CARRIZOZO OUTLOOK

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STATE SHOULD OWN THE PUBLIC DOMAIN

What Shall be Done With the Public Domain? An Interesting Article By ex-Senator E. M. Ammons.

U. S. NOT MAKING EXPENSES

The public lands should be turned over to the states wherein they lie under terms just and equitable to both state and nation; with restrictions to effectively prevent monopoly and at the same time secure the greatest possible settlement and development. The establishment of our present land board provides the agency for handling our land and resources. All agricultural and grazing lands should be freely opened to entry under the limit of a homestead capacity. Under the state control prospecting would be encouraged and mining would be stimulated in sharp contrast to the present discouraging conditions. Water for power purposes would be made available that the people might have cheaper light in their homes, cheaper power to operate the mills, mines and factories, and thus we would stimulate the manufacturing of our products at home. Under state control land suitable for summer homes could be opened to preemption to citizens of the United States, whether residents of the state or not, with proper restrictions as to residence upon the land and improvements. The coal, oil, stone and clay lands could be sold and developed and our forest lands handled in harmony with other resources and under laws suitable to our local conditions. Pending settlement and sale, the unoccupied lands could be rented and the receipts from this source, which would be large, could be applied to the building of good roads, which would help to make these same lands accessible and consequently more valuable.

Inasmuch as the federal government is not making expenses in the administration of these lands, it should cede them to the states. If the sentiment created by the press agency of the forest service is so strong that this cannot be done, then they should be sold to the states at a minimum price, to be paid for as they are disposed of by the states. Agricultural and grazing land should not be charged for, the usual fees being paid to the state for administration. The surplus, after paying the government price, should go to the construction of public highways and the completion of reclamation projects.

If such a plan was carried out it would result in one jurisdiction and uniform laws over all the territory in the state; would enormously increase taxable property, provide for the construction of good roads, open new lands to settlement and encourage greater production for market. We would thus have the same right that was enjoyed by the eatern states of utilizing our natural resources to build our state. We would have the right to impose local taxes upon all property alike and expend the resultant revenues in a manner most advantageous to the welfare of our citizens. By increasing our population, we would have more and better schools and thus improve social conditions. We would be able to establish public parks which, with our system of highways, would not only furnish places of recreation for our own people, but would attract the tourist trade of the world. The opening of our lands and resources to entry and use, would stimulate settlement and development to a point unknown before, and the people of every section of the state would be guaranteed the right of local self-government.

The people of Colorado have a better knowledge of the resources of this state than any bureau at Washington could possibly have. We have a more direct interest in the preservation and development of these resources and are best able to give the proper administration. The receipts from the use and sale of public lands would be sufficient for their care, the establishment of a system of parks and the construction of all needed highways and the addition of this property to the tax-rolls would help build and support our growing educational and other state institutions.

It will be argued that the states have never cared for these lands and resources as they should, but it must be remembered that the state did not own these lands, received no revenue from them and had no control whatever over them. If there has been a tendency toward monopoly it has been the fault of federal laws and administration, not the state.

The public land question overshadows all others in importance in the west. Upon its solution depends whether our industrial life shall continue to be hampered by discouragements and prevention, or whether, by unlocking our lands and resources to the people, it shall be quickened into new life and vitality.

As the west prospers the east is enriched. At least an "enlightened selfishnes should inspire the country to give us a square deal."

BOY SCOUTS BUSY

The local order of Boy Scouts did not get to take their first "hike" to the country last Saturday owing to the weather Yesterday the boys were given their first lessons in signalling Part of the boys being stationed on the railroad ice house and the others at the end of Fourth street. Saturday a courier will endeavor to carry a message through a line of scouts stationed along the railroad to the Gumm residence east of town. The Boy Scout work is in charge of Rev. B. A. Allen, Prof. Schreck and J. R. Humphrey.

—Everybody come to Real's hall Friday night, April 21st at 8 p. m., and see the wonderful "Sniggles' Family," also the other attractions presented by the Ladies' Home Mission. General admission 25c; Reserved seats 35 cents. Seats for sale at Rolland Bros.

Jack Falls was up from Three Rivers yesterday interviewing local cattle buyers.

STATEHOOD UP TO PRESIDENT TAFT

Judge A. B. Fall Now in Washington Expresses Opinion on The Chances For Statehood at Special Session.

WASHINGTON NEWS-LETTER

The Committee on Territories of the House, which has the statehood matters for New Mexico and Arizona in charge, has very clearly defined its position, which is in line with the program of the Democratic caucus. The majority membership in their deliberations decided that joint action upon the matters of the two Territories would be pressed, and Chairman Flood of the Committee on Territories has introduced a bill seeking independent action upon the matters of the Territories. The Territories Committee has named some of its members to consult with President Taft for the purpose of ascertaining whether the suggestion which emanated from the citizen's committee of Arizona to the effect that their matter be so amended as to make the Executive approval unnecessary, would be acceptable. The position of the President in relation to this has been defined, and while Mr. Taft is entirely willing to have the controversy threshed out in Congress, he does not propose in the meantime to lose any of his rights, when it comes to finally passing on Arizona matters. The Territories Commitee at their meeting on Thursday, decided that they would take up no other subject than that of statehood for the two Territories, which means that a large volume of legislation that has been proposed will have to remain over until the regular session next winter; and if the disposition shown by this Committee is adhered to by other Committees of the House, the probabilities are, that the session will not be a long one. It may terminate by the first of July. The plan for statehood now seems clearly defined, and well informed statesmen are hardly able to figure out how the affairs of New Mexico and Arizona can be separated. This means a bitter fight on the recall provisions of the Arizona constitution and unfortunately affects New Mexico; but the result in the House is easily foretold, while there are many who predict the Senate will finally pass the measure and that the President will not withold his signature after Congress shall have acted favorably in the interests of both Territories.

The Honorable Albert B. Fall of Three Rivers has given an interview to a Washington newspaper upon the statehood matter in which he says: "Whether New Mexico will be admitted separately or jointly with Arizona at this session depends upon the President, in my opinion. Should Mr. Taft arrive at a conclusion as to the Arizona constitution that would be satisfactory to the members of Congress, there should be no difficulty in the passage of a resolution admitting both Territories. Naturally, the Democrats want Arizona admitted along with New Mexico, as the latter probably will send two Republican senators and the former two Democrats. It seems that Senator Owens of Oklahoma, is opposed to the New Mexico constitution. I presume it was following Senator Owen's, suggestions that Mr. Davenport introduced his resolution in the House. If Senator Owens would study the New Mexico constitution and not rely upon suggestions made to him by others, I believe he would conclude that some of his objections are untenable. New Mexico in adopting her constitution acted upon the theory that it was a fundamental law, as distinguished from statutory laws enacted by the legislature, or, as the case of Oklahoma, for instance, initiated by the people. Even the Oklahoma constitution recognizes this difference. New Mexico sought to provide a progressive, up-to-date fundamental law, and to leave to the legislature the enactment of ordinary legislation"

Delegate Andrews has been given three first-class Committee assignments in the new House. These places are Territories, Agriculture, and Public Lands. No member has served better than the New Mexico representative.

A TENDERFOOT IN SAGEBRUSH

When the Overland struck Sagebrush just at noon the other day,
It deposited a stranger who announced he'd come to stay.

He was young and had a kodak, and the boys all knew by night
That he was an author feller who had come out west to write.

He acknowledged to Buck Peters in a burst of confidence,
He was after western color, which was why he had come hence.

"An' you can't get western color," said the stranger with a smile,
"Where they's business blocks an' hoss cars and et cet'ry all the while."

"I would like to see a cowboy with a lariat and gun,
Who can ride a half wild broncho an' will show me how it's done;
An' I want to see a round-up where they whoop it to the steers.
An' slap brandin' irons on 'em and cut slashes in their ears."

"An' I want to see the fellers when they come to town o' nights,
An' make trouble in the booze joints when they shoot out all the lights;
An' the Indian reservation that they told I would see,
I would like to go and view if you think it's safe for me."

Wal, Buck Peters looked him over for a minnit, then he said:
"Don't you know, you half-baked hombrey that the cowboy game is dead?
Why, I haven't seen a puncher for so long, 'twould be a treat
Just to see one on a bronco come a-whoopin' down the street.

"There was times we had a-plenty, but at present here's how 'tis:
They've all gone east a-working at the movin' picter biz;
An' the Injuns that you wanted—they have long since moved away,
'Cur an eastern wild-west feller made a deal with 'em one day.

"Nope," says Buck, "they's nothin' doin' in this section, not a thing;
It's deader than a mackrel, an' I'm a-goin' east this spring.
If you're wantin' western color, come along with me, an' go
Back to Boston an' you'll see it in our eastern wild west show!"

—E. A. Brininstool.

—Wm. Fisher, the Capitan lumber merchant, came down Thursday and is making a short trip through this vicinity on business.

A HOME MISSION RECITAL TONIGHT

Womens' Home Mission Society Will Give Musical and Burlesque at Reals' Hall This Evening.

BENEFIT METHODIST CHURCH

That the ladies of the Home Mission Society are determined to do their part toward paying for the Methodist church now building in our city is demonstrated on every hand by their many forms of raising money, and in each instance delivering something worth while for the price. Tonight the ladies will present the public with an entertainment in the form of a recital which will be an event to be remembered for its "good things" for many a day. The program as arranged by the committee includes numbers by some of the best of Carrizozo's musical and dramatic talent and will offer a treat for the most aesthetic mind. The program as finally arranged is as follows:

1 Selection.....Carrozo Ladies' Band
2 Selection .....from Norma
3 Plantation Melodies—
Mrs. E. Wilson and Mr. S. L. Northlane
Mrs. W. James.....Swanee River
Mrs. T. Squier.....Old Black Joe
Mrs. W. F. Loughrey.....Where the Cotton Blossoms Grow
Mrs. J. B. Garvin.....I'm Wearing My Heart Away For You
Mrs. H. B. Dawson.....Flowers in May
Mrs. A. J. Rolland..Old Kentucky Home
Mrs. F. Elliott.....My Creole Sue
4 Piano Solo .....Miss Mildred Peters
5 Violin Duet..Messrs. Chas and Wm. Spence
Accompanied by Miss Florence Spence
6 Piano Duet, Misses Lorena and Esther Spence
7 Ebony Song.....Mrs. F. W. Whittingham
8 Burlesque .....The Sniggles' Family
Mrs. Abbalidah Sniggles.....Mrs. F. Elliott
S'manthy Ann.....Mrs. J. Bell
Jerushy.....Mrs. W. James
Angelica Regina Utopia.....Mrs. S. Squier
Sylvieta Dorena.....Mrs. A. J. Rolland
Hector Sassandra.....Mrs H. B. Dawson
Mehitable.....Mrs. H. Fons
Jemima.....Mrs. W. P. Loughrey
9 Violin Duet.....Messrs. C. and W. Spence
Accompanied by Miss L. Sager
10 Tableaux.....Rock of Ages
Mrs. E. Wilson
11 Violin and Piano.....Mr. S. L. Northlane

—The Women's Home Mission met at the home of Mrs. Bixley Thursday afternoon. Refreshments were served. At the business meeting the High Altitude Cook Book was sent to the printer.

OSCURO OBSERVINGS

Rev. F. T. Seder preached here on the subject "The American Boys' a temperance lecture that was appreciated.

John Boyd our new merchant has gotten his affairs around in shape and is now operating what is advertised as the swellest hotel in Lincoln county.

Joseph Ashford is having a well drilled by Pursely and Anderson on his lots opposite the postoffice.

A. H. Harvey and L. B. Chase were down Tuesday transacting land office business.

Chas C. Belknap our station agent says this vicinity looks good to him and has filed on 160 acres of homestead land and 80 acres of desert land near the I—X ranch.

Wm. Morris a new comer left Tuesday for Tucumcari where he will work for a time.

W. H. Corwin has returned from Marfa Texas where he has been for the past two months.

Arthur and Willie McCallum returned this week from spending the winter at Magdalena, New Mex.

The American Home

WILLIAM A. RADFORD
Editor

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 196 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

There are many who speak of the present as the Age of Cement. And certainly, from the rapidly multiplying evidences to be found on every hand, it would appear as if concrete had already gone too far to establish its claims as a very serviceable substitute for the old-time stone and brick and timber—not necessarily driving these latter out of use in building construction, save where their cost becomes prohibitive, but lending itself easily to attractive combination with them, showing a wider adaptability to varying conditions affecting design, and having some exclusive advantages that readily explain the tremendous popularity of this versatile form of building material.

A few years ago, a "cement house" was felt to be an "uncertain quantity;" and here and there, even to this day, we find a few lingering remnants of the old prejudice against this type of construction. But now that the manufacture of Portland cement has been mechanically and scientifically perfected, and experience has taught the world absolute safe and reliable methods of using it in the mixing and structural application of concrete, people everywhere are coming in increasing numbers to recognize that the cement house may be just as attractive as any other—just as dry and healthful and light and cheery—and may possibly be in the long run just a little bit the most economical.

In the accompanying perspective and floor plan, we illustrate a very attractive little house design especially adapted to cement stucco construction—a type of construction which is forging its way into increasing favor because of its pleasing appearance when appropriately designed, and its comparative cheapness. This house is of the characteristic western bungalow style. It is very compact and convenient in arrangement, all space being used to good advantage. Five

good-sized rooms are provided, besides bathroom and pantry, each room being very well lighted, and each bedroom having a capacious closet.

Many practical builders have said that the bungalow is a fad, no doubt good enough, it is true, for Southern California or the southern states, such as Florida and Louisiana, but in the main not suitable for practical building throughout the country at large. It has been affirmed that the cost of the bungalow style dwelling is far in excess of that of the ordinary type two-story house providing the same accommodations.

The criticism against the bungalow has been due, not so much to the real characteristics of the style itself, as to the over-enthusiasm of its devotees, who have advocated it for buildings for which it was never intended.

Designed originally for summer cottage work and for spacious building sites, preferably of a hilly nature, there have been too many instances where this type of dwelling has been squeezed into a narrow city lot and put in between high two or three-story dwellings, much to the detriment of the typical bungalow style. Much very peculiar art has been perpetrated in the name of the bungalow, and it has to account for many freakish dwellings for which it is not in any way to blame.

