26	56	22 95
Unknown Owners Frac s½ sec 19-9-16				
Perfira Chavez ranch Frac ne¼ 7-8-17	39 70	2 40	1 12	43 22
M. L. Wood Lots residence	15 10	91	56	16 57
personal property	14 64	87	56	16 06
R. A. Casey w½ ne¼, se¼ ne¼, ne¼ ne¼ 17-11-18 s½ se¼ 8-11-18 sw¼ sw¼ 9-11-18 Timoteo Analla land, tracts in ne¼ ne¼ 14-11-17	28 53	1 74	2 24	32 51
personal property	61 13	3 67	56	65 36
Wald H. Corn personal property	53 29	2 53	56	56 38
J. H. Clements imp on hd. and personal property	199 83	6 00	1 12	206 95
Felipe Sanchez s½ se¼ 6-11-15 s½ sw¼ less 50 acres 8-11-15	23 77	1 38	1 12	26 27
personal property	24 93	1 50	56	26 99
Porter and Shelby personal property	116 23	7 00	56	123 75
J. A. Laffety personal property	40 30	2 42	56	43 29
J. R. Adams Carrizozo med add lot 25 blk 2 imp on ranch	16 04	96	1 12	18 12
personal property	9 45	57	56	10 58
W. W. Brazel personal property	93 07	5 58	56	99 21
John E. Bell Carrizozo op, 3-4-5 blk 9 lots 6-7-19	16 44	99	56	17 99
personal property	18 60	1 12	56	20 28
John Cole, est s½ sw¼, s½ se¼, 21-10-17 sw¼ sw¼ less 4 acres 22-10-17 Carrizozo o. p. lots 14 to 21 inc in block one	49 63	1 49	1 68	52 80
personal property	17 52	58	56	18 66
Clark Hust Nogal o. p. and personal property	125 67	7 54	56	133 77
C. P. Lemons personal property	98 66	5 94	56	105 15
Harriett McIvers ne¼ 3-8-10 s½ ne¼ sw¼ se¼, 4-9-10 ne¼ ne¼ 9-9-10 Carrizozo o. p. lot 25 blk 1, Nogal o. p. ½ of 4 blk 24	69 04	4 14	2 24	75 42
personal property	2 06	12	56	2 73
H. K. Rountree personal property	73 74	4 44	56	78 74
R. D. Armstrong Und ½ int in the s½ se¼ 5-7-12 w½ sw¼, s½ ne¼ 4-17-12 w½ sw¼ 9 7-12 ne¼ se¼ 24 8 11 ne¼ se¼, s½ ne¼ 25 8 11 White Oaks o. p. lot 2 blk 29 s½ lot 3 blk 2 lot 1 blk 76	81 91	3 72	3 98	89 61
Baker Posey & Dare s½ sw¼, 31 8 12 sw¼ sw¼, s½ nw¼, sw¼ nw¼ 30 8 12 Henry clay mining claim m. s. 249 Little homestake mining claim	49 63	1 50	2 24	53 37
Gold Hill Mining Co. Little mack m. s. 126 1-13 Little mack m. s. 13 Rip Van Winkle m. s. 904 Comstock Lode m. s. 903	37 96	2 88	2 24	43 10
Joseph Swain personal property	92 28	5 54	56	98 43
Unknown owners Hannibal mining claim sdr 647 Hannibal no 3 survey 648	50 64	3 04	1 12	54 80
Erastus Wells Und½ s½ ne¼ 8 7 12 w½ sw¼ 4 7 12 s½ ne¼ 8 7 12 w½ sw¼ 9 7 12	86 03	5 10	1 68	91 89
Rose Conner w½ ne¼ 30 9 16	5 23	16	56	5 96
personal property	178 54	7 21	56	191 83
F. W. Vorwerk w½ ne¼, se¼ ne¼ 13 10 16 part 12-10 16	36 83	1 11	1 12	39 06
personal property	25 20	76	56	26 52
John Hobbs nw¼, w½ ne¼, w½ se¼ 28 8 14	11 00	33	56	11 89
personal property	22 22	67	56	23 45
Myrtle Hurt personal property	88 27	5 30	56	94 13
Hobart Hurt sw¼ ne¼, s½ ne¼, nw se, s½ se¼ 8 9 15	13 09	90	1 12	15 55
personal property	11 55	69	56	12 80
Edna O. Johnson s½ ne¼ 4 9 14 n½ ne¼ 9 9 14	30 33	1 83	1 12	33 28
Ben Renfrow Capitan lots 19 20 21 22 in blk 46 lots 22 to 30 inc in blk 56 lots 17 and 18 in blk 78	3 59	11	2 24	5 94
personal property	60 49	1 83	56	62 87
Robt Leslie, Sr sw¼ sw¼, s½ sw¼, w½ se¼ 19 & 21 7 14	14 54	88	1 12	16 54
personal property	78 80	4 74	56	84 10
Robt Leslie, Jr personal property	102 77	6 15	56	109 48
Omer Owen personal property	49 64	1 49	56	51 69
M B Roberts Kessler ranch	3 88	12	56	4 56
personal property	55 84	1 65	56	58 05
Ambrosio Chavez Y Luna w½ ne¼ se, ne, ne¼ se¼ 10 11 17	37 80	1 14	1 12	40 06
personal property	1 32	04	56	1 92
Yancy Kemp personal property	31 82	1 92	56	34 30
A W Parsells Pt of s½ sw¼, sw se, 11 se nw, 14 11 17	25 86	75	1 12	27 78
personal property	23 78	98	56	24 32
Harold P Clark part s½ sw¼ 26 10 15	15 59	93	56	17 08
personal property	9 95	60	56	11 11
Geo W Coe ne¼ sw¼ 25 10 15 ne¼ se¼ 26 10 15 s½ ne¼ 24 10 15 s½ nw¼ 26 10 15	22 45	68	1 68	24 81
personal property	9 16	28	56	10 00
John Dale personal property	35 00	2 10	56	37 66
Ed Haskins personal property	30 26	91	56	31 73
Wisconsin Mining and Milling Co.	28 35	1 69	56	30 10
P G Peters land and lots in Capitan and in Carrizozo	59 17	1 80	1 12	62 09
R G Baltimier personal property	27 07	81	56	28 44
W H Sellers s½ s½ 21 s½ s½ 22, 7 14 tract on Ruidoso	12 59	39	56	13 54
personal property	30 51	92	56	31 99
Wm Ferguson ne¼ sw¼, se¼ se¼ and n½ se¼ 26 9 12 s½ ne¼ 33 9 12 n½ nw¼ less road 34 9 12	9 84	30	1 68	11 82
personal property	44 90	1 30	56	46 76
L R LaMay s½ sw¼, nw¼ sw¼, ne¼ se¼ ne¼, 34 9 12	13 18	40	1 12	14 70
personal property	26 50	80	56	27 86
F A Melton personal property	41 96	2 52	56	45 04
J F Melton ne¼ sw¼, sw¼ nw¼, 21 4 12 s½ sw¼ 26 1 12	7 24	22	1 12	8 58
personal property	50 34	1 52	56	52 42
Antonio Sandoval personal property	40 11	1 20	56	41 87
W R Simons—Holloway place	5 91	36	56	6 83
personal property	30 31	1 82	56	32 69
Fermin Vigil, est personal property	53 34	3 20	56	57 10
F P Cleghorn s½ se¼ 11 8 12 n½ ne¼, sw¼ sw¼ 14 8 12 s½ se¼, s½ sw¼ 7 8 14 se¼ se¼ 15 8 12 ne¼ ne¼ 21 8 12 nw¼ nw¼ 26 8 12	10 51	32	2 80	13 63
personal property	25 17	76	56	26 49
Jose Ortiz personal property	25 34	1 58	56	27 48
Iowa, N M Mining Co.	72 58	4 36	56	77 44
Topeka Mining Association Copper Matt; Copper Glance; Sugar Slate; Cinnamon Lode; Trust Lode; Delaware Lode; Red Jim; Privateer; Bonito Lode; Union Jack	20 77	1 85	2 80	25 42
Jose Salazar Frac ne¼ 18 9 15	4 61	27	56	5 44
personal property	23 06	1 38	56	25 00
C H Hyfield Personal property	44 89	2 64	56	47 09
M B Crockett ne¼ ne¼, ne¼ nw¼ 24 8 12 sw¼ se¼, se¼ sw¼ 21 8 12	5 65	34	1 12	7 11
personal property	62 51	3 75	56	66 82
J M Cravens personal property	47 12	2 83	56	50 51
Alice E Roberts s½ se¼, ne¼ se¼, 31 10 10 nw¼ nw¼, nw¼ se¼, s½ se¼, sw¼ se¼ and the Crawford tract in 32 10 10 sw¼ sw 30 10 10 se¼ se¼ 8 7, 12 sw¼ se¼, s½ sw¼ 16 7 12	37 34	2 45	7 56	[illegible]
personal property	14 40	86	56	[illegible]
W M Crow personal property	116 79	6 84	56	[illegible]
Pablo Chavez Tracts 14 3 & 10 11 17	26 66	1 17	56	[illegible]
personal property	8 46	38	56	[illegible]

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The Man Without A Country

By Edward Everett Hale

THIRD INSTALLMENT.

"I am showing them how we do this 'n the artillery, sir."

And this is a part of the story where all the legends agree; that the commodore said:

"I see you do, and I thank you, sir; and I shall never forget this day, sir, and you never shall, sir."

And after the whole thing was over, and he had the Englishman's sword, in the midst of the state and ceremony of the quarterdeck, he said:

"Where is Mr. Nolan? Ask Mr. Nolan to come here."

And when Nolan came, the captain said:

"Mr. Nolan, we are all very grateful to you today; you are one of us today; you will be named in the dispatches."

And then the old man took off his own sword of ceremony, and gave it to Nolan, and made him put it on. The man told me this who saw it. Nolan cried like a baby, and well he might. He had not worn a sword since that infernal day at Fort Adams. But always afterward, on occasions of ceremony, he wore that quaint old French sword of the commodore's.

The captain did mention him in the dispatches. It was always said he asked that he might be pardoned. He wrote a special letter to the secretary of war. But nothing ever came of it. As I said, that was about the time when they began to ignore the whole transaction at Washington, and when Nolan's imprisonment began to carry itself on because there was nobody to stop it without any new orders from home.

I have heard it said that he was with Porter when he took possession of the Nukahiwa islands. Not this Porter, you know, but old Porter, his father, Essex Porter, that is, the old Essex Porter, not this Essex. As an artillery officer, who had seen service in the West, Nolan knew more about fortifications, embrasures, ravelines, stockades, and all that, than any of them did; and he worked with a right good will in fixing that battery all right. I have always thought it was a pity Porter did not leave him in command there with Gamble. That would have settled all the question about his punishment. We should have kept the islands, and at this moment we should have one station in the Pacific ocean. Our French friends, too, when they wanted this little watering place, would have found it was pre-occupied. But Madison and the Virginians, of course, flung all that away.

All that was near fifty years ago. If Nolan was thirty then, he must have been near eighty when he died. He looked sixty when he was forty. But he never seemed to me to change a hair afterward. As I imagine his life, from what I have seen and heard of it, he must have been in every sea, and yet almost never on land. He must have known in a formal way, more officers in our service than any man living knows. He told me once, with a grave smile, that no man in the world lived so methodical a life as he. "You know the boys say I am the Iron Mask, and you know how busy he was." He said it did not do for anyone to try to read all the time, more than to do anything else all the time; but that he read just five hours a day. "Then," he said, "I keep up my notebooks, writing in them at such and such hours from what I have been reading; and I include in them my scrapbooks." These were very curious indeed. He had six or eight, of different subjects. There was one of history, one of natural science, one which he called "Odds and Ends." But they were not merely books of extracts from newspapers. They had bits of plants and ribbons, shells tied on, and carved scraps of bone and wood, which he had taught the men to cut for him, and they were beautifully illustrated. He drew admirably. He had some of the funniest drawings there, and some of the most pathetic, that I have ever seen in my life. I wonder who will have Nolan's scrapbooks.

Well, he said his reading and his notes were his profession, and that they took five hours and two hours respectively of each day. "Then," said he, "every man should have a diversion as well as a profession. My natural history is my diversion." That took two hours a day more. The men used to bring him birds and fish, but on a long cruise he had to satisfy himself with centipedes and cockroaches and such small game. He was the only naturalist I ever met who knew anything about the habits of the house fly and the mosquito. All those people can tell you whether they are Lepidoptera or Steptopotera; but as for telling how you can get rid of them, or how they get away from you when you strike them, why, Linnaeus knew as little of that as John Foy, the idiot, did. These nine hours made Nolan's regular daily "occupation." The rest of the time he talked or walked. Till he grew very old, he went aloft a great deal. He always kept up his exercise; and I never heard that he was ill. If any other man was ill, he was the kindest nurse in the world; and he knew more than half the surgeons do. Then if anybody was sick or died, or if the captain wanted him to on any other occasion, he was always ready to read prayers. I have remarked that he read beautifully.

My own acquaintance with Philip Nolan began six or eight years after the war, on my first voyage after I was appointed a midshipman. It was in the first days after our slave trade treaty, while the reigning house, which was still the house of Virginia, had still a sort of sentimentalism about the suppression of the horrors of the middle passage, and something was sometimes done that way. We were in the South Atlantic on that business. From the time I joined, I believe I thought Nolan was a sort of lay chaplain—a chaplain with a blue coat. I never asked about him. Everything in the ship was strange to me. I knew it was green to ask questions, and I suppose I thought there was a "Plain-Buttons" on every ship. We had him to dine in our mess once a week, and the caution was given that on that day nothing was to be said about home. But if they had told us not to say anything about the planet Mars or the book of Deuteronomy, I should not have asked why; there were a great many things which seemed to me to have as little reason. I first came to understand anything about "the man without a country" one day when we overhauled a dirty little schooner which had slaves on board. An officer was sent to take charge of her, and after a few minutes he sent back his boat to ask that someone might be sent him who could speak Portuguese. We were all looking over the rail when the message came, and we all wished we could interpret, when the captain asked who spoke Portuguese. But none of the officers did; and just as the captain was sending forward to ask if any of the people could, Nolan stepped out and said he should be glad to interpret, if the captain wished, as he understood the language. The captain thanked him, fitted out another boat with him, and in this boat it was my luck to go.

Hushed the Men Down.

When we got there, it was such a scene as you seldom see, and never want to. Nastiness beyond account, and chaos run loose in the midst of the nastiness. There were not a great many of the negroes; but by way of making what there were understand that they were free, Vaughan had had their handcuffs and anklecuffs knocked off, and, for convenience' sake, was putting them upon the rascals of the schooner's crew. The negroes were, most of them, out of the hold, and swarming all round the dirty deck, with a central throng surrounding Vaughan and addressing him in every dialect and patois of a dialect, from the Zulu click up to the Parisian of Beledeljereed.

As we came on deck, Vaughan looked down from a hogshead, on which he had mounted in desperation, and said:

"For God's love, is there anybody who can make these wretches understand something? The men gave them rum, and that did not quiet them. I knocked that big fellow down twice, and that did not soothe him. And then I talked Choctaw to all of them together; and I'll be hanged if they understood that as well as they understood the English."

Nolan said he could speak Portuguese, and one or two fine-looking Kroomen were dragged out, who, as it had been found already, had worked for the Portuguese on the coast at Fernando Po.

"Tell them they are free," said Vaughan; "and tell them that these rascals are to be hanged as soon as we can get rope enough."

Nolan explained it in such Portuguese as the Kroomen could understand, and they in turn to such of the negroes as could understand them. Then there was such a yell of delight, clinching of fists, leaping and dancing, kissing of Nolan's feet, and a general rush made to the hogshead by way of spontaneous worship of Vaughan as the deus ex machina of the occasion.

"Tell them," said Vaughan, well pleased, "that I will take them all to Cape Palmas."

This did not answer so well. Cape Palmas was practically as far from the homes of most of them as New Orleans or Rio Janeiro was; that is, they would be eternally separated from home there. And their interpreters, as we could understand, instantly said, "Ah, non Palmas," and began to propose infinite other expedients in most voluble language. Vaughan was rather disappointed at this result of his liberality, and asked Nolan eagerly what they said. The drops stood on poor Nolan's white forehead as he hushed the men down, and said:

"He says, 'Not Palmas.' He says, 'Take us home, take us to our country, take us to our own house, take us to our own pickaninnies and our own women.' He says he has an old father and mother, who will die, if they do not see him. And this one says he left his people all sick, and paddled down to come and help them, and that these devils caught him in the bay just in sight of home, and that he has never seen anybody from home since then. And this one says," choked out Nolan, "that he has not heard a word from his home in six months, while he has been locked up in an infernal barracoon."

Vaughan always said he grew gray himself while Nolan struggled through this interpretation. I, who did not understand anything of the passion involved in it, saw that the very elements were melting with fervent heat, and that something was to pay somewhere. Even the negroes themselves stopped howling as they saw Nolan's agony, and Vaughan's almost equal agony of sympathy. As quick as he could get words, he said:

"Tell them yes, yes; tell them they shall go to the Mountains of the Moon, if they will. If I sail the schooner through the Great White Desert, they shall go home!"

And after some fashion Nolan said so. And then they all fell to kissing him again and wanted to rub his nose with theirs.

But he could not stand it long; and getting Vaughan to say he might go back, he beckoned me down into our boat. As we lay back in the stern sheets and the men gave way, he said to me: "Youngster, let that show you what it is to be without a family, without a home, and without a country. And if you are ever tempted to say a word or to do a thing that shall put a bar between you and your family, your home, and your country, pray God in his mercy to take you that instant home to his own heaven. Stick by your family, boy; forget you have a self, while you do everything for them. Think of your home, boy; write and send, and talk about it. Let it be nearer and nearer to your thought, the farther you have to travel from it; and rush to it, when you are free, as that poor black slave is doing now. And for your country, boy," and the words rattled in his throat, "and for that flag," and he pointed to the ship, "never dream a dream but of serving her as she bids you, though the service carry you through a thousand hells. No matter what happens to you, no matter who flatters you or who abuses you, never look at another flag, never let a night pass but you pray God to bless that flag. Remember, boy, that behind all these men you have to do with, behind officers, and government, and people even, there is the country herself, your country, and that you belong to her as you belong to your own mother. Stand by her, boy, as you would stand by your mother, if those devils there had got hold of her today!"

I was frightened to death by his calm, hard passion; but I blundered out that I would, by all that was holy, and that I had never thought of doing anything else. He hardly seemed to hear me; but he did, almost in a whisper, say: "Oh, if anybody had said so to me when I was of your age!"

I think it was this half-confidence of his, which I never abused, for I never told this story till now, which afterward made us great friends. He was very kind to me. Often he sat up, or even got up, at night to walk the deck with me when it was my watch. He explained to me a great deal of my mathematics. He lent me books, and helped me about my reading. He never alluded so directly to his story again; but from one and another officer I have learned, in thirty years, what I am telling. When we parted from him in St. Thomas harbor, at the end of our cruise, I was more sorry than I can tell. I was very glad to meet him again in 1830; and later in life, when I thought I had some influence in Washington, I moved heaven and earth to have him discharged. But it was like getting a ghost out of prison. They pretended there was no such man, and never was such a man. They will say so at the department now! Perhaps they do not know. It will not be the first thing in the service of which the department appears to know nothing!

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

South's Farm Production.

The Manufacturers' Record says that the total value of the South's agricultural products, including animal products, in 1916 was more than $4,-600,000,000, or only 8 per cent less than the total for the United States in 1900. The total value of the South's crops, omitting live stock, in 1916 was $3,[illegible],000, or $1,072,360,000 over 1915. To this cotton contributed $1,075,000,000; grain $1,[illegible],000, and hay, tobacco and potatoes $446,484,000.

CHANCE FOR HIGH SERVICE IN ARMY

Always an Opportunity for Enlisted Men to Secure Commissions.

WELL PAID AND CARED FOR

Food, Clothing, Lodging and Medical Attendance Provided—Many Who Have Entered Service as Privates Have Gained High Rank.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington.—"In the regular army, O!"

This line is from a song in praise of the regulars which is as old as the army itself. It is the pride of the regulars to say that they are always ready and it would seem to the civilian who reads the history of the standing army that the pride is not misplaced.

There seems to be throughout the country a misunderstanding concerning enlistments in the regular army today. The registration of men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one for possible selection as soldiers in the new national army does not in any way prevent the registered man from enlisting today in the regular army, the navy or the Marine corps. There is still a chance for a man to become a volunteer and by becoming one to enter the ranks of an army which has made history and will continue to make it so long as American fighting men take the field.

In the regular army the enlisted man is assured of a fine quality of leadership. He is under the command of men who know the war game from its beginning to its end and who understand thoroughly how to instill a strict discipline which is good for the men and for the service because, while necessarily strict, it has for its spirit a kindly consideration and a knowledge of the needs of the soldier. Moreover, the regular army officers know how to care thoroughly for the health of their men.

Thoroughly Trained Leaders.

It must not be understood from this that the new national army will not be well led and well cared for, but in the regular service the entire personnel of the commissioned ranks is that of men who have had the best kind of training with special reference to the guidance of those who shall be under their control. In the national army in each organization there will be some regular officers, whose duty it will be to impart to the newer officers the things which they have learned by long experience. Both services will be of the highest order.

The young man wo enlists in the regular service has every chance of promotion. He enters as a private, but there is an opportunity for him while still an enlisted man to secure a position which will pay him $81 a month in addition to his entire support so far as food, clothing, lodging and medical attendance are concerned. The government gives all these things gratis.

There is always an opportunity for enlisted men of the United States army who are mentally and physically alert to secure commissions, and thereby to pass from the ranks of an enlisted man to that of an officer, and be assured of a profession for the rest of his life. Enlisted men who remain enlisted men in the army can retire after 30 years service with good pay and allowance.

Pay in the Army.

In order that the young man who desires to become a volunteer through enlistment in the United States army, for probable first service in the field of the present war, may know just what his pay will be, the following table is given by which he can determine almost at a glance what his "monthly money" will amount to, and while studying the table he should remember that the government takes it upon itself to keep him in food and clothing, to give him lodging and medical attendance and, in fact, to provide for him every necessary of life free of cost. Here is the table:

	Per Month.
Private, Private, second class. Bugler	$30
Private, hospital corps (private medical department)	31
Private, first class	33
Corporal, artillery, cavalry, infantry. Saddler. Mechanic, infantry, cavalry, field artillery, medical department. Farrier. Wagoner	36
Corporal, engineers, ordnance, signal corps, Q. M. corps, medical department. Mechanic, coast artillery. Chief mechanic, field artillery. Musician, third class, infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers	36
Sergeant, artillery, cavalry, infantry. Stable sergeant, field artillery, infantry, cavalry. Supply sergeant, infantry, cavalry, artillery. Mess sergeant, infantry, cavalry, artillery. Cook. Horseshoer. Radio sergeant. Fireman. Band corporal. Musician second class, infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers. Musician, third class, military academy	38
Sergeant, engineers, ordnance, signal corps, Q. M. corps, medical department. Stable sergeant, engineers. Supply sergeant, engineers. Mess sergeant, engineers. Color sergeant. Electrician sergeant, second class. Band sergeant. Musician, first class, infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers. Musician, second class, military academy	44
Battalion sergeant major, field artillery, infantry. Squadron sergeant major. Sergeant major, junior grade. Master gunner. Sergeant Bugler. Assistant band leader	45
Regimental sergeant major. Regimental supply sergeant. Sergeant major, senior grade. Quartermaster sergeant, Q. M. corps. Ordnance sergeant. First sergeant. Battalion sergeant major, engineers. Battalion supply sergeant, engineers. Electrician sergeant, first class. Sergeant, first class, engineers, Q. M. corps, signal corps. Assistant engineer. Musician, first class, military academy	51
Sergeant, first class, medical department. Sergeant, field musician, military academy	56
Hospital sergeant. Master engineer, Engineer	71
Quartermaster sergeant, senior grade Q. M. corps. Band leader. Master signal electrician. Master electrician. Master engineer, senior grade. Master hospital sergeant. Band sergeant and assistant leader, military academy	81

Additional Pay Per Month.

Mess sergeant	6
Casemate electrician	9
Observer, first class	9
Plotter	9
Coxswain	9
Chief planter	7
Chief loader	7
Observer, second class	7
Gun commander	7
Gun pointer	7
Surgical assistant	5
Expert rifleman	5
Nurse	3
Sharpshooter	3
First class gunner	3
Second class gunner	2
Marksman	2
Dispensary assistant	2
Certificate of merit	2

Win Additional Pay.

On the first re-enlistment each private in the United States army gets $3 additional pay each month, and this is increased for each succeeding enlistment. It will be seen from the table that men who qualify as good shots, or who, because of their capabilities, are given certain positions, receive an increase of monthly pay. It may also be said that each enlisted man who serves in the aviation corps receives an addition of 50 per cent in his pay while he is on duty that requires him to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights, or while holding the rating of aviation mechanician.

The regular army of the United States dates back for its organization to the year 1780, when it was a body of men barely 500 in number. Prior to this time there was a force, the units of which were paid by the different states, or it might almost be said colonies, for it was not until 1780 that the United States as the United States came into existence. The federal government took over a part of these state forces and formed the original regular army.

The regulars fought Indians from the very start of their existence as an organized body. They made a fine record for themselves small as were their numbers in the war of 1812. Later they took up the work of guarding the frontier, and the history of the army for years and years was one of self-sacrifice, of devotion to duty, and of achievement in the fields so far removed from civilization that the people never realized what their little force was doing for them. To the fact that the high work of the regulars was done for so many years in remote fields was due the lack of the people's appreciation of the heroism of their standing army.

Long List of Achievements.

It was the regulars who suffered in the Fort Dearborn massacre on the site of Chicago over a hundred years ago; it was the regulars under Major Dade who in Florida, hopelessly outnumbered and ambushed, fought until almost the last man was killed, the Seminole Indians under the fine leadership of one of Osceola's chieftains. It was the regulars who went to death in the country of the Rosebud under the white chief, Custer; it was a little band of regulars who met Big Foot and his warriors on Wounded Knee creek in 1890 and won the fight after appalling losses. It was the regulars who fought Red Cloud, Crazy Horse, Chief Joseph, and who followed Geronimo, The Kid, and other savage Apaches, into the mountain fastnesses of Mexico. It was the regulars who from the beginning until the present day have dared everything for their country. Their record is a magnificent one.

The regular army is now being brought up to a war standard of strength. When the ranks are full there will be following the colors as a part of the regular establishment some 285,000 Americans. Any young American today has an opportunity to become by volunteering a member of this devoted band. It means service, and hard service, but it also means high service, and in all human probability glorious service. Hardships there will be in plenty; dangers, a multitude, but there are the compensations of service that is service, and of a sense of patriotic duty done in a field of life into which devotion to country calls the young American.

Organization of the Army.

The organization of the army today is different from the organization of other days. In the old days there was no aviation service and little or no signal service of any kind. The medical service was crude; the artillery had not become the great factor in warfare that it is today, and there was less specialization along all lines of military endeavor.

Let us take the American army as it is provided for under the law of today, a time when we are in war with a great military power. Of course it must be remembered that in addition to the regular army we shall have the great new national army, the National Guardsmen, the navy and the Marine corps to help us win in the fight for the liberty of the world.

The regular army of the United States upon the present war footing consists of 64 regiments of infantry, 25 regiments of cavalry; 21 regiments of field artillery, a coast artillery corps, brigade, division, army corps, and army headquarters, with their detachments of troops; a general staff corps, an adjutant general's department, an inspector general's department, a judge advocate general's department, a quartermaster's corps, a medical department, a corps of engineers, an ordnance department, a signal corps, the officers of the bureau of insular affairs, a military bureau, the regular army reserve, the corps of cadets at West Point, and other smaller organizations used for disciplinary grades, service schools, and record depot detachments and for some other purposes.

How It Is Commanded.

An army is a huge body of men gathered together for fighting purposes in different units of organization. An army when it passes a certain strength usually is commanded by a general. Today there is no general in the United States army, but it is probable that within a few months congress will revive the rank and name some officer, who, taking the title of general, shall have supreme command of all the fighting forces in the field.

An army is composed of army corps. There may be two or three or more corps in an army. Sometimes when there is a huge number of troops in the field one general is put in supreme command while his forces are divided into several armies, each one in command of a lieutenant general. It is likely that congress soon will make Maj. Gen. John J. Pershing a lieutenant general and put him in command of the First corps, consisting of several divisions of troops, to see service in France.

A division of troops is commanded by a major general. It is composed of several brigades, each one of which is commanded by a brigadier general. It is possible for a brigade to consist of a combination of cavalry, infantry and artillery, but frequently each brigade is composed of regiments all of the same branch of the service. The typical infantry brigade, for instance, consists of a headquarters and three regiments of infantry, while a typical cavalry brigade consists of a headquarters and three regiments of cavalry.

Composition of the Regiment.

Each regiment is commanded by a colonel, who has under him a lieutenant colonel, whose duties are rather nondescript, although his chief duty is to take the place of the colonel in his absence or in case he is wounded or killed in battle.

Each regiment is divided into battalions, and each battalion is commanded by a major. A battalion consists of two or more companies, troops or batteries, and each company is commanded by a captain. In each company there is a first lieutenant and a second lieutenant, and complete complement of noncommissioned officers, first sergeants, duty sergeants, and corporals.

The company is divided into squads for purposes of instruction, discipline, control and order, each squad consisting of a corporal and seven privates. The corporal is the squad leader, and when absent is replaced by a designated private. It might be said that from the squad, consisting as it does only of a corporal and seven privates, the whole formation of an army is developed and in a sense regulated. The squad is a small base unit from which armies take their growth by a series of developing steps.

Men who enter the United States army as recruits have the same chance that men had years ago not only to become commissioned officers, but to reach the high place of command of all the armies of their country.

Does this seem to be an exaggerated statement? Only recently there died a lieutenant general of the United States army who commanded all the forces of Uncle Sam. He entered the service as an enlisted man of regulars, going to a recruiting office just as any boy of today can go to a recruiting office there to don the uniform of a private, later to enter the ranks, and if it is in him to work his way up to the top.

Private Goes to Top.

On July 22, 1861, Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee applied for enlistment as a regular in the army of the United States. There was nothing to differentiate him from other young men who applied daily at the recruiting office. He was assigned as a private to Troop K of the Sixth cavalry, an organization which exists today and in which John J. Pershing, now commanding our forces in France, saw his first hard fighting duty. General Chaffee rose from private to sergeant, to first sergeant, to second lieutenant and through the rest of the ranks until he was made lieutenant general of the United States army, the ranking officer of Uncle Sam's forces.

Chaffee was a soldier of the highest order. His career in the Spanish-American war was markedly efficient. He fought at San Juan and later went to the Philippines. While there he was ordered to take command of the American forces which were to join the allied forces in their march on Peking, the forbidden city. That was one of the most successful and hard-working expeditions ever dispatched by the United States. Chaffee won fame for his service. Within the compass of his years in the army he had served in every rank barring that of corporal.

Of the three living lieutenant generals of the army, all of whom are on the retired list, not one was a graduate of West Point. They all came up, if not from the ranks, at least from the lowest commissioned offices, working their way by merit, until they received the highest military honor possible under then existing law, promotion to command of the army with the rank of lieutenant general.

The fact that all young men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one are registered for possible service does not prevent their volunteering for service in the regular army, the navy or the Marine corps. There is a chance for high service "in the regular army, O."

COLORADO MAN GAINS 16 POUNDS

Gave Up His Farm and Went to Colorado Springs for Treatment.

WAS UNABLE TO WORK

Works All Day Without Tiring Now and Says He Feels Like a New Man Since He Started Taking Tanlac.

"I have taken three bottles of Tanlac and have actually gained sixteen pounds," was the remarkable statement made by Charles H. Mair of 814 Arcadia street, Colorado Springs, recently.

"For a long time," he continued, "my stomach has been in a bad fix and for the last five years it has given me all sorts of trouble. What little I managed to eat seemed to do me harm instead of good and for the last two years I have lived mostly on milk and toast and even then I suffered from indigestion. Gas would form on my stomach and bloat me up and make me miserable. I was also very nervous and would just toss and roll all night unable to sleep. I fell off in weight from one hundred and fifty-five to one hundred and twenty-eight pounds and kept going down and getting weaker every day. Finally I got in such a bad shape I couldn't work, so about a year ago, I sold my farm in Portage, Wisconsin, and came here to Colorado Springs and was under treatment for a long time without getting any better.

"I commenced to feel better almost at once after I started taking Tanlac and by the time my first bottle was finished, the indigestion was gone and I was feeling like a new man. When I had taken three bottles I could eat anything I wanted without having a sign of trouble and I could hardly believe it, but I weighed sixteen pounds more than when I started taking it. My strength had increased a hundred per cent, and I went back to work and I am never bothered with the trouble any more at all, and can work all day without getting tired. I can certainly recommend Tanlac because I believe it's worth its weight in gold."

There is a Tanlac dealer in your town.—Adv.

What Did He Mean?

Until three o'clock this afternoon Warden Hanley of the Tombs prison was a perfectly contented warden, says a New York correspondent. He had been told twice during the morning that a man with a frock coat and a silk hat had called to see him, and as the man was to return at three o'clock, Mr. Hanley cut short his tour of the prison and returned to his office. He found that the caller had called, fumed and finally left this note: "Thirty years ago my father, who was of medium height and undoubtedly punctual, was employed as a heat denunciator in a metal mill in Pittsburgh. For years, or at least for a considerable time, he told no one. However, it was common rumor. Now, after all these years, does it seem that a man would deliberately take any such action? What would be his motive? I ask you as a humanitarian to discuss this with no one. Merely use it for your own information and proceed likewise. I leave for Pittsburgh at four o'clock, but trust you implicitly.—A Friend." At a late hour Warden Hanley, having read the note through 92 times, was reading it through for the ninety-third time.

DANDRUFF AND ITCHING

Disappear With Use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment—Trial Free.

The first thing in restoring dry, falling hair is to get rid of dandruff and itching. Rub Cuticura Ointment into scalp, next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Prevent skin and scalp troubles by making Cuticura your everyday toilet preparation.

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

Hay on Ability.

Capt. Ian Hay, the English soldier and lecturer, was praising in New York the promptness and energy wherewith America has attacked the submarine danger.

"In your country," he said, "ability will out."

He frowned and added:

"In the old country ability will out, too—at the elbows."

Be happy. Use Red Cross Bag Blue; much better than liquid blue. Delights the laundress. All grocers. Adv.

All Say It.

Customer (holding up box)—How much for this?

Fair Bazaar Attendant—Five shillings.

Customer—Aren't you a little dear?

Attendant—Well (coyly), that's what all the boys say.—Cassel's Saturday Journal.

Sore Eyes Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort. At Druggists or by mail 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Free ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

HOLDS CHARM FOR RED-BLOODED MEN

Navy, With Its High Ideals and Splendid Record, Justifies Nation's Pride.

