COUNTY CLERK OFFICE

CARRIZOZO OUTLOOK

Published Weekly in the Interest of Carrizozo and Lincoln County

VOL. V. NO. 44 CARRIZOZO, LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, JULY 28, 1911 PRICE $1.50 THE YEAR

NELSON'S RESOLUTION

The Resolution Under Which New Mexico Will Probably Enter Union

TO BE VOTED ON AUGUST 7

The United States Senate will vote on statehood for Arizona and New Mexico on Aug 7, and the vote thereon involves the admission of the two territories under the provisions of the Nelson amendment to the statehood resolution. The Nelson amendment is as follows:

The constitution formed by the constitutional convention of the territory of New Mexico, elected in accordance with the terms of the act of congress, entitled "An act to enable the people of New Mexico to form a constitution and state government and be admitted into the union on an equal footing with the original states," approved June twentieth, anno Domini nineteen hundred and ten, which said constitutional convention met at Santa Fe N. M, on the third day of October, anno Domini, nineteen hundred and ten, and adjourned November twenty-first, anno Domini, nineteen hundred and ten, and which constitution was subsequently ratified and adopted by the duly qualified electors of the territory of New Mexico, at an election held according to law on the twenty-first of January, anno Domini, nineteen hundred and eleven, being Republican in form and not repugnant to the constitution of the United States and the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and complying with the terms of said enabling act, be, and the same is hereby approved, subject to the terms and conditions of the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution reaffirming the boundary line between Texas and the territory of New Mexico," approved on the sixteenth day of February anno Domini, nineteen hundred and eleven.

Sec. 2. That the territory of Arizona be admitted into the union as a state with the constitution which was formed by the constitutional convention of the territory of Arizona, elected in accordance with the terms of the enabling act, approved June twentieth, anno Domini, nineteen hundred and ten, which constitution was subsequently ratified and adopted by the duly qualified voters of the territory of Arizona at an election held according to law on the 9th day of February, anno Domini, nineteen hundred and eleven, upon the fundamental condition, however that article VIII. of the said constitution of Arizona, in so far as it relates to the "recall of public officers" shall be held and construed not to apply to judicial officers, and that the people of Arizona shall give their assent to such construction of article VIII. of the said constitution

That within thirty days after the passage of this resolution and its approval by the president, the president shall certify the fact to the governor of Arizona, who shall, within thirty days after the receipt of such certificate from the president issue his proclamation for an election by the qualified voters of Arizona, to be held not earlier than sixty nor later than ninety days thereafter, at which election the qualified voters of Arizona shall vote upon the proposition that "Article VIII. of the constitution, in so far as it relates to 'recall of public officers,' shall be held and construed not to apply to judicial officers," and shall also vote for state and county officers, members of the state legislature, and representatives in congress, and all other officers provided for in said constitution of Arizona; said election to be held and the returns thereof made canvassed and certified as provided in section twenty-three of the enabling act approved June twentieth, nineteen hundred and ten.

If a majority of the qualified voters of Arizona voting on such election shall ratify and adopt the herein proposed construction of article VIII. of the constitution, the same shall be and become a part of the said constitution, and said article VIII. of said constitution, in so far as it relates to the "recall of public officers," shall have like effect as if judicial officers were expressly excepted therefrom.

If the proposed construction of said article VIII of the constitution is duly ratified and adopted by the qualified voters of Arizona, the election of officers at the same election shall be and become valid and effective.

When said election as to the proposed construction of the said constitution and of state and county officers, members of the legislature and representatives in congress, and other officers provided for in said constitution has been held, the result shall at once be certified by the governor of the territory of Arizona to the president of the United States, if the proposed construction of article VIII. of the said constitution of Arizona has been ratified and adopted by a majority of the qualified voters of Arizona voting at such election, the president of the United States shall immediately make proclamation thereof and of the result of the election of officers; and upon the issuance of said proclamation by the president of the United States, Arizona shall, without other proceeding, be deemed admitted by congress into the union by virtue of this joint resolution, upon the terms and conditions of the said enabling act approved June twentieth, nineteen hundred and ten, except as modified herein, and on an equal footing with the other states.

CHURCH SERVICES.

Rev. J. R. Moore who has spent many years in Korea will lecture on that country at the Methodist Church Saturday evening. Many curios and costumes will be exhibited. He may also preach a sermon Sunday at the church which will be the opening of the new building. The announced opening did not take place last Sunday owing to the contractor's inability to get the interior of the building in shape for the services.

COMMISSIONERS MEETING.