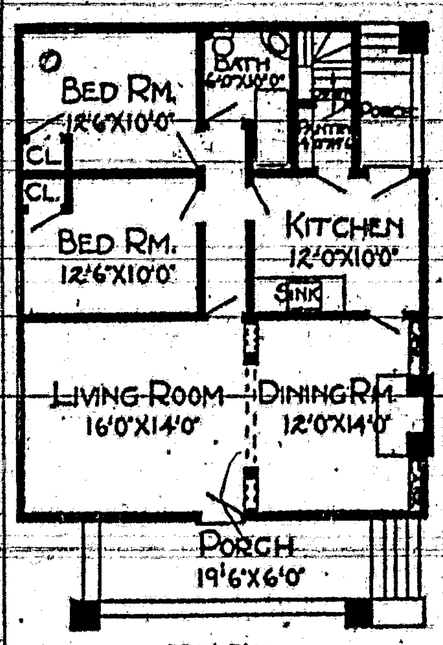
We have never happened to see a bungalow-style office building, nor do we remember having heard of one; still, what is almost as bad, the bungalow style church is quite a common thing in many of our cities and suburbs. These are uses never contemplated by the originators of the bungalow in this country, and should not be charged up against the style. The bungalow, rightly understood, is an artistically designed cottage, and within that sphere has some exceedingly creditable features of work to show.

The estimated cost of the house here shown ranges from $1,650 to $1,800, depending to some extent on the locality and on local market conditions of material and labor. The design has that simplicity and directness which are the keynotes characteristic of the bungalow style of house. At a cost no greater than for a plain, unornamented cottage with the same accommodations, a real home-like, cosy and attractive dwelling is secured.

The porch, as can be seen, is a prominent feature adding to the external appearance—and the same is true of every typical bungalow. This one is six feet wide by nineteen and a half feet long, extending along almost the entire front of the dwelling, supported by massive pillars, and the coping of the inclosing wall affording a convenient scheme of further adornment by the use of flower boxes and vases. It forms not only the main decorative feature of the front of the building, but serves the extremely practical end of being the outdoor living room for the family in summer weather.

Entering the house, we find the entire front portion given up to a living room, 16 by 14 feet, opening directly into a spacious dining-room, 12 by 14 feet, the latter having a large mantel and fireplace, adding much to the pleasing home-likeness of the interior. Both of these rooms are nicely lighted, and provide the accommodations for the necessary furniture for convenient housekeeping. The broad space in the dining-room near the kitchen door is just the location which a built-in sideboard or buffet should have to be most convenient and ornamentally located. There are numerous stock designs for built-in sideboards, as well as for other pieces of built-in furniture which can be had at very small cost. Ask your building supply dealer or building contractor to show you the designs that can be furnished along this line at moderate cost.

The kitchen connects directly with the dining-room, giving convenient



Floor Plan

service; and the pantry is also conveniently located near the back porch entrance and the cellar stairway. A hall leads directly from the living-room back to the bathroom. Doors open leading into this hallway, affording easy access also from kitchen and bedrooms to the bathroom.

The bedrooms in this cottage both lie on the same side of the house. Each is twelve and a half by ten feet and well lighted, the closets forming a feature that will be much appreciated by the housewife.

The exterior material for this bungalow is Portland cement stucco, which lends itself readily to a great variety of schemes of ornamentation. The body of the wall may be either wood or steel framework, or it may be built up of brick or concrete blocks or hollow tile. If built of molded shapes, the stucco may be plastered on directly; but if of framwork, the stucco must be carried by lathing, preferably of wire mesh or of one of the forms of expanded metal lath, which must be fastened firmly to the frame, but sufficiently loose to allow for expansion and contraction, thus preventing the formation of cracks. The exterior finish may be of rough plaster effect, or pebble dash, or embody a color scheme secured by the use of colored aggregates exposed by brushing and acid washing, or obtained by mixing mineral colors with the mortar or by the external application of appropriate colored finishes. The use of mosaics of colored tiling or angular fragments of vitreous material is another possibility that offers itself. The massive chimney leading up from the grate at one end of the dining-room, is in itself an important element in the exterior scheme of artistic ornamentation.

Comes Easy.

It never requires any practice to be dissatisfied.

NIETZSCHE'S VIEW OF WOMAN

Everything in Her Is a Riddle, and She Is Man's Most Dangerous Plaything.

Nietzsche, the German philosopher, has little to say of women. In his philosophy there is to be no overwoman. "Everything in woman is a riddle," he says. And again, "The true man wants two different things—danger and diversion. He therefore wants a woman as the most dangerous plaything." In his Wagner book, he puts women in a strange category. "In the theater," he declares, "one becomes mob, herd, woman, Pharisee, voting animal, patron, idiot, Wagnerian." "As yet," he says, in Zarathustra, "women are incapable of friendship."

"In a woman's love," Nietzsche says, "there is unfairness and blindness to all she does not love. And even in woman's enlightened love there are still outbreaks and lightnings." In his Wagner essay he says: "Woman would like to believe that love can do all. It is a superstition peculiar to herself. Alas! he who knows the heart finds out how poor, helpless, pretentious and liable to error even the best, the deepest love is; how it rather destroys that saves."—Forum.

Welcome Moving Picture Shows.

The cinematograph theaters which are springing up like mushrooms in Berlin and other German cities are a sociological blessing. Countless thousands who were in the habit of wasting their time, money and substance in beer gardens and cafes are now attracted to the moving picture shows.—Deutche Tageszeitung, Berlin.

The Real Davy Jones' Locker.

"Davy Jones' locker," that perilous spot, mention of which so often comes from the lips of sailors, is not shown on any ocean chart, principally because it is not really a settled place; but if any ocean death trap deserves the title it is the Thames estuary. The British naval authorities have a chart upon which is marked the position of wrecks, shown by black dots. On this chart the Thames mouth treat is a solid black spot; so numerous have been the wrecks, the dots run together. The point where the black dots actually pile the one on the top of another is the Kentish Knock, and this is the place among all of the ocean danger spots that deserves the title of Davy Jones' locker.—Harper's Weekly.

French Family Life.

It is a threadbare criticism by Englishmen that the French have no word for "home." They have "foyer," which answers nearly enough; but even if that be thought to stand for something different, the obligations of family are strong and general. The respect and affection of English sons for their mothers do not compare with those of French sons, and in France family ties extend to relations whom we in England should regard as having no claim upon our consideration. The frothy gaiety and the solidity of the French character exist side by side in permanent dualism—mobility for the visitor to see at a glance; solidity for him to discover if he takes the trouble.

Tim Farrell's Fear

By MICHAEL J. PORTER

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Tim Farrell was mortally, shuddderingly afraid of snakes. And now, when Sam Le Blanc suddenly thrust a wretched little half-frozen reptile at him, he retreated so abjectly that he nearly fell off the dike. He could not help the instinctive recoil, and his face darkened angrily when the other young people shouted with laughter. The birdlike notes of Toinette Marcelle rang out clearest of all.

"Yah!" taunted the grinning Sam; "afraid of a little snake. He's a coward!"

"Call me a coward again and I'll punch your jaw," retorted Tim, advancing with double fists.

A fight is a treat at Prairieton, and the group of men about the two stalwart youths pushed closer. The half-dozen girls drew aside, fearfully. But before a blow could be struck the superintendent of the farms appeared, coming up the side of the dike in long strides. Le Blanc quietly dropped the snake which he had been flourishing.

The superintendent gave no hint that he had understood the militant scene.

"This way, you chaps," he said, brusquely. "There's a weak spot behind the barns. Let's get busy and patch it up."

He led the way along the dike. On the left the yellow, swollen flood of the river lapped within a few inches of the top. On the right big puddles were beginning to form among the patches of snow in the beet fields. It was yet early March, though rain had fallen steadily for two weeks. The great sugar-beet plain was in imminent danger of being inundated.

There was a discipline almost military on Prairieton farms. It was Sunday, and the men had worked night and day for more than a week in an endeavor to keep out the encroaching water; yet there was no lagging and no complaint. Even Farrell and Le Blanc worked side by side, without open sign of enmity, staggering up the muddy dike under unwieldy bags of sand. The others, including the superintendent, glanced curiously at them now and then.

For they knew that while the budding quarrel between the two young men was apparently over a scant eight inches of frozen snake, Toinette Marcelle was really at the bottom of it—gay little Toinette, whose lips were red and whose eyes were brown. During the past summer, as she weeded and hoed in the rich black soil of the fields, Farrell was always on one side, Sam Le Blanc on the other. The rivalry had intensified during the merrymaking of the slack time, the winter. The other young men had withdrawn from the lists which contained two such sturdy and masterful knights.

The farms are in a gigantic basin. Five miles above three rivers unite. During the spring rains of other years, before reclamation, the overflow had covered thousands of acres to a depth of ten feet. Since the dikes had been built the flood had been kept in the channel. But they had never been subjected to such a strain as this.

The patching was done; the men straightened their backs.

"I don't like the looks of that," said the superintendent grimly, waving his arm to the east, where the ice and driftwood whirled past at racing speed. "This thaw is a month too early; there's a mountain of snow still to the south of us. If it rains tonight—" He paused, then continued: "Farrell, go over to the settlement and see that every family is ready to congregate on the high ground at a moment's notice. Kelly, Le Blanc and Smith get the boats out and fit them with oars. There should be a lantern in each boat, too.

"The rest of you better snatch a bite to eat. I guess we're up against it. Two revolver shots will be the signal that the dike is going." He mounted his horse and splashed off upstream to a dangerous bend, where most of the men were at work.

The young people descended the dike, each girl with her cavalier. Tim Farrell extended his hand to Toinette—and regretted it. She glanced significantly at the numbed snake, lying where Le Blanc had dropped it, and turned away. A moment later Sam, flushed with gratification, had clasped the warm, slender fingers and was aiding her down the slope. Tim, sore-hearted, went silently on his errand.

The clouds that had broken away somewhat during the day thickened again. With the approach of night the dreaded patter of rain on the roof began. The water crept up inside the dike. The pools swelled and joined. By ten o'clock the fields and even the streets of the little settlement were covered. The dike, however, still held.

At 11 the superintendent and the men splashed back from up the river. The supply of sandbags was exhausted, and the dike was wearing away rapidly at the bend. It could not last more than an hour. They were beaten. Two shots in rapid succession called the people from their homes to the knoll on which the company store stood.

They were hastily apportioned among the boats.

"Two men and four women and children to each scow," said the superintendent, calm and forceful among the hubbub of pale-faced adults and weeping little ones. "Better get started. There's more than 18 inches of water over the fields now—enough to float you. Bear away to the west to Granger village. It's only three miles. I've telephoned over, and you'll get shelter. Hurry, now. If that dike breaks we'll be over our heads in a jiffy."

The boats were launched without mishap and streamed off in a long procession, a lantern gleaming bravely in the bow of each. The superintendent and a few men stayed behind to liberate the live stock and head it toward safety.

It was then that Gaston Marcelle beat his breast and cried aloud: "I forgot Toinette! She went back to the house. She's there alone. I was coming with a boat, and I forgot!"

A grinding roar from behind struck terror to their hearts. The dike at the bend had broken! Marcelle's little home, a quarter of a mile to the north, was in the path of the onrushing torrent.

Tim Farrell looked at Marcelle, and saw that the palsy of feeble and frightened old age was upon him. He glanced at Sam LeBlanc; but Le Blanc's face was pasty in the lantern light, and his hands trembled.

Farrell spoke in a vibrant voice. "If you get away now and row hard to the west you can make it. The full force of the flood will swing in here, and not farther out. I'll go down after Toinette."

"Good!" said the superintendent, tersely. "Two to a boat, and row for your lives. You're going with Tim, LeBlanc!"

The roar of the river increased in volume until the knoll on which they were standing seemed to quiver in sympathy. LeBlanc's teeth chattered. "N—no," he stammered, there's no use of my going."

"You coward," said the superintendent, dispassionately; "you dirty coward!"

Tim rowed away on the crest of the flood. Marcelle's house was rocking when his boat swept against it. Toinette was in an upper window; the steady light of the lamp which she held had guided him.

With a word of encouragement he drew the frightened girl into the boat, and shoved clear with an oar. For a moment the little craft tossed wildly as they passed through a breach in the dike which opened under the terrific impact of the waters. Then the danger was over and they fled peacefully on the bosom of the swift-running river. The Marcelle home had collapsed like a house of cards, and its wreckage floated all about them.

For awhile Toinette crouched trembling in the bottom of the boat. Then she looked at him. When she spoke there was a note in her voice Tim had never heard there before.

"I knew you would come, Tim—you, and nobody else. For you're not a coward, and you never were. Can you forgive me for—for this afternoon?"

"Oh, that's all right," replied the cheerful Tim. "I am afraid of snakes—awful afraid. But say, Toinette, I don't know where we're going to stop. We may float clear to Saginaw. The whole country's under water."

The girl sighed contentedly. "Well, I don't mind; it isn't cold. And you'll take care of me."

Tim thrilled at the tone as much as at the words. He looked about him, over the yellow waste of waters, lighted by his lantern and by the full moon which tried bravely to shine through the thinning clouds. "Good old flood!" he said fervently.

And Toinette must have understood, for she smiled—and blushed.

Fooling the Flirt.

"Ah, pretty one," fawned the lady killer, "did I not see you waving your handkerchief out of the window at me?"

"You flatter yourself," icily retorted the maid. "I was merely shaking out a dust cloth."—Judge.