MEN NEEDED FOR SERVICE

Uncle Sam Pays All Expenses and Monthly Wage Is All Velvet—"There Is Always Room at the Top," True of Navy.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington.—Sailors of the American navy, many of them young men who only a year ago were on the farm, at the bench, at the counter, or in school, today are in Uncle Sam's destroyers sailing the waters of the northern seas, where they are engaged in the heroic duty of upholding the world principle of freedom for all peoples.

The American people always have shown a kindly disposition toward the man-of-war and the man-o'-warsman. There has been an appeal about the sea which has drawn and held the interest of landsmen who never smelt salt water. Americans always have taken a pride in their navy.

Today Uncle Sam needs men for his navy and he wishes to get them from the ranks of those who are charged with the volunteer spirit of service. Our great fleet is mobilized "somewhere on the coast" for possible deadly service with the great fleet of the enemy. Today, for the navy has allowed the fact to become known, many of our smaller craft, the bulldog destroyers of the navy, are hunting the submarine sharks in the waters off Daunt's Rock, close to the coast of Ireland and farther north, where even in summer the elements at times are almost as fierce as "man, the enemy."

Pay Is Doubled.

Recently the congress of the United States increased the pay of the sailor men so materially that the recruit's pay is double what it was.

In the navy the young men of the country, both in times of peace and in times of war, secure liberal educations. Their opportunities for travel and for sight-seeing are greater than those of men employed in almost any other calling in life. Moreover, the boys just entering manhood who enlist in the navy are given opportunities for instruction which, if they have the ambition and the mental qualifications, will enable them to enter the naval academy at Annapolis on the same terms as midshipmen who are nominated by members of congress, and at that institution to secure an education which fits them for the commissioned rank which the government of the United States will confer upon them.

There are traditions in the American navy which keep high the spirit of endeavor in every man who walks the deck under the colors, from the admiral to the apprentice seaman. The boy learns all about John Paul Jones, and his deeds on the sea for his country; all about Decatur, Bainbridge, Hull, Porter, Farragut and Dewey. As the secretary of the navy has said, in what is really an appeal to the youth of the country to enlist under the navy's colors, the standard is high.

Service of High Ideals.

"The navy has been throughout its entire existence a service of high ideals; and its unbroken record of great and worthy achievement, of duty well done, has been due to the high standard set for officers and men in the beginning and which has been maintained ever since. This standard was never higher than it is today; and any young American who thinks of going into the navy may feel sure that, on enlisting, he will enter a service in which he may, and should, always feel a justifiable pride and of which the uniform is a badge of honor."

Young men between the ages of seventeen and twenty-five, who are not skilled in any naval trade, are enlisted as apprentice seamen. Immediately upon being sworn in at the recruiting stations they are sent at government expense to a naval training station. The apprentice seaman, because he is a green man and simply undergoing training has been paid in the past $17.60 a month. From this time on, however, under the recent act of congress his pay throughout the war and until six months after its ending is to be $32.60 a month.

Now it must be remembered that the sailor, whether he be a recruit or a seasoned man-o'-warsman, is under no expense at all for his livelihood after he once joins the navy. He is given clothing, food, shelter and medical attendance. Out of his pay all that he n 1 spend is such money as he desires to pay out for such luxuries and entertainments as he seems inclined to indulge in.

Increase Soon Comes.

It must not be supposed that an apprentice seaman continues long to draw simply the amount of his first pay. His first raise comes in the seaman branch, and if he is in the fireroom he gets an additional sum.

The navy needs men who are trained or partly trained in the various trades. Men who are proficient along certain lines and who come within certain limits of ages are enlisted for specific purposes in the navy. They are given pay in accordance with standards set for the different lines of endeavor which they must follow. Full information concerning enlistments of this kind can be had at any recruiting office. The navy today is a world in itself. It needs men proficient in nearly all lines of human working endeavor.

Rate of Pay in Navy.

The law increasing the pay of the men in the navy has just been enacted and the pay tables under the new dispensation have not yet been made out, but it is a simple thing to determine the rate of pay of each seaman of whatever class by adding to the pay given in the accompanying table the amount of increase in each case. The increased pay allotment has just gone into effect. Below is given the navy wage table, with the pay as it stood prior to the recent act of congress. In order to know what each man's pay now is, it is only necessary to know that every man now drawing less than $21 a month will receive an increase of $15 a month; that every man drawing at present from $22 to $24 a month, inclusive, will receive $12 a month additional; that every man drawing more than $24 and less than $45, will receive $8 a month additional, and that every man drawing at present $45 or more a month will receive $6 a month additional pay.

It should be borne in mind that the apprentice seaman, the ordinary boy recruit, who ordinarily gets $17.60 a month, will be receiving at the time that this is read $15 additional, making his pay $32.60.

Here is the pay table as it stands today regardless of the increases which congress has ordained:

Chief Petty Officers.

	Monthly Pay.
Chief masters at arms	$71.50
Chief boatswains' mates	55.00
Chief gunners' mates	55.00
Chief turret captains	66.00
Chief quartermasters	55.00
Chief machinists' mates	77.00
Chief electricians	66.00
Chief carpenters' mates	55.00
Chief water tenders	55.00
Chief printers	66.00
Chief storekeepers	55.00
Chief yeoman	66.00
Chief pharmacists' mates	66.00
Bandmasters	57.50

All chief petty officers with a permanent appointment receive $77 a month and allowances.

Petty Officers, First Class.

Masters at arms, first class	$44.00
Boatswains' mates, first class	44.00
Gunners' mates, first class	44.00
Turret captains, first class	55.00
Quartermasters, first class	44.00
Boiler makers	71.50
Machinists' mates, first class	60.50
Coppersmiths	60.50
Shipfitters, first class	60.50
Electricians, first class	55.00
Blacksmiths	55.00
Plumbers and Fitters	49.50
Sailmakers' mates	44.00
Carpenters' mates, first class	44.00
Water tenders	44.00
Painters, first class	44.00
Printers, first class	44.00
Storekeepers, first class	44.00
Yeomen, first class	44.00
First musicians	38.00
Pharmacists' mates, first class	44.00

Masters at arms, second class	[illegible]
Boatswains' mates, second class	[illegible]
Gunners' mates, second class	[illegible]
Quartermasters, second class	[illegible]
Machinists' mates, second class	44.00
Electricians, second class	44.00
Shipfitters, second class	44.00
Oilers	40.70
Carpenters' mates, second class	38.50
Painters, second class	36.50
Storekeepers, second class	36.50
Yeomen, second class	38.50
Pharmacists' mates, second class	38.50

Petty Officers, Third Class.

Masters at arms, third class	$33.00
Coxswains	33.00
Gunners' mates, third class	33.00
Quartermasters, third class	33.00
Electricians, 3d class	33.00
Carpenters' mates, third class	33.00
Painters, third class	33.00
Storekeepers, third class	33.00
Yeomen, third class	33.00
Pharmacists' mates, third class	33.00

Rating With Seamen.

Seamen gunners	$28.60
Seamen	26.40
Firemen, first class	38.50
Musicians, first class	35.20
Hospital apprentices, first class	26.40

Rating With Seamen, Second Class.

Seamen, second class	$20.90
Firemen, second class	33.00
Shipwrights	27.50
Musicians, second class	33.00
Buglers	33.00
Hospital apprentices, second class	20.90

Rating With Seamen, Third Class.

Apprentice seamen	$17.60
Firemen, third class	24.20
Landsmen	17.60

Commissary Branch.

Chief commissary stewards	$77.00
Commissary stewards	66.00
Ship's cooks, first class	60.50
Ship's cooks, second class	44.00
Ship's cooks, third class	33.00
Ship's cooks, fourth class	27.50
Bakers, first class	49.50
Bakers, second class	38.50
Landsmen	17.60
Stewards to commander in chief	66.00
Cooks to commanders in chief	55.00
Stewards to commandants	66.00
Cooks to commandants	55.00
Cabin stewards	55.00
Cabin cooks	49.50
Wardroom stewards	55.00
Wardroom cooks	49.50
Steerage stewards	38.00
Steerage cooks	33.00
Warrant officers' stewards	38.50
Warrant officers' cooks	33.00
Mess attendants, first class*	33.00
Mess attendants, second class*	27.50
Mess attendants, third class*	22.00

*If Americans citizens.

All stewards and cooks of the messman branch, who are American citizens, and hold certificates of qualification, receive $5.50 a month in addition to the above rates of pay.

Navy Needs Men.

The United States today is at war. The government officials are looking to the young men of the country to come to the help of that democracy which means liberty. There are rear admirals and captains in the United States navy today who rose to their high rank of command from the position of naval apprentice. Rear Admiral William H. H. Southerland once was a naval apprentice. Capt. John Emil Roller was a naval apprentice. "There is always room at the top" is a saying that is credited originally to the sea service. Uncle Sam needs recruits to help sustain the honor of his flag. The sea and its service have a holding charm for men of red blood.

MARINES ARE ALWAYS FIRST IN FIGHT

They Go Everywhere by Land or Sea in Defense of the American Flag.

MOTTO: "ALWAYS FAITHFUL"

The Recruit Entering Service Today Is Paid $30 a Month and the Opportunities for Advancement Are Numerous.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington.—"First in the Fight" is the war-time slogan of the United States marines, while "Semper Fidelis," "Always Faithful," is their motto in peace and war.

So it would seem that if good works, coupled with faith, secure a man's salvation, there must be some reason as well as rhyme in the last four lines of the Marine corps hymn:

If the Army and the Navy
Ever look on Heaven's scenes,
They will find the streets are guarded by
The United States Marines.

Recently Uncle Sam has ordered an increase in the number of his marines to a war strength of 30,000 men, which numerically means 4,000 more men than there are in a division of troops of the United States army. There is room in the marines, therefore, for any stalwart young American between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five who wishes to be a soldier and a sailor in one, to be first in the fight, and to be able to prove that he is always faithful to the ideals of humanity and the ideals of his country. In the present war the American belief is that the two are one.

When congress recently increased the pay of the army it also increased the pay of the navy and of the Marine corps. The recruit today who enters the Marine corps will receive $30 a month pay, an increase of $15 over the pay in the more or less piping times of peace. More than this, if he goes to sea, which unquestionably will be his lot, he will receive 20 per cent additional, and it is generally accounted that in this war time the 20 per cent increase will be continued while the marine is on land in a foreign country holding up his end for the United States.

What is the marine? This is one of the questions in a little catechism issued by the officials of the corps. The answer is that the marine is a soldier of the sea.

The marine is a soldier and a sailor, and yet he is neither. He is a sort of a two-fisted fighting rover. He goes everywhere by land or by sea to the last outpost of civilization and beyond if it is necessary for the service of protection of the American flag and of the upholding of the rights of American people.

The Marine corps is curious in a way in its formation. It has more men in its ranks than an army division, and yet in a way its organization is that of a regiment, although it has a major general commandant and several brigadier generals. Then, like the army, it has its colonels, its lieutenant colonels, its majors, and its captains.

The Marine corps, big as it is, with its 30,000 men in war time, keeps a peculiar organization, because its fighters necessarily are divided into comparatively small detachments.

Under the command of Colonel Doyen of the Marine corps 2,000 soldiers of the sea soon will be in the trenches in France. These men, it has been announced, were added to the preliminary force which it is intended to send into France because the government recognized the right of marines to live up to the meaning of their wartime slogan, "First in the Fight."

Men Needed for Marines.

The United States government wants men for its Marine corps. It hopes that it will not be necessary to draw from the ranks of the selective service army the men needed to complete the complement of the soldier-sailor organization. It wants volunteers. The attractions of service in the marines are many. There are chances, and good ones, for the enlisted men to be recommended for a student course at Annapolis, there to be educated and trained and upon graduation to receive a commission either in the Marine corps or in the navy. The law also provides for the promotion of noncommissioned officers to warrant rank in the grades of marine gunners and quartermaster's clerk. Such officers receive from $1,125 to $2,500 a year, and are entitled to the same privileges of retirement as warrant officers in the navy.

There is a chance for marines to make money in addition to their pay. Mess stewards, mess sergeants, mess men, clerks, and men assigned to aviation duty receive amounts varying from $7.50 to $15 per month in addition to their base pay. There are provisions for increased pay for men who qualify as expert riflemen, as marksmen and as sharpshooters.

The Marine corps is the oldest army service of the United States, having been organized before the army and the navy. Every man who enters it is given his food, his clothing, his lodging, and his medical attendance.

The country needs volunteer marines for a service that is First at the Front and Always Faithful.

Did He Understand?

Wife—Big checks for dresses will will not be in demand this season.

Husband—Thank heaven!

Short Enough.

"I like public speeches, I like to read addresses, but most of them are too long."

"Run over a few of these," suggested Flubdub, handing him a copy of the city directory.

His Clutch Slipped.

Harold, age four, was trudging with father to Sunday school, and the long tramp was almost too much for him. The father, glancing back, noticed the small boy's fatigue and, slackening his pace, asked:

"Am I walking too fast, son?"

"No," returned the small boy, puffing and panting breathlessly, "it's me, papa."—Christian Herald.

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

Love and pain are more or less chummy.

William Fleming of St. Paul has taught his fowls to answer to individual names.

Rosanna Hoffman, ninety-four, of Pittsburgh walks a mile daily to pray for world peace.

If a man hoards riches and enjoys them not, he is a fit companion for the donkey that dines on thistles when grass is plenty.

Doesn't Interrupt Him.

"Does your wife listen to your advice?"

"Listen? Of course she does. My wife is very polite."

Save the Babies

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

We do not hesitate to say that a timely use of Castoria would save many of these precious lives. Neither do we hesitate to say that many of these infantile deaths are occasioned by the use of narcotic preparations. Drops, tinctures and soothing syrups sold for children's complaints contain more or less opium or morphine. They are, in considerable quantities, deadly poisons. In any quantity, they stupefy, retard circulation and lead to congestions, sickness, death. There can be no danger in the use of Castoria if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher as it contains no opiates or narcotics of any kind.

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

Real Sporting Blood.

The kind-hearted woman stopped to reprove the youngster who had chased a cat up a tree.

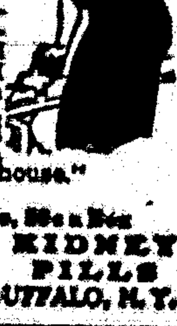
"You bad boy! Suppose you were a cat, would you like to have anyone chase you in that fashion?"

"Gee, wouldn't I, though, if I could climb like that!" said the youngster, grinning.

Is Your Work Hard?

Work which brings any unusual strain on the back and kidneys tends to cause kidney ailments, such as backache, lameness, headache, dizziness and distressing urinary troubles. Kidney complaints make any kind of work doubly hard and if neglected there is danger of gravel, dropsy or Bright's disease. If your work is hard on the back, keep your kidneys in good condition with Doan's Kidney Pills. Thousands rely on them.

A Colorado Case



J. K. May, 315½ Main St., Sterling, Colo., says: "I was almost helpless with sharp pains in my back. My limbs were stiff and sore and I always felt tired and restless. The kidney secretions passed far too often. On a friend's advice, I used Doan's Kidney Pills and they freed me of the troubles. I seldom have need of a kidney medicine now, but nevertheless, I wouldn't be without a box of Doan's in the house."

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

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

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

DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Sold by dealers, or 6 sent by express prepaid for $1.00.

HAROLD SOMERS, 150 DE KALB AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

The Wyatt Live Stock Co.

Our Specialities: Range, Stock and Dairy Cattle; Pure Bred Registered Herefords; Immunized Stock Hogs.

References: Denver Stock Yards Bank

Room 512 Exchange Bldg., Stock Yards, Denver, Colo.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

Denver Directory

Kodaks DEVELOPING and PRINTING Send for Catalogue and Finishing Price List. The Denver Photo Materials Co., Eastman Kodak Co., 626 16th Street, Denver, Colorado

Do Your Music Shopping At The Big Store We Pay Carriage. PIANOS, PLAYER-PIANOS, VICTROLAS, ELECTRIC PIANOS. Newest creations in Victor Records, Player Rolls, Sheet Music, Violins, Guitars, Ukuleles, Banjos, Cornets. You are invited to open an account. Best service—largest selection. Write us what interests you, inclosing this ad. and we will return full particulars. KNIGHT-CAMPBELL MUSIC CO., DENVER, COLO.

Denver Directory

The M. J. O'Fallon Supply Co.
DENVER, COLO
PLUMBING and HEATING FIXTURES and MATERIAL

TRE-O NASAL BALM POSITIVELY CURES CATARRH

Hay Fever and cold-in-the-head—50 cents at all drug stores—If you cannot obtain it of your druggist send direct to us. TRE-O CHEMICAL CO., Empire Bldg., Denver, Colo.

Enquire for the Wilson Never Break Trace Guaranteed — J. H. WILSON SADDLERY CO. DENVER

Highest Prices Paid For CREAM

Make Trial Shipment

GOLD COIN CREAMERY COMPANY

1306 15th Street Denver, Colo.

The Oxford Hotel
DENVER, COLO

Ship Your Scrap Iron, Metals and Rubber to the

DENVER METAL COMPANY

13th and Larimer Sts., Denver, Colo.

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST

Largest Dealers in the West.

PREVENTO Concrete Petrifier

Applied to concrete gives it 100% more wearing efficiency. For basement floors, foundations, silos, cisterns, walks, etc. Absolutely guaranteed by THE ELASTIC PAINT & MFG. CO., 1737 Fifteenth St., Denver, Colo. Write us.

Ship Your CREAM TO US AND GET GOOD PRICES and QUICK RETURNS

BOULDER CREAMERY CO., DENVER COLO.

DIAMONDS and ARTISTIC JEWELRY MANUFACTURING

JOS. I. SCHWARTZ

16th & Curtis, Denver, Colo.

WRITE OR CALL FOR CATALOG

Any Size Roll Film Developed

Hot printing, 1c and up; one day service; no delay. MILE HIGH PHOTO CO., Est. 1905, 226 17th St., Denver. Authorized agents Eastman Kodak Co., kodaks, supplies and finishing by mail. Catalog upon request.

W. N. U., DENVER, NO. 27-1917.

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. 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

Aviso al Publico--Lista de Tasacion Delincuente

Aviso es por esta dado que yo, A. J. Rolland, tesorero y ex-oficio colector del condado de Lincoln, Nuevo Mexico, tan pronto como sea cumplida la fecha de la ultima publicacion de esta noticia, juicio será pedido y dado por la corte de distrito, cual fecha será no mas tarde que Octubre 15, á la hora de las diez, de la mañana, en la casa de corte del condado en Carrizozo, N. M., offreceré de venta, separadamente, y en orden consecutiva, cada una propiedad, en la cual haya tasacion delincuente como enseña la lista de tasaciones, ó tanto como sea necesario para realizar las respectivas sumas debidas. Tal venta continurá de dia en dia, hasta no mas tarde que las cuatro de la tarde, hasta que toda tal propiedad haya sido vendida, ó hasta que las sumas debidas sean realizadas ó pagadas; pero tal venta no continurá por mas tiempo que treinta dias.

Nombre Descripcion de Propiedad	Tasacion	Penalidad	Costos	Total
Aragon Bros swl nel, nwl sel, sel nwl, nel sel sec 10 twp 8 rge 16 lot and store building, lot and stable and saloon building, Montano house and lot, Lincoln, tracts above Lincoln	43 85	2 60	2 80	48 75
personal property	21 12	1 28	56	22 95
Unknown Owners Frac s2 sel 19-9-16				
Porfirio Chaves ranch Frac nel 7-8-17	39 70	2 40	1 12	43 22
E. L. Wood Lots residence	15 18	91	56	16 57
personal property	14 63	87	56	16 06
H. A. Casey w2 nel, sel nel, nel nel 17-11-16 s2 sel 8-11-18 swl swl 9-11-18 Timoteo Analla land, tracts in nel nel 11-11-17	28 53	1 74	2 24	32 51
personal property	61 13	3 67	56	65 36
Wald H. Corn personal property	84 20	3 53	56	88 38
J. H. Clements Imp on ld. and personal property	198 83	6 00	1 12	205 95
Felipe Sanchez s2 sel 6-11-15 s2 swl less 50 acres 5-11-15				
personal property	22 77	1 28	1 12	25 27
Porter and Shelby personal property	24 93	1 50	56	26.99
J. A. Laffety personal property	116 22	7 00	56	123 78
J. R. Adams Carrizozo Med add, lot 25 blk 2	40 30	2 43	56	43 29
Imp on ranch	16 04	96	1 12	18 12
personal property	9 45	57	56	10 58
W. W. Brakel personal property	93 07	5 58	56	99 21
John E. Bell Carrizozo o p 3-4-5 blk 8 lots 5-7-19	16 44	99	56	17 99
personal property	18 60	1 12	56	20 28
John Cole, est s2swl, s2 sel, 31-10-17 swl swl less 4 acres 32-10-17 Carrizozo o. p. lots 14 to 21 inc in block one	49 63	1 49	1 68	52 80
personal property	11 57	68	56	18 60
Clark Hust Nogal o. p. and personal property	125 67	7 54	56	133 77
C. P. Lemons personal property	98 65	5 91	56	105 15
Harriett Helvers nel 3-9-10 s2 sel swl sel, 4-9-10 sel nel 9-9-10 Carrizozo o. p. lot 28 blk 2, Nogal o. p. ½ of 4 blk 24	69 01	4 14	2 24	75 42
personal property	2 46	12	56	2 74
H. K. Rountree personal property	59 71	4 44	56	65 71
R. D. Armstrong Und 3 int in the s2 sel 5-7-13 w2swl, s2 nel 4 8-11-13 w2nwl 9 7 13 sel sel 21 6 11 nel sel, s2 nel 23 6 11 White Oaks o. p. lot 2 blk 22 s2 lot 2 blk 2 lot 1 blk 25				
Baker Pusey & Dura n2 swl, 31 6 13 swl swl, s2 nwl, swl nwl 30 6 13 Henry clay mining claim m. s. 619 Little homestake mining claim	61 97	3 72	3 92	69 61
Gold Hill Mining Co. Little mack m. s. 523 1-10 Little mack m s 1-8 Rip Van Winkle m s 921 Comstock Lode m s 922	49 63	1 50	2 24	53 37
Joseph Swain personal property	37 98	2 28	2 24	43 10
Unknown owners Hannibal mining claim sur 647 Hannibal no 2 survey 648	93 23	5 61	56	98 43
Erastus Wells Und 4 s2 sel 5 7 13 w2 swl 4 7 13 s2 nel 8 7 13 w2 nwl 9 7 13	50 01	3 01	1 12	54 80
Ross Conner w2 sel 30 9 13	85 08	5 10	1 68	91 89
personal property	5 23	16	56	5 95
F. W. Vorwerk w2 nel, sel nel 12 10 10 part 12-10 16	173 55	7 21	56	181 32
personal property	16 68	1 11	1 12	20 05
John Hobbs nwl, w2 nel, w2 sel 22 8 14	25 20	76	56	26 62
personal property	11 60	23	56	11 89
Myrtle Hurt personal property	22 22	67	56	23 46
Robert Hurt swl nel, s2 nel, nw se, s2 sel 6 9 15	88 27	4 30	56	94 13
personal property	15 60	90	1 12	16 55
Edna O. Johnson s2nel 4 9 14 n2 nel 9 9 14	11 25	39	56	12 40
Ben Renfrew Capitan lots 19 20 21 22 in blk 45 lots 22 to 30 inc in blk 25 lots 17 and 18 in blk 76	30 33	1 83	1 12	33 28
personal property	3 69	11	2 24	5 94
Robt Leslie, Sr swl swl, s2 swl, w2 sel 19 & 22 7 14	60 49	1 82	56	62 87
personal property	14 54	88	1 12	16 54
Robt Leslie, Jr personal property	78 80	4 74	56	84 10
Omer Owen personal property	102 77	6 15	56	109 48
H B Roberts Kenster ranch	49 04	1 49	56	51 09
personal property	3 88	12	56	4 56
Ambrosio Chaves Y Luna w2 nel se ne, nel sel 10 11 17	55 84	1 68	56	58 08
personal property	37 80	1 14	1 12	40 06
Yancy Kemp personal property	1 87	11	56	1 83
A W Pursells Pt of s2 swl, sw se, 11 se nw, 14 11 17	31 82	1 93	56	34 30
personal property	25 86	78	1 12	27 76
Harold P Clark part s2 swl 26 10 15	32 78	98	56	34 32
personal property	15 59	93	56	17 08
Geo W Coe nel swl 23 10 15 nel sel 26 10 15 s2 nel 34 10 15 s2 nwl 35 10 15	9 68	60	56	11 14
	22 45	58	1 68	24 81
personal property	9 16	28	56	10 00
John Dale personal property	35 00	2 10	56	37 66
Ed Haskins personal property	30 23	91	56	31 73
Wisconsin Mining and Milling Co.	23 15	1 09	56	30 40
P G Peters land and lots in Capitan and in Carrizozo	59 17	1 80	1 12	62 09
R G Baltimisle personal property	27 12	81	56	28 44
W H Sellers s2 s2 21 s2 n2 22, 7 14 tract on Ruidoso	12 50	37	56	13 54
personal property	30 51	91	56	31 99
Wm Ferguson nel swl, sel sel and n2 sel 28 9 12 s2 nel 33 9 12 n2 nwl less road 34 9 13	9 64	30	1 68	11 62
personal property	44 50	1 30	56	46 76
L R La May n2 swl, nwl swl, nel sel nel, 34 9 13	13 18	40	1 12	14 70
personal property	26 50	80	56	27 86
F A Melton personal property	41 95	2 52	56	45 03
J F Melton nel swl, swl nwl, 21 4 13 s2 nwl 23 4 13	7 24	22	1 12	8 58
personal property	50 34	1 51	56	52 41
Antonio Sandoval personal property	40 11	1 20	56	41 87
W R Simons Halloway place	5 97	36	56	6 83
personal property	50 21	1 50	56	52 80
Fermin Vigil, est personal property	53 34	3 20	56	57 10
F P Cleghorn s2 nel 11 6 13 n2 sel, swl swl 11 6 13 s2 sel, s2 swl 7 6 13 sel sel 15 6 13 nel sel 22 6 13 swl swl 23 6 13	10 51	30	2 80	13 61
personal property	35 17	76	56	36 49
Jose Ortiz personal property	25 34	1 53	56	27 43
Iowa, N M Mining Co	72 53	4 38	56	77 44
Topeka Mining Association Copper Matt; Copper Glance; Sugar State; Cinnamon Lode; Trust Lode; Delaware Lode; Red Jim; Privateer; Bonito Lode; Union Jack	30 77	1 85	2 80	35 42
Jose Salazar Frac nel 18 9 15	4 51	27	56	5 34
personal property	23 04	1 38	56	25 00
C H Byfield Personal property	44 80	2 84	56	47 09
M G Crockett nel nel, nel nwl 31 9 15 swl sel, sel swl 27 9 12	5 63	34	1 12	7 11
personal property	93 51	5 75	56	98 51
J M Cravens personal property	47 13	2 83	56	50 51
Alice E Nabours s2 sel, nel sel, 31 10 10 swl nwl, nwl sel, n2 sel, swl sel and the Crawford tract in 30 10 10 swl sw 30 10 10 swl sel 9 7 13 swl sel, s2 swl 10 7 13	57 34	3 45	2 80	63 58
personal property	14 49	88	56	15 93
W M Crow personal property	114 59	6 84	56	121 19
Pablo Chaves Tracts in 2 & 10 11 17	36 45	1 17	56	40 18
personal property	8 48	26	56	9 30

CONTINUED ON PAGE 7

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.

Lincoln County's Honor Roll

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1.

790. Marcelio Herrera
Charles Albert Hooper
John Wesley Harkey
Lino Herrera
Clinton Hickerson
Robert Howard Harelson
Ben Herrera Capitan
Rufus Hughes Carrizozo
John Henry Hoffman
Clande Albert Harrison
800. Cipriano Herrera
Juan Herrera
Amado V. Jauregui
Juan Vasquez Jauregui
Ira Cooper Johnson
Frank Jeppt
Ebb Kenneth Jones
Peter Emory Johnson
Ejinio Jiron Capitan
Ralph Morgan Jones
810. Charley Carroll Johnson
Charley Ivan Joyce
Reinhardt Kutlash
William Mohrman Kelt
Dan Kelly
Patricio Luge
Alfonso Luna
Juan Lopez
Juan Laxaga
Louis Lalone
820. Charles Henry Lutz
Jean Baptiste Lascon
Cipriano Leo
William Lawlor
Aurelio Lucero
Burino Mais
Narcisco Montoya
Charlie Lester Maben
Federico Mez
Martin Medina
830. Juan Moya
Ernest Massey
Mack McCarty
Andrew McCurdy
Frank Asa Miller
Augustine Montes,
Frank Maxwell
Charles Claudias McGriffin
Delphia Frank Morris
Bernard Reysten Muchardt
840. Pablo L. Marez
Anastacio Mendez
John Matthew Malarney
Ygnacio Marquez
Soledad Marquez
Lucio Morales
Jerry Maravec
Arturo E. Escobar
Antonio Mendez
Juan Maribesena
850. Guadalupe Morano
Ernest Joseph Neyts
Jean Pierre Nalda
George Ollis Nickel
J. Henry Lee Noonkester
George Harry Norman
Carlos Orosco
Edward Dionysius Oliver Jr
Homer O'Neil
Daniel Ortiz
860. Anselmo Perez
Alberto Pinado
Jose Pena Largo
Morgan Brent Paden
Pearl Phillips
Ernest Thompson Pierce
Joseph Franklin Pearson
Robert Pierce Perry
Charles Wesley Pearson
Oscar Charles Pramberg
870. Gregorio Pino
Liberato Reyes
Santo Ruiz
Jose J. Rangel
Salome Regalado
Ramundo Reyes Oscuro
Albert B Roberts
Jas H Roselle
Albert M Reily
Dennis Lester Read
880. Jacobo Reyes
Mariano Ramirez
Teligonio Sisueros
Ysac Sanchez
Leandro de Santiago
Antonio Salas Oscuro
Pablo Saragosa "
Jose Salgado "
Zeferino Solis
889. Trinidad Segovia Czozo
890. Elias Sanchez
Louis Sisueros
Donato Sepulveda Oscuro
Charles Albert Snow
William Aldrich Spence
Tommie Oliver Snell
Charles Albert Spence
Teofilo Salazar
Truman A Spencer
Jesse P Sheppard Douglas, Arizona
900. Germo Salazar Czozo
Conrado Salazar
Orville Vernon Smith
Ramon St John
Pablo Sanchez Hondo
Frank C Thorp
906. Miguel Tafallero Czozo
Bonafacio Trujillo
James Malcolm Turner,
William Jones Turner
910. Julian D Torbett
911. Bryan S Tinnon Czozo
Sabino Vidaurri
Angel Vidaurri
Ruric Nevel Wells
Walker Gillespie White
Thos Cleveland Wray
Thos Franklin Wright
Jessie Webster Zumwalt
Nestor Trujillo Lincoln
920. Lorenzo Mendoza San Patricio
Manuel Montoya "
Jose Maes Hondo
923. Rosendo Maes San Patricio
924. John Mackay Glencoe
Guadalupe Maes Hondo
926. Epifanio Ulibarri San Pat
927. Jacobo Jiron Hondo
Joe David Higdon Arabela
Charles Bell Picacho
930. Epifanio H Guiles "
Victorio Martinez Jr. Encinosa
Manuel Trujillo "
Vicente Aragon Jicarilla
Eduardo Sanchez Glencoe
Salvador Sedillo Parsons
Earl Chan Martin Corona
Redman B Pearce Oscuro
Daniel Sanchez Glencoe
939. Reymundo Apodaca Czozo
940. James K Ayres "
Oral Rae Adams "
Leno Arillano "
Cruz Alcantar "
944. Guadalupe R Aguirre Czozo
945. Tomas Maes Jicarilla
Otis Theo Gillett Czozo

The Common Chance

MAE KENNEDY

"The Common Chance" is a subject old yet new. There has been much said upon this topic, but every speaker has some new thought to give concerning it. The idea that everybody has an equal chance in the world seems rather absurd to some people, because they think that great people inherit their greatness, or that they become so by reason of wealth or position. But it is not his parentage that makes one great, or that makes one successful, neither is it his wealth.

Whether one is seeking fame, whether he is seeking wealth, honor or what not, there are many qualities in the person himself that help to make him successful. There are, however, a few qualities one or all of which he must have, who would achieve fame, wealth or honor, or that would do anything of very great importance in the world. Purpose and determination are essential in the person seeking a place on par with or above that attained by his fellow men. Poverty cannot dishearten a man of determination, misfortune cannot deter him, or failure turn him a hair's breadth from his course. He will by some means find a way to accomplish that which he has undertaken. It is not an uncommon thing to hear boys and girls, and older people too, say "O, he has a better chance for making good than I, for people help and boost him along, and they do not even encourage me." If the person who thinks thus, would only inquire concerning the boosting of the other boy, he would find that it was through the latter's own efforts that such a position was gained. People are more willing to aid the determined person than one who is here today and there tomorrow. The reputation of being dead in earnest, determined to overcome obstacles and to do something worth while in the world will cause opportunities to be thrown in the way. It is astonishing how obstacles get out of the path of the determined person who believes in himself. The strong, vigorous, forceful, stalwart men who have pushed civilization upward, are the products of self-help. They have not been pushed or boosted all along the way, but they have worked every inch of the way up to their position.

John D. Rockafeller, the great oil king, has attained his success through his own efforts. Because he had to struggle along and undergo many hardships, he is doing much toward giving the young people of this generation advantages which he did not have.

Thomas A. Edison, the greatest inventor the world has ever known, was born of humble parentage and reared in a poor home. Was it because he was boosted or helped that he has achieved such unbounded success? No. As a boy he had strong will power and determination. He put the right spirit into his work. He started out with a resolution to make his character, his capital and he pledged his whole manhood for every obligation he entered into. He strove to give the world something which would be a benefit and an aid to humanity. And who has had better success than he?

Then he who would achieve

CONTINUED ON PAGE 7

— 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.

Building Material

With a large stock of Lumber, Shingles, Prepared and Iron Roofings, Screen Doorx, Paints, Varnishes and other goods we can give you good service.

We solicit the trade of the people of Lincoln county, Carrizozo and adjacent towns.

Foxworth-Galbraith Co.

D. R. STEWART, Manager

THE CASH MARKET

GRAY & REILY, Props.

We're Ready to Serve You

If you havn't tried our Sanitary Market yet you are taking unnecessary chances in this hot weather, besides you are losing money. You can't find a cleaner, cooler or neater market in town. Step in and convince yourself. Then ask for our prices, and we know you will join our rapidly growing list of pleased patrons.

Phone 46 Carrizozo, New Mexico

Are You Going to Paint?

If your building is worth protecting it is worth painting with THE BEST PAINT SOLD—

B P S PAINT

The paint that SPREADS FARTHER, PROTECTS LONGER AND LOOKS BETTER than any other paint sold

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PAINT PRICE directly proportional to PAINT QUALITY
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OFFICE HOURS: 9 to 12; 1 to 5
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 2, 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.
A. T. CHANNEL, N. G.
JAMES ROSELLE, Sec'y.