The Board of County Commissioners met in regular session Monday morning and continued their meetings until noon Thursday; Commissioners Taylor, White, Duran, Clerk Riggle and Sheriff Stevens being in attendance. The Board took up the regular routine business and adjusted number of tax matters as well as paid the regular run of county bills and officers salaries. A resolution was passed as an agreement between this and Chavez county to tax all sheep men along the dividing line of the counties by an agreement of each county taking fifty per cent of the taxes, no matter in which county the sheep happened to be on March 1st. The warrants issued by authority of the former meetings of the Board at which the clerk was not present were ordered cancelled and new ones issued, in their stead. The county tax apportionment was fixed at 0370 and special levies were made for school purposes in the most of the districts. A Board of road viewers was appointed in the matter of a new Carrizozo-White Oaks road.

WON ONE AND LOST ONE

Carrizozo Browns Divide The Honors With White Oaks On Local Diamond

PLAY ALAMOGORDO SUNDAY

THE FIRST GAME.

Two games of ball were witnessed by enthusiastic fans in Carrizozo during the past week; Sunday and Monday both being with White Oaks. The first game resulted in an easy victory for the visiting team by a score of four to two. This Sunday game proved of much interest and a large delegation of White Oaks rooter came down to witness the contest. Gallacher was in the box for the mountain boys and Van Schoyck did the catching while Gill Robertson did the ball tossing for the Browns and Townsend the work behind the bat. White Oaks strengthened their regular team by the addition of Wm Ferguson, Ted Reuter and J N Reeder of the Capitan team and both contesting teams seemed very evenly matched.

THE LINE UP
SUNDAY'S GAME

White Oaks		Carrizozo
Ferguson	L. F.	Reily
Miller, Reeder	3rd B.	Loughrey
Van Schoyck	C.	Townsend
J. Lee	C. F.	Groves
Reuter	1st B.	B. Dingwall
Gallacher	P.	Robertson
Kelt	2nd B.	Blair
Mayer	S.S.	W. Dingwall
B. Lee	R. F.	Grumbles

Umpires: Chew and McLean.

Score by Innings Sunday:

White Oaks	200 001 100—4
Carrizozo	100 000 010—2

THE SECOND GAME

After the Sunday game the local fans made up a purse of $100 which they put up against a like amount raised by the visitors and the White Oaks boys were induced to remain and play another game Monday. The interest in the second contest was even more intense than in the Sunday game and considerable money changed hands. White Oaks sent to Capitan and added Richards and Scott to their aggregation while the Browns had Dean Sherry here from Alamogordo and played Farrel and McLean local railroad boys in addition to their regular line up. The game was a walk-a-way for Carrizozo the final score being 19 to 7. Perhaps the most sensational feature of the contest was a home run made by Bennet Dingwall captain of the Browns when all 3 of the bases were full bringing in four runs by the hit. Gill Robertson went into the box in the first inning for the Browns but retired after this in Willie Dingwalls favor. Young Dingwall went into the box for the Browns and pulled off some stunts, unexpected and very gratifying to the local enthusiasts. During his first three innings Kid Dingwall struck out six men and he has never pretended to be able to handle the sphere. Gallacher who was in the Box for the visitors weakened in the fifth inning and Ted Reuter was substituted, and the merry go round started. Carrizozo batted eleven men in the sixth inning and made seven runs. A wind storm of considerable velocity acted as an impediment to the working of fielders, there doubtless would have been less runs tallied on both sides without this weather condition. The game was marred by arguments raised over the umpires and several changes were made. The feature of the Monday game was the sensational playing of the Dingwall brothers both showing exceptional form and class, although both teams had players who showed considerable ability.

MONDAY'S GAME

White Oaks		Carrizozo
Kelt	3rd B.	Loughrey
Richards	L. F.	Farrel
Reeder	R. F.	McLean
Scott	2nd B.	Miller
Ferguson	C. F.	Townsend
Reuter	1st B.	Robertson
Mayer	S. S.	D. Sherry
Van Schoyck	C.	B. Dingwall
Gallacher	P.	W. Dingwall

Umpires: Wilson, Fairbanks and Doering.
Rueter pitched 8th inning for White Oaks
Robertson pitched first inning for Carrizozo.

Scores by Innings Monday:

White Oaks	410 000 110—7
Carrizozo	023 527 00x—19

ALAMOGORDO SUNDAY

Arrangement have been perfected for a game with the Alamogordo team at Alamogordo next Sunday. It is expected that a special car will leave here Sunday morning attached to a freight for Alamogordo and will return that evening attached to No. 2. It will be necessary to to have fifty persons to complete such an arrangement. One way fare for round trip.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

—The General Manager's Special of the Southwestern passed thru the city Wednesday and hesitated here for several hours. The Gen. Superintendent and Division Superintendent were also in the party.