THE BOUDOIR

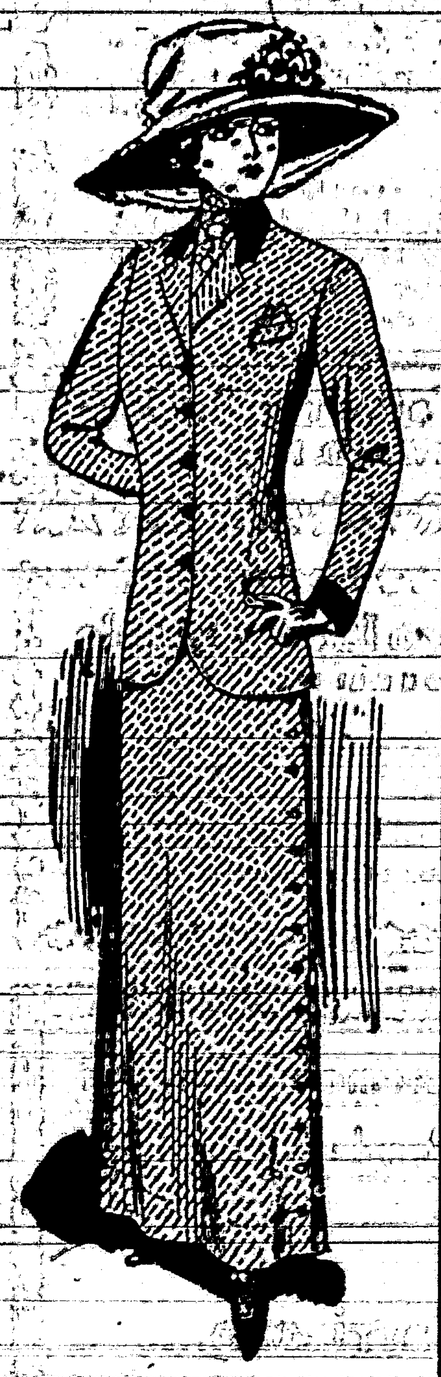
Dame Fashion's Diary

FOR EASTER BRIDES

HANDMADE FLOWERS ARE TO BE USED LAVISHLY.

Sentiments of Delicacy, as Well as Edict of Fashion, Call for Plainish Traveling Frocks—Kimono Style in Bodices.

In a published comment on the trousseau of a recent bride the statement was made that more than two hundred workers had been engaged on the sentimental finery. Enormous wealth justified the greater part of this luxury of labor, the vast quantities of things provided; but had they been as simple as in our grandmothers' day the bride's needed garments could have been turned out by 25 persons at most. It is the "touch" on modern dress, the exquisite finish-



ings, the fairy trimmings used, that take many fingers and time. All elegant garments, whether for under use or outside, show handwork of the most deft and elaborate sort. "Dressmaker flowers" have taken the place of the old sort, leaves, buds, stems and vines coming from the very workrooms in which the gowns are made. The richest laces are embroidered over and several sorts of other laces will have the figures cut out and applied to net with intricate workmanship. In detail, the Easter bride fineries show enormous toil. This is hidden in the final result, which is simple to a surpassing degree.

First, there is the altar gown, and, rich or poor, the bride must have the material that falls with a caressing grace. A heavy satin can be used only for the separate train, the smallest portion of the bodice. So, where a court train is not to be used, the softer satins and shimmering, uncrushable silks are preferred, these veiled over or else incrusted with laces, embroidered and beaded. No one material, however splendid, is used alone.

In point of model the average bride chooses, the bride whose means do not permit too much of a display at church, the frock that falls half a yard or something over on the floor is preferred to the longer thing. The skirt of this may be made in one or have the train separate so as to give opportunity for a diaphanous front, but seven bodices out of ten will be made in kimono style, an exquisite jumper of some sort covering a foundation equally rich, and showing a still different species of trimming. The hand-made flowers, in fairylike wreaths of silver and white satin, are used lavishly upon the most beautiful frocks and sometimes a wedding veil will be completely edged with a fringe of white satin orange blossoms, also made by hand.

Sentiments of delicacy, as well as the edict of fashion, call for a plainish traveling frock, and some seen recently are so much like the dinky little coat suits of the winter that the bride on her honeymoon is bound to seem inconspicuous.

The illustration presents the inconspicuous and simple traveling frock the bride of modest means would need, and it is admirably topped by a prim hat in a new and smart shape.

As pictured, the dress is in a wide-wale serge in a dim grayish-green; satin in a deeper shade forming the collar and cuffs; the buttons are of bone in the trimming color, and the waist is of a grayish-green chiffon over a marigold yellow figured silk. The habit cut of the skirt with its side fastening and the straight lines of the smart coat are youthful features suited to the slim and girlish bride, yet the cut in itself would give a stouter girl a good deal of the desired slimness.

This dress requires the smallest quantity of material—four yards in double width is an adequate measurement—so it is best to put the extra money in quality, as the very plainness of the suit calls for a degree of body and smartness in the material—that is, where cloth or serge is concerned, for there are countless inexpensive suitings that look very well when made up in a stylish manner, and, of course, if there is objection to the plainness there is no bar to the use of braids, as these are again very smart.

These pretty and girlish textiles require only ribbon garnishing, and with some of the frocks seen in them the plain part of the goods or the bordering makes gulmpes and undersleeves.

Mary Dean

NEAT AND SIMPLE FRAME

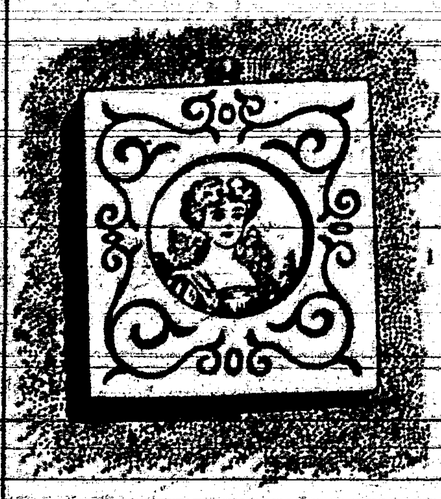
Effective Photograph Holder Easily and Cheaply Made by Following Directions.

A neat and effective photograph frame, and one that may be carried out in any size, is the subject of the accompanying sketch.

It is almost square in shape, and for the foundation either thin wood or stout cardboard should be used, and slightly padded with a thin layer of cotton wool on that side which is to form the front. It is then smoothly covered with silk on which the design illustrated has been worked, and this simple design may be easily carried out from our sketch.

The material should be drawn as tightly as possible over the wool, and the edges fastened down at the back with Seccotine or liquid glue. A small ring is attached, with a narrow strip of silk, in the center at the top, by which the frame may be suspended by a nail in the wall.

The photograph can be fastened in its place, with a square of glass arranged in front of it, by a piece of paper pasted across the back of the portrait and on to the back of the card-



board. The frame can, of course, be made to stand upon a table if preferred, and it is an easy matter to attach a support at the back, hinged on with a small strip of material fastened to the top of the support and the back of the frame.

New News of Yesterday

by E. J. Edwards

Builder of Panama Railroad

Commodore Aspinwall's Efficiency in Caring for Returning Gold Miners When One of His Steamers Was Stranded.

In 1850, following the discovery of gold in California, Commodore William R. Aspinwall, Commodore Vanderbilt's great rival in the waters about New York, retired from his great shipping firm and devoted all his time to building the Panama railroad, across the isthmus of that name, and establishing steamship lines to connect it at Aspinwall (now Colon) from New York and at Panama for San Francisco.

At enormous expense and great loss of life, Aspinwall completed his railroad in 1855, and among the homeward-bound gold seekers who had the distinction of being the first passengers carried eastward by the road was Mr. Dudley Jones, now a prominent resident of Little Rock, Ark., and the head of a large manufacturing corporation.

"In the spring of 1855," said Mr. Jones, recently, "I was a passenger from San Francisco to Panama on the big Aspinwall steamer Golden Gate—or was it Golden Age? There were eight hundred of us returning forty-niners, and a crew of one hundred men. We had a fairly good run down the coast and were about to turn north some two hundred miles below Panama when the ship, while passing between two islands, ran on the coral reef known as Quibo Island.

"When the sidewheeler struck I was sleeping on the upper deck only a few feet from where Commodore Aspinwall and two or three of his old captains were standing admiring the scenery and the bright moonlight and speculating at what hour next morning we would reach Panama. Instantly I was awake and saw everything that followed.

"It was a critical moment. Had the order been given to head for the mainland, the vessel would not have gone her length before sinking into deep water, with the loss of most of her passengers. Whether Commodore Aspinwall or one of his captains gave the right order I don't know, but while the big ship was seemingly rocking in her death throes, with clouds of steam pouring from her hatches, her nose was pushed by emergency means into the sandy beach which we could dimly see lying a few rods ahead, and in a twinkling a cable was made fast to one of the big trees fringing it.

"By the time this had been done as many of the passengers as could find standing room had rushed to the deck. The big boat gradually settled down at the stern until she rested on the bottom with a slight list to port. The gold dust was rushed to deck and piled in the bow. It was in very strong boxes, each about six inches wide and fifteen inches long, and there was $4,000,000 worth of it. Later, two boats were sent out from the ship—one to the head of the island to intercept the outgoing steamer then about due, if she should happen to take the passage on the other side of the island, and the other with orders to proceed to Panama for aid unless it fell in with the outward bound steamer.

"During the three days that passed before the big steamer Brother Jonathan hove in sight there were no regular meals—everyone was glad to eat what he could get. There was no cooking—no tables set. A place to spread a blanket was hard to find. The water, at high tide, invaded the upper cabins, and the lower, or second, cabin was flooded all the time. Wild animals were heard during the night in the jungle. Parrots and paroquetts kept up a continual screaming. And all the while there was much anxiety as to what the commander of the Brother Jonathan would do if he were intercepted. Perhaps he would carry us off the way we had come to Acapulco, or even to San Francisco. And perhaps we would have to wait till a steamer could be sent out from Panama to our relief.

"Here is where the presence of Commodore Aspinwall stood us in good stead. As soon as the Brother Jonathan anchored at a safe distance from the reef we had struck, he ordered us to be taken aboard her. It was a rush order, and it took nearly twelve hours of steady work on the part of both crews to transfer passengers, baggage and gold. It was just at dusk when the Brother Jonathan hoisted anchor and headed for Panama, to our intense relief and delight.

"At Panama, the next morning, we were quickly disembarked. The tide being low, we were landed a quarter of a mile out on a coral reef and walked into the city. That night found us loaded in cars headed for Aspinwall, the first east-bound train to carry passengers on the Panama Railroad. The road was far from being finished. The tracks were slippery, the locomotive light, and it had to be helped by a lot of negro laborers pulling at long ropes.

"I never saw Commodore Aspinwall after we left the wreck. Whether he stayed at Panama or went on with us to New York I do not know. And I never saw in any paper an account of our wreck or of the first east-bound passenger train's trip across the Isthmus of Panama."

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Prophecy of Great Engineer

General Serrell Predicted Another Canal Would Be Built Across Isthmus of Panama Via the Bias Route.

Gen. Edward Wellman Serrell, who died in 1906, was one of the great engineers of the United States. He was associated with some of the most important and difficult engineering undertakings of the time between the early forties and 20 years after the war.

In the latter years of his life, which was much occupied with his pet project of building a ship canal across the Isthmus of Panama along what is called the San Blas route, which lay some miles nearer the South American continent than the Panama canal. He projected his canal from the Gulf of San Blas, on the Atlantic, to Pearl Island harbor, on the Pacific, and he claimed that it could be built at sea level and on a straight line, with no locks, less than 30 miles from ocean to ocean, and not be costly. He was almost heart-broken when it became apparent to him that the government would decide in favor of the present Panama canal project.

During a conversation that I had with Gen. Serrell in 1894, when discussion over the probable government canal across the Isthmus of Panama was attracting a great deal of attention, I asked the general how he had become interested in the construction of a canal along the San Blas route.

"My belief in the feasibility of the San Blas route is due to two of my earlier experiences as an engineer," was the reply. "In the first place, I was one of the engineers employed by Commodore William Aspinwall to make a survey of the Panama railroad across the Isthmus of Panama so as to shorten the route between the Atlantic coast and San Francisco in California gold days. That experiment made me very familiar with the isthmus; we went all over the San Blas route before deciding upon our final survey for the Panama railroad.

"In the next place, my experience with the Hoosac tunnel, one of the most exciting experiences of my life, led me to realize how easily the San Blas route could be constructed in spite of the mountain that towers in its pathway near the center of the isthmus.

"The state of Massachusetts had authorized the construction of a tunnel under the great Hoosac mountain. That meant tunneling through solid rock about four and three-quarters miles, and at the base of a mountain some 500 feet in height.

"You can't imagine how exciting and apprehensive we were as the workmen from either end approached each other. At last one day the rocks were pierced from the east to the west, and the drills met with a deviation of only a little over an inch.

"Now, I said to myself, when I came to study this canal problem, if we could cut the Hoosac tunnel so accurately as that, we could easily tunnel the San Blas mountain, although we might have to cut the tunnel a hundred feet wide and a hundred and fifty feet high. That, sir, would be a simple question of draughting. But with that mountain tunneled in that way, any ship could pass through, we should have a perfect sea-level canal only 30 miles long, the mountain tunneling being only five miles, and good natural harbors at either end.

"I suppose that if it had not been for my experience on the isthmus when surveying the Panama railroad, and my work as the engineer in charge of the Hoosac tunnel construction, I never should have thought of the San Blas interoceanic canal route. And I tell you," the great engineer added emphatically (and who dares to deny prophetically?) "that if our government decides upon the Panama or the Nicaraguan route, the day will surely come in the next century when an interoceanic canal will be constructed by private capital via the San Blas route. And whenever that time comes, let the government canal look out for competition."

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Odd Railroad Coincidences

Westinghouse Airbrake, Janney Coupler and Steel Rails All Were Introduced in America About the Same Time.

"In my long career as a railway and business man I learned that whatever the emergency might be, however great the opportunity, there always came at the exact moment resources needed to meet the emergency or to grasp the opportunity," said the late James D. Layng, who for many years was associated with prominent railways of the west—the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago, the Chicago and Northwestern, and the Big Four—in high official capacity. "I think, however, the most extraordinary demonstration of the truth of what I have just said was that which occurred in or near Pittsburg at the time I was with the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago.

"In 1849 I assisted in making the first survey for any railroad west of Pittsburg. So enormously had the railway development of the mid-west been between that time and 1868, the year of the three coincidences I have in mind, that it had become apparent to all railway men that, unless there were some new inventions traffic would be congested, since railway equipment would not be sufficient to meet the demands made upon it.