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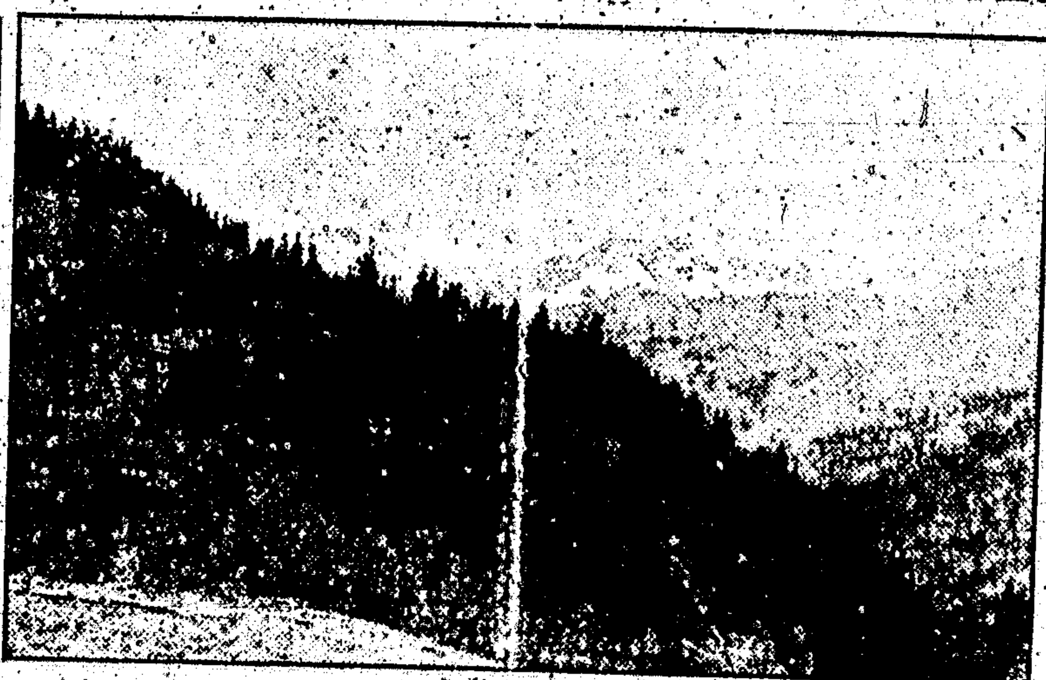
CARRIZOZO NEW MEXICO

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

DO YOU KNOW THE SUMMER PLAYGROUNDS AND SCENIC WONDERS OF THE SUNSHINE STATE?

THOUSANDS OF NEW MEXICO PEOPLE ANNUALLY SPEND HUGE SUMS IN TRAVEL TO OTHER STATES AND FOREIGN LANDS IN SEARCH OF SCENERY AND CLIMATE WHICH CANNOT COMPARE WITH HIGHLAND REGIONS OF THE HOME STATE, TO BE REACHED AND ENJOYED AT A TENTH THE COST.

"Take the Trip to Taos" Fast Becoming Slogan of Motor Tourists Who Have Seen Wonderland of Taos and Mora Valleys and the Splendid Red River Circle Around Wheeler's Peak.



Wheeler's Peak, top of the Taos country, and the highest mountain in the Southern Rocky Mountains. The photograph was taken on June 18th, from the top of Red River Hill, 10,000 feet. It shows the great snow fields practically untouched by summer thaws.

SANTA FE, N. M., July 19.—Completing the wonderful mountain journey from Las Vegas through Mora valley to Taos; around the splendid 100-mile circle drive through Red River and out through the cañon of the Rio Grande to Santa Fé, a motor tourist who has driven his car through almost all North America, called at the office of the State Publicity Bureau here this week. He was enthusiastic, as are all who have made the journey through this little known wonderland of northern New Mexico Its bracing summer climate, its fishing streams, its historic monuments and prehistoric relics, and particularly its scenery, had impressed him deeply.

"There is nothing finer in America and little can equal the scenery of this region," he said, "and I shall come again next summer to spend more time in your unspoiled playground. It will be a pleasure and a service to tell my friends what this state has in store for them. The Taos country is almost unexplored territory for the motorist. I was struck by the small number of tourists encountered on the road, and especially by the small number of New Mexico cars. In this journey of four hundred miles we met less than one car to every ten miles, and of these probably nine out of ten were foreign cars. I am told there are 12,000 licensed automobiles in New Mexico. Of these fully half must be pleasure cars. With this readily accessible, sky-high mecca for the motorist right at their doors, I could not help but wonder what the owners of those 6,000 cars could be doing during these summer vacation days. No doubt a majority have stored their cars and with their families are enjoying the sweltering heat of some lake or seaside summer resort. It is a pity. There is more tonic, more rest and real recreation in the journey through this northern New Mexico mountain land than in any seaside resort I have ever visited, and I have tried them all."

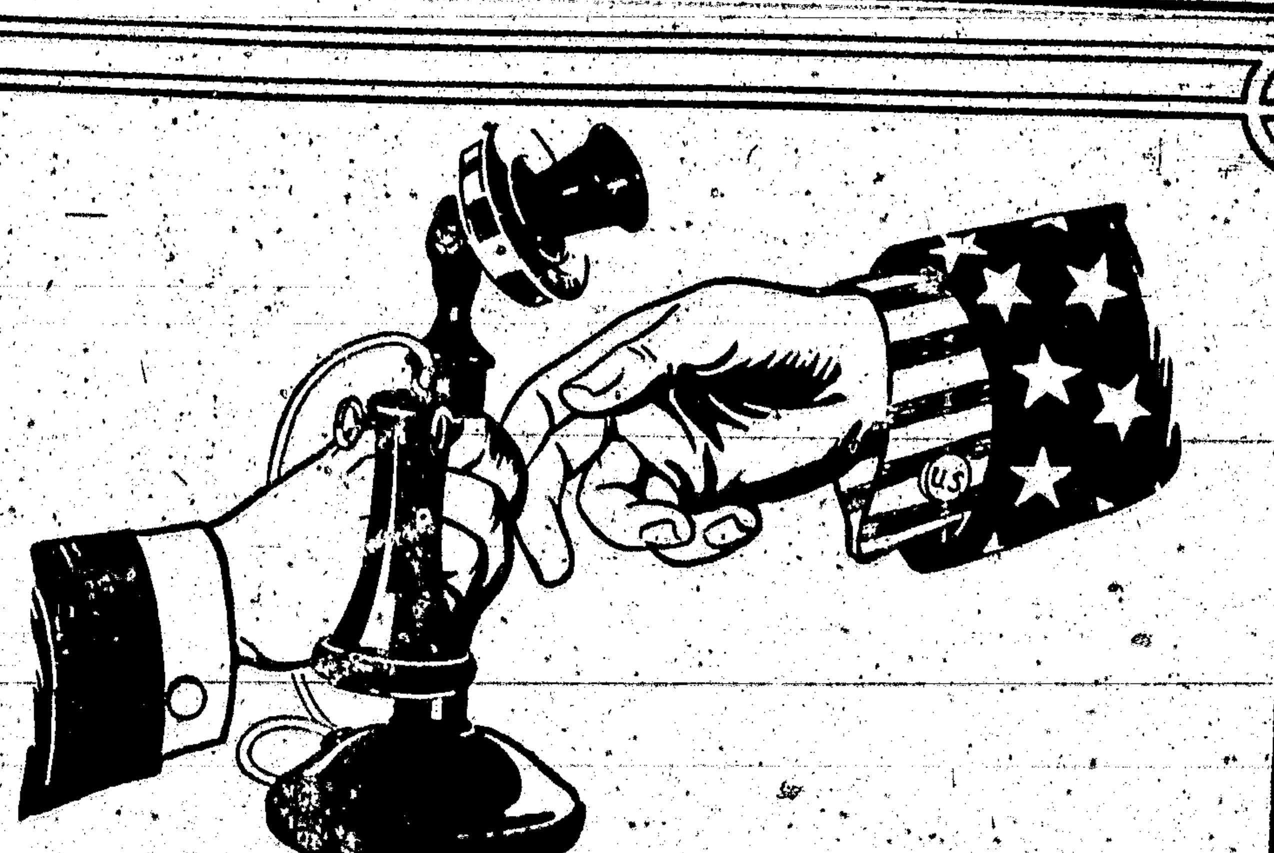
The wonder expressed by this traveler at the small number of New Mexico people to be met in the trip through the Taos country is felt by everyone who makes the trip. With so much of fine fishing, delightful climate, good roads and comfortable accommodations, and with the vast expanse of splendid scenery so close at hand, it is difficult to understand why so many New Mexico people, especially those who own automobiles have permitted themselves to miss it.

The journey to and through the Taos country, including the magnificent hundred miles of sky-line driving through Questa, Red River and Elizabethtown, a circle around the snow clad heights of Wheeler's Peak, can be made with ease by automobile within a week, starting from any point in New Mexico. The region may be reached from the north and northeast through Raton or Springer to Cimarron, thence through Cimarron cañon with its massive palisades to Ute Park, across Moreno valley and into Taos. It may be made from the east through Las Vegas, thence to and through the Mora valley, at this season colored like a brilliant canvas; thence over the top of the range along miles of rushing trout streams, the Rio Pueblo, the little Rio Grande and their tributaries and into Taos. It may be made from the south and west through Santa Fé. The journey from Santa Fé to Taos is five hours of easy automobile driving. More than half the distance is through the cañon of the Rio Grande and along a river that flows strong and crystal clear.

Nearly all New Mexico people have read of Taos, its romantic history, its picturesque pueblo village and people. These are now being made world famous by the group of noted artists who have settled there. Yet probably less than 2 per cent of New Mexicans aside from those living in Taos county have actually seen these things. Not one-half that number have made the trip on from Taos to Red River and over the splendid eight levels of switchback highway built by the United States Forest Service and known as Red River hill. From Taos the road leads across sage-covered mesas and through little irrigated valleys to Questa, where in a narrow valley an ancient Spanish water wheel is grinding grain today just as it did two centuries ago. Leaving Questa the road plunges headfirst into Red River cañon, climbing right up the cañon wall for some distance, with a sheer drop of as much as a hundred feet to the river, at times, and with bare rock walls towering 500 feet or more on either side. At almost every turn vistas open of pine clad slopes blending into rock barrens and on up into gleaming snowfields. The road after leaving Red River cañon unrolls through a clean forest of massive pines until it enters the old town of Red River. You have seen in motion pictures the "typical mining town" of romance. Red River must have been the original of all of these. Once it boasted thirty saloons. There are none now. The gold ores no longer pay and transportation still is lacking to take out the wealth of copper ores. There will be no more roaring boom days for Red River, but much solid prosperity is just ahead for it.

After leaving the old mining camp the road climbs quickly from 8,000 to 10,000 feet, most of the climb being by means of the eight winding levels of the Red River hill. It is nine miles of the best highway, commanding the most magnificent scenery in the whole Southwest. Words nor photographs cannot convey any adequate impression of the wonderful panorama. Only the eye can record it. From the top one drops down rapidly into Moreno valley and through cattle ranches and potato fields to old Elizabethtown, where gold dredges have been washing out wealth from the sand for years and are still doing it. Thence one may go out to the east through Cimarron cañon, or back to Taos. Almost every mile of this circle drive around Wheeler's Peak is within easy walking distance of a trout stream For half the distance one is in sight or sound of the water.

"Take the trip to Taos" is rapidly becoming a slogan among automobilists who have made the journey. It is a trip that grips and makes one want to go back again and again. It is a playground as yet uncrowned, and, in fact, too vast to crowd. If you have never explored it plan your next trip that way. The chances are good that California, the Great Lakes steaming summer resorts and eastern cities will not see you again in summer for years to come.



War Orders Rushed

THE magnitude of the great war in which we are now engaged, has necessitated unusual preparation. Mighty forces are marshalling, great stores of food and munitions are being gathered, and the energies of the nation are focused on problems incident to the war.

At the very beginning of the war, the whole Bell System was placed at the disposal of the Government. No nation has entered the war with such a comprehensive and efficient telephone service.

As our military establishment grows, the demands of the Government upon the Bell System are bound to increase and always they must take precedence over all others.

Increased activity in commerce and industry as the result of larger demands for food and munitions from our allies and for our own use, means more need of telephone service by private business.

But private business must always be subordinated to the Government service. Each individual American will co-operate in this patriotic service, and submit cheerfuly to inconvenience or delay in his telephone service, when he understands how vital it is that Government service shall take precedence over all else.

The Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company

The First Two Hundred For Lincoln County

The entire list of army registrants is concluded in this week's issue. Also below will be found a list of 200 numbers, the same being in order as drawn. The list may not be absolutely correct but it is herewith reproduced, as reported by the Associated Press:

258 Eustiro Sigala Picacho
458. John G Lucas, Jr Glencoe
854. Jas H L Noonkester Czozo
783 Medaro Hernandez "
837. C C McGriffin "
337. Juan Otero Encinosa
676 Thomas William Hampton, Alamogordo
275. Santiago Lueras Rabenton
509 Jesse Green Harris Capitan
564. Brutus H Henderson " Corona
945. Tomas Maes Jicarilla
596. Chas Thos Porter Corona
536. Oscar E Barrington "
548. Wilber S Dishman "
126. Cliff Geo Curry S Patricio
784. Juan Hernandez Czozo
755. Andres Espinosa "
107. Wade H Wallace Lincoln
616. Claud J Turner Corona
373. Mack Weaver Jicarilla
775. Juan Garcia Czozo
486 Rolla Aaron Parker Nogal
692. Apolonio Montes Ancho
600. Cruz Rios Corona
810. Chas C Johnson Czozo
309. Allen W Coward Encinosa
437. Lester Peele Capitan
604. Odis P Spurlock Corona
43. Dozier A Lynch Ft Stanton
924. John Mackey Glencoe
420. Benjamin H Haley Capitan
514. Emery D Jones Capitan
433. John Wm Norton Capitan
10. Walderman Center Fort S
487. Roy Gordon Skinner Nogal
797. Rufus Hughes Czozo
140. Perry T Hightower Hondo
432. William S Norman Capitan
18. Ignacio Franco Porto Rico
652 Manuel Magorcio Oscuro
927. Jacobo Jiron Hondo
739. Sidney T Cooper Czozo
601. Floyd L Rowland Corona
606. Eulogio Sais "
182. Domingo Maes Arabela
513. Daniel Oscar Jones Capitan
46. R Arthur Miller Ft Stanton
223. Estevan Garcia, Picacho
117. William E Brady Hondo
602. Alfredo Rabale Corona
390. Ward Leslie White Oaks
75. Salamon Garcia Lincoln
772. Timoteo Garza Czozo
721. John B Baird "
786. Jas A Harleson "
280. Manuel Otero Rabenton
757. Salvador Falxa Czozo
868. Chas W Pearson "
332. Bentura Marquez Spindle
379. Edw Cristy Baker W Oaks
542. Jas Robt Cox Corona
194. Jose Romero Arabela
874. Salamon Regalada Czozo
552. Dan D Freeman Corona
298. Robt Frank Barton En'nosa
675. Bryan A Hightower Ancho
343. Paul Ashly Ryan Encinosa
726 Jas Jeff Claunch Czozo
13. John Erickson Ft Stanton
905 Frank C Thorp Czozo
933 Bicente Aragon Jicarilla
452 William Thos Coe Glencoe
355 Bonafacio Samora En'nosa
530. Ervin Theo Brown Corona
809. Ralph M Jones Czozo
645 Will Ed Harris W Mountn
218. Pablo Chavez Picacho
620. Jas Willis Sharp Corona
550. Curtis H Foster "
574 Henry Illingsworth "
31. Johann Jacobson Fort S
770. Isidoro Gutierrez Czozo
882 Gregorio Sisneros "
677. Walter Wm Inces Ancho
749. Otis DeW Davis Czozo
56 Harry Varas Ft Stanton
269 Juan C Chavez Rabenton
353. Adus C Stewart Desco
363. Fidel Sanchez Spindle
30 Chas R Irby Ft Stanton
656 Albert J Scharf Oscuro
221. Ramon Estrada Picacho
525. Glenn R Thompson South Bend, Indiana
704 Guy S VanMartin Ancho
72. Ralph L Dow Lincoln
356. Alejandro Trujillo En'nosa
717 Jas W Baxter Czozo
773 Pablo Gallegos "
392 William Lee White Oaks
889. Trinidad Segovia Czozo
576. R C Killingsworth Corona
926 Epifanio Ulibarri San Pat
848. Antonio Mendez Czozo
760 Guadalupe Flores "
741. Alfonso Guerara Oscuro
841. Anastacio Mendez Czozo
685 Fred B McCarty Ancho
491. Elijah Lacey White Oaks
199. Antonio Sanchez Arabela
705 Tomas Vilegas Ancho
320. Mariano Gonzales Spindle
738. Walter A Coffey Czozo
549. Oliver Jas Evanson Corona
493 Boyd Zumwalt Nogal
488 Floy Wm Skinner Nogal
679. Ernest Lee Lovell Ancho
6. Augusto B Cain Ft Stanton
664. Clarence Bulock Ancho
103 Jesse A Tally Lincoln
383. Hipolito G Gonzales W O
588. Bernie L McClure Corona
122. Manuel Solis Chavez Tinnie
939. Reymundo Apodoca Czozo
321 Coy J Hawkins Encinosa
814. Dan Kelley Czozo
504 Carl Al Ebhardt Parsons
54. Arthur Scrichfield Fort S
923. Rosenda Maes S Patricio
345. Jose Victor Rival Encinosa
608. Geo H Simpson Corona
519. Wm W McDaniel Capitan
292. Ernest G Andrews Desco
183. Albert H Missey Arabela
870. Gregorio Pino Czozo
711. Juan Archuleta "
341. Jess D. Rogers Spindle
360. Otto Zedlita Encinosa
571. John G Jenkins Corona
112. Manuel Zamora Lincoln
805. Frank Jeppi Czozo
856. Carlos Orosco "
944. G R Aguirre "
642. Jose Garcia Oscuro
906. Miguel Tafalera Czozo
700 Thos Jeff Straley Ancho
297. William J Burch Encinosa
792. John W Harkey Czozo
440. William W Richard Desco
623. Jas A Whitlow Corona
637. Porfirio Delgado Oscuro
11. Benj N Coe Ft Stanton
327. Frank Shirly Linam Desco
154. Daniel A Sanchez Tinnie
88. Jesse Leslie White Oaks
707. Jesus Vasquez Ancho
368. John G Montoya Jicarilla
919. Nestor Trujillo Lincoln
121 Juan E Chavez Tinnie
350 Roy Lee Stewart Desco
648. Geo Wm Lee Czozo
435 Samuel N Mobley En'nosa
128. Bicente Dominguez Hondo
900. Germo Salazar Czozo
93. Lonnie D Roberts Lincoln
556. Loren Gilbert Corona
51 John W Richardson Fort S
406 Thomas C Ward W Oaks
25. Jas D Hannah Ft Stanton
222. Benjamin Gallegos Hondo
736. Chas Coplin Carrizozo
822. Cipriano Leo "
470. Elbert R Brown Nogal
312. Ramon Farmer Encinosa
90. Ramon Padilla Lincoln
191 Eduard Richardson Ar'bela
477. Edward Wm Hale Nogal
753. Harry B Dawson Czozo
130. Hilario Gomez San Patricio
858. Homer O'Neil Czozo
168. Manuel S Corillo Arabela
424. John P Johnson Capitan
840 Pablo Mores Carrizozo
657 Pablo Villegas Oscuro
175. Esquiel Garcia Arabela
300. Carl Bell Spindle
278. E W Milford Rabenton
525. Joe Evert Smith Capitan
961. Bryan S Tinnon Czozo
532 Chas Walter Beaver Corona
336. David Marquez Spindle
212. Agustin Calderon Roswell
49. Nils Pederson Ft Stanton
8 Jas M Cavanaugh "
305. Querino Chavez Encinosa
557. Mateo Gonzales Corona
622 Eula K Wilson Corona
585. John S Minor Corona
781. Selario Gutierrez Czozo
323. Calvin Hardee Hare Desco

LIVER DIDN'T ACT DIGESTION WAS BAD

Says 65 year Old Kentucky Lady, Who Tells How She Was Relieved After a Few Doses of Black-Draught.

Meadorsville, Ky.—Mrs. Cynthia Higginbotham, of this town, says: "At my age, which is 65, the liver does not act so well as when young. A few years ago, my stomach was all out of fix. I was constipated, my liver didn't act. My digestion was bad, and it took so little to upset me. My appetite was gone. I was very weak...

I decided I would give Black-Draught a thorough trial as I knew it was highly recommended for this trouble. I began taking it. I felt better after a few doses. My appetite improved and I became stronger. My bowels acted naturally and the least trouble was soon righted with a few doses of Black-Draught."

Seventy years of successful use has made Thedford's Black-Draught a standard, household remedy. Every member, of every family, at times, need the help that Black-Draught can give in cleansing the system and relieving the troubles that come from constipation, indigestion, lazy liver, etc. You cannot keep well unless your stomach, liver and bowels are in good working order. Keep them that way. Try Black-Draught. It acts promptly, gently and in a natural way. If you feel sluggish, take a dose tonight. You will feel fresh tomorrow. Price 25c. a package—One cent a dose All druggists. J. 69

Two Appointments

The village trustees, at last Monday night's meeting, appointed Dr. R. T. Lucas as health physician and Dr. H. E. Pine as veterinary. The health of the community is thus doubly protected

Conway Superintendent

Prof T. W. Conway of Raton, N. M., has been elected superintendent of the Carrizozo schools, the vacancy having been caused by the resignation of Superintendent McCurdy. Professor Conway enjoys a wide reputation as a successful school man and the board of education is to be congratulated upon securing his services

Ben L Stimmel returned Tuesday from Amarillo, where he had gone to dispose of a bunch of steers. He found pastures short in that section, however, and did not consummate a sale.

Village Attorney C. A. Perkins returned Monday from a week's outing in the Capitans.

M. C. Porter, of the Porter Mercantile Company, Corona, was here Wednesday having his car repaired.

Dr. Frederic Jacobson says 75 per cent. of women need Phosphates to give them Strong, Healthy, rounded figure and to avoid Nervous break down. Thousands of women grow strong in Nature's way.

"Consider the Lilies of the Field, How They Grow."

The life of the lily is but a few weeks or months. The life of man is "three score years and ten." But to live one's life in its fullness, women like the lily must be nourished by those same vital elements which nature provides for nourishing every living thing; and these include the valuable phosphate so often lacking in the usual food we eat today. Argo-Phosphate is rich in these wonderful elements. It contains them in concentrated tablet form which is easy to take and quickly assimulated and absorbed into the system, and from youth to old age builds and rebuilds body and brain in beautiful harmony with Nature's perfect plan. "That's why" Argo-Phosphate makes good solid flesh and muscles.

SPECIAL NOTICE: Argo-Phosphate contains the Natural phosphates which thousands of physicians are prescribing daily to build up thin, pale, colorless women to give them rosy cheeks, red lips, and a beautiful complexion. Many cases have been reported where women have increased their weight from 15 to 25 pounds with a few weeks treatment, and any woman who desires a well rounded and developed form, should secure from her druggist this new drug which is inexpensive and is dispensed by any reliable druggist with or without a doctor's prescription. If your druggist will not supply you, send $1.00 to the Argo Laboratories, 19 Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga., and they will send you a two weeks' treatment by return mail.

Girls Have Pretty Face And Beautiful Complexion

An Atlanta man makes new discovery that makes an old face look years younger. If your skin is dark, brown, or covered with freckles or blemishes, just use a little Cocotone Skin Whitener, it's made with cocoanut oil and is perfectly harmless. A few days' use will improve your looks 100 per cent. The wornout skin comes off evenly, leaving no evidence of the treatment, the new healthy under-skin appearing as a lovely new complexion.

Just ask your druggist for an ounce of Cocotone Skin Whitener, and if he will not supply you send twenty-five cents to The Cocotone Co., Atlanta, Ga., and they will send you a box by return mail.

If your hair is hard to comb, is kinky, nappy and will never stay straight, just use Cocotone Hair Dressing and it will become straight, long, soft, glossy and beautiful in a few days. Mail orders filled 25c for large box.

Notice of Publication

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M. June 6, 1917.

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:

List No. 5805, Serial No. 010580, E½E½ Sec. 11 T. 7 S. R. 16 E. N. Mex. Mer. 160 acres

List No. 5806, Serial No. 010715, S½NE¼, SW¼NW¼, NW¼SW¼, SE¼SW¼ Sec. 5 T. 11 S. R. 20 E., N. Mex. mer., 200 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 approval and certificate.

EMMETT PATTON, Register.

July 13—Aug. 10

Dr. and Mrs. W. B. Edwards and children and Mrs. Edwards' mother went to Cloudcroft Wednesday for a week's stay.

George L. Ulrich returned Tuesday from Santa Fe where he had been the past week sitting as a member of the state tax commission.

Carrizozo News

Published Friday at Carrizozo, Lincoln County, New Mexico.

Entered as Second Class Matter at the Postoffice at Carrizozo, New Mexico, June 2, 1908.

Subscription Rates, $2.00 Per Year; Six Months, $1.00

JNO. A. HALEY, - - Editor and Publisher

The big draft has been made and 685,000 men will be called to the colors soon.

When any more big copper companies start looking around for coal mines someone should steer them into Lincoln county

The American regulars under Pershing are drilling behind the French lines. Most any time now we may hear of our boys in their first battle with the Boches.

After making a running start and driving everything before them, the Russians balked, refused to fight, retreated and lost all they had gained in the recent onward movement.

The Denman-Goethals shipbuilding controversy has been settled. Goethals resigned and the president decapitated Denman. It is now hoped that shipbuilding will be speeded up.

Destruction of the merchant marine by the German U-boats continues greater than the allies anticipated. Late reports indicate the tonnage sunk to be greatly in excess of the tonnage constructed.

Congress has made a huge appropriation for the construction of a fleet of airships. It will require time to provide craft, but if the war continues your Uncle Samuel will be prepared to meet the enemy on every field.

The war is not won by any means, and it will require every effort on the part of the United States to bring it to a successful conclusion. On land, on sea, in the air and under the sea we must become supreme or the result is doubtful.

If the soldiers are not to be made available to any state except for guarding industries of major importance, and mining is not of major importance, what particular armed force will escort those Industrial Workers of the World from Columbus to Bisbee? And those Bisbeeites seem to be in a temper calling for at least four regiments of infantry, besides the artillery.

The organization of a Council of Defense for each county is the right thing to do, and should have been done some time ago. The Industrial Workers of the World, who seem to be against everybody and every form of government, have threatened to destroy the crops of the entire country unless they win all their strikes, and their determination is shown by their announcement at Bisbee that they would not settle the Arizona strikes unless the strikes called in all sections of the country were also won by them. This would leave it open for them to make good on their threats to destroy the crops, as they have lost all their strikes, so far, and are scattering. Even if there is no immediate danger to the crops of Lincoln county, an active and responsible council of defense will do much good to the county, state and nation, and should be with us until the end of the war.

Geo. L. Castle is up from his home, near Oscuro, doing some electric wiring for the new buildings in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Dixon have purchased the C. C. Elliott herd of Jerseys and have added them to their dairy herd at their ranch southwest of town. They are all registered and have recently been tested for tuberculosis and passed. The Dixons now have fifty Jerseys in connection with their dairy.

Baptist Church

Rev. J. M Gardner, Pastor

Preaching Sunday, July 29th, at 11 a. m. on the subject, "The Church at Work"; at 8 p. m., "Why Did Jesus Die".

Sunday school will meet at 10 a. m. Classes for everybody.

Junior and Senior B. Y. P. U.'s will meet at 7 p. m.

Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. The prayer meeting is increasing in attendance and interest

The W. M. U. will meet Thursday at 3 p. m.

We want to extend a hearty invitation to everybody who does not attend some Sunday school or church to come and worship with us. Come with us and we will do you good.

The Sunday school has taken on new life since W. C. Merchant has taken charge of it as superintendent and has the best attendance for this time of the year that it has had in years. He will be glad to see you out next Sunday.

Dr. R. T. Lucas returned the first of the week from El Paso.

J. F. Steel, of Nogal, is at the Lucas hospital for an operation.

F. W. McKnight, a brother of Mrs. Frank R. Miller, was here Tuesday from Picacho.

G. B. Greer passed through Monday enroute from Parsons to his San Andres ranch.

Jewel Townsend, White Oaks, who underwent an operation at the Lucas hospital, is recovering

Mrs W. G. Bohling has been visiting her mother, Mrs Rebecca Tinnon, the past week. Mr. and Mrs. Bohling are now living in Tucumcari.

Mahlan T. Keller was down this week from Nogal. He says the continued dry weather has put the non-irrigationist on the bum.

H. J. Garrard returned Monday from a motor trip down the line. He chaparoned a M. S. T. & T. Co. engineering corps along the phone line.

Donald, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Queen, White Oaks, was a patient at the Lucas hospital this week, suffering from a compound fracture of the thigh bone.

Mr. and Mrs J. B. French and children motored to El Paso Wednesday. They may remain away for two weeks and will visit Elephant Butte and other points of interest before returning.

Albert Ziegler, of the firm of Ziegler Bros., will start east in a day or two to purchase the fall and winter stock of goods for his firm Mr Ziegler visits the eastern markets semi-annually and secures the latest patterns that fashion dictates.

Ancho

A number of Ancho people spent Sunday in Jicarilla.

Miss Lucy Straley was in White Oaks Monday and Tuesday, the guest of Miss Robbie Taylor.

Mrs E. C. Burnett, Mrs. E. H. Tolbert, Miss Laureen Wilson and Lud Burnett were visitors to Carrizozo last Saturday.

Mr. Christian took Misses Pauline Lenach and Ethel Burgett and W. R. Bixler and G. S. Van Master to the movies in Carrizozo last Friday night.

R. Whitehurst and son came up from El Paso this week in their Ford.

Misses Ryan and Hancock of Peoria, Ill., are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox.

Mrs. E. G. Carpenter, who has spent most of the summer in Los Angeles and other Southern California resorts, is now visiting friends in Salt Lake City. She will return home soon.

Mr. and Mrs. Christian, accompanied by the Misses Sadie, Myrtle and Lucy Straley motored to Carrizozo last Thursday night.

The dance given at the school house last Saturday night was well attended.

Mr. and Mrs. Kelley will entertain Thursday night at their home with an ice cream social.

TEMPERANCE NOTES

(By the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

MOTHERS' DEMANDS.

There come to us very frequently most pathetic appeals from mothers and other interested parties, telling of the shocking conditions around certain military camps where drink and licentiousness—twin evils—hold daily and nightly revels, and asking "if something cannot be done about it," says Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, National W. C. T. U. superintendent of legislative work, writing from Washington, D. C. As one mother expressed it, "I would rather a thousand times that my son went to the bottom of the ocean unwarned, but clean and pure, than to have him back, home polluted and tainted from drink and sensuality." Much is being done by the authorities, military and legislative, in response to appeals from mothers of the country, "That the saloon and brothel shall be done away with in military centers is a foregone conclusion," says Mrs. Ellis. "The United States government heard and answered the appeal of the W. C. T. U. for the unprotected girls in the Philippines and placed its ban on segregation. In those far-away islands years ago and we know and believe that the insistent appeal to the president and members of congress by mothers and friends of the soldier boy will cause the complete overthrow of these direful temptations from their midst."

LIQUOR MONOPOLY.

Brewers say that beer takes the place of bread. It often takes the place of milk and meat also. Millions

of dollars are each year taken from the pockets of workingmen and put into the pockets of the brewers. Beer is a very taking article.

22,000,000 REASONS.

Uncle Sam has 22,000,000 trained soldiers to fight against. Twenty-two million reasons why we should have nationwide prohibition.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Kelley entertained last Friday with a birthday party in honor of their son, Everett, who was 13 years old. There was a huge birthday cake, surmounted by burning candles for the guests, who were invited from 2 to 5 o'clock. Various games were played. The guests were Reba Straley, Myrtle Russell, Orpha Cutler, Thelma Kelley, George and John Straley, Johnnie Carter, Paul and H. Kingston, Myrl Russell and Richard and Everett Kelley.

The ladies of Ancho are nobly responding to the call to conserve food The ones who have signed the pledge cards number fifteen.

Names of those registered at Ancho falling within the first three hundred drawn in this exemption precinct: Clarence Bullock, J. A. Carey, Salome Davila, Victor Esquibel, Bryan A. Hightower, Thomas Hampton, W. W. Ince, E. S. Lovell, Jesus Lara, Fred McCarthy, Julian Martinez, Apolonio Montez, Gabino Oballe, T. J. Straley, U. S. VanMarter, Tomas Villegas and Jesus Vasquez.

Fire at White Oaks

The assay office of the Wild Cat Leasing Company at White Oaks was burned to the ground last night. The building was near the South Homestake mill, but the wind was favorable and the fire was not communicated to the mill. The origin of the fire is unknown. The loss was about $4,500.00 with no insurance.

For Sale: Harness and wagon, mowing machine, rake, cultivator and other tools. Mrs Ellen E. Potts. 3-27-3t

Wanted: A ranch that will run 500 or 600 head of cattle.
McCutcheon and McCutcheon,
815 Mills Building,
7-6-tf El Paso, Texas.

The Titsworth Company
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Seed Barley, Cane Seed, Millet Seed, Mowers and Rakes, Studebaker Wagons, Goodyear Casings, Inner Tubes, Etc.

Our Stock is large and Our Prices are reasonable

The Titsworth Company
CAPITAN, NEW MEXICO

At the present time Uncle Sam requires men and money, but the family requires Something to Eat
If you want it fresh, at a reasonable price, and from a
Sanitary Store try Bell's Grocery
We are now located in the New Wetmore building and invite the public to inspect our new quarters.

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

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

WE ARE THE EXCLUSIVE DISPENSERS OF
Nayal's Compounds
PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED
Kodaks, Kodak Supplies and Stationery
Ice Cream and all Kinds of Iced Drinks
Rolland Bros.

Notice of Execution Sale

Whereas, in the certain civil action numbered 2051, wherein C. M. Farnsworth is plaintiff and Henry M. Corn is defendant, on the civil docket of the District Court in and for the Fifth Judicial District, Chaves county, New Mexico, which action was instituted in said court for the the purpose of procuring judgment against said defendant on a certain promissory note given by defendant to plaintiff; and

Whereas, on the 7th day of March, 1914, said court in said action rendered judgment therein in favor of plaintiff and against defendant for the principal sum of $814.59, together with all costs; and

Whereas, on the 17th day of July, 1917, execution was issued by the Clerk of said court against defendant commanding me, the undersigned sheriff of Lincoln county, New Mexico, to levy upon the goods, chattels and lands of said Henry M. Corn to satisfy said execution; and

Whereas, on the 19th day of July, 1917, in the county of Lincoln, state of New Mexico, I served said execution by then and there Levying upon the following described lands, to-wit:

All of Block 2 and lots 4 and 5 in Block 4, all of Boulevard Addition to the town of Carrizozo, Lincoln County, New Mexico,

as property belonging to said Henry M. Corn, defendant, and then and there levied upon all the right, title and interest now owned by said Henry M. Corn in and to said property, and also all the interest of said Henry M. Corn in said real estate as of the 11th day of July 1914, this being the date of the filing of the transcript of judgment in said action in the office of the county clerk of said Lincoln county; now, therefore,

Notice is Hereby Given that at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. on the 20th day of August, 1917, at the front door of the county court house of said Lincoln county, in said Carrizozo, New Mexico, I shall sell at public sale to the highest bidder for cash all of the above mentioned property necessary to satisfy said execution and judgment, which will amount to $814.59 plus $272.81 as interest, and $16.25 as costs, aggregating a total of $1103.65, together with all accruing costs and expenses of sale to be taxed; and that said property will be appraised as required by law and sold subject to such appraisement.