—Oscar Banberger returned to Carrizozo yesterday morning after an absence of a month spent at his old home in Indiana, and in visiting relatives in Boston. He resumed his position with Ziegler Bros.

—Ted. Rueter, J. Reeder, of Angus; Wm. Ferguson, Jas Scott, Harry Johnson, Allen Johnson and John Richards of Capitan were over to the baseball games Sunday and Monday boosting for the White Oaks team.

—Andy Mayes, one of the old time stock men of this county came in on train No. 4 Tuesday evening, and left the same night for a prospecting trip to Arkansas. He contemplates moving his family from Oscuro to Arkansas if he is pleased with the outlook there.

—Wallace Gumm left for El Paso Wednesday where he expects to make arangements for the installing of a pump for the Gumm-Phillips well at the head of the Mal Pais. He will be accompanied on his return by his wife who is returning from Rio Arriba and Silver City Teachers Normals.

—Albert Ziegler of the firm of Ziegler Bros. left for the east Wednesday evening where he will do the fall and winter buying for his firm. He will visit St Louis, Chicago and New York to purchase goods following the firms policy of careful personal buying.

(Additional Local on Last Page)

FLOODS DAMAGE MUCH

Four inches of Rain in Mountains Sweeps Stock, Crops and Bridge Before It

WORST LOSES NEAR LINCOLN

A terrific storm hit the moutiains in this county Sunday night and the rain fall, which was registered as almost four inches formed floods which swept down the creek beds and arroyos destroying crops and drowning live stock. Lincoln reports a heavy loss of stock and many acres of alfalfa covered, while Three Rivers reports a heavy flood sweeping down the old creek bed and even unrooting trees in an orchard and carrying them away.

LINCOLN LOCALS

One of the worst floods ever known in this valley, occurred Sunday night. The river rose to an unusual heighth and swept crops, fences and stock before it. Jose Leon Padilla lost about 800 goats, that were supposedly stampeded by the terrific thunder storm and are supposed to have jumped into the river. Jose Salazar lost 40 head of cattle. The loss can hardly be estimated but the ruined fields and the numerous carcasses of goats, cattle and horses lying along the river indicate that the losses will run into the thousands of dollars. The new County Bridge which was about ready for the traffic was washed away, also the wagons and camp outfits of the men who were working on the approaches to it.

Miss Grace Chew of White Oaks is visiting Miss Genevieve Riggle this week.

Clerk J. G. Riggle and Commissioner Duran are attending commissioners meeting in Carrizozo this week.

E H. Enkstrum, of Albuquerque is spending his vacation with Dr. Jno. Laws

Sylvester Baca is on the sick list.

Clement Hightower of Capitan has been doing some surveying on the Ruidosa.

MC-CALL—KELLY

Miss Cora Kelley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs Mills B. Foreman of this city, was quietly married to Mr. Lemuel A. McCall last Wednesday at the home of the brides parents. The couple were recipients of many nice presents and have the best wishes of their many friends for a happy voyage over lives turbulent waters. The Mr and Mrs. McCall will be at home in Carrizozo after August first.

—Word came from White Oaks Tuesday evening that the little daughter, Mildred, of Commissoner Bob Taylor had been bitten by a neighbors dog at White Oaks. Mr Taylor left immediately for his home and returned the next morning and reports the child out of danger.

—I do all kinds of Cleaning Pressing and Repairing; have your old suits and skirts cleaned and pressed, you will find it Pays. All work done in first class manner by H. E. Alexander.

THE OUTLOOK.

Published Weekly In The Interest of Carrizozo and all of Lincoln County, New Mexico.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE COUNTY

Entered as second-class matter January 1, 1911, at the post office at Carrizozo, New Mexico, under the Act of March 3, 1870