"We had just been seriously concerned over the swift movement of trains between Pittsburg and Cincinnati—and especially because of an accident due to the inability of a railroad engineer to slow down a heavy freight train—when, one day, there called at my office a young man whom I knew, who said to me that he had an apparatus he had just perfected which would make it possible for a railroad engineer completely to control a train—to bring it to a stop within the limit of safety.

"I asked him to show me his apparatus. He did so, and I was given authority to test it upon a specially prepared train on the Panhandle between Pittsburg and Steubenville, O. That was the way George Westinghouse's airbrake was introduced.

"About that time—within a few months anyway—there also called upon me an apothecary whose home was in Alexandria, Va. He told me that a railway accident had occurred near Alexandria which caused much damage by reason of the fact that the cars had clashed together and were telescoped, and he added that he had invented an apparatus which would make telescoping impossible.

"I told him to show me this apparatus, and he did. I gave orders that it be adjusted to several cars and then be severely tested. In that way the Janney coupler, perfectly supplementing the air brake, was introduced.

"Yet again, about the same time, J. Edgar Thompson, president of the Pennsylvania, told me that he wanted me to test the new steel rail which was then being first manufactured in England. I decided to put ten miles of those steel rails upon a section of the Panhandle a few miles out of Pittsburg. We gave the rails an exhaustive test, and we decided that with a slight improvement they would make very heavy traffic possible.

"These three features of modern railway equipment—the air brake, the Janney coupler, and the steel rail—which have made heavy and safe traffic upon American railways possible, were all perfected, as I now remember, within a year."

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CARRIZOZO OUTLOOK.

Published Weekly In The Interest Of Carrizozo and All Of Lincoln County, New Mexico.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN LINCOLN COUNTY.

Entered as second-class matter January 6, 1911, at the post office at Carrizozo, New Mexico, under the Act of March 3, 1879

LEE B. CHASE, Editor and Publisher

¶ Advertising forms close Wednesday at noon. News columns close Thursday night. If you do not receive your paper regularly, please notify the Publisher. ¶ Advertising rates on application.

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PHONE NUMBER 24

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Governor—Wm. J. Mills, R.	Att'y General—F. W. Clancy, R.
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ROSWELL LAND OFFICE

Register—T. O. Tillotson, Roswell	Commissioner—A. H. Harvey, Cso.
Commissioner—B. F. Adams, Corona	Commissioner—J. C Riggle, Lincoln

FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1911

Walking down a crowded city street the other day,
I heard a little urchin to a comrade turn and say:
"Say, Jimmie, you know I'd be as happy as a clam,
If I was the feller that me mudder t'inks I am.

"She t'inks I am a wonder, and knows her little lad
Would never mix wit' nuthin' that was ugly, mean or bad.
I often sit and t'ink how nice it would be, gee whiz,
If a feller was de feller dat his mudder t'inks he is"

"So, my friends, be yours a life of toil or undiluted joy,
You still can learn a lesson from the small unlettered boy.
Don't try to be an earthly saint with eyes fixed on a star,
Just try to be the fellow that your mother thinks you are.

—Selected.

TAX ON CASH VALUE

NOW THAT the time of the year has come when the unwelcome assessor appears on the scene to assesses each person's property, we begin to think of our system of taxation. The present system is such that property is turned in at about sixty per cent. of its valuation and taxed about four per cent. When a newcomer appears on the scene and asks our tax rates it is necessary to go into detail and explain that the rate is so high because of property only being turned in at about half its value. How much better it would be to assess on the cash valuation of everything and cut the present rate in two. Then the explanation would be uncalled for, an explanation which is often not given by the way. Newcomers would not then half as much.

In commenting on the return of assessments at less than cash value Attorney Paul A. F. Walter the able editor of the Santa Fe New Mexican this week brought the matter home to Lincoln county in the following timely editorial.

"This matter of perjuring one's self in making out the assessment returns in New Mexico, a crime of which nearly every one who owns property is guilty either directly or constructively, has many phases to it. For instance, taxpayers of Lincoln, recently gave bond for $15,000 to keep Carrizozo from proceeding with its courthouse and jail construction and to save the county seat for their own bailiwick. An examination of the assessment returns showed that many who signed the bond for a certain amount did not return one half as much property on their assessment. Thus many a man who asks credit at the bank is discovered not to own one qaurter as much as he alleges to the bank president, if his assessment return is taken as a criterion. It happens too, when a city condemns ground for a new street or for a park, that the owners of such ground asks a hundred to a thousand times as much for the ground as what he returns to the assessor Many a man who says to a prospective purchaser of his property: "Honest Injun, it's worth every cent of ten thousand dollars," can be confronted with an assessment return in which he swears or affirms that it is worth less than a thousand. Assessment methods that make liars; hypocrites and perjurers of every man who owns property, are in need of revision."

"GIVE US MEN with a record!" exclaims one contemporary in speaking of the prospective senators from New Mexico. The New Mexican fears that some of the men with records will have to hang them out on the wash line and disinfect them before they dare present themselves as candidates for the toga. It is not so much men with records as men with ideas and ideals that are wanted and needed.

COUNTY NEWS-NOTES

WHITE OAKS WHIFFS

BY SAN DE

J. C. Klepinger, while tearing down a house, had the misfortune to be thrown from a ladder by a falling board last Thursday, and received severe injuries to his chest and hip, which will render him "horse-do-comeback" for a while. Several years ago while helping to raise a house at Carrizozo he received similar injuries, so he seems to be getting it a-going and a-coming and will probably have to mend his ways or change his occupation.

After all, isn't it the irony of fate that a man should pass through some of the most sanguinary battles of the Civil war and then not be able to dodge the gyrations of an old board. Take the case of of Captain John Lee. After sailing across every ocean and sea, and visiting every port in the world, he settled down here in White Oaks and came within an ace of losing his life trying to cross one of our gulches when it was on a tear, and still has a hitch in his walk from the effects of it.

Ed Queen, one of our enterprising White Oaks Wild Cats, has bought what is known as the Gumm residence on the north side and will occupy it in a short time. This is one of the "show" places in Lincoln county, and is Ed's reward for pluck and energy. Only a few years ago he, with two other young men of this town, with only a few spare dollars to the bunch, leased the North Homestake mine when mining experts and mine operators would not touch it, and by steady work and good management now own this property, have a bank account and are still forging ahead. Who said the White Oaks gold mines had been dug up by the roots?

Charles Spence returned a few days ago from a flying trip to the the home of the "heely monster," and the land of the recall, where humming birds suck nectar from sun-baked sardine cans, and mushrooms climb up on the yucca trees to grow because the sand cooks them as soon as they come out of the shell. And yet Charlie thought seriously of home-seeking down that way, it is inferred. There is no telling how hot a country a fellow will wind up in eventually.

John Y. Hewitt surprised his friends by coming in on them suddenly Tuesday afternoon when they all supposed he was hobnobbing with Judges and Congressmen "back east."

The fruit crop here is still covering itself with fig and apple leaves, and waiting for the next cold snap.

THREE RIVERS LOCALS

Monroe Harper of this place is in El Paso on business.

Lloyd Durbrow leaves here this week to attend his sister's wedding in Mont Clair New Jersey.

Norman Riggs of Glen Ridge New Jersey is here visiting H. S. Shelley

Wm. Durbrow has returned from a business trip to Alamogordo

The reservoir on the — OZ ranch burst a few nights ago. Heavy rains in the mountains causing part of the dam to be weakened. The result was more water in some places than for years past.

A temperance lecture was given a few nights ago in Three Rivers, the same being well attended.

Ben Nabours came over from his home at Angus to visit his parents on business.

ALTO ITEMS

There was a large attendance at the Easter service at Alto Sunday. Everyone enjoyed the impressive address given by Prof. Jones, and a splendid dinner was served out under the trees.

Messrs. James and Charles Bracken, of Ruidoso, visited the family of J. J. Hollem Saturday and took in the literary Saturday evening and the Easter services Sunday.

Several of the Ft. Stanton young men attended the literary meeting Saturday evening.

Mr. Nat Brooke, of Ft. Stanton, visited his brother, W. I. Brooke, near Alto Sunday.

Mr. Gidd Thorp and Richard Copeland, with their "best girls," of Ft. Stanton, were in attendance at the services at Alto Sunday.

There will be a box supper given at the school house at Alto April 21, to raise money to be applied on the new school building. Everybody invited to attend. The ladies of of the different communities are especially invited to come and bring boxes, to help the good cause along and the gentlemen are urged to come and have a good time and at the same time help us raise the necessary amount to complete our new school building.

The next regular meeting of the White Mountain Literary Society will meet at the school house next Saturday evening, April 22nd. The program will consist of music and a debate. The subject for debate is: "Resolved, That active goodness wields a greater influence than great ability" Mrs. J. W. Stewart champions the affirmative and Mrs. J J. Hollem the negative. Everybody invited to attend.

There was a large attendance at the "singing," at the home of Mrs J. J. Hollem Sunday evening.

POLLY PARAGRAPHS

Easter has come and passed us, accompanied by nature's lavish gift of flowers and grass in our region, giving promise of more pleasant seasons for farmers than was last year.

W. J. Steele is residing on his claim west of Polly this week. He expects to return to Oklahoma to attend the wedding of his son, Clarence, in June.

Mr. Plant has been spending some time with his family here.

Mr, and Mrs. Ennis Christopher arrived from Akron, O., Wednesday to make their home in this locality.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE

All assessment returns must be in the hands of the assessor on or before May 1st, 1911, or property will be subject to 25 per cent penalty as provided by law.

Robert Hurt, Assessor.

DO YOU KNOW THE SOURCE OF THE ASTOR FORTUNE?

John Jacob Astor bought "waste land" on the Island of Manhattan which he sold as improved property, investing the proceeds in waste land beyond the then present development.

There is no waste land on Manhattan Island today, but there is on LONG ISLAND, the new residence district for New York City.

This entire section is being rapidly developed and is connected with the city by the greatest transportation system of the age.

We own a choice tract of this land, situated on high ground, forty-two miles from New York, and a mile and a quarter to four miles from the ocean. The tract is plotted in lots 25x100 and is offered for immediate purchase.

AT $50 A LOT

WHITE A. M. TAYLOR, 50 Broadway, N.Y.C.

HOW ABOUT THE CHILDREN?

Are they away at School? Sure they're all right? The long distance Telephone can tell you all about them.

The Colorado Telephone Co.

THE CHARM OF GOOD DRESSING

IS Something that is recognized and appreciated by all.

It is easy to see one cannot be **really dressy** without wearing neatly Cleaned and Pressed Clothing.

We can give you first class work if you furnish the clothes. Let us do your Dyeing, Cleaning, Repairing and Pressing and We will guarantee you satisfaction.

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Fine riding and driving horses. First class buggies and hacks.

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Best Accommodations for All the People All the Time

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Table Supplied with the Best the Market Affords

LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE PHONES BAKERY

"THE OLD RELIABLE"

C. ASHFORD

General Merchandise

HAY, GRAIN, FEED, FLOUR, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE

Hotel Ashford in connection. Reasonable rates

JOSEPH ASHFORD, MGR. OSCURO, N. M.

Spring Style Showing

Of Wearing Apparel For Men and Women

WE Are now Displaying a Full Line of Spring Goods Including The Seasons Latest Creations in Ladies' and Gentlemens' Wearing Apparel.

This Seasons Latest Styles in Millinery are being shown and a close inspection and comparison is invited.

We have exceptional line of The Famous King Men's Pants Come in and See Them.

A Nifty Line of Oxfords for Men, Women and Children

Appropriate Styles in Hats Shoes and Clothing For The Children.

The Carrizozo Trading Co

"17 Cents a Day" Offer Stirs the Nation

THE WHOLE COUNTRY APPLAUDS THE "PENNY PURCHASE PLAN"

From a thousand different directions comes a mighty chorus of approval, voicing the popularity of The Oliver Typewriter "17 Cents a Day" Purchase Plan.

The liberal terms of this offer bring the benefits of the best modern typwriter within easy reach of all. The simple, convenient, "Penny Plan" has assumed national importance.

It opened the floodgates of demand and has almost engulfed us with orders.

Individuals, firms and corporations—all classes of people—are taking advantage of the attractive plan and endorsing the great idea which led us to take this radical step—

To make typewriting the universal medium of written correspondence!

Speeds Universal Typewiting

The trend of events is toward the general adoption of beautiful, legible, speedy typewritting in place of slow, laborious, illegible handwriting.

The great business interests are a unit in using typewriters.

It is just as important to the general public to substitute typewriting for "longhand." For every private person's personal affairs are his business.

Our popular "Penny Plan" speeds the day of universal typewriting.

A Mechanical Marvel

The Oliver Typewriter is unlike all others.

With several hundred less parts than ordinary typewriters, its efficiency is proportionately greater.

Add to such basic advantages the many time-saving conveniences found only on The Oliver Typewriter, and you have an overwhelming total of tangible reasons for its wonderful success.

A Business Builder

The Oliver Typewriter is a powerful creative force in business—a veritable wealth producer. Its use multiplies business opportunities, widens business influence, promotes business success.

Thus the aggressive merchant or manufacturer can reach out for more business with trade-winning letters and price lists. By means of a "mailing list"—and The Oliver Typewriter—you can annex new trade territory.

Get this greatest of business aids—for 17 cents a day. Keep it busy. It will make your business grow.

Aids Professional Men

To the professional man the typewriter is an indispensible assistant.

Clergymen, Physicians, Journalists, Writers, Architects, Engineers and Public Accountants have learned to depend on the typewriter.

You can master The Oliver Typewriter in a few minutes' practice. It will pay big daily dividends of satisfaction on the small investment of 17 Cents a day.