Dated this the 20th day of July, 1917. C. WALKER HYDE,
Sherriff of Lincoln County, N. M.
7-20 5t

Notice for Publication
030020
Coal Entry.
Land Office at Roswell, New Mexico,
June 4, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that George C. Benedict, of Carrizozo, County of Lincoln, State of New Mexico, on Nov. 20, 1916, filed in this office Application to purchase, Serial No. 030020, under the provisions of section 2347, U. S. Revised Statutes, the N1-2 NW1-4 and N1-2NE1 of Section 10, Township 9 South, Range 10 East, N. M. P. M.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the lands described, or desiring to object for any reason to the entry thereof by applicant should file their affidavits of protest in this office during the thirty-day period of publication immediately following the first printed issue of this notice, otherwise the application may be allowed.

EMMETT PATTON,
7-20-17 Register.

Commissioners' Proceedings

CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK

W W Stadtman, typewriter for county ... $ 77 42
Johnson Bros., repairs for engine ... 6 70
C W Hyde, feeding prisoners ... 166 00

The following warrants were ordered paid from the general school fund:

Carrizozo News, printing co supt ... $ 80 20
J E Koonce, salary co supt ... 450 00
J E Koonce, exp visiting schools ... 62 15

The following claims were allowed and warrants drawn on road fund:

A J Rolland tools for road ... $ 10 00
R R Mocherson, repairing bridges ... 4 75
W R Reed, work on roads ... 248 00
" " work on roads ... 19 90
H R Andrew, tools for road ... 10 00
Garner & Co., supplies for road ... 40 00
Chas H Thornton, work on roads ... 4 55
Fisher Lumber Co., lumber for co ... 85 57
Vincent Real, posting signs ... 4 50
Fisher Lumber Co., lumber for co ... 13 81
C R Smith, repair of tools ... 28 40
R E. Berry, work on bridge ... 21 00
Titsworth Co., supplies for bridges ... 10 80
" " nails for bridges ... 4 80
M M Dake, work on bridge ... 50 00
Lewis Mathis, work on bridge ... 18 00
W C Davidson, salary and exp by supt ... 76 51
Tom Burleson, repair tools ... 10 00
Juan Romero, work on roads ... 42 00
Peter Burleson, work on roads ... 45 00
C N Morris, lumber for co ... 5 40
H Doyle Murray, repair for bridge ... 15 45
A Lantz, repair of tools ... 12 20
Pecos Valley Lumber Co., lumber ... 105 60
Western Garage, exp co by supt ... 40 00
W R White, lumber for co ... 153 83
W M Barnett, work on roads ... 15 00
J H Jackson, road work ... 133 05
Felix Guebara, work on roads ... 8 00
Ben Peles, work on roads ... 66 50
Cal Emerson, work on bridge ... 42 00
N B Taylor & Sons, supplies for road work ... 11 50
W W Brazel, road work ... 0 00
P D Carrillo, road work ... 20 00
A H Harvey, auto hire to bridge ... 3 00
Gregorio Sedillo road work ... 10 00
Damasio Baca, road work ... 0 00
Chas H Osborn, labor and material ... 7 00
Western Metals Mfg Co., culverts ... 975 61

The following claims were allowed and ordered paid out of Indigent fund:

F H Johnson, services to Indigent ... $ 83 00
Garner & Co., supplies to poor ... 20 00
Carrizozo Trading Co, mdse to poor ... 20 00
Oscuro Merc Co., supplies to poor ... 20 00
T J Grafton, keeping Mrs Stayton ... 54 00
R T Lucas, services to Indigent ... 130 00
Mike Doering, rooming Indigent ... 9 75
W O Norman, mdse to poor ... 80 00
W O Norman, burial pauper ... 15 00
J V Tully, mdse to poor ... 20 00
W P Bixler, burial pauper and Indg ... 18 50

The following claims were allowed and ordered paid out of wild animal bounty fund.

A W Mills ... $124 00
Alvid Hightower ... 4 00
W B McDonald ... 8 00
Carlos Sides ... 61 00
J B French ... 38 00
S L Starkey ... 18 00
A J Lalaun ... 14 00
W E Burger ... 2 00
M F Slack ... 12 00
A H Dorsey ... 22 00
Alvin Hightower ... 6 00
Will Gallacher ... 4 00
James Hale ... 4 00
W L Copper ... 10 00
Harry Gallacher ... 2 00
J W Campbell ... 4 00
R J Ray ... 2 00
A H Blodgett ... 22 00
Maurice Brookins ... 8 00
O W Chisum ... 6 00
R B Pearce ... 14 00
E F Haskins ... 16 00
F L Vega ... 4 00
Sam Wells ... 4 00
Earl Black ... 16 00
Thomas Jennings ... 12 00
W E Burger ... 2 00
D Chesser ... 14 00
Luke K Williams ... 54 00
T B Yates ... 2 00
E F Funk ... 24 00
Fred Neighbauer ... 2 00
Luther A Wertman ... 24 00
J C Isler ... 4 00
Fred Dyer ... 2 00
A M Morford ... 10 00
Dewey Herron ... 10 00
Walter Wonner ... 2 00
Arthur Starley ... 4 00
George Evans ... 30 00
Henry Emerson ... 4 00
L R Lumay ... 2 00
H K Rountree ... 4 00
Chas H Thornton ... 2 00
James Hall ... 8 00
Lewis Mathis ... 2 00
A B Helms ... 8 00
Z T Lowrie ... 2 00
Walter Morris ... 2 00
William Johnson ... 2 00
E G Slack ... 6 00
J W Joy ... 4 00
Roy Grumbles ... 12 00
Weldon Harkey ... 2 00
M B Foreman ... 6 00
Ben Stanley ... 8 00
H Lutz, Jr ... 6 00
E J Strawbridge ... 2 00
R J Ray ... 8 00
Jimmie Cooper ... 4 00
H C Hunnicutt ... 2 00
Maurice Brookins ... 6 00
Wesley Purcella ... 2 00
A B Helms ... 8 00
M Buckbanan ... 4 00
Nick Hall ... 10 00
Lee Bragg ... 10 00
Jim Cooper ... 18 00
Luther Hare ... 4 00
J R Rogers ... 4 00
J W Isler ... 4 00
Dewey Herron ... 20 00
H Wertman ... 6 00
C A Beard ... 8 00
J W Campbell ... 4 00
W H Harkey ... 8 00
W O Thompson ... 6 00
C A Beard ... 6 00
Chas Sitzel ... 28 00
Clarence Spence ... 15 00
C H Dixon ... 18 00
Walter Morris ... 10 00
Jesse May ... 22 00
Alfred Harris ... 20 00
Frank Ellis ... 76 00
J M Taylor ... 2 00
H E Phillips ... 10 00

The bill of J. H. Baird deputy sheriff for upkeep of car, for $37.70 is rejected by the Board for the reason that the transportation has been charged by said deputy and has been paid by this board.

The bill of C W Hyde, sheriff for upkeep of car for $214.15 is rejected as the county pays transportation charges for sheriff.

The clerk is authorized to purchase blanks books for office.

The board recessed till 9 a. m. July 6th. Board met all present.

In the matter of the petition for change of road beginning where said road turns east at the SW corner of the NW¼, SW¼, of Sec. 22, Twp. 3, S R. E. & E. I. thence with west boundary line said section 22 and intersect the road aforesaid at center of west boundary line of said section 22. The same is hereby approved and the bond in the sum of $25.00 having been filed and approved, the following named viewers are hereby appointed to view out said road: Will Titsworth, H. H. Provine and C H Smith.

The said viewers are to meet at the SW corner of the NW¼ SW¼ said section 22-8-14 at 10 o'clock on the 25th day of July in the forenoon and view out said road.

Will Titsworth is to post notices along the proposed road at three conspicuous places.

The following school estimates were examined and approved by the board:

DIS. NO.	CURRENT EXPENSES	SPECIAL LEVY
1	$ 2510 00	
2	794 00	
3	1815 00	
4	1750 00	$ 800 00
5	785 00	20 00
6	1908 00	
7	31510 00	5000 00
8	2568 00	2800 00
9	198 00	300 00
10	280 00	
11	700 00	
12	714 60	
13	3010 00	2000 00
14	1365 00	

District No.	Current Exp.	Special Levy
15	$ 756 00	$ 200
16	779.00	
17	610.00	
18	585 00	
19	1672 50	600
20	1657.00	410
21	2980 00	2000
22	1605.00	
23	800.00	75
24	574.00	410
25	713 00	300
26	500.00	
27	725.00	200
28	3295 00	
29	745.00	200
30	1380.00	
31	725 00	150
32	1558.00	780
33	1455.00	
34	760 50	900
35	710.00	
36	720 00	620
43	845.00	

The treasurer's reports for the months of May, April and June are hereby approved.

The board have examined to the amount of licenses of saloonkeepers in various precincts of the county, deem it advisable to have the census of the following precincts taken, and hereby appoints the following named persons to take the census in the said precincts:

Precinct No. 2, San Patricio ... H. Doyle Murray
Precinct No. 3, Arabela ... C. R. Hamilton
Precinct No. 6, Richardson ... W. E. Blanchard
Precinct No. 9, Capitan ... C. C. Merchant
Precinct No. 13, Corona ... A. J. Atkinson

Now comes William H. Osborn and makes a proposition to the board to place on the tax rolls of the county real estate which has been left off the tax rolls from year to year, and submits the following proposal in writing which is accepted by the board:

PROPOSAL.

To the Board of County Commissioners

Gentlemen:

I hereby propose to prepare for the county assessor and county treasurer an abstract of all property within Lincoln county upon which taxes can be collected, which has been omitted from the tax rolls for each year since 1889—that is to say, real estate and improvements thereon made up from the records of the American Title and Trust Company, who own the only set of abstract records in the county, upon the following terms and conditions, to-wit:

I will agree to begin work on said abstract at once and continue work thereon diligently until every bit of real estate that can be found upon which taxes can be collected shall be turned in to the treasurer, to be placed on the rolls for the various years by him. I will turn the lists over each week, or at such times as the board shall direct, so that he may proceed with his part of the work and with the prompt collection of the taxes. The abstract will show correct description of the land found, the owner thereof for the year, when the same should appear on the rolls and the valuation thereof, as shown by the transfers of the same recorded in the office of the county clerk, when such valuations appear to be shown, and any other reasonable information in connection therewith which may be desired by the board.

As consideration of the above work I will accept payment by warrant drawn every quarter covering the property lists so made and turned over to the county treasurer during the preceding three (3) months upon the basis of one-third (1-3) of the total amount of taxes collected against all of said property; that is to say, if a piece of property is listed by me, to be placed on the tax rolls upon which there is $3 collected in taxes, I am to be paid $1 of said amount at the next regular meeting of the board.

W. H. OSBORN
Agent American Title and Trust Co.

Accepted; Board of County Commissioners of Lincoln county, N. M., by Melvin Franks, chairman.

The resignation of George Hughes as constable in precinct No. 14 is examined and same is accepted by the board.

It is ordered that all medical attendance to paupers in Lincoln county must be by order of the county health officers.

It is also ordered that the local road supervisors of the various precincts heretofore appointed by this board, must do all labor on roads with labor warned out by said supervisors, and that no man shall be employed at the expense of the county.

The Purchasing committee is hereby authorized to have a garage constructed on the court house block and to purchase a Ford car for the use of the county as soon as one can be procured.

There being no further business, board adjournad sine die.

FOR SALE.—Saddle horse, sound and in good condition, will weigh 900 lbs, price reasonable; also riding outfit. Inquire News office.

For Sale:—Imperial Range, in A 1 condition. Address: P. O. Box 194, Carrizozo, N. M. 7-13-tf.

Killed by Officer

Sheriff Hyde received word last night that Giran Montoya, constable of the Arabela precinct, had killed Chon Romero. Romero had been an old offender, and was wanted on various charges, and had the reputation of being a bad man. The constable reported that Romero resisted arrest, whereupon the officer forever put a quietus on Chon by three well directed shots.

R. L. Howell was down yesterday from his well drill camp at the foot of the Gallina mountains. The well on which he has been drilling is on the southwest slope of the Gallinas and he encountered water at a depth of 438 feet. A half a day pumping test produced a flow of 28 gallons per minute and a sale was consummated to Sherwood Corn for a good round sum.

Warning

The public is hereby warned not to dump garbage or trash of any kind within a quarter of a mile of the railroad reservoir, east of town. Drinking water for the community is supplied from said reservoir, and any pollution by refuse dumped near the reservoir, which may be conveyed to said reservoir by winds, endanger the health of the community.

F. H. JOHNSON,
7-27-3t. County Health Officer.

DELINQUENT TAXES SINCE STATEHOOD TOTAL $1,444,824

VAST SUM REMAINS UNCOLLECTED FOR 1912-15 PERIOD; RECORDS OF COUNTIES SHOWN.

New Collection Law Susceptible to Abuse

(From New Mexico Tax Review.)

According to tabulations made by the commission there are outstanding uncollected taxes of 1912, 1913, 1914 and 1915, as follows:

YEAR—	Due as Extended on the Tax Rolls.	Collected.	Uncollected	Per Cent Col'c'd
1912	$ 3 483,.71 85	$ 3 262 843.16	$ 221,228 69	94.1
1913	4 233 651 13	3 876,871.59	356,779 54	91.4
1914	3,997,785.47	3,639,551 59	358 233 88	91 0
1915	4,243,533 26	3,734 950 09	508 582.17	.88 0
Total	$ 15,958,540 71	$ 14,513,716.43	$1,444,824 28	91.0

Delinquents for 1916 taxes are not yet available, as the last half of the collections for that year is now being made. The above are completed years. It is almost a year since the last half of 1915 taxes were due, yet that year shows only 88 per cent collections.

By counties for the four years the results are even more significant.

COUNTY—	Due as Extended on the Tax Rolls.	Collected	Uncollected	Per Cent Col'c'd
Bernalillo	$ 1,379,490.45	$ 1,300,942 85	$ 78,847.60	94.5
Chaves	1,322 189.47	1,201 950.61	120,238 86	84.5
Colfax	1,205 935.12	1,141,482.48	64,452 63	95.0
Curry	470 238.31	453,110.88	17,127.43	96.5
Dona Ana	857 193.66	821,547 16	35,646.50	96.0
Eddy	880 596 96	758,171 17	122 425.79	86 0
Grant	1,007,317.18	950 621.70	56,695.48	95.0
Guadalupe	521,086.17	466 236.90	54 849 27	89.5
Lincoln	466,868 23	463,716.19	3,152 04	99.5
Luna	538 629.87	527,473 91	14,155 96	98.0
McKinley	344,682 80	335 029.75	9,653.05	97 0
Mora	388 857.23	352 394.15	36,463.08	90.5
Otero	516 886.62	472,298 40	44,588.22	91.5
Quay	522 014.77	507,658 26	14,356 51	97.5
Rio Arriba	275,595 33	230,081.91	45,513 42	84.5
Roosevelt	416,839.40	393,509 22	23,330.18	95.0
Sandoval	263,585 92	179 457 08	84,128 84	68.5
San Juan	259 472 22	204 287.37	55,184.85	85.0
San Miguel	948 477.75	830,983.68	117,497.07	87.5
Santa Fe	638 248 50	539,005 96	99 242 54	84.5
Sierra	256,660.65	237,230.61	19 430.04	92.5
Socorro	694,475.90	540 225.87	154,250.03	78.0
Taos	197 214 35	184,711.59	12,502 76	94.0
Torrance	351,241 24	319,685.48	31,555.85	91.0
Union	575 414 26	507 815.08	67,599.18	88.0
Valencia	561,298 24	494,391 16	66,907.08	88.0
Total	$ 15,958,540,71	$ 14,513,716 43	$1,444,824 28	91.0

It appears from the foregoing table that the counties are grouped by percentages as follows:

	Counties.	Amount Delinquent.	Per Cent of Total
Collect 95 per cent or over	9	$ 235,369.80	16.3
Collect from 90 to 94 per cent	6	223 417 55	15.5
Collect from 85 to 89 per cent	6	484 463 24	33.5
Collect from 80 to 84 per cent	3	262 991 82	18.2
Collect from 75 to 79 per cent	*1	154 250 03	10.7
Collect less than 75 per cent	**1	84,128 84	5.8
Total	26	$1,444 824 28	100.0

*Socorro. **Sandoval.

Divided into groups of thirteen counties each, one group has a total delinquency of $390,968.42, or 27 per cent of the total for all counties, and the other a total of $1,053,855.86, or 73 per cent of the total for all counties. The list, grouped by percentages, is as follows.

THIRTEEN BEST COLLECTING COUNTIES.

Lincoln	99.5
Luna	98.0
Quay	97.5
McKinley	97.0
Curry	96.5
Dona Ana	96.0
Colfax	95.0
Grant	95.0
Roosevelt	95.0
Bernalillo	94.5
Taos	94.0
Sierra	92.5
Otero	91.5
Average	95 6

THIRTEEN WORST COLLECTING COUNTIES.

Torrance	91.0
Mora	90.5
Guadalupe	89.5
Union	88.0
Valencia	88.0
San Miguel	87.5
Eddy	86.0
San Juan	85.0
Chaves	84.5
Rio Arriba	84.5
Santa Fe	84.5
Socorro	78.0
Sandoval	68.5
Average	85.0

If all counties did as well as Lincoln, the total delinquency would be only $79,792.70; if all did as poorly as Sandoval, it would amount to $5,026,940.81.

The delinquency in Sandoval, if collected, would pay off the entire county debt, including the amount due on county salary certificates, and leave a balance of nearly $10,000. This delinquency is greater by nearly $10,000 than twice the country tax levy in Sandoval county in 1916. And this counts the delinquency for only four years.

In Socorro county the delinquency for four years totals $154,250.03; the entire county bonded debt is $173,600; The entire levy for 1916 is $138,985.20. The delinquent taxes in this country would almost pay the county debt—or their collection would enable the county to dispense with all taxes for county purposes for a year, after paying to the state its proportionate share of these taxes. And the amazing amount has been piled up in four years.

The accompanying map shows graphically the record of each county for the period covered by these figures. It also points clearly to the cause of delinquency.

All our counties operate under the same law. The law has been, and is weak. But where nine counties collect 95 per cent of taxes levied, or better, it is fairly clear that delinquency is not altogether or even principally chargeable to the law. Nor it is a matter of faulty descriptions of real estate, although this is a factor Taos and Mora demonstrate that good collections can be had in counties largely covered by ancient Spanish grants. Chaves and Eddy, on the other hand, prove that something more than easy descriptions of real estate is necessary if taxes are to be collected. This something, we venture, is collectors who collect, officers who do the work they are paid for.

Two officers were charged under the law in force when these taxes were levied with the duty of tax collection—the county treasurer directly, and the district attorney indirectly. The county treasurer was required to distrain and sell personal property and to sell certificates on real estate, issuing a deed therefor after the expiration of the period of redemption. There were faults in this process but they did not seem to prevent tax collecting in Lincoln county. The district attorney also had the power (and still has it) to reduce a tax to a personal judgment. The machinery was in existence, but in some counties it didn't move.

The taxpayers in the counties which fail to collect a reasonable percentage of taxes should understand fully the significance of this failure in terms of their own taxes. Except in a minor degree this is not an intercounty matter. The state tax in 1915 was 3.65 mills the county tax for all counties, 8.11 mills, not counting school district and municipal taxes. The taxpayer who pays in a bad collecting county pays about one-fourth to one-third more state tax than he would be compelled to do if all taxes assessed were collected promptly. He pays also a large additional percentage to cover delinquent collection of county and local taxes. He gains absolutely nothing from the laxity of his local officers. How much this costs the paying taxpayer for each $100 actually needed for state and local purposes is shown for each county below:

TAXES REQUIRED ON EACH $100 OF NEEDED TAXES TO MAKE GOOD NON-COLLECTION—BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES	Additional Tax on Each $100 Needed to Make Good the Delinquents.
Lincoln	.50
Luna	2.30
Quay	2.57
McKinley	2.57
Curry	3.63
Dona Ana	4.18
Colfax	5.25
Grant	5.25
Roosevelt	5.25
Bernalillo	5.80
Taos	6.38
Sierra	8.10
Otero	9.28
Torrance	9.98
Mora	10.49
Guadalupe	11.73
Union	13.63
Valencia	13.63
San Miguel	14.29
Eddy	16.28
San Juan	17.66
Chaves	18.35
Rio Arriba	18.35
Santa Fe	18.35
Socorro	28.20
Sandoval	45.98

There is a new law on tax collections, passed by the last legislature. The machinery is a little better. Errors can be corrected. The title to property sold to the county for taxes vests in the county, and the property, not the tax certificate can be sold. This law provides, as to items of taxes exceeding $25, a somewhat better method than did the old law. As to items of less than $25 there is no improvement in procedure. In one respect the new law contains a dangerous provision capable of serious abuse. This provision is contained in section 6, which reads as follows:

Sec. 6. In entering judgment in all such cases the clerk shall add to the amount of tax, penalties and costs, as shown by such delinquent tax list, 5 per centum of the total amount due from each person, or upon each lot or parcel of property described, which 5 per centum when collected shall be paid over to the county treasurer and covered into the court fund of the county.

When ever special counsel shall be employed to conduct such proceedings such 5 per centum shall be paid to such counsel by order of the court, upon warrants drawn against such court fund, and shall constitute the compensation of any special counsel for all services rendered in any such proceedings. Whenever the board of county commissioners shall deem it expedient so to do, such special counsel may be employed for the purpose of conducting any such proceedings.

The reason given for this provision is that because district attorneys are paid a salary they will not conduct the suits required under this act, and therefore a special counsel is necessary at a substantial fee. We believe this is wholly unsupported by the facts and that district attorneys are willing and ready to perform any duties required of them in their capacity as public officers.

If the district attorneys act for their counties under this law the 5 per cent penalty exacted under each judgment will be paid into the county court fund and will save just that much to the counties in the cost of the courts. If special counsel is employed this sum will be wholly lost to the counties. The present salaries of the various district attorneys their names and the names and salaries of their assistants with the amount of penalties which can possibly be collected in each county, appear herewith.

If only half the delinquent taxes are collected the fees would more than pay the salaries of all the district attorneys and their assistants for a year. As the work of collecting delinquent taxes year after year is continuous, these penalties, if the work is done by the regular officers as it should be, will each year pay a considerable part of the cost of the courts. If it is paid out in special fees this large sum collected annually will be largely wasted. There is no good reason why the district attorneys should not do this work as well as or better than special counsel did the old law when not vigorously enforced. If special counsel were employed and paid when judgments are rendered our court funds could be looted and delinquent taxes still go uncollected.

Upon this point the attorney general, at the request of the tax commission, has ruled as follows.

State Tax Commission,
Santa Fe, New Mexico:

Gentlemen. I am in receipt of your recent letter, requesting construction of Section 6, Chapter 80, Laws of 1917, the same being "An Act Relating to Delinquent Taxes."

The section referred to provides that 5 per centum of the amount of tax penalty and costs be included in the judgment, and that said 5 per centum, when collected, shall be paid over to the county treasurer and covered into the court fund of the county. The section further provides that whenever special counsel shall be employed to conduct proceedings in such case, such 5 per centum shall be paid to such special counsel by order of the court upon warrant drawn against such court fund, and shall constitute the compensation for such special counsel.

In my opinion, the 5 per centum referred to constitutes all of the compensation to which such special counsel is entitled. Furthermore, I am of the opinion that, unless such 5 per centum is actually collected and paid into the court fund, as provided in the act, the same shall not be available to such special counsel. In other words, this 5 per centum cannot be paid to the special counsel out of the court fund unless the same has been collected and paid in from such source.

Yours very truly,
HARRY L. PATTON,
Attorney General.

COLLECTION OF TAXES IN THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO, 1912-1915.

Dist No.	Name of Dist Attorney and Assistant.	Counties in District.	Salaries	Possible Fee Delinquents 1912-15.	Total for Each Dist
1	J. H. Crist	San Juan	$ 3,000	$ 2,959	
	E. P. Davies	Santa Fe	1,000	4,062	
		Rio Arriba		2,175	$ 9,896
2	George H. Craig	Bernalillo	3,000	3,642	
	J. A. Miller	McKinley	1,000	482	
		Sandoval		4,206	8,630
3	H. R. Hamilton	Dona Ana	3,000	1,782	
		Otero	1,500	2,229	
		Torrance		1,577	
		Lincoln		157	5,745
4	C. A. Hunter	Guadalupe	3,000	2,742	
	Luis E. Armijo	Mora	1,000	1,823	
		San Miguel		5,874	10,439
5	Robert C. Dow	Eddy	3,000	6,121	
	T. E. Mears	Curry	1,500	856	
		Roosevelt		1,166	
		Chaves		6,011	14,154
6	J. S. Vaught	Grant	2,250	2,834	
		Luna		557	3,391
7	H. P. Owen	Valencia	3,000	3 345	
		Sierra	1,000	971	
		Socorro		7,712	11,028
8	Henry A. Kiker	Colfax	3,000	3,222	
	C. L. Collins	Quay	750	717	
	Ed. F. Saxon	Taos	750	620	
		Union		3,379	7,944
		Total	$ 22,250	$ 72,127	$ 72,127

There is a further possible evil in section 6. Although it is reasonable to suppose that no fees will be paid special counsel before taxes are actually collected, this section does not specifically forbid such payment. A mere judgment against the delinquent taxpayer, if not followed up and enforced by the sale of the property, will not secure any more taxes than did the old law when not vigorously enforced.

But vigorous action upon the part of the present officers is the thing needed to improve the collection of our taxes. Without such action no permanent improvement can be expected.

A Few Bargains Left

Our Entire Stock, 96 pairs in all, of the Finest Made Florsheim Oxfords, a shoe for the man who cares, "nuff sed." Worth $7 and $8. 8 Styles: All Sizes, at the bargain price of

$4.95

Men'e Monarch Shirts $1

Ladies' Aprons and House Dresses
The entire stock reduced 1-3 of former price

Ladies' Summer Dressess Reduced
1/3
Of Former Price
A complete clearance of all Ready-to-Wear is necessary to make room for the New Goods of the coming season

95c
For Ladies' White Longerie Waists, worth $1.50: pretty styles to pick from

Boys' Shirts and Blouses
Gingham, Percale and Madras--regularly sold at 75c, now 50c. Sizes 6 to 16 years

Ziegler Brothers

Semi-Annual CLEAN-SWEEP SALE

Continues With GREATER VALUES Than Ever

Ladies' Ready-to-Wear, Suits, Coats, Dresses and Skirts are being sacrificed at PRICES LESS THAN MANUFACTURERS' COST

Our New Fall Styles will be on display early in August and we urge your early inspection.

Millinery and Trimmings at One-Half Price

Every Hat in our Entire Stock must be sold at once. We have cut the price on all

$10.00	Hats to	$5.00
8.00	Hats to	4.00
6.00	Hats to	3.00

It will pay you to investigate and place your purchases now while merchandise is going higher. We are also offering great bargains in our Grocery Department and invite comparison.

Carrizozo Trading Co.

Quality First — Phone 21 — Then Price

The Home Guards

A meeting was held in the court house for perfecting an organization of a Home Guard for Carrizozo. J. B. French, captain-elect of the Home Guard presided over the meeting.

It was decided to organize the guard and apply for recruits giving each applicant the option of drilling or not as they saw fit. Application will be made to the Adjutant General for arms; these arms will consist of the old Krag Jorgensen rifle which will cost each recruit about $5.00 each, the ammunition will be furnished at cost. If arrangements can be made the drills will be held in the second floor of the court house.

Already an active campaign has been started to enlist recruits and several have been enrolled, thus far all have signified their willingness to drill.

The active co-operation of all the citizens of Carrizozo is asked in making this movement a success. The drills will be of benefit to all who take part whether they are ever called into service or not and in case they should later be called to the colors, they will be in a large measure seasoned and ready to do their part. The entire movement will be under the personal supervision of Mr. J. B. French, who served as an officer in the Spanish-American War. Thus far no other officers have been appointed with the exception of E. M. Brickley as first lieutenant and assistant to Mr. French.

W. T. C. U. Organizes

Mrs. Lora LaMance organized a W. C. T. U. with a membership of eleven with Mrs. Eugenia Barber as President, Mrs. Ella Henson, Secretary and Mrs. J. M. Gardner, Treasurer,—quite a strong organization. Mrs. La Mance gave a very interesting talk Wednesday morning, at which time the W. C. T. U. was organized.

Educational Department

Santa Fe, July 23.—Officers of the Department of Education have been impressed with the need of improvement of the state's rural school grounds by returns showing observance of Arbor and Bird day in these schools last April. As in the patriotic celebrations of February reports were asked of all rural school teachers showing number of pupils taking part, number of visitors, trees planted and other facts of interest. According to these reports only 2532 boys and girls took part in the Arbor day exercises, or only about one-fourth the number participating in the Washington and Lincoln birthday programs. There were but 1366 visitors as against 11,000 for the patriotic exercises and only 936 program numbers as against 4700 for the February observances. In the entire state, according to the reports now being studied in the department, only 467 trees were planted. Of these the greater number were cottonwoods. Others included various fruit trees and black locust, poplar, elm, sycamore, ash, pine and maple.

Superintendent Wagner received a large number of explanations from teachers as to why Arbor day exercises were not held. The one most frequently given was that it was useless to plant trees and shrubs on unfenced school grounds, since livestock would destroy them. Next in order was lack of water for irrigation. While an even more vigorous effort for general observance of Arbor day will be made by the department next year, it is felt that the response will not become what it should be until local interest and pride is sufficiently aroused to cause the fencing of every rural school campus and the provision of water for irrigation.

State University Term Is Lengthened

Albuquerque, N. M., July 25.—At a conference held in Washington in May to consider ways and means to keep American universities in full operation and at high efficiency during the war, the heads of the universities of the United States determined that all institutions which can do so, must abandon the old two semester system and take up the four quarter schedule, thus adding twelve weeks to each working year.

The University of New Mexico, which was represented at this conference by its president, Dr. David R. Boyd, will have the honor of being the first state university to adopt the new war emergency schedule.

Courses will be so arranged as to make the work in each department recur every twelve weeks. Thus a student who can attend but six months in the year, may work the other six months in business or on the farm, or in the nation's service, and by this six months work each year, obtain his degree in five years. Or, if his circumstance will permit, the student may attend the full 48 weeks in every year and graduate in three years. It will make it possible for many to attend this year who otherwise must delay beginning their college work.

The Red Cross

The local Red Cross auxiliary held a meeting at the Crystal Theatre Monday afternoon. The principal matter discussed was the purchase of goods and the manufacture of articles for the soldiers. The supply committee was instructed to proceed in the matter. Funds are short, and the finance committee, composed of Governor W. C. McDonald, Judge Hewitt, District Attorney Hamilton and Messrs. R. E. P. Warden and O. Z. Finley, were requested to be present at the next meeting, Monday, July 30, at 3:00 p. m.

Warning

The public is hereby warned not to dump garbage or trash of any kind within a quarter of a mile of the railroad reservoir, east of town. Drinking water for the community is supplied from said reservoir, and any pollution by refuse dumped near the reservoir, which may be conveyed to said reservoir by winds, endanger the health of the community.

F. H. JOHNSON,
7-27-31. County Health Officer.

Methodist Church

Rev. ARTHUR MARSHON, Pastor

Preaching morning and evening by the pastor. The general theme for the morning for the next few Sundays will be "Our National Crisis, the opportunity of Christian Womanhood"; and for the evening services, "Some fundamental truths we are liable to forget."

We sing the old hymns your mother used to sing. We endeavor to preach the word of God. We invite rich and poor, black and white, saloon men, gamblers, dancers, card-players, doctors, lawyers, the gospel is no respecter of persons, for all have sinned and come short of the glory of God. We especially invite strangers to come to our services.

Mrs. Lora LaMance, one of the prominent speakers for the National W. C. T. U., made a telling speech to a small audience, which gathered on short notice on Tuesday night. It was one of the most convincing arraignment of facts concerning the present status of the Liquor Traffic that this writer has heard for a long time.

Remember the Prayer meeting on Wednesday night. The subject this week is Repentance.

Last Sunday night closed the series of union meetings for the summer. A good sized audience paid close attention, and manifested much appreciation of Bro. Gardner's sermon.

After Fifty Years

Mrs. Albert Ziegler and her mother, Mrs. C. D. Leon, went to Lincoln yesterday to meet Mrs. Goslin, the latter coming up from Roswell with the Pragers. Mrs. Leon and Mrs. Goslin came over from Germany fifty years ago on the same boat, and this was their first meeting since landing on American soil. The reunion, it is needless to say, was a most happy one, after the lapse of half a century.

Sam C. Hall was here Tuesday from his home at White Mountain.

No License Required

Some confusion and a little complaint have arisen over a misunderstanding concerning a village ordinance relating to peddlers. The News has been informed by the trustees that the ordinance applies only to peddlers who ply that trade as a business. Farmers and gardeners do not have to pay a license to dispose of their produce, as there is nothing in the ordinance requiring a license or any restriction with regard to the disposition of their produce. This announcement is made for the benefit of would-be purchasers and for the information of farmers, gardeners and all who have produce to sell.

Ready for Sidewalks

The prospects for early action, by the village trustees, on a sidewalk ordinance is good. An ordinance is pending before the trustees even now, and its passage is almost sure. The need of sidewalks is too great for further urging and it is believed the trustees will hasten the matter at an early meeting. Our streets, too, are badly in need of repair, and it is hoped the trustees may be able to see their way clear to begin operations at an early date for their improvement.

Notice for Publication
02638
027073
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roswo, N. M., July 18, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that Madison H Price, of Ancho, N. M., who, on August 24, 1912 and November 12, 1913, made Original and Additional H. D. Es. Serial Nos. 02638 and 027073, for SE¼ and NE¼, Section 23, Twp 4-s, Range 11-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 Lillie Mot'long Scott, U. S. Commissioner, in her office, at Carrizozo, N. M., on August 27, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses: Walter S. Settle, Frank P. Morgan, Joseph R. Perkins, and Lillian S. Price, all of Ancho, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON,
July 27-August 24 Register.

The banks of the county are devoting their advertising space to aid in the prosecution of the war and in urging a conservation of food. No set of business men have shown more loyalty than the bankers the country over.

THE LUCAS HOSPITAL

Modern Equipment

Rates furnished on application by
ROBERT T. LUCAS, M. D.