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

FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1911

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON

One of the best views regarding statehood that has been forthcoming in the public print of late, is an editorial paragraph in the Leslie's Weekly, one of the foremost publications of the country. This article was published July 13th under the heading of "The Statehood Plight". The article pointed out the fact that "In Congress there appears to be no one interested in these far way Territories". This appears to be true when the article was prepared, but it has been demonstrated since, that the President of the United States was determined to have the matter disposed of, and the result is going to be that 'The political orphans of the nation, the stray dogs of the legislative neighborhood", are going to be taken care of The best of all is the manner in which it will be done, and it will thoroughly consistent with the established principales of government. Leslies says; "Arizona and New Mexico are still on the outside looking in They are the political orphans of the nation, the stray dogs of the political neighborhood Month after month, session after session passes, and still Congress fails to act upon the proposition for their admission, despite the acknowledgment of their right to it. The House has passed a bill providing for their admission, but retaining in the Arizona constitution the provision for the recall of judges. This is so objectionable to the President that those who know his feelings are sure it will lead to a veto of any bills which contain it. The Senate is inactive If it should pass upon the matter at all, it is likely that the House bill will go through This would lead to its being thrown back through the Presidents disapproval. Ralph H Cameron, delegate to Congress from Arizona, is aware of the danger. Those, like him, who know the delicacy of the situation are endeavoring to have the provision for the recall of judges striken from the constitution. Congress has the pow- to do this. The Territories are anxious that this should be done. They want statehood above all else. Yet in Congress there appears to be no one interested in these far away Territories."

The above article from Leslies is filled with truths, but it does not analize the position of New Mexico regarding statehood, which is so well understood by the people of the Territory. Had it not been for the tactics of obstruction by a single Senator, New Mexico would have become a state last session. During the summer all sorts of plans and propositions have been advanced in Washington by the citizens of New Mexico, to change the form and manner of admission of the Territory, but to all these propositions it must be remembered that Delegate Andrews entered his vigorous dissent. Mr. Cameron, of Arizona, has at all times stood close to the position of the New Mexico Delegate, and the two men have worked in harmony and in close contact with the President, who finally brought down the lash with the result that statehood will undoubtedly be obtained before the close of the present session.

CAPITAN CORRESPONDENCE

Messrs Rice and Miller, the former a preacher, are stopping at the ranch of T. J. Hale while looking for a location, the gentlemen are very favorably impressed with the country and have about decided to locate permanently.

The wagon roads between this place and Lincoln were washed out very badly by the storm of Sunday night.

About 8 o'clock Sunday evening dense clouds rapidly gathered over the Capitan mountains a few miles east of here, soon developing into a terriffic thunder storm which extended south and east for several miles resulting in one of the most disastrous floods ever known in the Rio Bonito from a point four or five miles west of Lincoln The new bridge over the Bonito below Lincoln was swept away and almost the entire flock of 1300 goats of Jose Leon Padilla were drowned and carried off in the flood from a ranch 3 miles above Lincoln, besides much other damage was done to growing crops.

This is the second time in seven years that a new bridge has been accepted and paid for by Lincoln County tax-payers and swept away by floods in the Rio Bonito before a single wagon had crossed them. The next time a bridge is built in this county it will probably be across the malpais to facilitate communication with the County seat and the extensive settlements west of that stream.

Section foreman Hale has been busy this week tearing up the track from the "Y" at Coalora to the site of the old depot at that place, the rails will be used for repairs elsewhere on the line.

A dejected bunch of Capitan baseball players returned from Carrizozo Tuesday and report ignominious defeat to a nine composed of White Oaks and Capitan players by the Carrizozo Browns, who were strenghthened by a few players from Alamogordo, Duran and other towns along the line

A party of our townsmen, conducted by Allen Johnson as driver, returned from Carrizozo Tuesday, they have since been busy removing the sand and dirt blown into their eyes at Carrizozo during the recent ball game at the village on the desert.

A large number of teams are at present engaged in hauling wool to Capitan from the sheep ranches north of here, for shipment to the eastern market.

It is stated upon good authority that three newspapers will soon be established at Capitan, published in as many different languages; one will advocate the claims of Lincoln in the County seat controversy, another the candidacy of a certain tenacious office holder for re-election at possible future elections, while the third will be devoted entirely to baseball and society news. Special advertising rates will be made for the Carrizozo publications wishing to extend their circulation in the eastern end of the County.

On Monday last, while the good people of Carrizozo on the "bleachers" at the ball grounds were stirring up the dust to be wafted by the gentle zephyrs into the eyes of the visiting team, the country east of the divide was wreathed in fog with frequent showers, ominous no doubt of the defeat in store for the aforesaid visitors.

ALTO ITEMS

Still it rains.

Mrs. Bonnet and children of El Paso, returned home after several days visit with his sister, Mrs. J. W. Stewart at Alto.

J. D. Cox made a business trip to Capitan last Monday.

W. W. Slack returned to his home near Corona this week.

The Woodman lodge have bought the old school house and expect to enlarge and remodel it for a Lodge and dance hall.