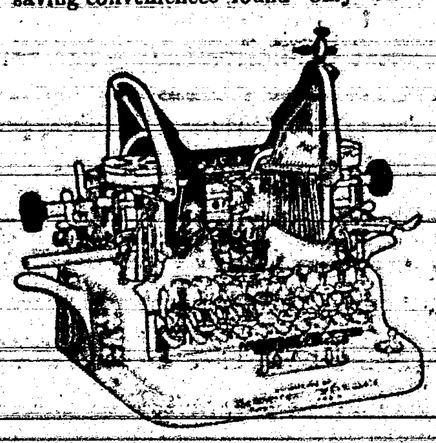
A Stepping Stone to Success

For young people The Oliver Typewriter is a stepping-stone to good positions and an advancement in business life.

The ability to operate a typewriter counts for mor than letters of recommendation.

Start now, when you can own The Oliver Typewriter for pennies.

The OLIVER Typewriter



Join the National Association of Penny Savers

Every purchaser of The Oliver Typewriter for 17 Cents a Day is made an honorary member of the National Association of Penny Savers A first small payment brings the magnificent new Oliver Typewriter, the regular $100 machine.

Then save 17 Cents a Day and pay monthly. The Oliver Typewriter Catalog and full details of "17 Cents a Day" Purchase Plan sent on request, by coupon or letter.

Address Sales Department

The Oliver Typewriter Co.,
Oliver Typewriter Building,
CHICAGO

COUPON

OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO.
Oliver Typewriter Building,
CHICAGO.

Gentlemen: Please send your Art Catalog and details of "17 Cents a Day" offer on The Oliver Typewriter.

Name .....

Address .....

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ADDRESS LEE B. CHASE, LOCAL AGENT, CARRIZOZO, NEW MEXICO

COUNTY NEWS-NOTES

NOGAL NOTES.

A portion of the fruit in this immediate vicinity was killed by the frost Saturday night in this section.

Rev. Clem preached to quite a large congregation Sunday in the Henley chapel.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Dan Bullion, a baby boy. Dan is able to come to town already.

The Messrs. Ayers and Spoul are here in the interest of the Nogal Placer company and the dirtis beginning to fly.

We are pleased to see our old friend J. P. Koonce on the streets of Nogal again.

T. J. Moore and wife arrived home April 18th. They have been away six months.

CAPITAN CORRESPONDENCE

[Received too late for last issue]

Atty. R. B. Hamilton is in town after an absence of two or three weeks.

Fred. Pfingston, chief farmer for the E P. & S. W. System on the Rio Bonito, was in town this week.

Purdy Bros, are building a new porch around the Welch & Titsworth store.

An inquisitive youth recently assayed to acquaint himself with the mysteries of Pythianism, by crawling into the loft over the lodge room, but was caught in the act and introduced into the lodge, where he received some "brotherly" advice

The "dry farmers" are beginning to plant corn and other crops in this vicinity and expect to make good crops if the season continues as favorable as it has begun.

RUIDOSA RIPPLES

(Received too late for last week.)

Miss Jessie Bracken and Miss Ethel Phillips visited friends on the Ruidosa Sunday and Monday.

Mrs Will Coe left Thursday for a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs Samuel Wells, of White Oaks

B. A. Hurt, of Capitan, made a business visit to the Doso Monday

Perry Humphcey was over Tuesday from Angus.

Miss Elsi Minter is visiting relatives in Tularosa.

Rev. S. M. Johnson has purchased F. A. Miller's store at Ruidosa. Mr. Miller has moved to his ranch on the Ruidosa, and Mr. Johnson has charge of the store and post office.

A. J. Gilmore and family have moved down from Alto to their farm on the upper Ruidosa.

Bundy Avent went to Alto Monday.

LINCOLN LOCALS

Work has begun on the Lincoln Capitan road. The road has needed the work for a long time past and the $300 raised for the purpose will go a long way towards putting the bad places in good condition.

W. F. A. Gierke left Thursday for a week's stay in Albuquerque.

Scipio Salazar returned from Carrizozo Thursday where he has been visiting old time friends

W. S. Brady has been appointed official interpreter for the May term of the District court.

Octaviano Peren has returned from El Paso and has joined his family at Pichaco.

No apparent damage was done to the fruit in this vicinity by the recent cold snap.

ABSTRACT OF COUNTY RECORD

Furnished by the American Title and Trust Co Lincoln, New Mexico

PATENTS

U. S. to Edmund Massie, N W ¼ sec 30, T 7, R. 11.

WARRANTY DEED

Harry K. Allen and wf. to S. M. Johnson, lots 1, 2 and 3 and NW ¼ SW ¼ sec. 31, T 11, R 15. Cons. $1140

P. D. Southworth and wf. to Sunset Ranch Orchard Co., S½ NW¼ and NW¼ sec. 29, and SE¼ and NE¼ SW¼ sec. 30, T 11, R. 19. Cons. $300,000.00

J. F. Allison and wf. to Solomon Sanchez, NW¼ SE¼ sec. 7, T. 11, R. 14. Cons. $300.

QUIT CLAIM DEED

Sames D. Thompson to U. S. SW¼ sec. 23, T 8, R 18 Cons. $1.00

OFFICIAL BOND

Notary Public bond of John M. Rice filed

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

Littell Metal Mining and Reduction Co., capital $1,5000,000. No. of shares 1,500,0000.

MARRIAGE LICENSE

Ruperto Ramirez, age 22 and Severa Mata, age 18, both of Carrizozo, N. M.

FOR SALE.

Team of horses, one set of harness and one three and one-half inch Studebaker wagon in good condition. Will be sold cheap if taken at once. Will sell the outfit entire or either article separately. For further particulars call at the Outlook office

—When in need of flour, hay, grain and feed get prices of Humphrey Bros. It will pay you.

KICKED BY A MAD HORSE

Samuel Birch, of Beetown, Wis, had a most narrow escape from losing his leg, as no doctor could heal the frightful sore that developed, but at last Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured it completely. Its the greatest healer of ulcers, burns boils, eczema, scalds, cuts, corns, cold-sores, bruises and piles on earth. Try it. 25c at Rolland Bros.

NEVER OUT OF WORK

The busiest little things ever made are Dr. King's New Life Pills. Every pill is a sugar coated globule of health, that hanges weakness into strength, languor into energy, b ain fag into mental power, curing Constipation, Headache, Chills, Dyspepsia, Malaria. Only 25c at Rolland Bros

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(Incorporated)

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Or P. O. BOX 183

Engraving

AT UNEQUALED PRICES

¶We have arranged with an eastern Engraving Firm whereby orders received at our office will receive the same careful attention and the same low prices that are customary in the large cities of the east.

¶For instance we will have a plate made for you and 100 cards struck from it and deliver both for $1.50. We can give you proportionately low prices on embossed stationery, Engraved invitations,etc.

¶We will be pleased to send you style cards to select from and specimens of any kind of this work.

¶Call or write us now.

The Outlook

Carrizozo :: New Mexico

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Agents for DIAMOND & GOODRICH TIRES

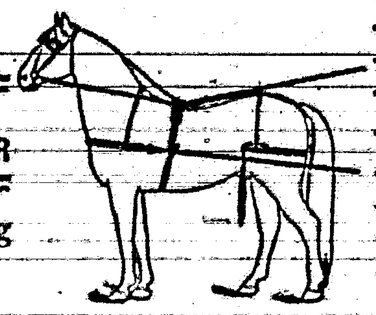
CAPITAN NEW MEXICO

Telephone 52 Prompt Delivery

JOHN SKINNER

DEALER IN

HAY, GRAIN, FEED AND FLOUR



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Headlight Saloon

J. P. WALKER, Proprietor.

FINEST GRADES OF WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS

CARDS AND THEIR HISTORY

English Writer Waxes Facetious in Dealing with Old-Established Pastime.

Cards are square-shaped pieces of pasteboard printed with various devices, and employed as a business medium by money-changers. They are usually made up in packs of 52, one for each week of the year. A good many people play cards for pleasure, in which case their opponents are said to be buying experience. In most card games the rule is that the cards may be cut, but not otherwise marked. This rule is not strictly observed in games in which only three cards are used; indeed, the marking of cards has attained a high degree of perfection since the introduction of numerous card-index systems. Fashions change in card games as in everything else. Old Madrid, for instance, is nowadays seldom played in the best clubs. Playing cards should not be confused with those sold on cricket grounds, which are rather larger, or with visiting cards, which are smaller.—Fry's Magazine.

TRIBUTE TO JAPANESE.

Dr. Marie Stopes of London has just returned from a scientific trip through the coal regions of Japan. "The main object of my mission to Japan was to search for botanical fossils," said Dr. Stopes. "For 18 months I traveled from one island to another hunting for fossils in the rich coal mines that abound in that country. Fruitful though my search was from the scientific point, what impressed me most was the respect and kindness shown me by the people. I visited places where no European had ever set foot before, the unknown region of Yezo, and even the squalid villages of the superstitious, semi-civilized Ainus, and yet I was always treated with the utmost deference."

THE ORIGIN OF NUMBERS.

The use of visible signs to denote numbers can be traced to remote times, but our present decimal system in its complete form with the zero is of Indian or Hindu origin. From the Hindus it passed to the Arabians, about 750 A. D. In Europe the complete system was derived from the Arabs in the twelfth century. The use of numerals in India can be traced back to the Mana Ghat inscriptions, supposed to date from the early part of the third century, B. C. The earliest known example of a date written on the modern system is of 738 A. D.

MIDNIGHT IN THE OZARKS

and yet sleepless Hiram Scranton, of Clay City, Ill., coughed and coughed. He was in the mountains on the advice of five doctors, who said he had consumption, but found no help in the climate, and started home. Hearing of Dr. King's New Discovery, he began to use it. "I believe it saved my life," he writes, "for it made a new man of me so that I can now do good work again." For all lung diseases, coughs, colds, la grippe, asthma, croup, whooping cough, hay fever, hemorrhages, hoarseness or quinsy, its the best known remedy. Price 50c and $1.00. Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by Rolland Bros.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Non Coal Land

Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M.
April 8, 1911

Notice is hereby given that Reyes Marrujo, of Corona, New Mexico, who, on July 13th, 1906, made Homestead Entry No. 09900, Serial No. 0606, for the S½ N. W. ¼ Section 14, and N. ½ of N. W. ¼ Section 23 Township 3, South, Range 14 East, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Benj F. Adams, U. S. Court Commissioner, in his office at Corona New Mexico, on the 20th day of May, 1911. Claimant names as witnesses: Juan Flores, Felix Fajardo, Pablo Chavez and Charley Hackett, all of Corona, New Mexico.

T. C TILLOTSON,
4-15-11 Register.

STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

To December 31st, 1910

Assets	$572,859,062.96
Liabilities and Reserves	$572,859,062.96

O. C. Watson, Mgr., Pueblo, Colo.
H. B. Dawson, Local Agent.

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BUSINESS and RESIDENCE PROPERTY

REAL ESTATE SOLD ON EASY TERMS

DEALERS IN RANCH PROPERTY

HOMESTEADERS LOCATED

..CLAIMS SURVEYED..

Carrizozo Townsite Co.

(POSTOFFICE BUILDING)

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JOHN E. BELL

PHONE 56

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Give us a trial and we will do the rest
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Transacts a General Banking Business
Sells Drafts on Principal Cities of the World
Accords Borrowers every Accommodation
Consistent with Safety.
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INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

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You ladies, who have pale faces, sallow complexions, dark circles under eyes, drawn features and tired, worn-out expressions, you need a tonic.

The tonic you need is Cardui, the woman's tonic.

It is the best tonic for women, because its ingredients are specifically adapted for women's needs. They act on the womanly organs and help to give needed strength and vitality to the worn-out womanly frame.

Cardui is a vegetable medicine. It contains no minerals, no iron, no potassium, no lime, no glycerin, no dangerous, or habit-forming drugs of any kind.

It is perfectly harmless and safe, for young and old to use.

Take CARDUI

J 43

The Woman's Tonic

"After my doctor had done all he said he could for me," writes Mrs. Wm. Hilliard, of Mountainburg, Ark., "I took Cardui, on the advice of a friend, and it helped me so much.

"Before taking Cardui, I had suffered from female troubles for five years, but since taking it, I am in good health.

"I think there is some of the best advice in your book that I ever saw." Your druggist sells Cardui. Try it.

Write to: Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Special Instructions, and 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," sent free.

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Agents for DIAMOND and GOODRICH TIRES

TIRES & TUBES REPAIRED & VULCANIZED ALL WORK GUARANTEED

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XXX Port Wine 50 cents Quart
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Old Kingdom Blend Six years
Old 4.00 Per Gallon
All Bottled in Bond Whiskies
$1.75 Quart

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Billiard and Pool Parlor in connection.

The Capitan Bar

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EUGENE FOX, Gen. Pass Agt. El Paso, Tex.

LEGAL NOTICES

(010307)

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Non Coal Land

Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M.
March 14, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that ARTHUR SEAMAN TRUEX, of Three Rivers, N. M., who, on April 10, 1906, made Hd entry 7551, serial 010307, for SE¼ Section 29, T10S, R10E, N. M. P. M., has filed notice of intention to make Final 5 year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before A. H. Harvey, U. S. Commissioner, at his office in Carrizozo, N. M., on the 24th day of April, 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

James O. Nabours, of Three Rivers, N. M.
Courtney L. Early, of " " "
Albert L. Collins, of " " "
Lee B. Chase, of Carrizozo, N. M.

T. C. TILLOTSON,
3-17-11 Register.

NOTICE OF SALE

Territory of New Mexico }
County of Lincoln } ss.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT

Porter G. Peters, Plaintiff,
vs.
Josephine Mankins, Eugene Mankins, HardyMankins, Arthur Mankins, Anderson Harkey, Laura Harkey or Mankins) Libbie Bray, Tolbert Bray, Cora Blair, Lloyd Blair, Della Crockett, M. Sayers Crockett, William Mankins, Lena Mankins, Walter Mankins Lona Mankins and all unknown heirs of Jasper Mankins, deceased, Defendants. } No. 1938

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Charles A. Stevens, Sheriff of Lincoln County, New Mexico, by virtue of a decree of foreclosure of two mortgage deeds rendered on the 10th day of December, 1910, by the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District of the Territory of New Mexico, in and for the County of Lincoln, in the above entitled cause, and an order of sale dated the 29th day of March, 1911, to me directed, issued out of said Court in said cause, will, on Saturday, the 27th day of May, 1911, at the hour of 12 o'clock, M., of said day, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the residence situate upon the hereinafter described property, in the county of Lincoln, Territory of New Mexico, the following pieces or parcels of land, to-wit:

East half of Southeast quarter, Section 22, Southwest quarter of Southwest quarter Section 23, and Northwest quarter of Northwest quarter of Section 26, Township 9 S. Range 13 E of the New Mexico Meridian, containing one hundred and sixty acres, originally patented to J. G. Connell.