Trained Nurse In Charge

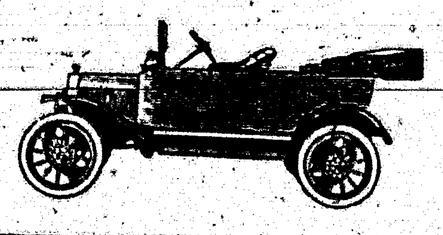
Carrizozo -:- New Mexico

Ford

THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Over two million satisfied owners know from experience that the Ford car is a real utility, an economical, powerful, always-reliable means for increasing the profit in business or adding zest to pleasure. The Ford car meets the demand for prompt transportation in every line of human activity. The demand grows larger every day, because of the all-round usefulness of the car. Touring Car $360, Runabout $345, Coupelet $505, Town Car $595, Sedan $645—all f. o. b. Detroit. On display and for sale by

WESTERN GARAGE
F. B. SHIELDS, Proprietor



Aviso el Publico: Lista de Tasacion Delincuente

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

Nombre Descripción de Propiedad	Tasacion	Penalidad	Costos	Total
Henry Fritz sel sel and part swl sel 29 10 17 n2 nel part s2 nel 32 10 17	17 76	1 08	1 68	20 52
personal property	11 79	71	56	13 06
T H Kirkland tracts in 4 11 17	47 05	1 41	56	49 02
personal property	31 69	95	56	33 20
Juanita Sanchez De Rubio Tract on Doso	21 39	1 28	56	23 23
personal property	4 96	30	56	5 82
Luis Sanchez tract in 4 and 5 11 17	24 46	1 48	56	26 50
personal property	4 10	25	56	4 91
Conroy Bros personal property	138 68	8 20	56	145 44
Jimmie Cooper personal property	56 39	1 70	56	58 65
J A Cary personal property	37 33	2 24	56	40 13
Cooper & Woods personal property	202 46	6 08	56	209 10
J F Thompson Imp on ranch Carrizozo McD 1 lot	14 60	90	56	16 06
personal property	93 61	5 64	56	99 81
Sam Wood personal property	51 63	1 57	56	53 76
Dan McFarland 2 int lot 4 in 19 7 18 2 int in lots 1 2 3 in 30 7 18 lots 34 part of the nw4 of 1 8 17	9 37	57	2 24	12 18
personal property	54 08	3 25	56	57 89
J A Bird personal property	35 69	2 16	56	38 41
J J Aragon house lot Lincoln	7 15	43	56	8 14
Manuel Aragon house lot Lincoln	7 94	48	56	8 98
Rebecca Anderson Frac of nel 24 nw4 19 9 16	10 00	60	56	11 16
W P Blevins tract in Lincoln 29 9 16	3 18	19	56	3 93
Pedro Baldonado tract nel 19 9 16	1 66	08	56	2 30
personal property	81	03	56	1 40
L M Dotson House and lot Lincoln	2 07	06	56	2 69
personal property	2 47	08	56	3 11
A R Dotson Barber place	5 96	36	56	6 88
personal property	17	01	56	74
Francisco Gomez personal property	2 40	08	56	3 04
J S Hurst Pt sel nel, swl nw4 2 10 16	7 62	46	56	8 64
C E Hulbert s2 nel 4 10 16 part of lot 4 34 9 16	17 23	52	1 12	18 87
Bernardino Padilla Frac of n2 sw4 21 8 16	1 42	08	56	2 06
personal property	6 55	33	56	6 44
Refugio Romero personal property	7 39	22	56	8 17
Oct Salas est Frac in 29 9 16	2 86	09	56	3 51
Gorgonio Wilson tract in Lincoln 28 9 16	3 72	21	56	4 50
personal property	2 84	17	56	3 57
Jesus M. Padilla tract in —— 9 16	4 05	24	56	4 85
personal property	1 96	12	56	2 64
Frank Chavez tract on Ruidoso	8 48	50	56	9 54
Ambrosio Chavez Y A tract in 21 10 16	10 50	63	56	11 69
Isaac Gonzales tract on Ruidoso	4 85	29	56	5 70
personal property	2 57	15	56	3 28
Florencio Gonzales tract on Ruidoso	1 19	07	56	1 82
Trancito Polaco Land on Ruidoso	4 21	26	56	5 03
Hilario Silva tract on Ruidoso	78	05	56	1 39
Jacobo Sanchez tract on Ruidoso	10 92	65	56	12 13
Nicolas Silva part Juan Ulibarl pat	3 20	20	56	3 96
personal property	1 79	11	56	2 46
David Sanchez part J Ulibarl pat	6 74	40	56	7 70
G A Friendbloom personal property	5 87	35	56	6 78
Alfred Hunter Geo Coe land	14 30	42	56	15 27
personal property	7 11	22	56	7 89
A B Hale personal property	3 31	10	56	3 99
Mrs M J Pike personal property	3 71	11	56	4 38
Ellen Casey est personal property	5 38	32	56	6 26
John Kimbrell part sw4 sw4 15 11 18	1 73	05	56	2 34
personal property	2 28	07	56	2 91
McKnight & Corn state land	2 19	07	56	2 82
Jesus Perea sw4 nw4, nw4 sw4, 20 11 13; sel nel, nel sel 25 11 18	11 84	72	1 12	13 68
personal property	2 20	13	56	2 89
Abel Mirabal tract on Doso 5 11 15	14 06	84	56	15 46
Salomon Sanchez sw4 sw4 31 10 15 s2 sw4, nel sw4 33 10 15	11 56	35	1 12	13 23
Nicolas Chavez personal property	4 29	26	56	5 11
M D Chavez & Bro personal property	6 46	39	56	7 41
Harvey Guthrie personal property	8 83	53	56	9 92
R A Middleton n2 nel, sel nel, ne sel 12 7 10	8 93	54	56	10 03
Nicolas Peralta personal property	10 40	62	56	11 59
Daniel Vigil n2 sel, s2 sw4 22 6 18	2 46	07	56	3 09
personal property	11 07	33	56	11 96
Manuel Vigil sw4 22 7 16	2 46	07	56	3 09
Francisco Archuleta Carrizozo o p lot 9 blk 34	50	03	56	1 09
D L Byron sw4 19 8 10	9 28	55	56	10 39
personal property	9 89	57	56	10 82
F W Brockway mcd lots 1 and 2 blk 46	7 09	42	56	8 07
Ophelia Barrett o p lot 29 blk 17	61	04	56	1 21
John W. Barrett o p lot 23 & 30 blk 17	1 19	08	56	1 83
Paul Burton sw4 14 8 10	8 94	54	56	10 04
R C Burton sw4 sw4 10 8 10; sw4 nw4 15 8 10	3 32	21	1 12	4 66
Paul Beatty pt nw4 nw4 11 8 10; n2 nel, nel nw4, 10 8 10	2 15	07	1 12	3 34
personal property	1 48	06	56	2 04
E D Boone personal property	12 87	78	56	14 21
Porfirio Chavez house and lot Lincoln; o p 8 & 9 blk 4 Carrizozo; mcd 9 10 blk 1 Carrizozo	17 18	1 03	1 68	19 89
personal property	5 05	15	56	5 76
Milton Dow o p lots 19 20 21 blk 7, 4 & 5 blk 12 and 6 7 blk 13 Carrizozo	11 61	35	1 68	13 64
F J Doak 2 int lot 26 blk 8 Carrizozo	1 26	08	56	1 90
J F Dalton personal property	2 41	09	56	3 06
J E Farley o p 6 & 7 blk 4 Carrizozo	12 28	73	56	13 57
C F Goodard s2 sel, e2 sw4 23 8 9	11 82	71	56	13 09
Mariah Gallacher sw4 sw4, nw sw, 3 8 10; sel nel, nel sel 4 8 10	4 22	13	1 12	5 47
Gray Bros o p lot 19 blk 20 mcd lot 10 blk 17 mountain view, lot 11 blk 9	3 71	15	1 12	4 98
Frank Gray nel sel, less 16 acres 34 7 10; sel nw4, n2 sw4 35 7 10; o p lot 19 blk 12 Carrizozo; m c d lot 11 blk 17 Carrizozo	8 98	64	2 24	10 64
W D Gray m c d lots 7 & 8 blk 17 o p lot 15 & 16 blk 7	8 87	26	1 12	10 24
Robt E Hancock o p lot 8 blk 18 Carrizozo	5 05	30	56	5 92
Mrs M C Hutton nel nw4 25 8 10; sel sw4 ne sw, se nw, 26 8 9	4 56	14	1 12	5 82
O C Hinton o p lot 5 blk 19 Carrizozo	1 69	05	56	2 30
personal property	5 10	15	56	5 81
Fannie Hust m c d lots 6 & 7 blk 41 Carrizozo	9 12	55	56	10 23
W C Miller Carrizozo o p lot 26 & 28 blk 12, 1 12 15 16 18 blk 5	14 09	87	1 12	16 08
Florencio Mireles Carrizozo o p lots 20 21 22 23 blk 38	1 26	08	1 12	2 46
personal property	1 69	09	56	2 34
Johnson Bros personal property	14 77	90	56	16 23
Mrs Emma Mudge m c d 1 lot blk 26 12 30 31 in blk 27 lots 1 2 3 4 5 blk 41	11 34	90	1 12	13 36
personal property	3 80	23	56	4 59
Howard Perry Carrizozo o p lots 5 7 blk 11	1 77	12	56	2 45
Pearl Phillips personal property	9 12	55	56	10 24
E E Phillips personal property	20 17	[illegible]	56	21 86
W B Quail m c d Carrizozo lot 3 & 4 7 blk 8	1 76	11	1 12	2 99
Walter Read sw4 nw4, w2 sw4, 26 8 9, sw4 sw4, 24 8 9 Carrizozo o p lots 13 14 15 16 blk 4	9 62	60	2 24	12 46
F E Reily o p Carrizozo 29 & 30 blk 14	1 76	11	1 12	2 99
W M Riely o p " lots 23 to 26 inc blk 21, lots 28 and 22 blk 9	6 75	40	1 12	8 27
Nellie B Riely Carrizozo o p lots 1 & 2 blk 7	8 73	53	1 12	10 42
personal property	13 42	81	56	14 79
R L Ransom s2 sel 14 8 10 m c d Carrizozo, lots 1 2 3 4 5 blk 7	5 98	18	1 12	7 28
personal property	1 26	04	56	1 85
Stockmens Guaranty Loan Co Carrizozo o p lots 2 4 5 6 7 blk 1 lots 1 2 8 9 10 blk 3 lot 6 7 8 blk 4 lot 1 2 6 7 8 blk 6 lots 1 2 3 4 5 blk 8 o p lot 9 in 19	4 81	26	2 80	7 89
Forest Smith Und 21 sw4 8 9 10	8 10	49	56	9 15
Chas Stevens personal property	8 95	60	56	10 11
Chas A Spiess Carrizozo o p lot 4 blk 12	1 01	06	56	1 63
R K Stidham Carrizozo o p lot 17 & 18 blk 7	7 60	45	56	8 61
Ydelfonso Sanchez Carrizozo o p lots 5 & 6 blk 31	2 19	13	1 12	3 44
J H Templeton Carrizozo o p lot 22 blk 7	5 65	35	56	6 56
Unknown owners Carrizozo o p lot 12 blk 4	50	04	56	1 10
J N White personal property	6 13	37	56	7 06
U W Williams Carrizozo o p lots 18 & 19 blk 15	1 15	06	1 12	2 33
Mrs M Burger White Oaks o p e2 7 & 8 in blk 20	4 24	26	1 12	5 60
Burger & Files lots in White Oaks and ¼ int in the Miguel Otero claim	5 06	31	1 12	6 49
N A D Barnum lots in White Oaks	3 90	23	56	4 69
W A Cade Henry Allen Lode m e 37, Forgotten Lode m e 576, Gregory Lode m e 215, Anna Cade Lode	10 13	60	1 68	12 41
J H Current personal property	13 20	80	56	14 56
D I Clowe personal property	3 97	24	56	4 77
E T Collier lots 1 2 3 6 7 8 9 10 6 & 12	12 19	74	1 12	14 05
personal property	5 88	33	56	6 77
M W Hoyle Lots in White Oaks	1 36	09	56	2 01
J F Mains White Oaks o p lot 2 blk 10	1 94	12	56	2 62
S R Moss personal property	22 38	[illegible]	56	[illegible]
Lois Mayer Lots in White Oaks	3 41	11	56	4 08
personal property	2 36	[illegible]	[illegible]	2 99
E S McDonald W O Bankhorn lot 1 5 blk 5	[illegible]	36	[illegible]	[illegible]
Geo W Prichard Lot 1 White Oaks	13 66	78	56	15 00
Clara Sewarts White Oaks o p lot [illegible] blk 12	51	03	56	1 10
E Schnider Lot 4 blk 24 White Oaks o p	54	03	56	1 13
John Shapley White Oaks o p 2 lots	76	05	56	1 37
N. A. Tompkins James placer	2 02	13	56	2 71
N B Taylor & Son lots in White Oaks	5 34	16	56	5 76
personal property	5 06	15	56	5 77
Unknown owners Und 2 int in Marton Lode	2 11	18	56	2 85
Unknown. ¼ int Miguel Otero Lode	3 80	24	56	4 60
Unknown owners Christopher Survey 156, and Omega survey 444	5 06	30	1 12	6 48
Unknown owners William placer survey 960	84	05	56	1 45
" " tract of nw corner Homestake south 300x475 feet	1 69	10	1 12	2 91
Unknown owners sel sel, 1 7 12 ne ne, 12 7 12	4 05	24	1 12	5 41
C W White nel nel 12 7 18	2 04	12	56	2 72
Peter Williams s2 sel 3 n2 nel 10 7 13	8 10	49	56	9 16
John E Wilson, heirs miners cabin m e 557, Silver Cliff m e 553	10 18	61	1 12	11 86
G E Young lots in White Oaks	1 01	06	56	1 63
J H Current sel sw4, sw4 sel 30 6 14, nel nw4, nw4 nel 31 6 14	7 25	44	1 12	8 81
personal property	17 33	1 08	56	19 00
T M Brown personal property	4 43	14	56	5 13
M T Keller personal property	2 98	18	56	3 72
Lenore Lucero tract 36 10 16	5 43	17	56	6 16
Higinio Lucero tract in Juan Lucero Par	5 20	32	56	6 08
Eligio Montez personal property	4 12	25	56	4 93
Carmen Ortega tract on Doso	1 99	12	56	2 67
Patricio Sanchez tract on Doso	1 90	12	56	2 58
Francisco Sanchez tract in 21 10 16	21 64	1 29	56	23 40
Francisco Trujillo sw4 nw4, 28 10 16	6 04	36	56	6 96
A H Aguayo personal property	11 21	34	56	12 11
W A Daugherty White Iron Mining claim, Tomahawk and Alex min claim	16 03	97	1 12	18 15
Alice B Dugger lot 1 sel sw4, 30 8 13, lot 1 nel nw4 31 8 13 m c d Carrizozo lots 25 26 in blk 22	8 05	24	1 68	9 97
Tom Esque personal property	4 72	28	56	5 56
Fred Hale personal property	7 32	45	56	8 33
A M Vega w2 sel, e2 nw4 13 8 12	7 83	24	56	8 63
John C Copeland sw4 2 10 13	7 11	43	56	8 10
personal property	5 95	36	56	6 97
R J Hagle personal property	27 99	1 68	56	30 23
W O Bixler personal property	13 20	80	56	14 56
James Beeber nel nel, 1 nw4 n2 sw, se sw4 6 1 16	9 85	30	1 12	11 27
W R Beaty personal property	3 29	20	56	4 05
W M Beaty personal property	1 48	09	56	4 05
J A Cox n2 sw4, s2 nw4 29 1 12	10 98	66	56	12 20
Nancy Cox s2 sw4 21 n2 nw4 28 1 12	8 18	50	56	9 24
L O Fonville lots 1 & 2 blk 5 Corona	2 22	14	56	2 92
J G Hicks lot 15 blk 10 Corona	1 78	10	56	2 44
T G Hastings lot 1 to 6 inc blk 7 lots 8 9 10 in 10	1 33	09	1 12	2 54
J L Jones E2 sw4, w2 se, w2 sw4 1 1 13; e4 sel 2 1 13 part of lot in Corona	11 90	84	1 68	12 91
Benj F Martin, heirs s2 sw4 30 n2 nw4 29 1 12	8 87	54	1 12	10 53
Geo W Prichard Buckhorn mining claim m e 186	7 69	45	1 12	8 96
E A Palmer Lots 1 2 3 4 5 blk 10 Corona o p	58	12	1 12	2 12
Gabelle Pegales lot 17 blk 8	44	06	56	1 06
J D Rountree lots in Corona	13 30	80	56	14 66
Geo W Beels s2 sel, 20 n2 nel 29 1 12	8 87	54	56	9 97
Ramon Tenorio sel 7 s2 nel, s2 nw4 23 1 10	7 83	54	1 12	9 19
personal property	6 80	20	56	7 56
O M McDaniel, est personal property	9 89	20	56	10 75
Juliana Chavez Juan Chavez pat 24 6 14	94	06	56	1 56
Manuel Lucras s2 nel, n2 sel 14 6 13	6 69	40	56	7 65
Matilio Sedillo sel nel, nel sel 15 6 13; sw4 nw4, nw4 sw4, 14 6 13	5 85	33	1 12	6 80
personal property	3 03	18	56	3 77
Unknown owners s2 sel 13 n2 nel 13 6 13 Marlea pat	6 42	38	1 12	7 93
Unknown owners s2 sw4 12 n2 nel 13 6 13 Luceras pat	6 42	39	1 12	7 98
W I Brooks n2 nel 28 10 13, nel sel, sel nel, s2 sel 21 10 13	5 49	33	1 12	6 94
personal property	8 67	52	56	9 75
M H Daves personal property	5 94	36	56	6 86
B T Lane personal property	13 88	84	56	15 28
W W Black sw ne, se sw, 22 10 13, 10 lts 1 & 2 5 41 13	6 76	42	1 12	8 30
personal property	15 99	96	56	17 51
F A Bragg personal property	13 06	39	56	14 01
G B Greer personal property	4 37	13	56	5 06
Mescalero Mining Co imp on mining claim	67	05	56	1 28
Iowa Mining Co Chinaman Lode	5 35	33	56	6 24
J W Robinson personal property	4 78	15	56	5 49
Unknown owners 2-6 int Silver King mining claim	1 81	10	1 12	3 03
Unknown owners Greenville mining claim	5 25	33	56	6 24
Wells Parker Mining Co 2 int Silver King Mining claim	2 65	17	1 12	3 97
Rolla Wells Grover Cleveland mining claim	5 08	30	56	5 94
Abrana Gallegos tract in Bluewater	5 79	36	56	6 81
personal property	6 69	41	56	7 66
A C Meek Carrizozo o p lot 5 blk 9 & per	9 07	54	1 12	10 73
Grabiel Olguin Frac of nel 13 9 15	3 43	21	56	4 20
Higinio Salazar Frac of sw4 13 9 15	7 02	42	56	8 00
personal property	2 97	18	56	3 71
Geo Sena sw4 sel 13 9 15 house in Lincoln	7 51	45	1 12	9 08
personal property	12 49	75	56	13 80
John Andrews lots in Oscuro	1 66	10	56	2 32
Crockett & Renfrow imp on Mal pais ranch	6 89	42	56	7 87
Chas W Coltrain lot 3 blk 9 Oscuro	21	02	56	79
R T Cox lots in Oscuro	82	06	56	1 44
Sidney L Feister w2 sw4, sel sw4 4 10 9	4 96	30	56	5 82
A E Faller lots in Oscuro	9 07	54	56	10 17
Santiago Garcia sw4 sel 24 8 10	1 68	10	56	2 33
G A Hefner sel sw4, sw4 sel, 23 8 20, nw4 nel, nel nw4 33 8 20	7 44	45	1 12	9 01
B F Knox personal property	1 73	11	56	2 39
F Knight lot 10 blk 19	26	03	56	86
Laura Kelly lot 10 blk 14	25	04	56	86
Andrew M Patton n2 nw4, sel nw4, w2 sw4, sw4 nw4 16 9 8, sel sel, 17 9 8, nel nel, sw4 nel, nel sw4, nw4 sel, sel nw4, sw4 sw4, 20 9 8, sel nw, 21 9 8, nel sel, 21 9 8	24 50	1 50	3 36	29 06
J W Parsley lot 10 blk 18	6 89	42	56	7 87
Guido Ranniger lots in Oscuro sw4 32 9 8	7 48	32	56	8 36
personal property	3 66	11	56	4 33
Chas M Stenson s2 nel, nw4 sel, sw4 nel 30 9 10	7 14	43	1 12	8 69
Ernest Selige personal property	2 73	17	56	3 46
Oren B Stokey Oscuro lots	89	05	56	1 43
Jose Analla, heirs, part Oleto Chaves pat	4 61	27	56	5 44
Lucinda Bliss Tract Pablo Chaves pat	12 98	78	56	14 32
Robt Brady part of sel nw4, 4 11 17	15 29	91	56	16 76
Ysabel Carrasco lots 1 2 3 4 sec 5 & 6 11 17	13 84	82	1 12	15 78
Cruz Herrera part of sel sw4, nel sw4, sw4 sel 31 10 17 nel sw4, e2 lot 3 & 4 31 10 17	16 15	96	1 68	18 79
personal property	3 97	24	56	4 77
Clemente Hightower personal property	3 13	10	56	3 79
Hightower Bros personal property	4 34	26	56	5 16
Matilda Reynolds sw4 nw4, 29 10 17 nel 30 10 17	9 23	56	1 12	10 91
Joe Storms, est tract in 4 & 5 11 17	12 30	77	56	13 63
James Green imp on Gonzales land	1 49	09	56	2 14
Tom Wallace personal property	22 03	1 32	56	23 91
J A Wootson personal property	12 65	77	56	13 98
J O Carter personal property	20 52	1 23	56	22 31
F M Deel, est personal property	12 01	39	56	13 88
Geo M Willis personal property	5 15	30	56	6 01
John U Hay nel, 17 7 19	8 03	48	56	9 07
Nancy Hart sw4 sw4, 13 7 18, nw4 sel 14 7 18	8 09	90	1 12	8 21
R E McFarland nel, 21 7 17	5 35	33	56	6 24
personal property	18 50	1 00	56	18 06
Powell & Melton e2 sel, s2 nel, 31 7 19	13 38	80	56	14 74
Jessie Van Winkle personal property	16 79	1 00	56	18 35
Hutchenson & Johns personal property	9 96	60	56	11 12
Geo W Yates s2 nel, nel nw4, nw4, nel, 24 9 16	11 63	69	1 12	13 47
H S Epperson personal property	4 03	24	56	4 83
Rumaldo Fresquez sel nw4, e2 sw4, 3 9 17, nel nel, 10 9 17	3 20	10	1 12	4 42
personal property	3 10	12	56	4 58
L. C. Moore e2 nw4, 21 9 18, s2 sw4, 23 9 18, n2 nw4, 28 9 18	19 33	1 16	1 12	21 63
Francisco Reyes sw4, 11 9 17	4 85	15	56	5 56
Unknown owners e2 sw4, 30 9 18	4 65	27	56	5 48
Jose Archuleta n2 nel, n2 nw4 4 9 17	9 69	58	56	10 83
J J Alderson personal property	2 65	15	56	3 36
Jim Greenwood personal property	1 86	11	56	2 53
R H Box, (Unknown owners) nw4 19 10 14	6 42	40	56	7 38
Salomon Aragon personal property	11 07	69	56	12 32
Noah Burch personal property	4 34	27	56	5 17
M D Chavez w2 nel, e2 sw4, 29 7 15, Capitan lots 1 2 3 4 blk 64	15 23	93	1 12	17 27
C C Fisher personal property	24 61	1 50	56	26 67
Ignacio Gonzales n2 sw4, n2 nw4, 2 8 16	7 75	46	56	8 77
Sabino Guerra nel nw4, 24 8 13	2 33	14	56	3 03
Hurt Hale personal property	4 10	25	56	4 91
J B Kyle personal property	5 88	35	56	6 77
Clara Larson Capitan lots 16 17 18 blk 46	7 53	23	1 12	8 87
C C Merchant personal property	6 06	18	56	6 80
Isidore McKinley personal property	16 95	51	56	18 02
J M Read nel, n2 sel, 21 9 14	7 95	24	56	8 75
personal property	5 58	18	56	6 03
Golden E Rogers Capitan lot 15 16 blk 77	5 81	35	56	6 72
Joseph Swan w2 sw4, s2 nw4, 2 9 13	3 30	16	56	6 02
Mrs. Olive Smithson Capitan lot 26 27 blk 23	3 88	24	56	4 68
Demecio Trujillo n2 nel, sw4 nel, nw4 sel, 27 8 15	8 00	48	1 12	9 60
Rachiel Williams lot 21 blk 27 and personal	5 81	35	1 12	7 28
J H Evans personal property	6 82	38	56	7 76
G W Smithson 320 acres of land	23 45	1 12	56	25 13
C N Farnsworth sel sw4, 20 4 16	8 87	54	56	9 97
Timoteo Analla tract Pablo Torres pat	1 66	10	56	2 32
Casmiry Barela w2 nel, e2 nw4 less 3 acres 28 8 18				
Antonio Cardon tract in 22 8 18	6 70	21	1 12	8 03
R W Caldwell personal property	3 00	18	56	3 74
Leandro Gutierres e sel, w4 sw4 less ten acres 22 6 13 and personal	6 32	38	56	7 20
Favlio Garcia w2 sel, sel sel, 21 8 18, nel nel, 28 8 18	12 23	75	1 68	14 66
Victoriano Lucero personal property	4 60	14	1 12	5 86
Lupita Lucero 150 acres of land	8 05	52	56	9 76
Alex Langford personal property	9 17	60	56	10 33
H A Price personal property	23 43	1 35	56	25 34
Will Roberts personal property	4 10	25	56	4 91
Jose Romero 80 acres of land	23 42	1 41	56	25 39
Jose Regalado personal property	4 65	29	56	5 50
J T Thompson Pablo Torres pat	4 85	27	56	5 68
personal property	10 01	60	56	11 17
Isidro Analla personal property	9 80	29	56	10 65
G W Goodwin personal property	4 30	26	56	5 12
Silvestre Guatamante personal property	5 60	34	56	6 50
Dulce N. De Montoya tract in 12 11 17	5 36	33	56	6 25
Pedro Pena s2 nel, s2 sel, 15 11 17, sel sel, 10 11 17	17 18	1 01	1 12	19 31
personal property	6 01	18	1 12	7 31
R T Prichett personal property	11 07	36	56	11 99
Donacio Sanchez personal property	7 02	42	56	8 00
S H Robinson personal property	6 99	42	56	7 97
Faustino Salaido personal property	3 01	18	56	3 75
Dencia Sanchez tract in 26 10 16	10 29	62	56	11 47
Ancho Placer Co imp on mining claim	3 42	15	56	4 13
Enterprise Mining Co imp on mining claims	1 24	09	56	1 89
M D Guebara lot in White Oaks and lot 1 & 2 blk 30 o p Carrizozo	20 07	1 21	56	21 84
Oro Vista Placer Co imp on claim	1 51	09	1 12	2 63
J A Ross 2 int Placer claim; Carrizozo h a lot 3 blk 9	2 65	16	56	3 42
Rico Mining & Mill Co imp on mining claim	2 91	21	1 12	4 27
M B Murphy Carrizozo m c d add lots 3 4 7 8 12 blk 3, lots 23 24 27 28 blk 4, lots 3 7 8 11 12 15 16 19 20 blk 21, lot 3 4 7 11 12 22 26 blk 22	6 09	40	56	7 65
Unknown owners lot 21 blk 77 lot 21 blk 48, lot 20 blk 86 Capitan	15 93	84	3 36	18 13
Est Wm Bonnell s2 lot 4 blk 26 lots 2 & 3 blk 27	71	05	1 12	1 88
lot 4 blk 11 White Oaks o p	62	04	1 68	2 34
Lewis Parcella personal property	20 37	1 25	56	22 18

The Common Chance

MAE KENNEDY

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

success in the world must not fear work, neither must he be afraid of undergoing hardships; he must be courageous and untiring in effort always, Hardships will come, and discouragements even to the most brave, but these, if properly attacked, will only serve to better fit the person for meeting the emergencies of life. If there are those who think that fortune will surely favor them because they are wealthy, or because their forefathers were great men, they are mistaken. It is true that these things sometimes help, but the individual will have to exert himself to some kind of action, or his wealth instead of increasing will in time slip away from him. Neither will the greatness or the honor of his forefathers make him famous. True, there was a time, when in some sections of our country persons were respected or esteemed because their parents had belonged to an aristocratic class, but that custom is fast passing. The world is not now asking of a person who he is or what he knows, but it is saying, "what can you do?"

Another quality essential in the person who would be successful in an undertaking is persistency, or what in the popular English of today, we term as "stick-to-itiveness". A certain wise old writer said, "Unstable as water, thou shalt not excel." The fact was never more true than it is today. Having decided upon a course of action the individual must keep lastingly at it; not necessarily using the same methods all the while, but always working to the same end, no matter what the method. Nothing great or lasting, was ever accomplished by a spasmodic effort, but it is that faithful, persistent effort that wins the desired goal. It was through persistent self-exertion that Abraham Lincoln reached so high a degree of success in life. In all the history of America, no man started lower and climbed higher than did this hero. It is to this predominant trait in the character of Cyrus W. Field that we owe the great cablegram system of the world today. After great sums of money had been spent, and several successive attempts had been made to lay a cable across the Atlantic ocean; when failure had followed and all the workers were dismayed, Field was asked what he would do about it. "Go to work and lay another", he replied. And he did lay another, and today more than a dozen cables cross the Atlantic; cables also cross the Pacific ocean. Messages can be sent around the world in a few hours, all because one man would not give up an undertaking.

Then there must be a degree of self-reliance or self-confidence; not that over-confidence that makes one a snob, but sufficient confidence in self to enable one to grasp the big things of life and to undertake things that seem almost impossible. Some one has said that self-depreciation is a crime! Too often failure is caused by doubting or depreciating one's self, or by his losing confidence in his own ability. Every time one acknowledges weakness, inefficiency or lack of ability, it weakens his self-confidence and this undermines the very foundation of all achievement. Timidity and want of faith destroy efficiency.

We have long been taught that "Honesty its the best policy". Now it is not only conceded to be the best policy, but it has been proven again and again that no lasting success can be attained without it. This quality was so apparent in one of the heroes already mentioned, that he was called "Honest Abe". The success of the Colgate Manufacturing Co. is due to the fact that one William Colgate as founder of that company and who was reared in a poor and lowly home, when a mere boy determined to use honest principles. When as a country lad he went to New York for the first time and began his work as a soap-maker, he at the outset made sure that his customers had correct weight and measure of his goods, and that this goods was of the best he could make. The outcome has been the great Colgate Manufacturing Co., which does business in many large cities of the world.

So we see that there is a "common chance". It is not wealth, it is not position, and it is not parentage that always determines what one shall be or do. It lies within the person himself to be and to do, and if he has not these qualities mentioned, he must cultivate them. He who would reach the highest degree of success, no matter what his undertaking, must have a purpose, must have some will power, must be persistent, must be self-reliant, and above all he must be honest.

Notice for Publication

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office, Roswell, N. M., July 2, 1917.

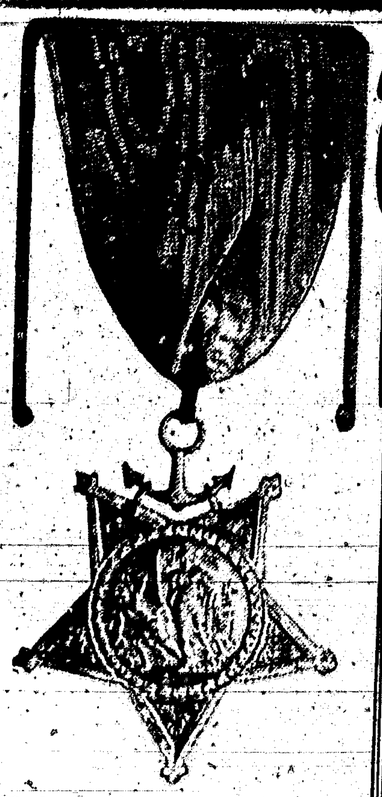
Notice is hereby given that the State of New Mexico, under the provisions of the Acts of Congress approved June 21, 1898 and June 20, 1910 and acts supplementary and amendatory thereto, has filed in this office selection lists for the following described lands:

List No. 9022. Serial No. [illegible]. NW¼ Sec. 31 T. 7 S, R. 11-E, N. Mex. Mer. 160 acres.

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

EMMETT PATTON, Register.

July 13—August 10.



THE MEDAL OF HONOR OF THE UNITED STATES

America's Medal of Honor for Bravery

It is bestowed for extraordinary valor only, and the officer must work harder for the bit of ribbon and bronze than the enlisted man—similar foreign honors come easier.

SGT. MAJOR ROSWELL WINANS, U.S. MARINE CORPS

THE Congressional Medal of Honor recognizes no rank.

It is awarded to the private or the general; the second class seaman or fireman or to the rear admiral for extraordinary courage, valor surpassing even that which is expected from the well-trained, seasoned soldier or sailor. No matter how hazardous a duty well performed, that is not enough. To win the medal something more than is demanded by duty must be achieved.

Unlike some of the European decorations for bravery, the American Medal of Honor is more difficult for an officer to win than for an enlisted man, because more is expected of an officer.

The medal is a bit of bronze suspended from a ribbon. Its intrinsic value, be it what it may, is of no importance. Into the metal disk are welded all the qualities of man which men admire, even worship. In the archives of the war department are succinct, unimaginative records of the acts which caused the medal to be pinned to the breasts of the men who have won it. The papers will yellow and crumble, the ribbons will rot to dust, the bronze itself will corrode and vanish, but the things the medal stands for will go on and the epic of the Medal of Honor will continue to be inscribed in the hearts of men.

There is no doubt the Medal of Honor will be won in this war, but it will not be won easily, and though millions may be fighting under the American flag it will come to but few to wear this distinguishing mark. In the Spanish war less than 20 medals were awarded. In the Philippines a few were given.

The last two medals to be awarded were presented to Sergt. Maj. Roswell Winans and Corporal Joseph A. Glowin, of the marine corps, for their work at the battle of Guayacanes, in Santo Domingo. It is the act itself which wins the medal for a man, and not only does his rank matter not at all, but he may win it in a skirmish or in a battle like that of Gettysburg or of the Marne.

The report of the board of investigation for the navy department in their case follows: "On July 8, 1916, the Twenty-eighth company of marines was engaged with the Dominican armed forces at the battle of Guayacanes. During a running fight of 1,200 yards our forces reached the enemy intrenchment and Corporal Joseph G. Glowin placed the machine gun of which he had charge behind a large log across the road and immediately opened fire on the trenches. He was struck once but continued firing his gun, but a moment later he was again struck and had to be dragged out of the position into cover. Sergt. Roswell Winans, U. S. M. C., then arrived with a Colt's gun, which he placed in a most exposed position and coolly opened fire on the trenches, and when the gun jammed he stood up and repaired it under fire. All the time Glowin and Winans were handling their guns they were exposed to a very heavy fire which was striking into the logs and around the men, seven men being wounded and one killed within 20 feet. Sergeant Winans continued firing his gun until the enemy had abandoned the trenches."