The young people here, under the management of Mrs. Kirkley are preparing the Play, "Louvia the Pauper" to be given in the interest of the new school building in the near future.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Tom Wilder on the 20th an eight pound girl, mother and baby both doing fine.

Say Mr Outlook what's the matter with having a County Fair at our county seat (Carrizozo) in the early part of October. This being just before the State Fair. Alto will contribute a big exhibit.

RUIDOSA RIPPLES

There are quite a number of people camping on the creek from Roswell and Hagerman.

J W Robinson and wife of Bonito returned home today after a short visit with relatives on the Ruidosa

R E. Wingfield is building on the Wingfield ranch property.

J. I. Hinkle is among the campers on the Ruidosa.

The upper Ruidosa school will close Friday, July 28th.

Miss Lewis, Miss Ula Gilmore and Matt Gilmore were visitors on the upper Ruidosa Sunday.

—Silverware selling at almost your own prices at Humphreys.

—If you wear Tailor Made clothes see H. E. Alexander, your home tailor he will guarantee you satisfaction in quality and price at the Elite Tailoring Parlor.

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NEW KING AND QUEEN FOR EUROPE

On the occasion of his jubilee as a ruler, on August 15, Prince Nicholas of Montenegro assumed the status and title of king, and his wife, Princess Milena, will assume royal rank as a queen. At the same time the name of the old principality of the Black Mountain was changed to the ancient name of the country—Zeta. Prince Nicholas was born in 1841 and succeeded his uncle, Prince Danilo, in 1860. It is said the new king and queen will remodel the court at Cettinje on the lines of the court of Vienna, where, after that of Spain, the most elaborate and complicated system of etiquette of any European court prevails. Nicholas and Milena have three sons and six daughters, one of the daughters being the queen of Italy.

IS LAZIEST OF MEN

Lies in Bed for Days at a Time, His Wife Declares.

Makes No Protest When Spouse So Described Him in Tottenham Police Court Recently—Cannot Find Work and Is Healthy.

London.—Though Archibald Depau of Tottenham has never claimed on his own behalf to be "the laziest man in the world," he made no protest when his wife so described him at Tottenham police court recently.

The court was much amused by the recital of his misdeeds, or lack of deeds, and the magistrate advised Mrs. Depau to leave him and then summon him for maintenance.

"How can I leave him with the children?" asked Mrs. Depau. "For two years he hasn't worked and won't try to get work. Through the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children he was sent to prison for six months last summer for neglecting them and me.

"While he was away I was allowed five shillings a week for the three youngest children, and with the help of my son Robert, who is twenty, and a liftman in the city, we got along all right. But five weeks ago Archibald came out again—they knocked off a month and gave him a few shillings wages when he left Pentonville, so he must have worked there.

"Since then he hasn't done a stroke, even in the house, and the five shillings a week has stopped. I can't feed him, and we are worse off than ever. He used to lie in bed for weeks, and once when I lifted him up, bed and all, and put him out of the house, he crawled in again through the window. He doesn't lie abed so much now, but he has only been out one afternoon these five weeks.

"We used to respect him once. He was brought up as a waiter, and his father kept a hotel. He hasn't any trade except waiting and bartending, but he could get something."

Archibald himself, the world's laziest, wearily sauntered into the room and gazed at the visitor with lack-luster eyes. "I don't sleep when I'm in bed," he said gently, very gently.

"I shall be fifty this month," he said in reply to a question. "I can't get work. I've no pain. It's not a disease." He was too tired to smile or cough.

But he is not ill looking at all. His iron-gray beard and whiskers are becoming. He is not bald, and his features are good.

"Things can't go on like this," said his son Robert. "They won't have him in the union because he's sane and healthy.

"My eldest brother Archibald, was killed in the South African war. The next one, Joseph, has gone back to Australia, where father lived for 17 years, and where I was born, because he couldn't stand father's laziness.

"People tell us to turn father out, but what would people say if we did and any harm came to him. He's as well able to work as I am. Why should I support him? It's as bad for him to sit about in the kitchen as to lie abed. He's never unkind and doesn't hit anybody. If he was like that it would be different. He's just lazy."

Archibald, before dozing off again, said that he was too old and nobody wanted him. He wanted new teeth and some hair dye and better clothes.

"I'm happier in bed than anywhere," he concluded, as his chin fell on his breast.

BANISHES ALL PETS

Dogs and Cats Should Be Eliminated From All Cities.

Health Commissioner Evans of Chicago Says Animals Spread Contagion and Are Responsible for Great Many Deaths.

Chicago. — Health Commissioner Evans put a ban on cats, dogs and other pets.