The said property will be sold at the time and place aforesaid for the purpose of satisfying the judgment rendered in the above entitled cause, in favor of the plaintiff and against the above-named defendants, which with the interest and accrued costs will amount on the day of sale to the sum of one thousand one hundred and forty seven dollars and fifty cents ($1147.50), together with the costs herein to be taxed, and the costs and expenses of this sale to be allowed and fixed by the Court.

Dated this 30th day of March, A.D., 1911

CHARLES A. STEVENS,
Sheriff of Lincoln County, New Mexico
3-31-4t

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

E. P. & S. W. R. R.

EASTBOUND

No. 34. Kansas City Express Arr. 12.01 PM. Departs 12.25PM.
No. 4. Golden State. Arrives 5.15 PM Departs 5.20 PM.
No. 2. Californian Daily. Arrives 9.30PM Departs 9.35 PM.

WESTBOUND

No. 33. Kansas City Express. Arr. 3.10 PM. Departs 3.35 PM.
No. 3. Golden State. Arrives 11.35 AM Departs 11.40 AM.
No. 1. Californian Daily Arr. 2.25 AM Departs 2.30AM.

CAPITAN BRANCH

No. 32. Mixed—Mondays and Thursdays only.
Leaves Carrizozo at 6:00 A. M.
Arrives Capitan at 8:25 A. M.
Leaves Capitan at 9:00 A. M.
Arrives Carrizozo at 11:20 A. M.

CAPITAN STAGE

Nogal, Capitan, Fort Stanton, Lincoln.
Leaves Carrizozo at 1:30 P. M.
Arrives " at 12:00 M.
(Daily except Sunday)

WHITE OAKS STAGE

Leaves Carrizozo at 7:30 A. M.
Arrives " at 5:30 P. M.
(Daily)

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Subpoena.
Garnishee.
Execution.
Bill of Sale.
Committment.
Proof of Labor.
Mortgage Deed.
Relinquishment.
Butcher's Bond.
Location Notice.
Warranty Deed.
Chattel Mortgage
Quit Claim Deed.
Promissory Note.
Placer Location.
Justice Summons.
Contract for Deed.
Contract for Sale.
Notice of Contest.
Homestead Entry.
Power of Attorney.
Criminal Summons.
Bond of Replevian.
Appeal Bond, (J. P.)
Affidavit of Replevian.
Affidavit of Attachment.
Satisfaction of Mortgage.
Appearance Bond, (J. P.)
Coal Declaratory Statement.
Order of Garnishee to pay.
Warranty Deed—Liquor Clause

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CARRIZOZO

WHEN A MAN MARRIES

By MARY ROBERTS RINEHART

AUTHOR of THE CIRCULAR STAIRCASE "THE MAN IN LOWER TEN," ETC.

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SYNOPSIS.

James Wilson or Jimmy as he is called by his friends. Jimmy was rotund and looked shorter than he really was. His ambition in life was to be taken seriously, but people steadily refused to do so, his art is considered a huge joke, except to himself, if he asked people to dinner everyone expected a frolic. Jimmy marries Bella Knowles; they live together a year and are divorced. Jimmy's friends arrange to celebrate the first anniversary of his divorce. The party is in full swing when Jimmy receives a telegram from his Aunt Selina, who will arrive in four hours to visit him and his wife. He neglects to tell her of his divorce. Jimmy takes Kit into his confidence. He suggests that Kit play the hostess for one night, be Mrs. Wilson pro tem. Aunt Selina arrives and the deception works out as planned. Jim's Jap servant is taken ill. Bella, Jimmy's divorced wife, enters the house and asks Kit who is being taken away in the ambulance? Bella insists it is Jim. Kit tells her Jim is well and is in the house. Harbison steps out on the porch and discovers a man tacking a card on the door. He demands an explanation. The man points to the placard and Harbison sees the word "Smallpox" printed on it. He tells him the guests cannot leave the house until the quarantine is lifted. After the lifting of the quarantine several letters are found in the mail box undelivered, one is addressed to Henry Llewellyn, Iquique, Chile, which was written by Harbison. He describes minutely of their incarceration, also of his infatuation for Mrs. Wilson. Aunt Selina is taken ill with la grippe. Betty acts as nurse. Harbison finds Kit sulking on the roof. She tells him that Jim has been treating her outrageously. Kit starts downstairs, when suddenly she is grasped in the arms of a man who kisses her several times. She believes that Harbison did it and is humiliated. Aunt Selina tells Jimmy that her cameo breastpin and other articles of jewelry have been stolen. She accuses Betty of the theft. Jimmy tells Aunt Selina all about the strange happenings, but she persists in suspecting Betty of the theft of her valuables. Harbison demands an explanation from Kit as to her conduct towards him; she tells him of the incident on the roof. He does not deny nor confirm her accusation.

CHAPTER XIII.—Continued.

"I think you are very rude," I said at last. "You fell over there and I thought you were killed. The nervous shock I experienced is just as bad as if you had gone—all the way."

He put down the hammer and came over to me without speaking. Then, when he was quite close, he said:

"I am very sorry if I startled you. I did not flatter myself that you would be profoundly affected, in any event."

"Oh, as to that," I said lightly, "it makes me ill for days if my car runs over a dog." He looked at me in silence. "You are not going to get up on that parapet again?"

"Mrs. Wilson," he said, without paying the slightest attention to my question, "will you tell me what I have done?"

"Done?"

"Or have not done? I have racked my brains—stayed awake all of last night. At first I hoped it was impersonal, that, womanlike, you were merely venting general disfavor on one particular individual. But—your hostility is to me, personally."

I raised my eyebrows, coldly interrogative.

"Perhaps," he went on, calmly—"perhaps I was a fool here on the roof—the night before last. If I said anything that I should not, I ask your pardon. If it is not that, I think you ought to ask mine!"

I was angry enough then.

"There can be only one opinion about your conduct," I retorted, warmly. "It was worse than brutal. It—it was unspeakable. I have no words for it—except that I loathe it—and you."

He was very grim by this time. "I have heard you say something like that before—only I was not the unfortunate in that case."

"Oh!" I was choking.

"Under different circumstances I should be the last person to recall anything so—personal. But the circumstances are unusual." He took an angry step toward me. "Will you tell me what I have done? Or shall I go down and ask the others?"

"You wouldn't dare," I cried, "or I will tell them what you did! How you waylaid me on those stairs there, and forced your caresses, your kisses, on me! Oh, I could die with shame!"

The silence that followed was as unexpected as it was ominous. I knew he was staring at me, and I was furious to find myself so emotional, so much more excited of the two. Finally, I looked up.

"You cannot deny it," I said, in a sort of anti-climax.

"No." He was very quiet, very grim, quite composed. "No," he repeated, judicially. "I do not deny it."

He did not? He would not? Which?

CHAPTER XIV.

Almost, But Not Quite.

Dal had been acting strangely all day. Once, early in the evening, when I had doubled no trump, he led me a club without apology, and later on, during his dummy, I saw him writing four names on the back of an envelope, and putting numbers after them. At my earliest opportunity I went to Max.

"There is something the matter with Dal, Max," I volunteered. "He has been acting strangely all day, and just now he was making out a list—names and numbers."

"You're to blame for that, Kit," Max said seriously. "You put washing soda instead of baking soda in those biscuits today, and he thinks he is a steam laundry. Those are laundry lists he's making out. He asked me a little while ago if I wanted a domestic finish.

Yes, I had put washing soda in the biscuits. The book said soda, and how is one to know which is meant?

"I do not think you are calculated for a domestic finish," I said, coldly, as I turned away. "In any case I disclaim any such responsibility. But—there is something on Dal's mind."

Max came after me. "Don't be cross, Kit. You haven't said a nice word to me today, and you go around bristling with your chin up and two red spots on your cheeks—like whatever-her-name-was with the snakes instead of hair. I don't know why I'm so crazy about you; I always meant to love a girl with a nice disposition."

I left him then. Dal had gone into the reception room and closed the doors. And because he had been acting so strangely, and partly to escape from Max, whose eyes looked threatening, I followed him. Just as I opened the door quietly and looked in, Dallas switched off the lights, and I could hear him groping his way across the room. Then somebody—not Dal—spoke from the corner, cautiously.

"Is that you, Mr. Brown, sir?" It was Flannigan.

"Yes. Is everything here?"

"All but the powder, sir. Don't step too close. They're spread all over the place."

"Have you taken the curtains down?"

"Yes, sir."

"Matches?"

"Here, sir."

"Light one, will you, Flannigan? I want to see the time."

The flare showed Dallas and Flannigan bent over the timepiece. And it showed something else. The rug had been turned back from the windows which opened on the street, and the curtains had been removed. On the bare hardwood floor just beneath the windows was an array of pans of various sizes, dish pans, cake tins, and a metal foot tub. The pans were raised from the floor on bricks, and seemed to be full of paper. All the chairs and tables were pushed back against the wall, and the bric-a-brac was stacked on the mantel.

"Half an hour yet," Dal said, closing his watch. "Plenty of time, and remember the signal, four short and two long."

"Four short and two long—all right, sir."

"And—Flannigan, here's something for you, on account."

The Mercer Girls Kissed Dal and Anne Was Furious.

"Thank you, sir."

Dal turned to go out, tripped over the rug, said something, and passed me without an idea of my presence. A moment later Flannigan went out, and I was left, huddled against the wall, and alone.

It was puzzling enough. "Four long and two short!" "All but the powder!" Not that I believed for a moment what Max had said, and anyhow Flannigan was the sanest person I ever saw in my life. But it all seemed a part of the mystery that had been hanging over us for several days. I felt my way across the room and knelt by the pans. Yes, they were there, full of paper and mounted on bricks. It had not been a delusion.

And then I straightened on my knees suddenly, for an automobile passing under the window had sounded four short honks and two long ones. The signal was followed instantly by a crash. The foot bath had fallen from its supports, and lay, quivering and vibrating with horrid noises at my feet. The next moment Mr. Harbison had thrown open the door and leaped into the room.

"Who's there?" he demanded. Against the light I could see him reaching for his hip pocket, and the rest crowding up around him.

"It's only me," I quavered, "that is, I. The dish pan upset."

"Dish pan!" Bella said from back in the crowd. "Kit, of course!"

Jim forced his way through then and turned on the lights. I have no doubt I looked very strange, kneeling there on the bare floor, with a row of pans mounted on bricks behind me, and the furniture all piled on itself in a back corner.

"Kit! What in the world—" Jim began, and stopped. He stared from me to the pans, to the windows, to the bric-a-brac on the mantel, and back to me.

I sat stonily silent. Why should I explain? Whenever I got into a foolish position, and tried to explain, and tell how it happened, and who was really to blame, they always brought it back to me somehow. So I sat there on the floor and let them stare. And finally Lollie Mercer got her breath and said: "How perfectly lovely; it's a charade!"

And Anne guessed "kitchen" at once. "Kit, you know, and the pans and—all that," she said, vaguely. At that they all took to guessing! And I sat still, until Mr. Harbison saw the storm in my eyes and came over to me.

"Have you hurt your ankle?" he said in an undertone. "Let me help you up."

"I am not hurt," I said, coldly, "and even if I were, it would be unnecessary to trouble you."

"I cannot help being troubled," he returned, just as evenly. "You see, 'it makes me ill for days if my car runs over a dog.'"

Luckily, at that moment Dal came in. He pushed his way through the crowd without a word, shut off the lights, crashed through the pans and slammed the shutters close. Then he turned and addressed the rest.

"Of all the lunatics—I" he began, only there was more to it than that. "A fellow goes to all kinds of trouble to put an end to this miserable situation, and the entire household turns out and sets to work to frustrate the whole scheme. You like to stay here, don't you, like chickens in a coop? Where's Flannigan?"

Nobody understood Dal's wrath then, but it seems he meant to arrange the plot himself, and when it was ripe, and the hour nearly come, he intended to wager that he could break the quarantine, and to take any odds he could get that he would free the entire party in half an hour. As for the plan itself, it was idiotically simple; we were perfectly delighted when we heard it. It was so simple and yet so comprehensive. We didn't see how it could fail. Both the Mercer girls kissed Dal on the strength of it, and Anne was furious. Jim was so much pleased, for some reason or other, and Mr. Harbison looked thoughtful rather than merry. Aunt Selina had gone to bed.

The idea, of course, was to start an embryo fire just inside the windows, in the pans, to feed it with the orange fire powder that is used on the Fourth of July, and when we had thrown open the windows and yelled "fire" and all the guards and reporters had rushed to the front of the house, to escape quietly by a rear door from the basement kitchen, get into machines Dal had in waiting, and lose ourselves as quickly as we could.

You can see how simple it was. Everyone rushed madly for motor coats and veils, and Dal shuffled the numbers so the people going the same direction would have the same machine. We called to each other as we dressed about Marmaroneck or Lakewood or wherever we happened to have relatives. Everybody knew everybody else, and his friends. The Mercer girls were going to cruise until the trouble blew over, the Browns were going to Pinehurst, and Jim was going to Africa to hunt, if he could get out of the harbor.

Only the Harbison man seemed to have no plans; quite suddenly with the world so near again, the world of country houses and steam yachts and all the rest of it, he ceased to be one of us. It was not his world at all. He stood back and watched the kaleidoscope of our coats and veils, half-quizzically, but with something in his face that I had not seen there before. If he had not been so self-reliant and big, I would have said he was lonely. Not that he was pathetic in any sense of the word. Of course, he avoided me, which was natural and exactly what I wished. Belle never was far from him, and at the last she loaded him with her jewel case and a muff and traveling bag and asked him to her cousins' on Long Island. I felt sure he was going to decline, when he glanced across at me.