Sergeant Winan's story in his own words is even more modest than the official report, although it is more vivid and picturesque.

"On the morning of July 8," he said, "we got under way with every one feeling like a new man. Firing on the advance guard began early in the day. Our captain obtained permission to take our platoon forward. We kept the guns on the carriages until within a few yards of the firing line, then transferred them to the tripods and immediately opened fire. The enemy was using mostly old-fashioned breechloaders with big lead slugs.

"The brush was very thick on both sides of the road. Jams were frequent with us and each gun wore out a couple of shell extractors. Difficulty had been experienced all along with our ammunition. Some of it dated back as far as 1907. It had evidently been reloaded many times.

"We found it good policy to change barrels in case of a jam in the chambers. In that way we would be only a minute out of action. A party of the enemy were seen up the road and Corporal Johnson started to put his gun in action. A big lead slug (tin cans, we called them) came ricocheting down the road directly for us. Johnson saw it while kneeling behind his gun. He ducked almost prone, but the thing took a long skip and hit him in the jaw, passed down and lodged back of the shoulder.

"The gun crews promptly gave the place where the shot was fired a good combing. We continued to advance under cover of the bushes and trees. A battalion of infantry was deployed as skirmishers on each side of the road and we were concealed by a turn in the road and high trees and bushes.

"Directly across the road was a huge log. At our end of the log a Benet-Mercier had just commenced roaring, with Corporal Glowins in command of it.

"The captain ordered a gun in action at the butt of the tree. It had no sooner opened up than all the bullets in the world seemed coming our way. The enemy was shooting mighty close too. The trenches were awfully hard to pick up, although we were only about 150 yards away. They were on a hill and had carried their dirt away.

"The battalions made slow progress on the flanks on account of the thick underbrush. The enemy had an immensely strong natural position and had they had a few machine guns and some barbed wire they could not have been rooted out without great loss of life.

"A call went up for a hospital apprentice, as Corporal Frazee had been shot in the head. He had been working hard getting his gun pointed on the enemy and had just succeeded.

"'You are right on them now; give them fits!' were the last words he said.

"His pointer was also shot in the head and two others were wounded in the arm. A corporal in the Thirteenth company was shot twice while operating a Benet-Mercier. He refused to leave his gun and had to be carried away, struggling to get back into the fight.

"While this was going on our other guns began to come up one at a time and we obtained fire superiority over the enemy, who shot very wildly from now on. This last is an after judgment. At the time they seemed to be just missing me. I don't know how the other men felt, but I expected to be shot any minute and just wanted to do as much damage as possible to the enemy before cashing in. Several members of our platoon did cool and creditable work in changing cartridge extractors and repairing jams under fire.

"We faced the enemy as much as possible while repairing the guns as we had a horror of being shot in the back.

"One of the sweetest sounds I ever heard was the cheering of the infantry battalion as it charged the right flank trenches of the enemy. Gunnery Sergeant Ralph was among the first of these. He had a pistol fight with the rebel general in command. Ralph and some other man with a rifle hit him at about the same time. Result—exit general.

"We moved up to the trenches after the battle and reformed, getting our equipment together.

"Corporal Frazee died soon after being hit and was buried within a few feet of the place where he had fought so well. The enemy lost very heavily, and if Santo Domingo was not an island some of those birds would be running yet."

Maj. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, now in command of the eastern department, with headquarters on Governor's island, won the medal in the Philippines. As colonel of the Thirty-sixth infantry he was proceeding along the San Antonio Porac road to head off a band of insurgents who had attacked the Ninth infantry at Guagua and Santa Rita.

Colonel Bell, mounted, was riding near the head of the advance party and had with him Lieut. Col. William R. Grove, Major Straub, two mounted orderlies and about twelve scouts on foot.

Just at dawn the party was fired upon from what seemed a fairly large body of insurgents hidden in the brush. The American fire dislodged the enemy, about seven of them running down the road around a bend. The scouts pursued them, but Colonel Bell saw at once that the men, with their heavy equipment, were being easily outdistanced by the lightly clad Filipinos, and he dashed after them on his horse.

Before Major Straub or the two mounted orderlies knew what he was doing, Colonel Bell was far down the road in the midst of seven struggling insurgents, firing with his revolver and slashing about with his saber.

The mounted men galloped to his assistance and the infantry supported him as best they could with rifle fire, although it was almost impossible to shoot, so tangled up were the insurgents and Colonel Bell.

The officer would have been perfectly justified in remaining with his troops, even behind them and merely directing the dislodging assault, and for charging alone and driving into the jungle at least seven Filipinos, with two officers among them, the Medal of Honor was awarded to him.

Two of the few medals awarded in the war against Spain went to a second class fireman and a coppersmith on board the battleship Iowa. While the vessel was cruising in Cuban waters, July 30, 1898, at about seven o'clock in the morning, a manhole gasket blew out in one of the boilers in fire room No. 2.

Under 120-pounds pressure, live steam roared out into the room and boiling water swashed around the floor.

In the adjoining compartment were Robert Penn, second-class fireman, and F. B. Keefer, a coppersmith. Hearing the wild roar of the escaping steam they dashed to the door of fire room No. 2.

The man who had been working there, blinded by the escaping steam, floundering in the scalding water, had been so overcome that they could not get out. One of the coal passers had already sunk to his knees and was dropping forward. In a matter of seconds he would have toppled into the water and been boiled to death.

Undaunted by the terrifying roar of the steam and the killing heat, Penn dashed into the room and, lifting the coal passer, staggered to safety with him, the scalding water above his ankles.

Ignoring the frightful pain of his scalded, swollen feet, this second-class fireman dashed back into the hell from which he had just dragged one victim and saved another life.

Keefer meanwhile was busy saving the ship from destruction, or at least from the effects of a terrific explosion, for the water escaping from the boiler would soon leave so little there that it would be entirely converted into steam and the pressure would wreck it.

Dashing through the blinding, torturing steam, Keefer, the coppersmith, hauled the fires from under the two inboard furnaces. Meanwhile, Penn, having gotten every one out of the fire room, had turned on the extra feed pump in the after fire hold to keep water in the boilers and built a bridge to the furnaces out of planks laid on top of ash buckets. While Passed Assistant Engineer Stockney held the plank in place Penn hauled the two remaining fires before he was carried to the sick bay where his terribly scalded feet were treated.

Both Penn and Keefer received the Medal of Honor for their acts. That it is only extraordinary bravery which merits the medal accounts for the fact that Fireman Smith did not win the bronze for the same day's work. In helping Keefer he had both legs badly burned, but the opportunity did not offer itself to display the same supercourage which Keefer and Penn exhibited.

Some of the most stirring medal stories are those of the Indian campaigns. For instance, there was Corporal Paul H. Weinert, who expected to be court-martialed for what he did at the battle of Wounded Knee, but instead had the Medal of Honor pinned to his breast.

Another Indian fighter to win the coveted bronze was Sergt. Barnard Taylor of the Fifth cavalry, engaged in fighting the Apaches in Arizona in 1874.

Some of the most distinguished men in the army have worn the medal. Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles won it for continually exposing himself to the fire of the enemy as colonel of the Sixty-first New York volunteers in the Civil war, for no other purpose than to encourage his men by the example.

At Fair Oaks Gen. William R. Shafter was wounded, but when a surgeon was seen approaching he climbed a tree in order not to be sent to the rear. After the surgeon passed Shafter came down and continued to fight until he fell unconscious from loss of blood.

Those who remember General Shafter only as he was in the Cuban campaign will wonder how he got into the tree, but a man can put on a lot of weight in thirty-odd years.

Gen. Francis D. Baldwin won the medal while a first lieutenant in the Fifth infantry. With two companies under him he rescued two white girls from Indians at McClennan's Creek, Tex., in November, 1874.

Although not so well-known as the Victoria Cross, the Iron Cross or the Medaille Militaire, the Congressional Medal of Honor is much more difficult to attain. It is distributed to very few persons and then only after a sweeping investigation of the circumstances surrounding the act for which it is recommended.

The Medal of Honor was authorized by congress by an act of July 12, 1862. The striking of 2,000 medals was ordered, to be conferred upon privates and non-commissioned officers for acts of bravery surpassing those usually demanded of soldiers. One thousand of these medals were voted to a single organization, the survivors of a Maine regiment which volunteered to remain in service on the eve of the Battle of Gettysburg although their terms had expired. This is the only case of a wholesale distribution of the medal and has been severely criticized.

There are slight variations in the medals as designed for the army, the navy and the marines. The army's medal, as modified in 1905, is a five-pointed star with the trefoils on the tips. The star is superimposed on a wreath. In the center of the star is the head of Minerva, surrounded by the words "United States of America." The medal is suspended from a trophy representing an eagle on a bar with the word "Valor." The whole is suspended from a ribbon.

The original medal bore in the center of the star a figure of America clad as Minerva. Her left hand rested upon the fasces and with a shield in her right she repelled Discord. A band of stars circled the figures. The trophy was an eagle perched on two crossed cannons and a number of cannon balls suspended from a red, white and blue ribbon.

The medal as presented to the marines today is practically like the original medal, except that it is joined to the ribbon by an anchor and the ribbon is worn around the neck.

The navy receives a medal similar to that awarded to marines but worn pinned to the breast suspended from a metal bar by a short ribbon.

The medal is worn only on special parade or at ceremonies with the dress uniform.—New York Herald.

How Much the Little Heroes Need Our Help!

It is less theatrical to give a bowl of soup to a hungry, frightened little child than to stanch the wound of a fallen soldier in the fighting line, but the American Red Cross has undertaken to care for the suffering civilians in war-torn Europe as well as to nurse the wounded fighters. These little ones are just as heroic, in their way, as any man who charges the German guns. And the children are often wounded, too.

Here is an extract from a letter written by Mrs. Marian Bonsall Davis, who was for six months a volunteer worker in France, among those non-combatants who are almost hourly in danger from German guns and bombs:

"Because so many bombs fall on the town of Nancy, and because the place is sometimes bombarded, the children all know that on a certain signal they must run into the cellar of the nearest house marked with the great red cross. There, perhaps, they will have protection.

"There are children in the hospitals, victims of the bombs. There is one little girl, both legs taken off by a German bomb, hugging tight her dolly, with never a smile on her grave face.

"There are two little boys who also suffered amputations because of the bombs. They begged to be allowed to lie in the hospital ward with the wounded soldiers, and when the soldiers heard of the request they smiled and said 'bien!' (It is well.) And now the little fellows are inordinately proud of the mutilations that permit them to lie in the ward of crippled soldiers, the equals in rank of the heroes of battle.

"Then there are the little ones in the refugee colonies. If you have helped with your money, with service, to carry the world-burden, you can look into their eyes; otherwise you turn your head when they gaze at you with child wisdom.

"These little ones are very like other children except in one thing—no horrible thing can ever surprise them. Their baby eyes have looked upon the unspeakable. They have gazed on violence and wrath in their most perverted forms, have seen their grandparents hunted and driven, their mothers hunted down. They are too young to know that these things are not a common part of life. And they are so much older than you in knowledge of violence and suffering and terror, yet because you are so big, and seem to them wise, they look up to you in child appeal.

"When you have seen that from these little ones, you have touched the war; and when you have touched the war, there is only one kind of relief possible to you—and that is to help. There is a very definite, practical way to help—the American Red Cross. Every cent you give will go further than you ever would believe that a cent could go. A cent will give a bowl of soup to a hungry, frightened child."

O'CONNOR, RED CROSS CHASER OF CYCLONES

The world is full of rainbow chasers, but the one and only official cyclone chaser is John J. O'Connor, director of the central division of the American Red Cross, with headquarters at Chicago. The Red Cross Magazine has graphically told how he personally administered relief at Newcastle and New Albany, Ind., when those cities were wrecked by storms. But it is not generally known that, beginning with the disaster at Mattoon and Charleston, where 90 lives were lost, Mr. O'Connor directed relief work in 55 communities scattered over seven states! Not only did he get calls for help from several of the nine states then in his division, but Washington ordered him to take over the cyclone relief work in Kansas and Oklahoma, which ordinarily are administered from Denver.

MAKE YOUR CHOICE—IT'S RED CROSS OR IRON CROSS

One of the most striking phrases expressive of the duty of every American to uphold the Red Cross is that of J. Roe Purchase, editor of a trade paper in Chicago. Here is what he tells his readers:

"You'd better bear the Red Cross burden now than bear the Iron Cross burden all the rest of your life."

Never was spoken a truer word. The first appeal of the Red Cross was for $100,000,000, which means about $1 per capita. This fund is for the care of sick and wounded soldiers, and the destitute in war-desolated lands.

But when the German heel is stamped down upon a land—Belgium, Serbia, Poland, Roumania, France—as far as the crown prince has been able to go—there is no such thing as a contribution; it is confiscation. Why, more money has been ravished from the one city of Brussels than the Red Cross asked for its whole first year campaign. Millions of dollars in "fines" are taken from every Belgian city every month. Only a few weeks ago a fine of millions was imposed on Brussels because a newspaper published by Belgians in England had printed a story of German savagery.

THOSE AWFUL CRAMPS

Suggestions that may save Much Suffering

Marysville, Pa.—"For twelve years I suffered with terrible cramps. I would have to stay in bed several days every month. I tried all kinds of remedies and was treated by doctors, but my trouble continued until one day I read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it had done for others. I tried it and now I am never troubled with cramps and feel like a different woman. I cannot praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound too highly and I am recommending it to my friends who suffer as I did." —Mrs. GEORGE R. NAYLOR, Box 72, Marysville, Pa.

Young women who are troubled with painful or irregular periods, backache, headache, dragging-down sensations, fainting spells or indigestion should take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Thousands have been restored to health by this root and herb remedy.

Write for free and helpful advice to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass. Only women open and read such letters.

Too Much for Him.

"Conscription has, maybe, saved the country," growled the strapping young soldier, "but what I object to is the company it drives a man into. I am a practical plumber by trade, an honest workman, yet I'm compelled to suffer the society o' sich professionals as a lawyer, a minister, and an auctioneer."

"Not a bad selection, Jock," remarked his friend.

"Oh, maybe no' in a way; but when the minister and the lawyer start an argument on Egyptian law in the middle o' the night across half a dozen beds, with the blessed auctioneer as umpire, what chance has even a practical plumber o' stoppin' the gas leak?"

FRECKLES

Now Is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots.

There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as the prescription othine—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots.

Simply get an ounce of othine—double strength—from your druggist, and apply a little of it night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than one ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful clear complexion.

Be sure to ask for the double strength othine, as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.—Adv.

SEA SOLDIERS GOOD SHOTS

There Is a Story From Vera Cruz That Tells of the Marksmanship of Uncle Sam's Marines.

The marines know how to handle a rifle; 50 per cent of the force are qualified, listed shots. There is a story from Vera Cruz that tells of good shooting and a sure eye, Henry Reuterdahl writes in the Youth's Companion.

Our bluejackets were marching up the street from the plaza between rows of low two-story house. A well dressed Mexican, with a newspaper over his knee, was sitting on the balcony of his house, apparently intent on watching our sailors advance; but hidden under the paper he held a big revolver, and as our men went by he fired. The bullets were striking, but our officers could hardly suspect a well-dressed Mexican, reading a paper and looking peacefully on from his own house, of being the sniper.

Dropping his paper, the Mexican went inside to reload. When he came out again on the balcony the glint of the gun caught the attention of Lieutenant Colonel Neville on horseback in the plaza, 1,000 or more yards away. Through his eight-power fieldglass the colonel saw plainly the flash of the shots under the newspaper.

"Get him," he said, turning to his orderly.

The man raised his rifle, pressed the trigger—and the Mexican fell out of his chair.

"Got him, sir," said the marine.

Recess Was Called.

A real estate agent was testifying in court recently in a case involving the exchange of a picture show for a farm. It was contended that the theater was not worth what it was represented, owing to its locality. The attorney asked the witness to state what the surroundings of the theater were. "Next door to it was a shoe shining place," he answered, "then came a garage, and next was a saloon, and that's as far as I got." When the excitement subsided, the judge observed that that was a good place to stop, and the customary midsession recess was called.—Indianapolis News.

"Give all the kids Post Toasties —They like 'em"

PLAIN GOWNS FOR SUMMER'S BRIDES

Trousseau May Still Be Costly But Is Severe and Simple in Appearance.

WHITE SATIN IS FAVORITE

Few, Even Though It Be War Time and Weather Is Warm, Will Relinquish Traditional Idea of Wedding Frock.

New York.—Many a wedding will occur this summer that was scheduled to occur next autumn.

War weddings have become so much the social pastime that the cynics insist that hundreds of girls are getting husbands who might otherwise have remained old maids.

There is no one class so grateful for these constantly occurring weddings as the dressmakers. They have been on the verge of nervous breakdowns ever since war was declared. They have seen themselves go out of existence, and they have seen good clothes become one of those rare luxuries that are sold at infrequent intervals, like jewels and Chinese rugs.

The dressmakers have doubled and turned on their tracks in trying to get new clothes for the summer and to attract the coin out of the purses of even the economists by presenting a class of costumery that varies from the spring models.

You can well imagine, therefore, that the decision on the part of the brides-elect to have their weddings

Wedding gown of ivory satin, without ornament. The headdress and long veil is after the Russian fashion and is made of handsome lace.

occur in the summer instead of the autumn is a flag of happiness upon which the dressmakers cast their eyes in hope.

Satin for the Wedding Gown.

Even if the brides of this summer insist upon telling each other often and rapidly that they intend to be economical in the purchase of their trousseaux, they at least yield to the temptation to have an extraordinarily good-looking wedding costume for the outfit.

Even though the weather is warm, there are few brides, even in wartime, who care to relinquish the traditional white satin gown. It must be that each woman-child, from the cradle to maturity, has that kind of bridal frock fixed in her subconsciousness. Throughout all her nursery days, she dresses her dolls in white satin to go to the altar; in her schoolgirl days she giggles and confides to her intimate friends the plan for that sumptuous frock. It may be said that she thinks more of the gown than the man, for she always sees herself at the apex of her career as a radiant vision in tulle and satin, slowly approaching a flower-banked altar.

And now that it is wartime and weddings are rushed and romances sometimes end at the altar almost as soon as they have begun in a corner of a drawing room, the thought of the white satin gown rides triumphant, until it is finally expressed through the skill of the dressmaker.

War-time simplicity, however, rules over peace-time extravagance. One might add that extravagance has been squelched in appearance more than in actuality, for the demure outfit that the brides wear at the summer resorts from Newport to Coronado Beach has its price, and that price is not low.

There are those who maintain that the heaviness of ivory satin should be substituted by dead white chiffon. These two materials divide all the honors. Taffeta has its claimants, but artistic women know that the stiffness of this fabric does not lend itself easily to the various ways in which a wedding gown is made.

Crepe de chine is the third choice. We have remarkably good weaves of it this summer, and the flat plaiting, the loose girdling and the attenuated droop of the hem can be gotten through crepe de chine as well as satin.

No Colors Are Permitted.

Once upon a time, ultra-fashionable folk thought that it was high time to adopt some of the primitive methods concerning wedding gowns. They introduced sea green, pale blue and rose-pink into the white draperies. They borrowed from the peasantry of other countries the glittering gold and silver embroideries. They filched from the Italian days of Catherine de Medici the metallic tissues and soft and brilliant tinsels, and they borrowed from Russia the massive laces and deep-toned white and cream velvets.

Not content with this, they had subtly woven lace gowns, the patterns of which had been originated for royalty. Doucet once made an entire lace frock dropped over ivory satin, at the cost of $1,200, to be worn by a young girl in Washington.

A thousand dollars was paid for court trains of subtly woven lace, which were caught on the shoulders with diamond ornaments and held out at their extreme length by tiny pages in white satin and Louis XIV hats.

The daughter of a great banker paid $2,000 for a wedding gown of old Italian tissue, woven with crystals and embroidered in silver threads, with a deep tunic of old French lace that had once belonged to royalty.

These gowns were worn at a time when such prices were considered monstrous, and that was only a few years ago.

For the last three years, this extravagant idea of wedding finery has passed out. It is faintly possible that the war may have something to do with this condition, but probably not.

The actual reason for the disinclination of women to use colors is that they prefer white for the wedding day. It is a tradition that dies hard and may never die.

The Gown of This Summer.

No bride of today will consider an extravagant wedding gown. She may pay a reasonably high price for it at a good dressmaker's, but there will be no lavish display of lace flounces, metal underskirts, jeweled court trains or gorgeous girdles.

The Russian influence is still being strongly felt in all wedding costumery, but it is content in expressing itself through the headdress. Every bride has looked for something new in the way of headgear. She has experimented with all manner of crowns, from the coronet of a countess to a copy of the royal crowns that are sufficiently obsolete to be placed at British museums.

The rather splendid headdress of the Russian, which is used for court

Here is a restaurant hat of black horsehair. It is a wide-brimmed turban turned away from the face and trimmed with a fence of burnt goose feathers.

ceremonials by royalty, as well as the folk of the middle class at such affairs as weddings, has appealed more to the Anglo-Saxon women than to the French ones.

It came to America via London and has almost become an established fashion in this country. It has taken the place of the bunches of tulle and orange blossoms which the Americans adopted from the French a century or so ago.

It is very satisfying, from an artistic sense, that the clever designer of this season is making severe wedding gowns, without ornamentation, when they are to be projected against a background of a Russian veil and headdress.

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Lace Aprons on Silk Dresses.

Real aprons figured on several of the smartest frocks at a garden fete recently held in New York. Dresses were of satin and silks, with the addition of short aprons of white or colored lace and chiffon, prettily embroidered in fine silver or gold threads. Another dress of this type had a long panel in an opaque material enhanced with white floss embroidery.

Kin Hubbard Essays

THE LIVER

Th' shameful treatment that is bein' accorded th' human liver in this day an' age is a reflection on our boasted civilization. We're rushin' ahead settling the affairs of the world while th' great American liver struggles along doin' two livers' work without a friend in either branch o' congress.

Th' human liver (Swedish "Lefver") is a large gland that reposes in th' upper right hand corner o' th' abdominal cavity an', when conditions are as they should be, it weighs one-fortieth as much as th' body t' which it is attached. It is th' main gazabo o' th' human works but, nothwithstandin' th' important roll it plays in our pursuit

When th' Human Liver (Latin "Jecur") Is Happily Situated, Ther Is Nothin' That Looks as Bright an' Beautiful as th' World.

o' life, liberty an' happiness, it is th' most abused, most misconstrued, most ignored, most imposed on, most neglected an' lied about organ of which th' medical fraternity has any knowledge.

Next t' a yeller dog ther haint nothin' that responds as readily t' kindness as th' human liver. Prunes, when properly stewed, are fine for th' liver, but how many of us are darin' enough to order them? We occasionally eat an apple jest t' please th' liver, but we rarely take th' liver int' our confidence when we attend a Jefferson Day banquet. We are not chummy enough with th' liver. How many of us have any knowledge of it's plumbin'?

A feller's disposition is regulated by his liver. Th' liver is th' switchboard o' his inclinations an' impulses. We often hear it said of a feller that he entered int' this er that with his whole heart. It wuz his whole liver. Most o' th' credit that goes t' th' heart rightfully belongs t' an agile liver. Th' heart 'll often butt in where th' liver fears t' tread.

Some fellers are very lavish till ther asked t' do somethin' fer ther liver. Next t' a poor relative ther haint nothin' they're less interested in than ther own liver. Some girls become greatly exercised over a mole on ther back an' then laughin'ly powder over a liver spot on ther cheek.

One o' th' hardest things that come up durin' th' liver's daily routine is handlin' a large steak after its owner has consumed it an' sunken heavily int' an easy chair t' ponder over th' complicated condition o' Mexican affairs an' view with alarm.

When th' human liver (Latin "Jecur") is happily situated an' th' lines leadin' therefrom are open to' traffic ther is nothin' that looks as bright an' beautiful as th' world.

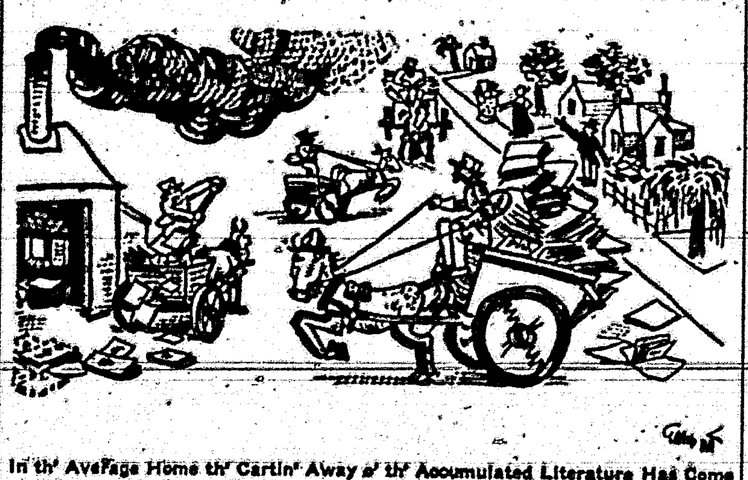
OUR APPALLIN' LITERARY OUTPUT

When we look at th' great mass o' literature that tests th' capacity o' book stores an' news stands we can't help thinkin' what a scramble ther must be fer even standin' room in th' field o' literature. Most anybuddy roundin' forty kin easily remember th' day when two or three family story papers, a couple o' magazines, a stack o' Ned Buntline's yeller backs, a certain illustrated pink weekly devoted to' crime an' th' prize ring an' "Lovell's Library" constituted what wuz regarded at th' time as a first-class book an' news depot. "Lovell's Library" wuz made up of paper backed novels—thrillin' stories of adventure an' heart meltin' tales o' love—by such celebrated writers as Wilkie Collins, Clark Russell, Mrs. Henry Wood, Ouida, Hugh Conway, Charlotte Braeme, Robert Buchanan an' Th' Duchess. Th' great popularity o' Adam Bede, Th' Mill on th' Floss, Black Beauty, Lena Rivers, Uncle Tom's Cabin, Robinson Crusoe an' Enoch Arden had dwindled t' a fair demand, but were t' be found among th' others.

Jest think o' th' appallin' literary output o' t'day. It would require an abandoned skatin' rink t' carry a full line o' current literature. In th' average home th' cartin' away o' th' accumulated literature has come t' be as much of a problem as th' removal o' ashes an' garbage. A literary disposal plant is one o' th' urgent needs o' th' times. On returnin' from a week's vacation one has t' tunnel thro' th' great drifts o' papers an' magazines t' reach th' front door. Ther's no longer any mystery about how th' other half o' th' world lives. It writes. Fer ever' mail box ther's an amateur writer. As th' days drawn t' a close he may be seen skulkin' along thro' th' shadows t' a mail box bearin' a thick reel o' manuscript addressed t' some magazine publisher. He knows some magazine needs it t' balance up its advertisin'. When a magazine editor returns a manuscript it's because he hain't got room fer it. It's no sign he has read it. Writers know that. They jest remail it t' some other editor. Th' great difficulty in contributin' t' th' magazines is knowin' which magazine editor rips open a story he counts th' pages an' calls t' his assistant: "George kin we use about fourteen hundred words next month?" an' George answers right off th' bat (bein' thoroughly familiar with th' number o' ads): "Yes, it'll jest balance up th' ads."

But th' author never quits. Sometimes he drys up fer a week or ten days, but he's soon at it agin. He knows that ther must be somewhere some editor that's holdin' his forms open fer his story an' he mails it an' remails it till he hits th' right editor.

Writin' looks awful easy, an' most of it must be awful easy. That's th' reason so many neglect ther personal appearance an' become writers. I've often thought I'd lay off some afternoon an' write a novel. But writin' fer magazines is th' best sport. It's as lazy an' fascinatin' as fishin'. You're your own master. You don't even have t' be available. Jest so your story is long enough or short enough—jest so th' editor receives in August fer th' May number. All he wants is room fer it an' plenty o' time.



In th' Average Home th' Cartin' Away o' th' Accumulated Literature Has Come t' Be as Much of a Problem as th' Removal o' Ashes and Garbage. A Literary Disposal Plant Is One o' th' Urgent Needs o' th' Times.

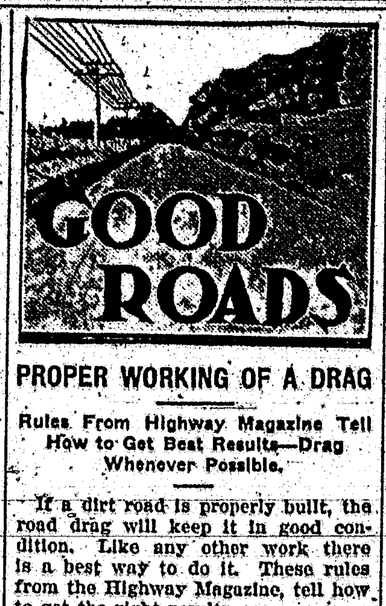
When we reflect that Pilgrim's Progress wuz writt'n in jail, that Silvio Pellico an' Tasso did ther best writin' behind th' bars, that Sir Walter Raleigh's admirable history o' th' world wuz written with his hands handcuffed behind him in th' Tower o' London, that Leigh Hunt wuz layin' out a fine when Rimini wuz written, an' that Daniel Defoe laid th' plans fer Robinson Crusoe while he wuz in a lock-up we must confess that th' world t'day is purty lenient after all.

(Copyright, Adams Newspaper Service.)

What's in a Name?

Mrs. Goode—Do you have much influence with your husband?

Mrs. Better—I certainly have. He used to play a disgraceful game called pool, but I insisted that he stop; so now he plays pocket billiards instead.



PROPER WORKING OF A DRAG

Rules From Highway Magazine Tell How to Get Best Results—Drag Whenever Possible.

If a dirt road is properly built, the road drag will keep it in good condition. Like any other work there is a best way to do it. These rules from the Highway Magazine, tell how to get the right results.

"Use a light drag.

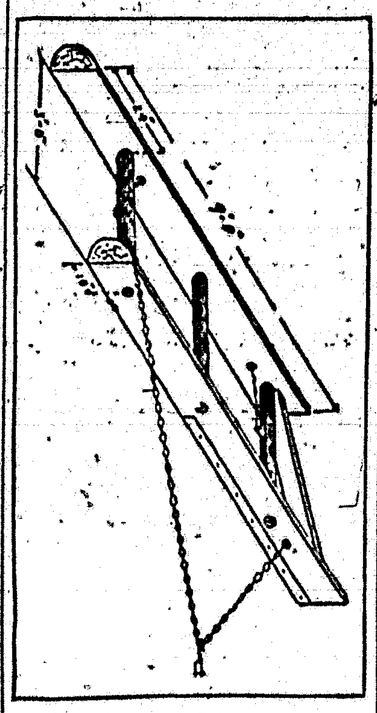
"Haul it over the road at an angle so that a small amount of earth is pushed toward the center of the road.

"Drive a team at a walk.

"Ride on the drag; do not walk.

"Begin at one side of the road, returning up the opposite side.

"Drag the road as soon after every rain as possible, but not when the mud



Details of Split-Log Drag.

is in such condition as to stick to the drag.

"Do not drag a dry road.

"Drag whenever possible at all seasons of the year.

"The width of the traveled way to be maintained by the drag should be from 18 to 20 feet; first drag a little more than the width of a single wheel track, then gradually increase until desired width is obtained.

"Always drag a little earth towards the center of the road until it is raised from 10 to 12 inches above the edges of the traveled way.

"If the drag cuts too much, shorten the hitch.

"The best results for dragging are obtained only by repeated application."

VOLUNTEER FOR GOOD ROADS

We Can Have Anything Good If We Will Get Together and Work Hard for Desired End.

Why, bad roads, even, is a moral question. Why should men wade in mud and punish their beasts when they have the power to prevent it? It is moral in that we fail to use to advantage the powers and possibilities that God has given us, writes R. F. Beasley in Progressive Farmer.

We can have good roads if we will. We can have any good thing if we will—communities acting together. Half a dozen men could volunteer to delegate themselves as leaders in a good roads movement and the people soon would follow them.

A million volunteers will rush to arms to shoot down a million others who have done them no harm; why should not some volunteer to be leaders in the romances of peace and progress?

ARMY ENLISTING ROAD MEN

Corps of Thoroughly Experienced Specialists in Constructing Work Being Organized.

Enlisted men with a knowledge of road building are being recruited in the engineer reserve corps of the United States army. This is the corps of experienced men which is being organized as a reserve body of thoroughly trained specialists in every branch of construction work.

Measure Community Value.

The roads furnish a yardstick to measure the value of any community. A settled country that is not worth a good road is not worth living in.

Obtain Best Results.

Best results are obtained by dragging the road as soon as possible after each rain.

Bad Roads a Hindrance.

Poor roads are a bar to better markets, better schools, better churches, better living.

Every Woman Wants
Paxtine
ANTISEPTIC POWDER
FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE
Dissolved in water for douches stops pelvic catarrh, ulceration and inflammation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. for 'ten years. A healing wonder for nasal catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical. Has extraordinary cleansing and germicidal power. Sample Free. 50c. at druggists, or postpaid by mail. The Paxton Toilet Company, Boston, Mass.

Room at the Top.

Little Jennie had been eating very heartily, but she asked for another piece of cake.

"Jennie," said her mother, "I don't believe I ought to give it to you. You're about as full as a little girl can possibly be. Another mouthful, and you'll surely burst!"

"But, mamma, my neck's left yet!" said the little girl, persuasively.

Twenty-Five Years' Experience With Kidney Remedy

Between twenty-five and thirty years ago I commenced selling Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root and during all that time I have never heard a single complaint from my customers; they are more inclined to praise it; and judging from their favorable remarks and the repeated sales I enjoy I am confident that Swamp-Root is a valuable medicine for the troubles for which it is intended.

Very truly yours,
OTTO H. G. LIPPERT,
Pharmacist.
1601 Freeman, Cor. Liberty Sts.
Sept. 19, 1916. Cincinnati, Ohio.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample size bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention this paper. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.—Adv.

WAS OVERRULED BY HIS SON

Sir Edward Carson Tells How the Young Man Got Into the British Navy.

Sir Edward Carson introduced a personal note into a speech which he made the other day when he was the guest of the British Empire Producers' organization, at the Savoy hotel, says the London Chronicle.

"I remember," said Sir Edward, "when a little son of mine came to me and said 'Father, I want to join the navy class at school.' I said, 'What rubbish! You are going to be a lawyer.' He told me plainly that I was wrong, and I explained to him how much better it would be to make money in the Temple than lose it at sea. He said, 'You don't seem to recognize the importance of the navy; it is the great connecting link between the mother country and the colonies.'

"I replied, 'Well, if you put it on that high plane, I must alter my views.' He is now commanding a submarine, and only yesterday, in my capacity of first lord of the admiralty, I had to read an account of an attempt of one of our destroyers to sink his submarine."