He declared that they were a means of spreading contagion, and undoubtedly were responsible for many deaths in a year.

"There is no question in my mind," he said, "but that dogs and cats, especially the latter, should not be permitted in cities.

"Without doubt they carry contagion and are responsible for many deaths annually—just how many no man can surmise.

"We quarantine a house where there is scarlet fever for instance. It has been established that contagion is spread principally through contact. We say: 'No one inside the house shall come out, no one outside shall come in.' But there is a family cat. It is constantly in contact with infected things, if not actually stroked by the sufferer.

"The cat runs in and out, through doors and windows. It roams about the neighborhood. It is stroked and petted by the neighbors' children. Much contagion certainly is carried in this manner. Parents should guard against a cat from infected premises as carefully as against children from the same premises.

"But the cat is not nearly as easily guarded against.

"The dog to a minor degree spreads contagion, in a minor degree because a dog as a rule sticks closer to his master's house.

"Dogs, though, are a general nuisance, and they spread the deadly rabies. Not all cases are of local origin, many persons being brought to Chicago for treatment.

"It is in the spread of contagion, though, that cats and dogs offer the greatest menace. Of what avail is it to quarantine a house when cats are going in and out and mingling with the neighbor's children?

"When we drew up our bakery ordinance we had occasion to investigate the matter of cats in bakeries. Chief Sanitary Inspector Ball collected considerable data. The presence of the cat was defended on the score that it kept down the rats and mice. Mr. Ball in his investigation found that in fact cats did little in keeping down rats and mice, and that the harm they did far more than offset the little good they were supposed to do. It was demonstrated that they were a nuisance and a menace in bakeries.

"There is much on this subject which comes under the head of reasonable surmise—and the indictment is severe against family pets. When it comes to incontrovertible facts, though, the case is not so clear, but there is no question that family pets are a menace in large cities.

"I might add that it is significant that in certain sections of Chicago, where there is a dog practically in every house, we have had much trouble through epidemics of contagious diseases—diphtheria in one particular ward which I have in mind."

Pastors in Gum Test.

Canton, O.—To find who could chew his gum the longest and stretch it the the most, ministers, deacons and elders entered into an original contest at the picnic of the German and United Evangelical churches.

Disappointment was caused by the quality of the gum, which refused to be stretched more than a foot or two.

The prize was awarded to John Suters, an elder. Rev. William Davis of the Trinity United Evangelical church, was beaten by a mere fraction of an inch.

Belgian King Had London Estate.

London.—Estate in this country worth $27,140 was left by the late king of the Belgians, whose will has been proved in London.

Good Jokes

HOW HE WON OUT.

"Oh, George," she cried, in perplexed tones, "I'm afraid we must part."

"Part? Why must we part, dear?" he echoed.

"On account of father," she replied; "he fears we would be mismated. We are so very different, he says."

"In what way are we so different?" he asked, with a show of dignity.

"Well, father says I am of such a ready and willing disposition, while you seem so—so backward, so reluctant and hesitating; so—so loath to come to the—the point, don't you know."

"He does, does he?" blustered George, bracing up, and the very next afternoon she was showing her girl friends how stunning it looked on the finger of her left hand.

Wise Johnnie.

"Johnnie!"

"Yes'm?"

"Why are you sitting on that boy's face?"

"Why, I—"

"Did I not tell you to always count a hundred before you gave way to passion and struck another boy?"

"Yes'm, and I'm doin' it; I'm just settin' on his face so he'll be here when I'm done countin' the hundred."

Raffles' Blunder.

Raffles, Jr., had been caught with the plunder in his rooms. "What a chump I was," he sighed bitterly, "not to have told the officers I had made a pleasure tour of the country and had collected these articles from the different summer hotels as souvenirs."

And just then Sherlock Holmes loomed up in the distance.

Discouraged.

"Parker has given up all hope of getting a divorce from his wife."

"Why so?"

"He tried the old device of opening the Bible to see what text he would hit and his eye met: 'In their death they were not divided.'"—The Widow.

Driven to It.

"Johnny positively refuses to wash his ears."

"Then we must resort to heroic measures. Drop a postal for one of these vacuum-cleaning wagons to call."

GENTLEMANLY QUALIFICATIONS.

First Twentieth Century Girl—I never had any opinion of Adam. A man who could excuse himself by saying "the woman tempted me" had none of the instincts of a gentleman.

Second Girl—What could you expect of the first man? You know it takes three generations to make a gentleman.

More Natural Facilities.

"So you like the seashore better than the mountains?"

"No, indeed; I prefer the mountains."