"Do go," I said, very politely. "They are charming people." And he accepted at once!

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

HIS CLIENT KNEW LAW, TOO

New England Farmer Accused of Killing a Neighbor Kills Two Birds With One Stone.

John L. Cochran, who lives in Bretton Hall, met a lawyer the other day he used to know in the south, and who had been for some time in practise in a small New England town.

"Hello, Jack," he said, "where are you going?"

"Back to God's country to stay. The south for mine."

"Why, I thought you liked the east and were doing well."

"I did; but there are some things about some of these Yankees I can't stand. A man up where I was practising killed a neighbor, and sent for me as soon as he was jailed to take the case. He gave me a mortgage on his farm for a $500 retainer. I put in a defense of insanity and got him free. When I went around to collect the balance of my fee he grinned.

"'Sorry for ye,' he said, 'but ye see I war crazy when I give ye the mortgage. Ye said so, an' so did the jury. It ain't no good in law an' o' course I can't pay out money on an illegal doccymint, and I am stone broke besides.'

"I saw he had me where the wool was short, and you now see me on my way back where all you have to do to prove a man isn't guilty of murder is to get somebody to swear the victim made a motion toward his hip pocket."—New York World.

Financial Etymology.

Long ago, on an occasion when the stock market showed signs of manipulation in an advance defying all the current news, one of the shrewdest writers on stocks started to describe it as "buoyant." The adjective did not satisfy him and he modified it to "flamboyant." This did not quite express the peculiar condition and he was reduced to inventing a word. The word was "flimflamboyant."

Things That Can't Be Helped.

"I never permit myself to be disturbed over things that can't be helped."

"I thought I heard you worrying a little while ago because your son was spending more than his allowance at college."

A Discovery.

"In the light of modern invention, I know now what the mermaids sat on a rock combing out their long golden tresses for."

"What were they waiting for?"

"For a Marcel wave to come along."

HOW TO COOK RICE

CREOLE MAMMY'S METHOD MAKES PROCESS EASY.

Takes Place of Potatoes, Is Easier to Prepare and Four Times as Nutritious—Should Never Be Mushy.

If you want to know the right way to cook rice read how an old creole mammy does it. After you have learned to cook rice you will then be able to utilize and serve it in many different ways. Your household will like it and you will serve it often, instead of bread, with all gravies, especially the brown meat gravies, and with peas and beans. Used with gravy it will take the place of potatoes, and is much easier to prepare, easier to digest, and four times as nutritious. It should be served dry, steaming hot, not mushy, and every grain separate. One cupful of rice well washed, three cupfuls of boiling water, one scant teaspoonful of salt, and a saltspoonful of lard. Wash the rice through at least six waters, or until all cloudiness is removed. Drain thoroughly. Bring to the boiling point three brimful cupfuls of water, add the salt, and the tiny bit of lard. When the water is boiling briskly add the rice gradually, so as not to stop the boiling. Don't stir. The grains should be kept moving by the boiling water. It will take about 15 minutes for the rice fully to absorb the water. During this time keep the cover on, but slightly pushed to one side. At the end of the 15 minutes the grains should be soft, not the least gritty. Remove the cover and at the same heat let dry out for five minutes. If cooking on a gas stove, at the end of the five minutes lower the gas and let the drying out process continue for 20 to 30 minutes longer. If cooking on a wood or coal stove, at the end of five minutes place the cooked rice on the back of the stove or in the oven to dry out. By cooking rice in this manner every bit of nutriment is retained at a minimum cost of effort. Each grain will be puffed to almost three times the size of the uncooked grain. Always cook rice with a lid over the flame. On gas stoves, an asbestos lid is recommended. Never stir rice while cooking. A sharp knife passed around the side of the pot after the drying process starts is recommended. If lard is objected to it may be omitted; it is supposed to lessen the danger of burning, to prevent the water boiling over, and lends a brilliancy to the cooked rice.

Stewed Pigeons.

Pick clean and wash the pigeons. Put them into a pot with a cup of water to keep from burning and a tablespoonful of butter for each one. Shut the lid down tightly and subject to a slow heat until they are a nice brown, about nut color. Once in a great while turn them and see that each is well wet with the liquor. Take them out and cover in a warm place, a colander set over a pot of hot water is best, while you make the gravy. Chop the giblets of the pigeons very small, with a little onion and parsley. Put into the gravy pepper and salt; boil up and thicken with browned flour. Return the pigeons to the pot, cover again tightly and cook slowly until tender. If there should not be liquor enough in the pot to make the gravy add boiling water before the giblets go in.

Nougats.

Grease a square shallow pan with butter, fill with hickory nut kernels, almonds cut in thin slices, cocoanut chopped fine and a few bits of candied orange peel. Boil 2 pounds of granulated sugar and 1 cup of water together without stirring until it hardens, then add a tablespoon lemon juice and pour it in pan over the nuts. When cool mark in narrow strips.

Oysters a La Creole.

Put into the chafing dish blazer a pint of oysters, a teaspoonful of Worcestershire sauce, a stalk of celery cut fine and a cupful of cream. When the edges of the oysters begin to cockle, add salt to season and a half cupful of sherry and serve on toast.

Honey Sandwiches.

Honey sandwiches were much relished at a tea the other day, the honey being blended with butter before it was spread on slices of Boston brown bread.

Stuffed Rolled Roast.

Wipe two pounds steak cut from the round, three-quarters inch in thickness. Spread with a stuffing prepared with one and one-half cups cracker crubs, one-quarter cup of butter melted, one-half cup boiling water, salt, pepper and sage. Roll, fasten and bake forty-five minutes.

Useful Nutpick.

A useful article for the kitchen is a common nutpick. This will be found invaluable in taking the caps off milk and cream bottles.

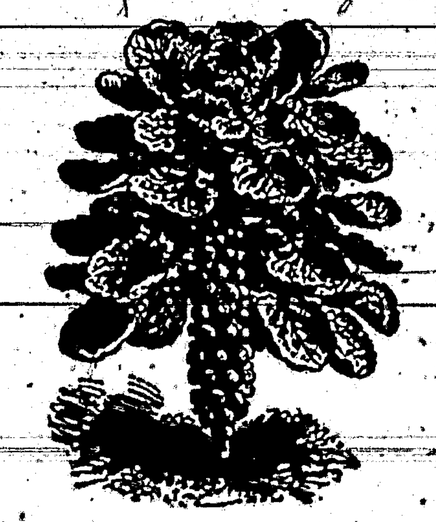
FARM and GARDEN

SET OUT BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Are Great Delicacy and Represent Choice Dish of Cabbage Family—Allow Plenty of Room.

This plant deserves more attention than it usually receives in most gardens throughout the country. Many people do not grow it at all. The little sprouts borne in great profusion in the axils of the leaves are a great delicacy and represent a choice dish of the cabbage family.

They are cooked similar to cabbage. They are very hardy and may be grown in the north as well as the south, as they may be left out until



Brussels Sprouts.

freezing weather begins. Light freezing does not injure this plant, and it is thought by many that freezing really improves it.

The plants may be started in the hot bed and handled similar to cabbage. They should be transplanted when the seedlings show the third leaf. Grow them rapidly and transplant to the open ground as soon as weather permits in the spring. Set out in a rich, moist section of the garden, and allow plenty of room. There are many varieties of Brussels sprouts, but one will have no difficulty in securing a satisfactory variety as most all of them are desirable.

Sheep Raising in Palestine.

Sheepfolds are common in Palestine. In the villages there are corrals and sometimes caves in the hills. According to Mr. Frank Carpenter, the great traveler, the village sheepfolds are closed at night, and the shepherds keep the keys. Those of the mountains are usually open and the sheep go in and out as they will.

One of the most important duties of the shepherd is to water the flock. He does this at streams or wells. At the wells the women draw the water for the sheep, as they did in the days of the scriptures. They use bags of goatskin untanned. The skins are taken from the goats, and the legs and other openings tied up so that the skin is waterproof. There is but one hole, at the throat, and it is in this that the water is poured.

Guard Against Stink Bug.

The squash stink bug must be guarded against on squashes as well as other cucurbits. Remove and destroy the leaves containing the shining brown eggs. The insects may also be trapped and killed under boards early in the spring and the young insects may be destroyed with kerosene emulsion.

Repair Farm Buildings.

We see no logical reason—do you?—why a prosperous farmer should put all his money in the bank and let the repair of farm buildings, fences, etc., be neglected. Money and time are well spent in keeping up farm buildings and fences. It's all right to save something, as we go along, for a rainy day; but there is more pleasure for the whole family in a smaller bank account, and in having things neatly kept—to improve rather than to deteriorate.—Farm Journal.

Enemies of Cucumbers.

Dark green plant lice or aphids often feed on the under side of the leaves of cucumbers, causing them to curl and wither. Spraying with kerosene emulsion is the best way of getting rid of these insects. Vines should be burned as soon as harvested.

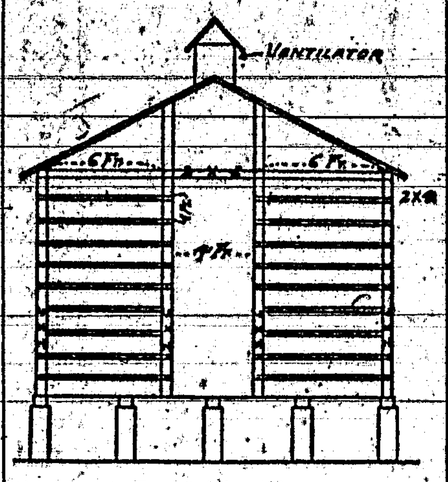
Tile From Cement.

A machine has been invented which will make tile from cement. The machines are small enough to be used by individual farmers, and the cost is small.

PLAN FOR SEED CORN HOUSE

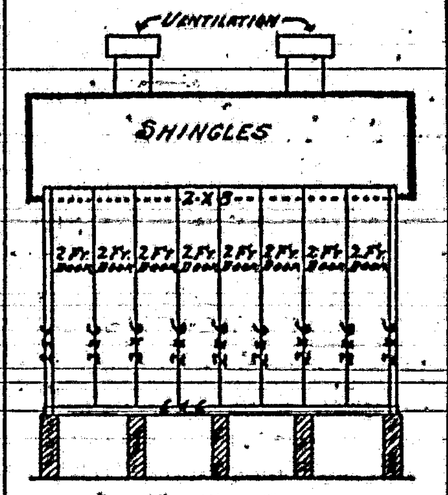
Detailed Instructions Given for Construction of Building to Be Set on Concrete Piers.

The small seed corn house shown in the accompanying diagrams should be built at least 3 feet off the ground and set on concrete piers, writes J. Dwight Funk in the Breeder's Gazette. The building is 16 feet square and 10 feet from floor to square. There are five rows of piers 4 feet apart and the piers are 4 feet apart in the row.



Front Elevation.

Five 6x6s, which are 16 feet long, are laid on the five rows of piers. Sills answer for joists. The floor is of 2-inch stuff. The studding are 2x6 inches and are spaced 2 feet apart. The rafters are 2x4 inches and spaced 2 feet apart. Shingles are used for the roof, which is one-third pitch, and there are two ventilators in it. The studding is 2x6 inches and 10 feet long, making 10 feet from floor to square. There are two rows of uprights from the floor to the rafters, the uprights being 2 feet apart and the rows 4 feet apart; each row is 6 feet from the outside wall. Make floors of wire cribbing every foot from the floor to the square between the studding and corresponding rows of uprights, using 2x4s on which to lay the wire cribbing. These 2x4 supports are 2 feet apart in each floor. The floors are 1 foot apart. Place a 6-inch board at side of each floor to keep corn from rolling off. There are



Side Elevation.

doors on each side, eight doors to the side; they are 2 feet wide and 9 feet high. Keep them open in fair weather. Place 6 inches of corn on each floor. There will be 11 floors to each side of the seed house.

FARM NOTES

Clean seed is a big factor.

Do not wet the hands at milking time.

Two garden crops a season means almost double profits.

Amber cane and kafir corn are good crops for rough forage.

For cheap roughage there is probably no better crop that the millets.

It is perfectly feasible to apply rock phosphate to ground recently manured.

Corn easily heads the list as the best single grain for fattening lambs.

Straw may be only a small item on the farm, but still it should not be wasted.

As a ditch filler, to prevent additional and washing, water-soaked straw is good.

Onion seed for ripe onions should be sown as early as the ground can be worked in good order.

Oats respond readily to good treatment, so a thorough preparation of the seed bed is important.

No factor perhaps tends to add more to the successful growing of sugar beets than proper rotation of crops.

The importance of maintaining the fertility of our high priced land is gradually becoming more and more evident.

Some farmers may think it unwise to use a big tractor in drawing a small load, but by wise and judicious planning the expense can be materially decreased.

The worst enemy of cantaloupes and cucumbers is the leaf blight or "rust," a fungous disease, and this positively can be prevented by timely and thorough spraying.

GAVE LIFE FOR THOSE WHO SUFFER

RECORD OF HEROISM

How a Yankee Soldier Turned from the Gay Life of Washington to Immune Himself Among the Lepers.

HAWAII.—It will be just a quarter of a century ago in July that a rugged veteran of the civil war, then in his forties, humbly knelt before the Bishop of Hawaii and offered himself to what he knew to be a living death. Shadows were gathering over all the Sandwich Islands, and in the healthy sections the white laborers, men and women, and the native "clean" were strolling in groups about the pleasant places when this man pushed forward and buried himself and his past in the plague-stricken island of Molokai. One called a martyr received him with open arms and showed him one of the fields. The guide was the peasant Belgian priest, Father Damien, the novice, Ira B. Dutton, a Yankee, born in Vermont sixty-eight years ago, a college graduate, civil war veteran, retired with the rank of captain; in his day a lover of worldly pleasures and adjudged to be a connoisseur of what was proper in the matter of smart clothes; later a convert to the Catholic faith. Dutton had experienced the horrors of civil war. He did not shudder, therefore, when Father Damien showed him the incurable parts of humanity. From that day forward Capt. Dutton became Brother Joseph, assuming a name that had been given to him when he entered the Trappist Monastery at Gethsemane, Ky.