Self-Evident.

"Please, lady," begged the very dirty tramp at the back door, "can you help a poor man that lost his job three weeks ago and ain't been able to find no work since?"

"What sort of a job was it?" asked the lady.

"I was workin' in a soap factory."

"Well, it's plain to be seen that you were not discharged for dishonesty."

The Proper One.

"I am going to put a patch on fortune."

"Then make it a potato patch."

The Danger Zone for Many Is Coffee Drinking

Some people find it wise to quit coffee when their nerves begin to "act up."

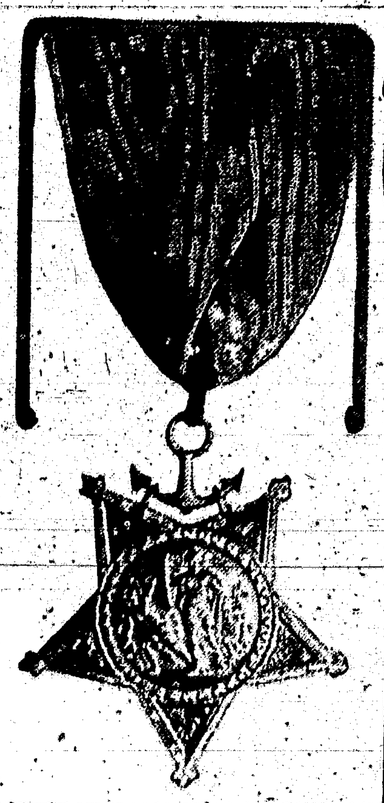
The easy way nowadays is to switch to

Instant Postum

Nothing in pleasure is missed by the change, and greater comfort follows as the nerves rebuild.

Postum is economical to both health and purse.

"There's a Reason"



THE MEDAL OF HONOR OF THE UNITED STATES

America's Medal of Honor for Bravery

It is bestowed for extraordinary valor only, and the officer must work harder for the bit of ribbon and bronze than the enlisted man—similar foreign honors come easier

SGT. MAJOR ROSWELL WINANS, U.S. MARINE CORPS

THE Congressional Medal of Honor recognizes no rank.

It is awarded to the private or the general, the second class seaman or fireman or to the rear admiral for extraordinary courage, valor surpassing even that which is expected from the well-trained, seasoned soldier or sailor. No matter how hazardous a duty well performed, that is not enough. To win the medal something more than is demanded by duty must be achieved.

Unlike some of the European decorations for bravery, the American Medal of Honor is more difficult for an officer to win than for an enlisted man, because more is expected of an officer.

The medal is a bit of bronze suspended from a ribbon. Its intrinsic value, be it what it may, is of no importance. Into the metal disk are welded all the qualities of man which men admire, even worship. In the archives of the war department are succinct, unimaginative records of the acts which caused the medal to be pinned to the breasts of the men who have won it. The papers will yellow and crumble, the ribbons will rot to dust, the bronze itself will corrode and vanish, but the things the medal stands for will go on and the epic of the Medal of Honor will continue to be inscribed in the hearts of men.

There is no doubt the Medal of Honor will be won in this war, but it will not be won easily, and though millions may be fighting under the American flag it will come to but few to wear this distinguishing mark. In the Spanish war less than 20 medals were awarded. In the Philippines a few were given.

The last two medals to be awarded were presented to Sergt. Maj. Roswell Winans and Corporal Joseph A. Glowin of the marine corps, for their work at the battle of Guayacanes, in Santo Domingo. It is the act itself which wins the medal for a man, and not only does his rank matter not at all, but he may win it in a skirmish or in a battle like that of Gettysburg or of the Marne.

The report of the board of investigation for the navy department in their case follows: "On July 8, 1916, the Twenty-eighth company of marines was engaged with the Dominican armed forces at the battle of Guayacanes. During a running fight of 1,200 yards our forces reached the enemy intrenchment and Corporal Joseph G. Glowin placed the machine gun of which he had charge behind a large log across the road and immediately opened fire on the trenches. He was struck once but continued firing his gun, but a moment later he was again struck and had to be dragged out of the position into cover. Sergt. Roswell Winans, U. S. M. C., then arrived with a Colt's gun, which he placed in a most exposed position and coolly opened fire on the trenches, and when the gun jammed he stood up and repaired it under fire. All the time Glowin and Winans were handling their guns they were exposed to a very heavy fire which was striking into the logs and around the men, seven men being wounded and one killed within 20 feet. Sergeant Winans continued firing his gun until the enemy had abandoned the trenches."

Sergeant Winan's story in his own words is even more modest than the official report, although it is more vivid and picturesque.

"On the morning of July 8," he said, "we got under way with every one feeling like a new man. Firing on the advance guard began early in the day. Our captain obtained permission to take our platoon forward. We kept the guns on the carriages until within a few yards of the firing line, then transferred them to the tripods and immediately opened fire. The enemy was using mostly old-fashioned, breechloaders with big lead slugs.

"The brush was very thick on both sides of the road. Jams were frequent with us and each gun wore out a couple of shell extractors. Difficulty had been experienced all along with our ammunition. Some of it dated back as far as 1907. It had evidently been reloaded many times.

"We found it good policy to change barrels in case of a jam in the chambers. In that way we would be only a minute out of action. A party of the enemy were seen up the road and Corporal Johnson started to put his gun in action. A big lead slug (tin cans, we called them) came ricocheting down the road directly for us. Johnson saw it while kneeling behind his gun. He ducked almost prone, but the thing took a long skip and hit him in the jaw, passed down and lodged back of the shoulder.

"The gun crews promptly gave the place where the shot was fired a good combing. We continued to advance under cover of the bushes and trees. A battalion of infantry was deployed as skirmishers on each side of the road and we were concealed by a turn in the road and high trees and bushes.

"Directly across the road was a huge log. At our end of the log a Benet-Mercier had just commenced roaring, with Corporal Glowins in command of it.

"The captain ordered a gun in action at the butt of the tree. It had no sooner opened up than all the bullets in the world seemed coming our way. The enemy was shooting mighty close too. The trenches were awfully hard to pick up, although we were only about 150 yards away. They were on a hill and had carried their dirt away.

"The battalions made slow progress on the flanks on account of the thick underbrush. The enemy had an immensely strong natural position and had they had a few machine guns and some barbed wire they could not have been rooted out without great loss of life.

"A call went up for a hospital apprentice, as Corporal Frazee had been shot in the head. He had been working hard getting his gun pointed on the enemy and had just succeeded.

"'You are right on them now; give them hits!' were the last words he said.

"His pointer was also shot in the head and two others were wounded in the arm. A corporal in the Thirteenth company was shot twice while operating a Benet-Mercier. He refused to leave his gun and had to be carried away, struggling to get back into the fight.

"While this was going on our other guns began to come up one at a time and we obtained fire superiority over the enemy, who shot very wildly from now on. This last is an after judgment. At the time they seemed to be just missing me. I don't know how the other men felt, but I expected to be shot any minute and just wanted to do as much damage as possible to the enemy before cashing in. Several members of our platoon did cool and creditable work in changing cartridge extractors and repairing jams under fire.

"We faced the enemy as much as possible while repairing the guns as we had a horror of being shot in the back.

"One of the sweetest sounds I ever heard was the cheering of the infantry battalion as it charged the right flank trenches of the enemy. Gunnery Sergeant Ralph was among the first of these. He had a pistol fight with the rebel general in command. Ralph and some other man with a rifle hit him at about the same time. Result—exit general.

"We moved up to the trenches after the battle and reformed, getting our equipment together.

"Corporal Frazee died soon after being hit and was buried within a few feet of the place where he had fought so well. The enemy lost very heavily, and if Santo Domingo was not an island some of those birds would be running yet."

Maj. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, now in command of the eastern department, with headquarters on Governor's island, won the medal in the Philippines. As colonel of the Thirty-sixth infantry he was proceeding along the San Antonio Porac road to head off a band of insurgents who had attacked the Ninth infantry at Guagua and Santa Rita.

Colonel Bell, mounted, was riding near the head of the advance party and had with him Lieut. Col. William R. Grove, Major Straub, two mounted orderlies and about twelve scouts on foot.

Just at dawn the party was fired upon from what seemed a fairly large body of insurgents hidden in the brush. The American fire dislodged the enemy, about seven of them running down the road around a bend. The scouts pursued them, but Colonel Bell saw at once that the men, with their heavy equipment, were being easily outdistanced by the lightly clad Filipinos, and he dashed after them on his horse.

Before Major Straub or the two mounted orderlies knew what he was doing, Colonel Bell was far down the road in the midst of seven struggling insurgents, firing with his revolver and slashing about with his saber.

The mounted men galloped to his assistance and the infantry supported him as best they could with rifle fire, although it was almost impossible to shoot, so tangled up were the insurgents and Colonel Bell.

The officer would have been perfectly justified in remaining with his troops, even behind them and merely directing the dislodging assault, and for charging alone and driving into the jungle at least seven Filipinos, with two officers among them, the Medal of Honor was awarded to him.

Two of the few medals awarded in the war against Spain went to a second class fireman and a coppersmith on board the battleship Iowa. While the vessel was cruising in Cuban waters, July 20, 1898, at about seven o'clock in the morning, a manhole gasket blew out in one of the boilers in fire room No. 2.

Under 130-pounds pressure, live steam roared out into the room and boiling water swashed around the floor.

In the adjoining compartment were Robert Penn, second-class fireman, and P. B. Keefer, a coppersmith. Hearing the wild roar of the escaping steam they dashed to the door of fire room No. 2.

The men who had been working there, blinded by the escaping steam, floundering in the scalding water, had been so overcome that they could not get out. One of the coal passers had already sunk to his knees and was dropping forward. In a matter of seconds he would have toppled into the water and been boiled to death.

Undaunted by the terrifying roar of the steam and the killing heat, Penn dashed into the room and, lifting the coal passer, staggered to safety with him, the scalding water above his ankles.

Ignoring the frightful pain of his scalded, swollen feet, this second-class fireman dashed back into the hell from which he had just dragged one victim and saved another life.

Keefer meanwhile was busy saving the ship from destruction, or at least from the effects of a terrific explosion, for the water escaping from the boiler would soon leave so little there that it would be entirely converted into steam and the pressure would wreck it.

Dashing through the blinding, torturing steam, Keefer, the coppersmith, hauled the fires from under the two inboard furnaces. Meanwhile, Penn, having gotten every one out of the fire room, had turned on the extra feed pump in the after fire hold to keep water in the boilers and built a bridge to the furnaces out of planks laid on top of ash buckets. While Passed Assistant Engineer Stockney held the plank in place Penn hauled the two remaining fires before he was carried to the sick bay where his terribly scalded feet were treated.

Both Penn and Keefer received the Medal of Honor for their acts. That it is only extraordinary bravery which merits the medal accounts for the fact that Fireman Smith did not win the bronze for the same day's work. In helping Keefer he had both legs badly burned, but the opportunity did not offer itself to display the same supercourage which Keefer and Penn exhibited.

Some of the most stirring medal stories are those of the Indian campaigns. For instance, there was Corporal Paul H. Weinert, who expected to be court-martialed for what he did at the battle of Wounded Knee, but instead had the Medal of Honor pinned to his breast.

Another Indian fighter to win the coveted bronze was Sergt. Bernard Taylor of the Fifth cavalry, engaged in fighting the Apaches in Arizona in 1874.

Some of the most distinguished men in the army have worn the medal. Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles won it for continually exposing himself to the fire of the enemy as colonel of the Sixty-first New York volunteers in the Civil war, for no other purpose than to encourage his men by the example.

At Fair Oaks Gen. William R. Shafter was wounded, but when a surgeon was seen approaching he climbed a tree in order not to be sent to the rear. After the surgeon passed Shafter came down and continued to fight until he fell unconscious from loss of blood.

Those who remember General Shafter only as he was in the Cuban campaign will wonder how he got into the tree, but a man can put on a lot of weight in thirty-odd years.

Gen. Francis D. Baldwin won the medal while a first lieutenant in the Fifth infantry. With two companies under him he rescued two white girls from Indians at McClennan's Creek, Tex., in November, 1874.

Although not so well-known as the Victoria Cross, the Iron Cross or the Medaille Militaire, the Congressional Medal of Honor is much more difficult to attain. It is distributed to very few persons and then only after a sweeping investigation of the circumstances surrounding the act for which it is recommended.

The Medal of Honor was authorized by congress by an act of July 12, 1862. The striking of 2,000 medals was ordered, to be conferred upon privates and non-commissioned officers for acts of bravery surpassing those usually demanded of soldiers. One thousand of these medals were voted to a single organization, the survivors of a Maine regiment which volunteered to remain in service on the eve of the Battle of Gettysburg although their terms had expired. This is the only case of a wholesale distribution of the medal and has been severely criticized.

There are slight variations in the medals as designed for the army, the navy and the marines. The army's medal, as modified in 1905, is a five-pointed star with the trefoils on the tips. The star is superimposed on a wreath. In the center of the star is the head of Minerva, surrounded by the words "United States of America." The medal is suspended from a trophy representing an eagle on a bar with the word "Valor." The whole is suspended from a ribbon.

The original medal bore in the center of the star, a figure of America clad as Minerva. Her left hand rested upon the fasces and with a shield in her right she repelled Discord. A band of stars circled the figures. The trophy was an eagle perched on two crossed cannons and a number of cannon balls suspended from a red, white and blue ribbon.

The medal as presented to the marines today is practically like the original medal, except that it is joined to the ribbon by an anchor and the ribbon is worn around the neck.

The navy receives a medal similar to that awarded to marines but worn pinned to the breast suspended from a metal bar by a short ribbon.

The medal is worn only on special parade or at ceremonies with the dress uniform.—New York Herald.

How Much the Little Heroes Need Our Help!

It is less theatrical to give a bowl of soup to a hungry, frightened little child than to stanch the wound of a fallen soldier in the fighting line, but the American Red Cross has undertaken to care for the suffering civilians in war-torn Europe as well as to nurse the wounded fighters. These little ones are just as heroic, in their way, as any man who charges the German guns. And the children are often wounded, too.

Here is an extract from a letter written by Mrs. Marian Bonsall Davis, who was for six months a volunteer worker in France, among those non-combatants who are almost hourly in danger from German guns and bombs:

"Because so many bombs fall on the town of Nancy, and because the place is sometimes bombarded, the children all know that on a certain signal they must run into the cellar of the nearest house marked with the great red cross. There, perhaps, they will have protection.

"There are children in the hospitals, victims of the bombs. There is one little girl, both legs taken off by a German bomb, hugging tight her dolly, with never a smile on her grave face.

"There are two little boys who also suffered amputations because of the bombs. They begged to be allowed to lie in the hospital ward with the wounded soldiers, and when the soldiers heard of the request they smiled and said 'bien!' (It is well.) And now the little fellows are inordinately proud of the mutilations that permit them to lie in the ward of crippled soldiers, the equals in rank of the heroes of battle.

"Then there are the little ones in the refugee colonies. If you have helped with your money, with service, to carry the world-burden, you can look into their eyes; otherwise you turn your head when they gaze at you with child wisdom.

"These little ones are very like other children except in one thing—no horrible thing can ever surprise them. Their baby eyes have looked upon the unspeakable. They have gazed on violence and wrath in their most perverted forms, have seen their grandparents hunted and driven, their mothers hunted down. They are too young to know that these things are not a common part of life. And they are so much older than you in knowledge of violence and suffering and terror, yet because you are so big, and seem to them wise, they look up to you in child appeal.

"When you have seen that from these little ones, you have touched the war; and when you have touched the war, there is only one kind of relief possible to you—and that is to help. There is a very definite, practical way to help—the American Red Cross. Every cent you give will go further than you ever would believe that a cent could go. A cent will give a bowl of soup to a hungry, frightened child."

O'CONNOR, RED CROSS CHASER OF CYCLONES

The world is full of rainbow chasers, but the one and only official cyclone chaser is John J. O'Connor, director of the central division of the American Red Cross, with headquarters at Chicago. The Red Cross Magazine has graphically told how he personally administered relief at Newcastle and New Albany, Ind., when those cities were wrecked by storms. But it is not generally known that, beginning with the disaster at Mattoon and Charleston, where 90 lives were lost, Mr. O'Connor directed relief work in 55 communities scattered over seven states! Not only did he get calls for help from several of the nine states then in his division, but Washington ordered him to take over the cyclone relief work in Kansas and Oklahoma, which ordinarily are administered from Denver.

MAKE YOUR CHOICE—IT'S RED CROSS OR IRON CROSS

One of the most striking phrases expressive of the duty of every American to uphold the Red Cross is that of J. Roe Purchase, editor of a trade paper in Chicago. Here is what he tells his readers:

"You'd better bear the Red Cross burden now than bear the Iron Cross burden all the rest of your life."

Never was spoken a truer word. The first appeal of the Red Cross was for $100,000,000, which means about $1 per capita. This fund is for the care of sick and wounded soldiers, and the destitute in war-desolated lands.

But when the German heel is stamped down upon a land—Belgium, Serbia, Poland, Roumania, France—as far as the crown prince has been able to go—there is no such thing as a contribution; it is confiscation. Why, more money has been ravished from the one city of Brussels than the Red Cross asked for its whole first year campaign. Millions of dollars in "fines" are taken from every Belgian city every month. Only a few weeks ago a fine of millions was imposed on Brussels because a newspaper published by Belgians in England had printed a story of German savagery.

THOSE AWFUL CRAMPS

Suggestions that may save Much Suffering

Marysville, Pa.—"For twelve years I suffered with terrible cramps. I would have to stay in bed several days every month. I tried all kinds of remedies and was treated by doctors, but my trouble continued until one day I read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it had done for others. I tried it and now I am never troubled with cramps and feel like a different woman. I cannot praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound too highly and I am recommending it to my friends who suffer as I did." —Mrs. GEORGE R. NAYLOR, Box 72, Marysville, Pa.

Young women who are troubled with painful or irregular periods, backache, headache, dragging-down sensations, fainting spells or indigestion should take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Thousands have been restored to health by this root and herb remedy.

Write for free and helpful advice to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass. Only women open and read such letters.

Too Much for Him.

"Conscription has, maybe, saved the country," growled the strapping young soldier, "but what I object to is the company it drives a man into. I am a practical plumber by trade, an honest workman, yet I'm compelled to suffer the society o' sich professionals as a lawyer, a minister, and an auctioneer."

"Not a bad selection, Jock," remarked his friend.

"Oh, maybe no' in a way; but when the minister and the lawyer start an argument on Egyptian law in the middle o' the night across half a dozen beds, with the blessed auctioneer as umpire, what chance has even a practical plumber o' stoppin' the gas leak?"

FRECKLES

Now Is the Time to Get Rid of Those Ugly Spots.

There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as the prescription othine — double strength — is guaranteed to remove these homely spots.

Simply get an ounce of othine—double strength—from your druggist, and apply a little of it night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than one ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful clear complexion.

Be sure to ask for the double strength othine, as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles. Adv.

SEA SOLDIERS GOOD SHOTS

There Is a Story From Vera Cruz That Tells of the Marksmanship of Uncle Sam's Marines.

The marines know how to handle a rifle; 50 per cent of the force are qualified, listed shots. There is a story from Vera Cruz that tells of good shooting and a sure eye, Henry Reuterdahl writes in the Youth's Companion.

Our bluejackets were marching up the street from the plaza between rows of low two-story house. A well dressed Mexican, with a newspaper over his knee, was sitting on the balcony of his house, apparently intent on watching our sailors advance; but hidden under the paper he held a big revolver, and as our men went by he fired. The bullets were striking, but our officers could hardly suspect a well-dressed Mexican, reading a paper and looking peacefully on from his own house, of being the sniper.

Dropping his paper, the Mexican went inside to reload. When he came out again on the balcony the glint of the gun caught the attention of Lieutenant Colonel Neville on horseback in the plaza, 1,000 or more yards away. Through his eight-power fieldglass the colonel saw plainly the flash of the shots under the newspaper.

"Get him," he said, turning to his orderly.

The man raised his rifle, pressed the trigger—and the Mexican fell out of his chair.

"Got him, sir," said the marine.

Recess Was Called.

A real estate agent was testifying in court recently in a case involving the exchange of a picture show for a farm. It was contended that the theater was not worth what it was represented, owing to its locality. The attorney asked the witness to state what the surroundings of the theater were. "Next door to it was a shoe shining place," he answered, "then came a garage, and next was a saloon, and that's as far as I got." When the excitement subsided, the judge observed that that was a good place to stop, and the customary midsession recess was called.—Indianapolis News.

"Give all the kids Post Toasties —They like 'em"

PLAIN GOWNS FOR SUMMER'S BRIDES

Trousseau May Still Be Costly But Is Severe and Simple in Appearance.

WHITE SATIN IS FAVORITE

Few, Even Though It Be War Time and Weather Is Warm, Will Relinquish Traditional Idea of Wedding Frock.

New York.—Many a wedding will occur this summer that was scheduled to occur next autumn.

War weddings have become so much the social pastime that the cynics insist that hundreds of girls are getting husbands who might otherwise have remained old maids.

There is no one class so grateful for these constantly occurring weddings as the dressmakers. They have been on the verge of nervous breakdowns ever since war was declared. They have seen themselves go out of existence, and they have seen good clothes become one of those rare luxuries that are sold at infrequent intervals, like jewels and Chinese rugs.

The dressmakers have doubled and turned on their tracks in trying to get new clothes for the summer and to attract the coin out of the purses of even the economists by presenting a class of costumery that varies from the spring models.

You can well imagine, therefore, that the decision on the part of the brides-elect to have their weddings occur in the summer instead of the autumn is a flag of happiness upon which the dressmakers cast their eyes in hope.

Wedding gown of ivory satin, without ornament. The headdress and long veil is after the Russian fashion and is made of handsome lace.

Satin for the Wedding Gown.

Even if the brides of this summer insist upon telling each other often and rapidly that they intend to be economical in the purchase of their trousseaux, they at least yield to the temptation to have an extraordinarily good-looking wedding costume for the outfit.

Even though the weather is warm, there are few brides, even in wartime, who care to relinquish the traditional white satin gown. It must be that each woman-child, from the cradle to maturity, has that kind of bridal frock fixed in her subconsciousness. Throughout all her nursery days, she dresses her dolls in white satin to go to the altar; in her schoolgirl days she giggles and confides to her intimate friends the plan for that sumptuous frock. It may be said that she thinks more of the gown than the man, for she always sees herself at the apex of her career as a radiant vision in tulle and satin, slowly approaching a flower-banked altar.

And now that it is wartime and weddings are rushed and romances sometimes end at the altar almost as soon as they have begun in a corner of a drawing room, the thought of the white satin gown rides triumphant, until it is finally expressed through the skill of the dressmaker.

War-time simplicity, however, rules over peace-time extravagance. One might add that extravagance has been squelched in appearance more than in actuality, for the demure outfit that the brides wear at the summer resorts from Newport to Coronado Beach has its price, and that price is not low.

There are those who maintain that the heaviness of ivory satin should be substituted by dead white chiffon. These two materials divide all the honors. Taffeta has its claimants, but artistic women know that the stiffness of this fabric does not lend itself easily to the various ways in which a wedding gown is made.

Crepe de chine is the third choice. We have remarkably good weaves of it this summer, and the flat plaiting, the loose girdling and the attenuated droop of the hem can be gotten through crepe de chine as well as satin.

No Colors Are Permitted.

Once upon a time, ultra-fashionable folk thought that it was high time to adopt some of the primitive methods concerning wedding gowns. They introduced sea green, pale blue and rose-pink into the white draperies. They borrowed from the peasantry of other countries the glittering gold and silver embroideries. They filched from the Italian days of Catherine de Medici the metallic tissues and soft and brilliant tinsels, and they borrowed from Russia the massive laces and deep-toned white and cream velvets.

Not content with this, they had subtly woven lace gowns, the patterns of which had been originated for royalty. Doucet once made an entire lace frock dropped over ivory satin, at the cost of $1,200, to be worn by a young girl in Washington.

A thousand dollars was paid for court trains of subtly woven lace, which were caught on the shoulders with diamond ornaments and held out at their extreme length by tiny pages in white satin and Louis XIV hats.

The daughter of a great banker paid $2,000 for a wedding gown of old Italian tissue, woven with crystals and embroidered in silver threads, with a deep tunic of old French lace that had once belonged to royalty.

These gowns were worn at a time when such prices were considered monstrous, and that was only a few years ago.

For the last three years, this extravagant idea of wedding finery has passed out. It is faintly possible that the war may have something to do with this condition, but probably not.

The actual reason for the disinclination of women to use colors is that they prefer white for the wedding day. It is a tradition that dies hard and may never die.

The Gown of This Summer.

No bride of today will consider an extravagant wedding gown. She may pay a reasonably high price for it at a good dressmaker's, but there will be no lavish display of lace flounces, metal underskirts, jeweled court trains or gorgeous girdles.

The Russian influence is still being strongly felt in all wedding costumery, but it is content in expressing itself through the headdress. Every bride has looked for something new in the way of headgear. She has experimented with all manner of crowns, from the coronet of a countess to a copy of the royal crowns that are sufficiently obsolete to be placed at British museums.

The rather splendid headdress of the Russian, which is used for court ceremonials by royalty, as well as the folk of the middle class at such affairs as weddings, has appealed more to the Anglo-Saxon women than to the French ones.

Here is a restaurant hat of black horsehair. It is a wide-brimmed turban turned away from the face and trimmed with a fence of burnt goose feathers.

It came to America via London and has almost become an established fashion in this country. It has taken the place of the bunches of tulle and orange blossoms which the Americans adopted from the French a century or so ago.

It is very satisfying, from an artistic sense, that the clever designer of this season is making severe wedding gowns, without ornamentation, when they are to be projected against a background of a Russian veil and headdress.

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Lace Aprons on Silk Dresses.

Real aprons figured on several of the smartest frocks at a garden fete recently held in New York. Dresses were of satin and silk, with the addition of short aprons of white or colored lace and chiffon, prettily embroidered in fine silver or gold threads. Another dress of this type had a long panel in an opaque material enhanced with white floss embroidery.

Kin Hubbard Essays

THE LIVER

Th' shameful treatment that is bein' accorded th' human liver in this day an' age is a reflection on our boasted civilization. We're rushin' ahead settling the affairs of the world while th' great American liver struggles along doin' two livers' work without a friend in either branch o' congress.

Th' human liver (Swedish "Lefver") is a large gland that reposes in th' upper right hand corner o' th' abdominal cavity an', when conditions are as they should be, it weighs one-fortieth as much as th' body t' which it is attached. It is th' main gazabo o' th' human works but, nothwithstandin' th' important roll it plays in our pursuit o' life, liberty an' happiness, it is th' most abused, most misconstrued, most ignored, most imposed on, most neglected an' lied about organ of which th' medical fraternity has any knowledge.

Next t' a yeller dog ther haint nothin' that responds as readily t' kindness as th' human liver. Prunes, when properly stewed, are fine fer th' liver, but how many of us are durin' enough to' order them? We occasionally eat an apple jest t' please th' liver, but we rarely take th' liver-int' our confidence when we attend a Jefferson Day banquet. We are not chummy enough with th' liver. How many of us have any knowledge of it's plumbin'?

A feller's disposition is regulated by his liver. Th' liver is th' switchboard o' his inclinations an' impulses. We often hear it said of a feller that he entered int' this er that with his whole heart. It wus his whole liver. Most o' th' credit that goes t' th' heart rightfully belongs t' an agile liver. Th' heart 'll often butt in where th' liver fears t' tread.

Some fellers are very lavish till ther asked t' do somethin' fer ther liver. Next t' a poor relative ther haint nothin' they're less interested in than ther own liver. Some girls become greatly exercised over a mole on ther back an' then laughfully powder over a liver spot on ther cheek.

One o' th' hardest things that come up durin' th' liver's daily routine is handlin' a large steak after its owner has consumed it an' sunken heavily int' an easy chair t' ponder over th' complicated condition o' Mexican affairs an' view with alarm.

When th' human liver (Latin "Jecur") is happily situated an' th' lines leadin' therefrom are open to' traffic ther is nothin' that looks as bright an' beautiful as th' world.

When th' Human Liver (Latin "Jecur") Is Happily Situated, Ther Is Nothin' That Looks as Bright an' Beautiful as th' World.

OUR APPALLIN' LITERARY OUTPUT

When we look at th' great mass o' literature that tests th' capacity o' book stores an' news stands we can't help thinkin' what a scramble ther must be fer even standin' room in th' field o' literature. Most anybuddy roundin' forty kin easily remember th' day when two or three family story papers, a couple o' magazines, a stack o' Ned Buntline's yeller backs, a certain illustrated pink weekly devoted to' crime an' th' prize ring an' "Lovell's Library" constituted what wus regarded at th' time as a first-class book an' news depot. "Lovell's Library" wus made up of paper backed novels—thrillin' stories of adventure an' heart meltin' tales o' love—by such celebrated writers as Wilkie Collins, Clark Russell, Mrs. Henry Wood, Ouida, Hugh Conway, Charlotte Braeme, Robert Buchanan an' Th' Duchess. Th' great popularity o' Adam Bede, Th' Mill on th' Floss, Black Beauty, Lena Rivers, Uncle Tom's Cabin, Robinson Crusoe an' Enoch Arden had dwindled t' a fair demand, but were t' be found among th' others.

Jest think o' th' appallin' literary output o' t'day. It would require an abandoned skatin' rink t' carry a full line o' current literature. In th' average home th' cartin' away o' th' accumulated literature has come t' be as much of a problem as th' removal o' ashes an' garbage. A literary disposal plant is one o' th' urgent needs o' th' times. On returnin' from a week's vacation one has t' tunnel thro' th' great drifts o' papers an' magazines t' reach th' front door. There's no longer any mystery about how th' other half o' th' world lives. It writes. Fer ever' mail box ther's an amateur writer. As th' days draws t' a close he may be seen skulkin' along thro' th' shadows t' a mail box bearin' a thick reel o' manuscript addressed t' some magazine publisher. He knows some magazine needs it t' balance up its advertisin'. When a magazine editor returns a manuscript it's because he hain't got room fer it. It's no sign he has read it. Writers know that. They jest remail it t' some other editor. Th' great difficulty in contributin' t' th' magazines is knowin' which magazine editor rips open a story he counts th' pages an' calls t' his assistant: "George kin we use about fourteen hundred words next month?" an' George answers right off th' bat (bein' thoroughly familiar with th' number o' ads): "Yes, it'll jest balance up th' ads."

But th' author never quits. Sometimes he drys up fer a week or ten days, but he's soon at it agin. He knows that ther must be somewhere some editor that's holdin' his forms open fer his story an' he mails it an' remails it till he hits th' right editor.

Writin' looks awful easy, an' most of it must be awful easy. That's th' reason so many neglect ther personal appearance an' become writers. I've often thought I'd lay off some afternoon an' write a novel. But writin' fer magazines is th' best sport. It's as lazy an' fascinatin' as fishin'. You're your own master. You don't even have t' be available. Jest so your story is long enough or short enough—jest so th' editor receives in August fer th' May number. All he wants is room fer it an' plenty o' time.

When we reflect that Pilgrim's Progress wus writt'n in jail, that Silvio Pellico an' Tasso did ther best writin' behind th' bars, that Sir Walter Raleigh's admirable history o' th' world wus written with his hands handcuffed behind him in th' Tower o' London, that Leigh Hunt wus layin' out a fine when Rimini wus written, an' that Daniel Defoe laid th' plans fer Robinson Crusoe while he wus in a lock-up we must confess that th' world t'day is purty lenient after all.

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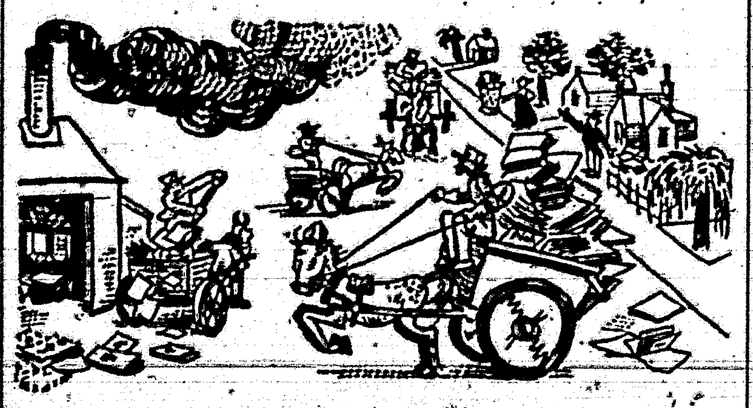


In th' Average Home th' Cartin' Away o' th' Accumulated Literature Has Come t' Be as Much of a Problem as th' Removal o' Ashes and Garbage. A Literary Disposal Plant Is One o' th' Urgent Needs o' th' Times.

What's in a Name?

Mrs. Goode—Do you have much influence with your husband?

Mrs. Better—I certainly have. He used to play a disgraceful game called pool, but I insisted that he stop; so now he plays pocket billiards instead.

PROPER WORKING OF A DRAG

Rules From Highway Magazine Tell How to Get Best Results—Drag Whenever Possible.

If a dirt road is properly built, the road drag will keep it in good condition. Like any other work there is a best way to do it. These rules from the Highway Magazine, tell how to get the right results.

"Use a light drag.

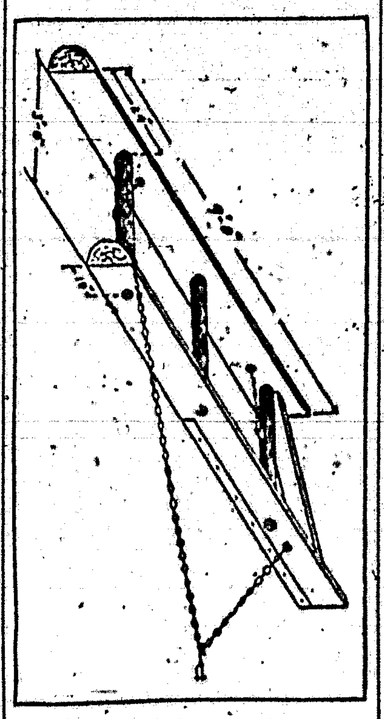
"Haul it over the road at an angle so that a small amount of earth is pushed toward the center of the road.

"Drive a team at a walk.

"Ride on the drag; do not walk.

"Begin at one side of the road, returning up the opposite side.

"Drag the road as soon after every rain as possible, but not when the mud is in such condition as to stick to the drag.



Details of Split-Log Drag.

"Do not drag a dry road.

"Drag whenever possible at all seasons of the year.

"The width of the traveled way to be maintained by the drag should be from 18 to 20 feet; first drag a little more than the width of a single wheel track, then gradually increase until desired width is obtained.

"Always drag a little earth towards the center of the road until it is raised from 10 to 12 inches above the edges of the traveled way.

"If the drag cuts too much, shorten the hitch.

"The best results for dragging are obtained only by repeated application."

VOLUNTEER FOR GOOD ROADS

We Can Have Anything Good If We Will Get Together and Work Hard for Desired End.