"Then why are you goin to the seashore?"

"Because it is easier there to get into the swim."

A Tip From Papa.

He was poor but proud, and she was the only daughter of a wealthy tailor.

"I want you to love and trust me, dearest," he said.

"Oh," she replied, "I can love you all right, but papa says you are not to be trusted."

The Improvement.

"I say, wasn't that violin solo magnificent?"

"Rather. I was just thinking how lovely it would sound on the gramophone."—Fliegende Blatter.

High Finance.

"Look here, you've owed me $5 for five years."

"What are you complaining about? You've only been out a dollar a year."

RAIN AND ROSES.

Life ain't all sun an' roses,
As people ought to know;
If wasn't any showers
The roses wouldn't grow.

Life ain't all easy sailin',
They's brakers more or less;
If wasn't any failures
We wouldn't know success.

The roses need the sunshine,
Also a little rain;
Life needs a lot o' pleasure,
Also a little pain.

Too much of one or t'other
Is harmful, goodness knows;
Then let us keep on hopin'
To blossom like the rose!

HIS FIRST TIME ON A TRAIN.

Conductor—Got a ticket?

Countryman—You kin bet your crop of oats I hev.

Conductor—Let's see it.

Countryman—Young fellow, you don't seem ter put much confidence in ther passengers on this here road.

An Egotist.

There was a man in our town
Who was so vain and proud
That 'twas simply impossible
To lose him in a crowd.

In the Old Farmhouse.

"Well, I'll declare!" exclaimed the city boarder who reads every item in the papers before breakfast. "If here isn't an account of a sacred cow discovered in Egypt and said to be 4,000 years old."

"That accounts for it," chuckled the ex-clown boarder as he stirred his oatmeal.

"Accounts for what?"

"Why, I bet this butter was made from the cream that cow gave at her last milking."

His Point of View.

"John, dear," queried the young wife, glancing up from the physical culture magazine she was perusing, "what is your idea of a perfect figure?"

"Well," replied her husband, "$100,000 may not be perfection, but it's near enough to satisfy a man of my simple tastes."

For Minor Heiresses.

"Have you a copy of Burke's 'Peerage' you could loan me?"

"I believe there's an old copy kicking around. What do you want with it?"

"Just a little scheme. I'm thinking of compiling a mail-order catalog of bargain dukes."

Testing His Love.

"You say you have prepared a home for me if I accept you?"

"A beautiful home."

"What's it worth?"

"It cost me five thousand, but I got it at a bargain."

"Are you willing to sell it and buy me an auto?"

Just So.

"There had been a family row.

"Well," remarked the alleged head of the house, "a man learns a few things when he gets married. Yes, sir, a man lives and learns."

"That may be," retorted the feminine half of the sketch, "but the school of experience doesn't bar co-eds."

He Had More.

The Old Gentleman—For heaven's sake, young man, point that gun the other way and be careful how you handle it. First thing you know it will go off.

The Young Hunter—Aw, dat's all right. I don't care if it does; I got plenty more cartridges.

A Wise Wife.

"I'm so sorry to be so late, my dear. A friend asked me to stop by and take pot-luck with him."

"Well, did you win the pot?"

In the Future.

"Whom are they after in this aviator trust?"

"Naturally, after the man high up."

PARROT JEERS AT PURSUERS

Bird Cries "Stung" When Boys Undertake Capture and Takes Refuge in Automobile.

New York.—"Catch that bird!" shrieked a woman, wheeling into Seventh avenue from One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street the other night. In front of her flew a small green parrot watching her warily out of the corner of its eye. It perched in one of the trees in the middle of the avenue.

"I'll reward whoever catches that parrot," said the woman. Several boys started up the tree.

"Stung!" observed the parrot when they got too near for comfort. Then it flew away, landed on the rear seat of an automobile and chuckled. The chauffeur of the car tried to seize the bird.

"Stung!" remarked the parrot, and off it flew again. This time it perched on the roof of the Alhambra theater.

"Red," assistant property man of the theater, pulled off his coat, got on the roof and stealthily approached the bird. When he was about to make a grab for it the parrot spied him.

"Stung!" chuckled the bird. Then it flew away over the Winthrop hotel at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Seventh avenue and vanished. Its owner could not be found.

PIED PIPER BADLY WANTED

Rodents Overrun Town of Greenwich, Conn.—Get Intoxicated on Deacon's Liquor.

Greenwich, Conn.—"Wanted — In Greenwich, Conn., one pied piper similar to the one who formerly operated in Hamelin, province of Hanover, Prussia, and whose effective business methods have been described by the late R. Browning."