Succeeded Father Damien.

Three years afterward Father Damien died, as he had expected, of the disease with which his parishioners were afflicted. Brother Joseph was named his executor, and, as he had desired, succeeded his superior and colaborer in the field. From the moment he put his foot on the island until now he has not quit it, nor does he expect to. Experts declare that he must eventually become infected.

The actual causes that led to Capt. Dutton's renunciation of the world will probably never be known. One account has it that domestic grief and a sudden consciousness that he was not leading a Christian life were the impelling motives. That between his thirty-fifth and fortieth year Capt. Dutton became, as it were, a man clothed with new thoughts, new desires, and that he buried another man in him is a fact. And that much this lay apostle of the lepers candidly acknowledges.

He was born at Stowe, Vt., in 1842, and his boyhood was passed in Janesville, Wis. At nine he was employed in the office of a local newspaper. At eighteen he enlisted in the Thirteenth Wisconsin Infantry. At the close of the war he was mustered out with the rank of captain. Old comrades have frequently urged him to apply for a pension, and since his self-exile on Molokai the United States government has taken the friendly position that it awaits the application of the old soldier. Brother Joseph answers that he gave his young years for love of his country and that he has offered his early manhood and the evening of his life to his fellowmen.

Brother Joseph Declines Pension.

"The United States government," he wrote a friend, "has treated me so well that I would be ashamed to accept a pension. The government does not owe me anything. On the contrary, I feel so much indebted to my country that the giving of my life, if really needed in a just cause, would requite only in a measure."

During the eight years immediately following the close of the war Capt. Dutton was an employee of the war department, adjusting claims against the federal government. He was a welcome visitor in the best homes of the south in those days, and reputed to be a careful and practical student of the art of correct attire. Then one day he was seized with the desire to build a barrier between himself and the world he loved so well. It was not an easy task, it may be surmised, for a soldier to prostrate himself before the abbot of the most severe religious body in the Catholic church. He was received into the Catholic church. Then he journeyed to Gethsemane and found seclusion in the monastery for a year and a half and decided that he was intended for that manner of life.

His Fervency and Zeal.

"I had a feeling," he told his friends, "that I wanted to be in touch with human sufferings, to be active in the relief of those of my fellow-beings who were afflicted, yet so as not to bring me in direct contact with the outside world."

From the monastery Brother Joseph went to the convent of the Redemptorist Fathers in New Orleans, where he passed many days in prayer. One day, in the recreation room, he came across a magazine describing the life of Father Damien. He went to the library and got an authentic record of that priest's work, read and reread it, then the mind of the man was at rest. He had found his place in the world. He decided to get to the stricken islands speedily as he could. He announced his intention to the Superior of the Redemptorists and he applauded the courage of the convert. He settled his accounts with the world, entered into communication with Father Damien, and in the summer of 1886 sailed from San Francisco. On July 29 he arrived at Molokai and turned his back forever on the higher civilization behind him.

Assistant of Father Damien.

In the beginning Brother Joseph lived in a cabin and assisted Father Damien in the numerous improvements that were undertaken. In his spare hours making a thorough study of leprosy, its origin and development. Brother Joseph in those days was hopeful. He leaned to the opinion that the disease was curable. He made experiments that attracted the attention of celebrated bacteriologists, though none will admit that leprosy can be cured. Dr. P. A. Morrow of New York was one of the experts that investigated the brother's experiments, and he has now in his possession the plates of two blind lepers upon whom the brother made his first experiment. Since the American occupation there have been numerous changes introduced in the manner of treatment of the disease. The government has built a leprosarium, and some of the ablest minds have been engaged in a seemingly fruitless warfare. There has been no visible arresting of the progress of leprosy. The afflicted come and go. Death does not diminish the ranks, and it never can, the experts will tell you, until perfect isolation is enforced. The government added to Brother Joseph's labors by placing him in charge of the Baldwin Home for leper men and boys. He is assisted by four brothers of the Sacred Heart, also, like himself, consecrated to the work of nursing the afflicted. He rises early, attends prayers and hears mass, then gives an hour or so to the administrative part of his duties. The rest of the day is given to nursing his patients, studying the cases of newcomers, teaching the boys the elementary sciences, encouraging them in healthy exercise.

His "Quiet Hour."

Night brings his "quiet hour." He finds time to continue his studies of leprosy, read the papers, write to his friends and contribute an occasional article to papers. Those who knew the dashing young lieutenant of the Civil war or the dapper man of thirty years ago would scarcely recognize him in the tall, full-bearded, indifferently dressed old man that goes here and there among his incurable friends. Some have seen in him a likeness of William Morris, the poet. There is this distinction: Brother Joseph lacks the sad, melancholy expression of the eye. Brother Joseph is a soldier who long ago trampled fear under foot. He is as cheerful as the native youths that gather about him to hear a story, all unconscious, some of them, of the terrible scourge in their system. It is evident that it is not human courage alone that sustains this man.

Modern Methods at Molokai.

Molokai has long since ceased to be a terror to the natives afflicted by this horrible scourge, so much so that the law is now seldom invoked to drag the infected from hiding places. Years of intelligent devotion and the steady upward movement and the introduction of modern methods of treatment have banished from the minds of the natives the idea that Molokai is a penal institution. Nowadays it is a common occurrence for those who believe themselves to be infected to place themselves in the hands of government physicians, and these are to be found in every district. If the first examination shows the patient to have symptoms the president of the board of health is immediately informed.

He requests the patient to go to the receiving station. The bacilli of leprosy are found in the tissues of the body, and on the disclosures of the microscope depend the liberty of a suspect. If no bacilli are discovered a certificate to that effect is made out and the patient allowed to go home. Should the preliminary examination show bacilli the patient is held for further test before a board of four medical experts. The patient, if he has one, may have his family physician at the examination, and also may demand the opinion of a bacteriologist. If the original suspicions are confirmed the patient is at once ordered to Molokai. In most cases the unfortunates have foreseen the judgment and arranged their temporal affairs before they enter the settlement.

Hope of Cure Not Remote.

Nor is hope denied them here. Reexaminations are held from time to time. Now and again patients are made to leap for joy by the information that they are "clean." Some of the lepers are comfortably situated, and these have their own bungalows. Marriage is permitted. Children born of leprous parents are taken from them at birth and nursed at one of the homes. If in time they appear to be perfectly free of disease they are sent to the relatives of their parents, who usually are to be found on one of the adjacent islands.

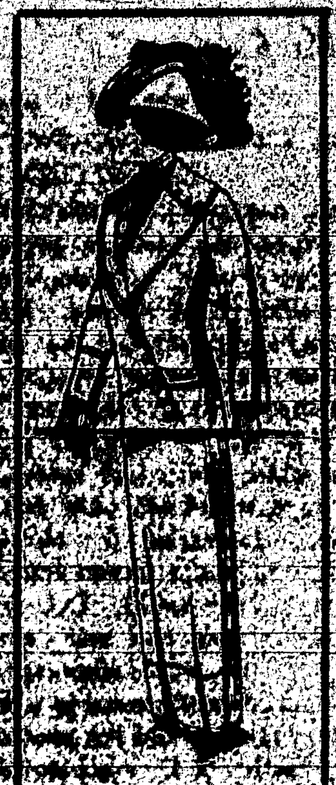
The Catholic church has been actively engaged in the work of nursing the lepers on Molokai since 1866, when the plan of segregation was adopted by the Hawaiian government. Several of its missionaries succumbed to the disease, the chief of whom was Father Damien. Other denominations have energetic workers in the field, and the Y. M. C. A. has a modern building for the use of the boys and young men. The females afflicted with the disease are in charge of nuns of the Franciscan Order, which has a mother house at Syracuse, N. Y. Mother Marianne is director of the home for the women and girls. There are 140 resident there, all lepers. Mother Marianne is about the same age as Brother Joseph. She, too, has been long in the service. A home for female children of leper parents is in charge of Sister M. Helena, of the same order. The last report of the board of health (1910) gave the total number of lepers under treatment as 645, 371 males and 274 females. The death rate was more than one-seventh of the total, 90 in all, 60 males and 30 females. More than one-third of the lepers are natives. There are five Americans, 21 Portuguese, 35 Chinese, 4 Japanese, 2 Coreans, 2 Germans, 2 Britons, 1 Russian, 1 Swede and 2 Filipinos. Helpers are known as "Kokuas." One or two of their number became infected. Last year but one case was recorded. There are at present 64 Kokuas. There were 14 births last year, and the present number of non-leprous children is given as 26. The receiving station is at Kalihi. Last year 74 persons were received: 32 were declared lepers, 3 died and the remainder were discharged.—New York World.

Prosperity is pushed by putaway pennies.

STAR GAZING

May be an amusing pastime, but there are plenty real things to claim interest at the present moment. Especially now for

STYLISH SUITS,
SKIRTS AND
MILLINERY



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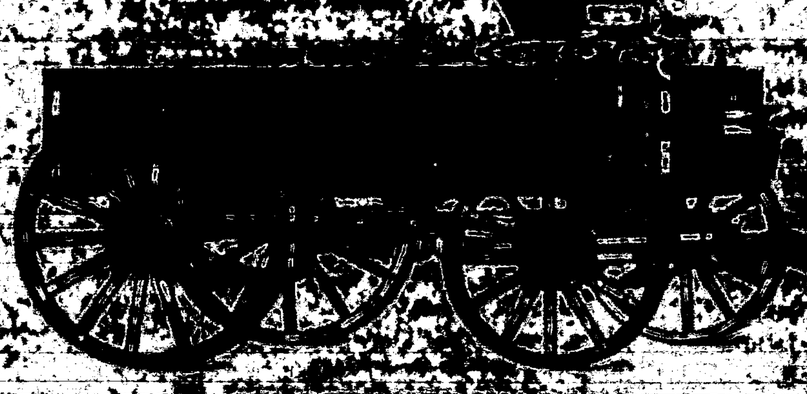
Our Stock of Boots, Shoes, Clothing and Dry Goods is the largest we have ever carried and we are prepared to supply the needs of the entire country. Our new goods have been in the past few days, and we would respectfully ask that you come in and look over our goods, and compare our prices with those of other merchants of the vicinity.



STUDEBAKER WAGONS

Agents for Fuller & Johnson Farm Pump Engines
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CAPITAN

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

—John Hafey left for Albuquerque Thursday.

Gold soldering neatly done at Roselle's.

—There will be mass at the Catholic church April 30th.

—Attorney Spence made a trip to Alamogordo Monday.

—Bruce Mathews of the I—X ranch was in the city Monday.

—Thos. Johnson has returned from a business trip to Arizona.

—Dr. Robert Blakey spent several days in the city this week.

—Humphrey Hamilton spent the week in El Paso with his family.

—J. T. Keogh the well known traveling man has been in the city this week.

Ira O. Westmore has donated the money to paint the new Baptist church.

—Wm. Watkins of Dawson, passed through this week enroute to El Paso.

—Mrs. G. A. Titsworth of Capitan left for Baltimore Monday to visit relatives.

—Dr. F. S. Randles left Monday for Corona and Vaughn for a ten days professional trip.

—Treasurer Dr. T. W. Watson of Lincoln spent a few hours in the city Monday.

—The Misses McRae of Alamogordo have been in the city this week soliciting subscriptions for the [illegible]

—Mrs. Wm. Reily was called to Capitan by the illness of Mrs. S. T. Gray this week.

—Mrs. F. W. Jones left Monday night for a visit to her old home at Sherman Texas.

—Mesdames Grace and Louise Davis of Ancho spent several days shopping in the city.

—E. B. Christopher and wife of Akron, Ohio, are visiting the Goddards at Felly.

—Jose Serrano and son Joaquin have returned from a trip to the Elephant Butte Dam site.

—F. Goodin and H. Sheffy, of Three Rivers were in the city Saturday evening transacting business.

—Geo. Titsworth of Capitan passed through Monday evening enroute for a business trip to El Paso.

—High Patent Flour for the next thirty days at $2.65.

JOHN H. SKINNER.

—John Y. Hewitt returned to White Oaks Tuesday having given up his trip to the east until after the May term of court.

—Easter turned out to be a beautiful day; the week preceding it, however, was a mixture of moving air and soil.

—Maj. H. F. Campbell spent part of the week in Arizona in the new artesian water belt looking after land prospects.

—See Roselle "the hurry up jeweler for the hurry up people" about all kinds of watch repairing. First class work guaranteed.

—Assessor Bob Hurt came over from Capitan on the train Monday and left that afternoon to assess the lower part of the county.

—Mr. and Mrs. Roy Treat returned Monday night from El Paso, where they had their baby's foot operated on by Dr. J. D. Love.

—Ira O Westmore has purchased the pool room formerly owned by A. H. Harvey and has also taken over the pool room formerly owned by Hill, Harris and Kearney, combining the two.

—R. E. Stidham returned Monday from Cloudcroft, where he visited his family. Mrs. Stidham is just out of the Providence hospital, of El Paso, where she underwent an operation and we are glad to say is rapidly regaining her health.

—Rev. F. T. Seder preached the Easter sermon at the Baptist church and his object of Temperance was appreciated by the large congregation present. Mr. Seder is secretary of the anti-saloon league of New Mexico.

—Ruperto Ranurey, aged 22, of Carrizozo, and Severa Malta, aged 19, also of Carrizozo, were united in marriage last Saturday evening at six o'clock, by Ed Massie, Justice of the Peace, at his office in Carrizozo.

Premiums...

WITH Every Purchase, The Pioneer Jewelry Store, will give a Rebate Slip amounting to 10 per cent of the purchase--toward the cost of the following articles:

One Fancy Cake Plate	Value $ .75
One Fancy Vase	Value $1.00
One Fancy Brass Clock	Value $1.00
One Set Moselle Tea-Spoons	Value $2.50
One Set Silver Tea-Spoons	Value $7.00
One Enameled Wood Parlor Clock	$7.00
One Standard Talking Machine	$20.00

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