Why, bad roads, even, is a moral question. Why should men wade in mud and punish their beasts when they have the power to prevent it? It is moral in that we fail to use to advantage the powers and possibilities that God has given us, writes R. F. Beasley in Progressive Farmer.

We can have good roads if we will. We can have any good thing if we will—communities acting together. Half a dozen men could volunteer to delegate themselves as leaders in a good roads movement and the people soon would follow them.

A million volunteers will rush to arms to shoot down a million others who have done them no harm; why should not some volunteer to be leaders in the romances of peace and progress?

ARMY ENLISTING ROAD MEN

Corps of Thoroughly Experienced Specialists in Constructing Work Being Organized.

Enlisted men with a knowledge of road building are being recruited in the engineer reserve corps of the United States army. This is the corps of experienced men which is being organized as a reserve body of thoroughly trained specialists in every branch of construction work.

Measure Community Value.

The roads furnish a yardstick to measure the value of any community. A settled country that is not worth a good road is not worth living in.

Obtain Best Results.

Best results are obtained by dragging the road as soon as possible after each rain.

Bad Roads a Hindrance.

Poor roads are a bar to better markets, better schools, better churches, better living.

Every Woman Wants Paxtine

ANTISEPTIC POWDER

FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE

Dissolved in water for douches stops pelvic catarrh, ulceration and inflammation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. for ten years. A healing wonder for nasal catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical. Has extraordinary cleansing and germicidal power. Sample Free. 50c. At druggists, or postpaid by mail. The Paxton Toilet Company, Boston, Mass.

Room at the Top.

Little Jennie had been eating very heartily, but she asked for another piece of cake.

"Jennie," said her mother, "I don't believe I ought to give it to you. You're about as full as a little girl can possibly be. Another mouthful, and you'll surely burst!"

"But, mamma, my neck's left yet!" said the little girl, persuasively.

Twenty-Five Years' Experience With Kidney Remedy

Between twenty-five and thirty years ago I commenced selling Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root and during all that time I have never heard a single complaint from my customers; they are more inclined to praise it; and judging from their favorable remarks and the repeated sales I enjoy I am confident that Swamp-Root is a valuable medicine for the troubles for which it is intended.

Very truly yours,
OTTO H. G. LIPPERT,
Pharmacist.
1601 Freeman, Cor. Liberty Sts.
Sept. 19, 1916. Cincinnati, Ohio.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample size bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention this paper. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.—Adv.

WAS OVERRULED BY HIS SON

Sir Edward Carson Tells How the Young Man Got Into the British Navy.

Sir Edward Carson introduced a personal note into a speech which he made the other day when he was the guest of the British Empire Producers' organization, at the Savoy hotel, says the London Chronicle.

"I remember," said Sir Edward, "when a little son of mine came to me and said 'Father, I want to join the navy class at school.' I said, 'What rubbish! You are going to be a lawyer.' He told me plainly that I was wrong, and I explained to him how much better it would be to make money in the Temple than lose it at sea. He said, 'You don't seem to recognize the importance of the navy; it is the great connecting link between the mother country and the colonies.'

"I replied, 'Well, if you put it on that high plane, I must alter my views.' He is now commanding a submarine, and only yesterday, in my capacity of first lord of the admiralty, I had to read an account of an attempt of one of our destroyers to sink his submarine."

Self-Evident.

"Please, lady," begged the very dirty tramp at the back door, "can you help a poor man that lost his job three weeks ago and ain't been able to find no work since?"

"What sort of a job was it?" asked the lady.

"I was workin' in a soap factory."

"Well, it's plain to be seen that you were not discharged for dishonesty."

The Proper One.

"I am going to put a patch on fortune."

"Then make it a potato patch."

The Danger Zone for Many Is Coffee Drinking

Some people find it wise to quit coffee when their nerves begin to "act up."

The easy way nowadays is to switch to

Instant Postum

Nothing in pleasure is missed by the change, and greater comfort follows as the nerves rebuild.

Postum is economical to both health and purse.

"There's a Reason"

Public Notice --- Delinquent Tax List

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

Name Description of Property	Tax	Penalty	Costs	Total
Henry Fritz se4 se4 and part sw4, se4 20 10 17 n2 ne4 part s2 ne4 22 10 17	17 76	1 06	1 69	20 52
personal property	11 79	71	56	13 06
T M Kirkland tracts in 4 11 17	47 06	1 41	56	49 02
personal property	31 60	96	56	33 20
Juanita Sanches De Rubio Tract on Doso	21 39	1 28	56	23 23
personal property	4 96	30	56	5 82
Luis Sanches tract in 4 and 5 11 17	24 46	1 48	56	26 50
personal property	4 10	25	56	4 91
Comsey Bros personal property	136 68	8 20	56	145 44
Jimmie Cooper personal property	56 39	1 70	56	58 65
J A Cary personal property	37 33	2 24	56	40 13
Cooper & Woods personal property	202 46	6 08	56	209 10
J F Thompson Imp on ranch Carrizozo McD'l lot	14 60	90	56	16 06
personal property	96 81	5 64	56	99 81
Sam Wood personal property	51 63	1 57	56	53 76
Dan McFarland 2 int lot 4 in 19 7 13 2 int in lots 1 2 3 in 20 7 13 lots 24 part of the nw4 of 1 8 17	9 27	57	2 24	12 18
personal property	54 08	3 25	56	57 89
J A Bird personal property	35 69	2 16	56	38 41
J J Aragon house lot Lincoln	7 15	43	56	8 14
Manuel Aragon house lot Lincoln	7 94	48	56	8 98
Rebecca Anderson Frac of ne4 24 nw4 19 9 16	10 00	60	56	11 16
W P Blevins tract in Lincoln 29 9 16	3 16	19	56	3 92
Pedro Baldonado tract ne4 19 9 16	1 66	08	56	2 30
personal property	81	03	56	1 40
L M Dotson house and lot Lincoln	2 07	06	56	2 69
personal property	2 47	08	56	3 11
A R Dotson Barber place	5 96	36	56	6 88
personal property	17	01	56	74
Francisco Gomez personal property	2 40	08	56	3 04
J R Hurst Pt se4 ne4, sw4 nw4 2 10 16	7 62	46	56	8 64
C E Halbert s2 ne4 3 10 16 part of lot 1 34 9 16	17 21	54	1 12	18 87
Bernardino Padilla Frac of n2 sw4 31 8 16	1 42	08	56	3 06
personal property	6 55	33	56	6 44
Refujio Romero personal property	7 39	22	56	8 17
Oct Salas est Frac in 29 9 16	2 86	09	56	3 51
Gorgonio Wilson tract in Lincoln 28 9 16	3 73	21	56	4 50
personal property	2 84	17	56	3 57
Jesus M. Padilla tract in —— 9 16	4 06	24	56	4 85
personal property	1 96	12	56	2 64
Frank Chaves tract on Ruidoso	8 48	50	56	9 54
Ambrosio Chaves Y A tract in 21 10 16	10 50	63	56	11 69
Isaac Gonzales tract on Ruidoso	4 85	29	56	5 70
personal property	2 57	15	56	3 28
Florencio Gonzales tract on Ruidoso	1 19	07	56	1 82
Trancito Pelaso Land on Ruidoso	4 21	26	56	5 03
Hilario Silva tract on Ruidoso	78	05	56	1 39
Jacobo Sanches tract on Ruidoso	10 92	65	56	12 13
Nicolas Silva part Juan Ulibari pat	3 20	20	56	3 96
personal property	1 79	11	56	2 46
David Sanches part J Ulibari pat	6 74	40	56	7 70
G A Friendbloom personal property	5 87	35	56	6 78
Alfred Hunter Geo Coe land	14 29	42	56	15 27
personal property	7 11	21	56	7 89
A E Hale personal property	3 31	10	56	3 99
Mrs M J Pike personal property	3 71	11	56	4 38
Ellen Casey est personal property	5 38	32	56	6 25
John Kimbrell part sw4 sw4 15 11 16	1 73	05	56	2 34
personal property	2 28	07	56	2 91
McKnight & Corn state land	2 19	07	56	2 82
Jesus Perea sw4 nw4, nw4 sw4, 26 11 16; se4 ne4, ne4 se4 26 11 16	11 81	72	1 12	13 65
personal property	2 20	13	56	2 89
Abel Mirabal tract on Doso 5 11 15	14 05	85	56	15 46
Salomon Sanches sw4 sw4 24 10 15 pt sw4, se4 sw4 26 10 15	11 36	85	1 12	13 33
Nicolas Chaves personal property	4 29	26	56	5 11
M D Chaves & Bro personal property	6 46	39	56	7 41
Harvey Guthrie personal property	8 83	53	56	9 92
R A Middleton n2 ne4, se4 ne4, ne se4 12 7 16	8 98	54	56	10 08
Nicolas Peralta personal property	10 40	63	56	11 59
Daniel Vigil n2 se4, s2 sw4 22 6 16	2 46	07	56	3 09
personal property	11 07	33	56	11 96
Manuel Vigil sw4 21 7 16	2 44	07	56	3 09
Francisco Archuleta Carrizozo o p lot 9 blk 24	50	03	56	1 09
D L Styron sw4 19 8 10	9 28	56	56	10 39
personal property	9 60	57	56	10 73
F W Brockway med lots 1 and 2 blk 46	7 09	42	56	8 07
Ophelia Barrett o p lot 29 blk 17	61	04	56	1 21
John W. Barrett o p lot 28 & 30 blk 17	1 19	08	56	1 83
Paul Burton sw4 11 8 10	8 94	54	56	10 04
R C Burton sw4 sw4 10 8 10; nw4 nw4 15 8 10	3 33	21	1 12	4 66
Paul Beully pt nw4 nw4 11 8 10; n2 ne4, se4 nw4, 10 8 10	2 15	07	1 12	3 34
personal property	1 43	05	56	2 04
R D Boone personal property	12 87	78	56	14 21
Porfirio Chaves house and lot Lincoln; o p 8 & 9 blk 4 Carrizozo; med 9 10 blk 1 Carrizozo	17 18	52	1 68	19 38
personal property	3 05	15	56	3 76
Milton Dow o p lots 19 20 21 blk 7, 4 & 5 blk 13 and 6 7 blk 13 Carrizozo	11 61	36	1 68	13 64
F J Doak 2 int lot 26 blk 3 Carrizozo	1 36	08	56	1 99
J F Dalton personal property	2 41	09	56	3 06
J K Farley o p 6 & 7 blk 4 Carrizozo	12 36	75	56	13 67
C F Goddard s2 se4, s2 sw4 26 8 9	11 88	71	56	13 09
Marian Gallacher sw4 sw4, nw sw, 3 8 10; se4 ne4, ne4 se4 4 8 10	4 22	13	1 12	5 47
Gray Bros o p lot 19 blk 20 med. lot 16 blk 17 mountain view, lot 11 blk 9	3 71	13	1 12	4 96
Frank Gray ne4 se4, less 46 acres 24 7 10; se4 sw4, s2 sw4 25 7 10; o p lot 19 blk 12 Carrizozo; m e d lot 11 blk 17 Carrizozo	8 98	54	2 24	10 61
W D Gray m e d lots 7 & 8 blk 17 o p lot 15 & 16 blk 7	8 87	53	1 12	10 34
Robt R Hancock o p lot 8 blk 12 Carrizozo	5 06	30	56	5 92
Mrs M C Hutton ne4 nw4 24 8 10; se4 sw4 ne sw, se nw, 26 8 9	4 56	14	1 12	5 82
O U Hinton o p lot 5 blk 19 Carrizozo	1 66	05	56	2 30
personal property	5 19	15	56	5 81
Fannie Huck m e d lots 6 & 7 blk 41 Carrizozo	9 12	56	56	10 28
W C Miller Carrizozo o p lot 26 & 28 blk 13, 1 12 13 16 18 blk 5	14 69	57	1 12	16 66
Florencio Miralez Carrizozo o p lots 20 21 22 26 blk 26	1 35	08	1 12	2 56
personal property	1 60	09	56	2 24
Johnson Bros personal property	14 77	90	56	16 26
Mrs Emma Mudge m e d 1 lot blk 26 12 20 21 in blk 27 lots 1 2 3 4 5 blk 41	11 34	89	1 12	13 36
personal property	3 80	23	56	4 59
Howard Parry Carrizozo o p lots 1 2 blk 11	1 77	13	56	2 46
Pearl Phillips personal property	9 11	55	56	10 22
E M Phillips personal property	20 17	1 20	56	21 93
W H Quail m e d Carrizozo lot 3 & 4 7 blk 8	1 76	12	1 12	3 00
Walter Reed sw4 sw4, s2 sw4, 26 8 9, nw4 sw4, 24 8 9 Carrizozo; o p lots 12 14 15 16 blk 4	9 62	60	2 24	12 46
P E Reily o p Carrizozo 20 & 28 blk 14	1 76	11	1 12	2 99
W M Rieley o p " lots 23 to 26 inc blk 21, lots 26 and 28 blk 8	6 71	46	2 24	9 27
Nellie B Rieley Carrizozo o p lots 1 & 2 blk 8	8 78	56	1 12	10 46
personal property	13 42	81	56	14 79
R L Ransom s2 se4 13 8 10 m e d Carrizozo, lots 1 2 3 4 5 blk 7	5 95	18	1 12	7 25
personal property	1 38	04	56	1 98
Stockmens Guaranty Loan Co Carrizozo o p lots 2 4 5 6 7 blk 1 lots 1 2 3 9 10 blk 5 lots 6 7 8 blk 4 lot 1 2 3 6 7 8 blk 6 lots 1 2 3 4 5 blk 8 o p lot 9 in 19	4 61	26	2 80	7 69
Forest Smith Und ½ nw4 8 9 10	8 10	49	56	9 15
Chas Stevens personal property	8 96	60	56	10 11
Chas A Spiess Carrizozo o p lot 6 blk 12	1 01	06	56	1 63
R E Stidham Carrizozo o p lot 17 & 18 blk 7	7 80	45	56	8 81
Ydelfonso Sanches Carrizozo o p lots 5 & 6 blk 26	2 10	13	1 12	3 44
J M Templeton Carrizozo o p lot 26 blk 7	3 80	30	56	4 36
Unknown owners Carrizozo o p lot 12 blk 4	59	04	56	1 19
J N White personal property	6 12	37	56	7 06
G W Williams Carrizozo o p lots 18 & 19 blk 13	1 10	06	1 12	2 26
Mrs M Berger White Oaks o p s2 7 & 8 in blk 20	4 94	30	1 12	5 66
Berger & Files lots in White Oaks and ¼ int in the Miguel Otero claim	5 06	31	1 12	6 49
N A D Bernum lots in White Oaks	3 60	22	56	4 38
W A Cade Henry Allen Lode m s 20, Forgotten Lode m s 275, Gregory Lode m s 215, Anna Cade Lode	10 13	63	1 68	12 41
J H Current personal property	14 30	86	56	[illegible]
D I Clews personal property	3 97	24	56	4 77
R T Collier lots 1 2 3 6 7 8 9 10 [illegible]	12 19	74	1 12	14 05
personal property	4 96	30	56	5 77
M W Hoyle Lots in White Oaks	1 36	08	56	2 00
J F Malm White Oaks o p lot 2 blk 16	1 34	12	56	2 02
B R Moss personal property	[illegible]	[illegible]	56	[illegible]
Lew Meyer Lots in White Oaks	2 41	11	56	4 08
personal property	2 36	[illegible]	56	[illegible]
N E McDonald W O Buckhorn lot 1 3 blk 5	3 33	20	56	[illegible]
Geo W Prichard Lot 1 White Oaks	[illegible]	75	56	[illegible]
Clara Roberts White Oaks o p lot [illegible] blk [illegible]	51	05	56	1 12
[illegible] blk [illegible] White Oaks o p	54	[illegible]	56	1 10

Name Description of Property	Tax	Penalty	Costs	Total
John Shapley White Oaks o p 3 lots	76	05	56	1 37
M. A. Tompkins James placer	2 02	13	56	2 71
N B Taylor & Son lots in White Oaks	5 24	16	56	5 76
personal property	5 06	15	56	5 77
Unknown owners Und 2 int in Marton Lode	2 11	13	56	2 86
Unknown ¼ int Miguel Otero Lode	3 90	24	56	4 60
Unknown owners Christopher Survey 156, and Omega survey 444	5 06	30	1 12	6 48
Unknown owners William placer survey 960.	84	05	56	1 45
" " tract of nw corner Homestake south 300x475 feet	1 69	10	1 12	2 91
Unknown owners se4 se4, 1 7 12 ne ne, 12 7 12	4 05	24	1 12	5 41
G W White ne4 ne4 12 7 13	2 04	12	56	2 72
Peter Williams s2 se4 3 n2 ne4 10 7 12	8 10	49	56	9 16
John E Wilson, heirs miners cabin m s 557, Silver Cliff m s 558	10 13	61	1 12	11 86
G R Young lots in White Oaks	1 01	06	56	1 63
J H Current se4 sw4, sw4 se4 30 6 14, ne4 nw4, nw4 ne4 31 6 14	7 25	44	1 12	8 81
personal property	17 38	1 08	56	19 02
T M Brown personal property	4 42	14	56	5 12
M T Keller personal property	2 98	18	56	3 72
Lenore Lucero tract 26 10 16	5 42	17	56	6 16
Higinio Lucero tract in Juan Lucero Pat	5 30	22	56	6 08
Eligo Montes personal property	4 12	25	56	4 93
Carmen Ortega tract on Doso	1 99	12	56	2 67
Patricio Sanches tract on Doso	1 90	12	56	2 58
Francisco Sanches tract in 21 10 16	21 64	1 20	56	23 40
Francisco Trujillo sw4 nw4, 26 10 16	6 04	36	56	6 96
A H Aguayo personal property	11 21	34	56	12 11
W A Daugherty White Iron Mining claim, Tomahawk and Alex min claim	16 06	97	1 12	18 15
Alice R Dugger lot 1 se4 sw4, 30 6 13, lot 1 ne4 nw4 31 8 13 m e d Carrizozo lots 25 26 in blk 22	8 05	24	1 68	9 97
Tom Esque personal property	4 72	28	56	5 56
Fred Hale personal property	7 32	45	56	8 36
A M Vega w2 se4, s2 nw4 18 8 12	7 83	24	56	8 63
John C Copeland sw4 2 10 13	7 11	43	56	8 10
personal property	5 95	36	56	6 97
R J Hagle personal property	27 99	1 68	56	30 23
W O Bixler personal property	13 20	80	56	14 56
James Heeber ne4 ne4, 1 nw4 n2 sw, se sw4 6 1 14	9 85	30	1 12	11 27
W R Beaty personal property	3 29	20	56	4 05
W M Beaty personal property	1 48	09	56	[illegible]
J A Cox n2 sw4, s2 nw4 29 1 12	10 98	66	56	12 20
Nancy Cox s2 sw4 21 n2 nw4 28 1 12	8 18	50	56	9 24
L O Fenville lots 1 & 2 blk 5 Corona	2 22	14	56	2 92
J G Hicks lot 15 blk 10 Corona	1 75	10	56	2 41
P G Hastings lot 1 to 6 inc blk 7 lots 8 9 10 12 19	1 33	09	1 12	2 54
J L Jones E2 sw4, w2 se, w2 sw4 1 1 13; s4 se4 2 1 13 part of lot in Corona	11 90	36	1 68	12 94
Benj F Martin, heirs s2 sw4 20 n2 nw4 30 1 12	8 87	54	1 12	10 53
Geo W Prichard Burkhorn mining claim m s 486				
E A Palmer Lots 1 2 3 4 5 blk 10 Corona o p	7 39	45	1 12	8 96
Gabelle Peasles lot 17 blk 3	88	12	1 12	2 12
J D Rountree lots in Corona	44	06	56	1 06
Geo W Beals s2 se4, 20 n2 ne4 29 1 12	13 30	80	56	14 66
Ramon Tenorio se4 7 s2 ne4, s2 nw4 22 1 10	8 87	54	56	9 97
personal property	7 53	54	1 12	9 19
C M McDaniel, est. personal property	6 80	30	56	7 56
Juliana Chaves Juan Chaves pat 24 6 14	9 89	30	56	10 75
Manuel Lueras s2 ne4, n2 se4 14 6 13	94	06	56	1 56
Matilde Sedillo se4 ne4, ne4 se4 15 6 13; sw4 nw4, nw4 sw4, 14 6 13	6 69	40	56	7 66
personal property	5 35	33	1 12	6 80
Unknown owners s2 se4 12 n2 ne4 13 6 13 Barelas pat	3 05	18	56	3 77
Unknown owners s2 sw4 12 n2 nw4 13 6 13 Lucras pat	6 42	39	1 12	7 93
W I Brooks n2 ne4 28 10 13, ne4 se4, se4 ne4, s2 se4 21 10 13	6 42	39	1 12	7 93
personal property	5 49	33	1 12	6 94
M H Dawes personal property	8 07	12	56	8 75
E T Lane personal property	5 94	36	56	6 86
W W Black sw ne, se sw, 22 10 13, 10 lts 2 & 3 5 11 13	13 88	84	56	15 28
personal property	6 76	42	1 12	8 30
T A Bragg personal property	15 99	96	56	17 51
G B Greer personal property	13 06	39	56	14 01
Mescalero Mining Co imp on mining claim	4 37	13	56	5 06
Iowa Mining Co Chinaman Lode	67	05	56	1 28
J W Robinson personal property	5 35	33	56	6 24
Unknown owners 2-5 int Silver King mining claim	4 78	15	56	5 49
Unknown owners Greenville mining claim	1 81	10	1 12	3 03
Wells Parker Mining Co 2 int Silver King Mining claim	5 35	33	56	6 24
Hello Wells Grover Cleveland mining claim	2 68	17	1 12	3 97
Abrana Gallegos tract in Bluewater	5 08	30	56	5 94
personal property	5 80	35	56	6 81
A C Meek Carrizozo o p lot 5 blk 9 & per	6 69	41	56	7 66
Grabiel Olguin Frac of ne4 15 10 15	9 07	54	1 12	10 73
Migale Salazar Frac of nw4 12 9 15	3 43	21	56	4 20
personal property	7 02	42	56	8 00
Geo Sena sw4 ne4 12 9 15 house in Lincoln	2 97	18	56	3 71
personal property	7 51	45	1 12	9 08
John Andrews lots in Oscuro	12 49	75	56	13 80
Crockett & Renfrow imp on Malpais ranch	1 65	10	56	2 32
Chas W Coltrain lot 3 blk 9 Oscuro	6 89	42	56	7 87
R T Cox lots in Oscuro	21	02	56	79
Sidney L Foister w2 sw4, se4 sw4 4 10 9	84	06	56	1 44
A E Fuller lots in Oscuro	4 96	30	56	5 82
Santiago Garcia nw4 se4 24 9 10	9 07	54	56	10 17
C A Hefner se4 sw4; sw4 se4, 25 8 20, nw4 ne4, ne4 nw4 36 8 20	1 66	10	56	2 32
S F Knox personal property	7 44	45	1 12	9 01
F Knight lot 10 blk 19	1 73	11	56	2 39
Laura Kelly lot 10 blk 14	26	04	56	86
Andrew M Patton n2 nw4, se4 nw4, w2 sw4, sw4 nw4 15 9 8, se4 se4, 17 9 8, ne4 ne4, sw4 ne4, ne4 sw4, nw4 se4, se4 nw4, sw4 sw4, 20 9 8, se4 nw, 21 9 8, ne4 se4, 23 9 8	26	03	56	86
	24 80	1 50	3 36	29 66
J W Parsley lot 10 blk 13	6 89	42	56	7 87
Guido Ranniger lots in Oscuro sw4 22 8 8	7 48	12	56	8 36
personal property	3 66	11	56	4 33

Name Description of Property	Tax	Penalty	Costs	Total
Chas M Stanson s2 se4, nw4 se4, sw4 ne4 29 9 10	7 14	40	1 12	8 66
Ernest Sellge personal property	2 73	17	56	3 46
Oren B Stokes Oscuro lots	82	05	56	1 43
Jose Analla, heirs part Cleto Chaves pat	4 61	27	56	5 44
Lucinda Blea Tract Pablo Chavez pat	12 98	78	56	14 36
Robt Brady part of se4 nw4, 4 11 17	15 29	[illegible]	56	15 76
Ysabel Carrasco lots 1 2 3 4 sec 5 & 6 11 17	13 84	[illegible]	1 12	15 78
Cruz Herrera part of se4 sw4, ne4 sw4, sw4 se4 21 10 17 ne4 nw4, s2 lot 3 & 4 31 10 17	16 15	96	1 68	18 79
personal property	3 97	24	56	4 77
Clemente Hightower personal property	3 13	10	56	3 79
Hightower Bros personal property	4 34	26	56	5 16
Matilda Reynolds sw4 nw4, 29 10 17 ne4 30 10 17	9 23	56	1 12	10 91
Joe Storms, est tract in 4 & 5 11 17	12 30	77	56	13 63
James Green imp on Gonzales land	1 49	09	56	2 14
Tom Wallace personal property	22 02	1 33	56	23 91
J A Wootson personal property	12 65	77	56	13 98
J O Carter personal property	20 53	1 23	56	22 31
F M Deel, est personal property	12 01	39	56	12 96
Geo M Willis personal property	5 15	30	56	6 01
John O Hay se4, 17 7 19	8 03	48	56	9 07
Nancy Hart sw4 sw4, 13 7 18 nw4 se4 14 7 18	6 60	39	1 12	8 21
R E McFarland ne4, 21 7 17	5 35	33	56	6 24
personal property	16 50	1 00	56	18 06
Powell & Melton s2 se4, s2 ne4, 34 7 19	13 38	80	56	14 74
Jessie Van Winkle personal property	16 79	1 00	56	18 35
Hutheason & Johns personal property	9 96	60	56	11 12
Geo W Yates s2 ne4, ne4 nw4, nw4 ne4, 24 9 16	11 63	60	1 12	13 47
H S Eppersen personal property	4 03	24	56	4 83
Rumaldo Fresques se4 nw4, s2 sw4, 3 9 17, ne4 ne4, 10 9 17	3 20	10	1 12	4 42
personal property	3 90	12	56	4 58
L. C. Moore s2 nw4, 21 9 18, s2 sw4, 23 9 18, n2 nw4, 26 9 18	19 33	1 15	1 12	21 68
Francisco Reyes sw4, 11 9 17	4 85	15	56	5 56
Unknown owners e2 sw4, 30 9 18	4 65	27	56	5 48
Jose Archuleta n2 ne4, n2 nw4 4 9 17	9 69	58	56	10 83
J J Alderson personal property	2 56	15	56	3 29
Jim Greenwood personal property	1 86	11	56	2 53
R H Box, (Unknown owners) nw4 19 10 14	6 42	40	56	7 38
Salomon Aragon personal property	11 67	69	56	12 92
Noah Burck personal property	4 34	27	56	5 17
M D Chaves w2 ne4, s2 sw4, 29 7 15, Capitan lots 1 2 3 4 blk 64	15 23	93	1 12	17 27
C C Fisher personal property	24 61	1 50	56	26 67
Ignacio Gonzales n2 sw4, n2 nw4, 2 8 16	7 75	46	56	8 77
Sabino Guerra ne4 nw4, 24 8 13	2 33	14	56	3 03
Hurt Hale personal property	4 10	25	56	4 91
J B Kyle personal property	5 84	35	56	6 71
Clara Larson Capitan lots 16 17 18 blk 46	7 32	23	1 12	8 87
C O Merchant personal property	6 06	18	56	6 80
Isidore McKinley personal property	16 96	51	56	18 02
J M Read ne4, n2 se4, 21 9 14	7 95	24	56	8 75
personal property	5 88	18	56	6 63
Golden E Rogers Capitan lot 15 16 blk 77	5 81	35	56	6 72
Joseph Swan w2 sw4, s2 nw4, 2 9 13	5 30	16	56	6 02
Mrs. Olive Smithson Capitan lot 26 27 blk 23	3 88	24	56	4 68
Demesio Trujillo n2 ne4, sw4 ne4, nw4 se4, 27 9 15	8 00	48	1 12	9 60
Rashiel Williams lot 21 blk 27 and personal	5 81	35	1 12	7 28
J H Evans personal property	6 22	36	56	7 26
G W Smithson 320 acres of land	23 45	1 12	56	25 13
C N Fanesworth se4 sw4, 20 4 15	8 87	54	56	9 97
Timoteo Analla tract Pablo Torres pat	1 66	10	56	2 32
Casemiry Barela w2 ne4, s2 nw4 less 3 acres 28 8 15	6 70	21	1 12	8 06
Antonio Cardon tract in 33 8 18	2 00	18	56	2 74
R W Caldwell personal property	6 32	39	56	7 26
Leandro Gutierrez e se4, w4 sw4 less ten acres 32 8 18 and personal	12 23	73	1 68	14 64
Favlio Garcia w2 se4, se4 se4, 21 8 18, ne4 ne4, 28 8 18	4 60	14	1 12	5 86
Victoriano Lucero personal property	8 68	52	56	9 76
Lupita Lucero 150 acres of land	9 77	60	56	10 98
Alex Langford personal property	22 48	1 35	56	24 34
H A Price personal property	4 10	25	56	4 91
Will Roberts personal property	23 43	1 41	56	25 40
Jose Romero 80 acres of land	4 85	29	56	5 50
Jose Regalado personal property	4 36	27	56	5 19
J T Thompson Pablo Torres pat	10 04	60	56	11 20
personal property	9 80	50	56	10 96
Isidro Analla personal property	4 30	26	56	5 12
G W Goodwin personal property	5 60	34	56	6 50
Silvestre Gustamante personal property	5 30	30	56	6 26
Dulce N. De Montoya tract in 13 11 17	17 18	1 04	1 12	19 34
Pedro Pena s2 ne4, s2 se4, 13 11 17, se4 se4, 10 11 17	5 61	18	1 12	7 81
personal property	11 97	36	56	12 89
E T Prichett personal property	7 02	42	56	8 00
Donesio Sanches personal property	6 99	42	56	7 97
S R Robinson personal property	8 01	18	56	8 75
Faustino Salaido personal property	10 30	62	56	11 57
Donato Sanches tract in 26 10 16	2 42	15	56	3 13
Ancho Placer Co imp on mining claim	1 34	09	56	1 99
Enterprise Mining Co imp on mining claims	20 07	1 21	56	21 84
M D Gusbara lot in White Oaks and lot 1 & 2 blk 20 o p Carrizozo	1 34	09	1 12	2 55
Oro Vista Placer Co imp on claim	2 66	16	56	3 38
J A Ross 2 int Placer claim; Carrizozo h a lot 3 blk 9	2 94	21	1 12	4 27
Rico Mining & Mill Co imp on mining claim	6 69	40	56	7 65
M B Murphy Carrizozo m e d add lots 2 4 7 8 12 blk 3, lots 26 24 27 28 blk 4, lots 3 7 8 11 12 15 16 19 26 blk 21, lot 3 4 7 11 12 22 26 blk 22	13 90	84	3 36	18 10
Unknown owners lot 21 blk 77 lot 31 blk 48, lot 30 blk 84 Capitan	71	05	1 12	1 88
Est Wm Bonnell s2 lot 4 blk 36 lots 2 & 3 blk 37 lot 4 blk 11 White Oaks o p	62	04	1 68	2 34
Lewis Parcella personal property	20 37	1 26	56	22 [illegible]

Special: A few Ford casings, mostly Goodyear, for sale at $8.75. 6-22-t. Western Garage.

Found a Masonic button, white enameled. Owner paying for this and can have same by calling on John K. Such.

For Sale.—Refrigerater, good condition. 100 lb. cap., $7.50. Phone 1 or Box 204.

Try it once. We believe it will pay you. When in need of Flour, Feed and Stock Salt, call at—Humphrey Bros.

Classified Advertisements

Hogs bought and sold. Rufus Hughes.

Spiralla Corsets—Mrs. McQuillen. Phone 1.

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

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

For Sale—Yearling and two year old Hereford bulls. The Titsworth Co., Capitan.

For Sale:—Two ranches and small bunch of cattle; plenty of range, good grass and water. Samuel Wells, P. O. Box 173 White Oaks, N. M. 7-20-3t

Farm Lands

The Government needs Farmers as well as Fighters: Two million three hundred thousand Acres of Oregon and California Railroad Co. Grant Lands. Title revested in United States. To be opened for homesteads and sale. Containing some of the best land left in the United States. Large Copyrighted Map, showing land by sections and description of soil, climate, rainfall, elevations, temperature, etc. Postpaid One Dollar. Grant Lands Locating Co., Portland, Oregon. 7-6 [illegible]

Jack Peak

(Too late last week.)

A young people's party enlivened the usual routine at Jicarilla last Friday evening.

The "Fourth" passed quietly over without much notice. Our people mostly celebrating elsewhere.

Mr. and Mrs. Fair with Mr. and Mrs. Pitts went to the celebration at Fort Stanton.

Mrs. Burnett and boys with their guests went to Stanton the Fourth.

A family party at E. E. Wilson's enjoyed an excellent dinner and plenty of ice cream on the great day.

Bivian Brookin and family arrived a few days ago from Miami, Arizona to visit with home folks during the hot weather.

We have had several rains lately, and the crops are greatly improved there-by.

A heavy rain and hail visited this country the second. The mountains were left white until ten o'clock the following day, presenting a most beautiful winter scene, which all enjoyed. On the fifth or sixth day thereafter there were tons of the hail laying in the canyons and draws, protected by the debres and slush. Gardens were frozen and beaten badly by the hail, but only in a small area.

It is with pride that we notice old glory over the house of one of our settlers, (is there another instance?) Perhaps there are those who could, if put to the test, produce a flag some where in the house hidden among the bric-a-brac. Put your flags out and show your patriotism. You will not live through this war without the protection of our flag. Even in the event that you do not approve of our country's policy, for "pity's sake" and for appearance, raise a flag over the schoolhouses. It is an insult to our nation to purposely hide the flag.

Mr. St. John is off on a trip to Chicago from his work in the Jicarillas.

Dan Dawson is having lumber sawed at Ancho for the "Prospect" shaft, in the Jicarillas.

Several men of our community are working in the harvest field near Clovis, and on the Texas plains.

Mr. E. H. Talbert was down to Carrizozo last week to see his doctor.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Wilson and family made a trip to Carrizozo a few days since, in quest of ice.

Last Saturday evening a family group met at the residence of A. H. Norton to enjoy a feast of ice cream.

Mr. and Mrs. Bivian Brookin are visiting at Luna, the family of George Myler.

At an out-door party at the Burnett home Friday evening, there was said to be present seventy persons, not including the small children.

J. C. Reasoner is on a visit from Miami, Arizona to his relatives in this country.

Mr. and Mrs. Dave Forsyth who lately returned from Sholly, are contemplating a residence in Jicarilla for the summer.

E. E. Wilson and Bivian Brookin motored to Carrizozo last Friday on a business mission.

Will Owen was doing business in the Jicarillas last week.

The lakes on the "flats" below here are all full of water since the rains. Those of the settlers who happen to have a lake on his claim is fortunate. Some of the small cattle owners drifted their stock to the water supposing it was free to all alike, but times have changed friends, and it takes money to buy water now (all same whiskey.)