This advertisement or one something like it may soon be published by the Greenwich board of selectmen if the rats here continue to increase in numbers and boldness as they have been doing in the last two weeks. Driven by thirst occasioned by the long dry spell, they seek liquids wherever they can find them. They are overrunning everything and the worst part of it is the cats seem to be all on a strike.

Druggists have sold more rat poison in the last two wekes than in a year previously. Merchants, particularly fruit dealers, are greatly worried by the rats.

More surprising than anything else is the story of the depredations committed in the house of a certain aged deacon and temperance worker here, whose name is withheld by request. The other night when he went to bed he left a quart bottle of cold tea, with which he refreshed himself this hot weather, on the top of a cupboard. When he arose early the next morning he found the bottle broken on the floor and rat tracks all around it. He believes the rats, with almost human sagacity, pushed the bottle, which was of the small bottomed, broad-shouldered variety, off the shelf and drank the contents.

When the cook arose to build the fire she found four rats lying intoxicated on the floor of the kitchen, which adjoins the room containing the cupboard. The deacon says he thinks the rats crawled half a mile from the cellar of a local barroom.

Old Man Rides Far.

Greeley, Col.—Roos Magnus, 80 years old, rode into town the other day from West Virginia, having covered the distance on horseback.

He came west to locate a farm on government land. In the United States land office he displayed $5,000 in bills which he had carried in his bootleg.

"I feel like a boy," he said at the end of his three months' ride.

CARRIZOZO OUTLOOK

Lee B. Chase, Editor and Publisher.

CARRIZOZO, - - NEW MEXICO

We are at the mercy of the aviators.

As we remember it now, winter had some good points.

To orphan banana republics the fatherland refuses to be a mother.

Now here come the dentists with that anti-kissing thing, too.

Going swimming looks like the only rational employment in hot weather.

The army may have to help devise means for a sane artillery drill.

Are there any records that this year's weather has not broken?

Europe might try exporting its surplus rainwater to our middle west.

As a diversion to swatting the fly, keep your stable clean, if you've got one.

Chopping Americans into little bits is still a favorite pastime of the Moros.

Speaking of weights and measures prosecutions, how'd you like to be the iceman?

Swatting the common house fly is now one of our most popular indoor lady sports.

Even though the water is fine, if you can't swim, don't go in beyond your depth.

For the sake of thirsty crops any good citizen should willingly sacrifice his straw hat.

"What's the right word for an aeroplane garage?" asks the Boston Globe. How's planebunk?

What has become of the Chicago joy rider who killed a woman and was afterward captured?

The assistant chef of a lake boat refused to cook fried potatoes and the chef at once mashed him.

The boat rocker and the fellow who stands up in the boat are in evidence again, but have escaped so far.

As if it were not bad enough for the earth to fly up and hit aeroplanes, lightning has begun striking them.

What bald-headed man had hoped to live to see a flyless world? Yet that is what the scientists are planning.

Giddy New York regards the idea of closing its lobster palaces at 1 a. m. as very little better than a curfew law.

We wonder how one small cone can hold so many kinds of chemicals and have room left for a nickel's worth of ice cream.

It costs $3,000,000 a day to run the national government. What will the government cost when aeroplaning is in fashion?

A Chicago man paid $300 for "mere bit of a meal." It probably was a steak with one overlaying slice of breakfast bacon.

The government is turning out 2,000,000 postal cards a day, due to the summer resort season being in full blast, we presume.

United States certificates of merit to enlisted men are going largely to the cooks and musicians. Has no one a word for a soldier?

Rudyard Kipling urges that airmen wear pneumatic armor for protection in case of accident. That is simpler than covering the earth with feather beds.

Considering the size of the heads of some of the hatpins that the girls are wearing, they certainly do not come under the law forbidding the carrying of concealed weapons.

The word-coiner has an easy task. All he needs to do in expressing his views on a public policy is to select the name of a man he dislikes and attach the syllable "ism."

London and New York may soon be connected with telephone communication. None of the fictions of fairy tales can surpass this modern miracle of a chat over the ocean.

The Kaiser has been writing poetry to a party of German maidens who called upon him and took him chocolate. Incidentally, it is to be hoped the chocolate was better than the poetry.

PROFITABLE DAIRYING

By HUGH G. VAN PELT
Dairy Expert Iowa State Dairy Association

Judgment in Feeding

To accomplish the most profitable results from the dairy herd judgment must always be used in selecting and preparing the feeds which compile the ration. It is not a new idea that cheap feeds are oftentimes more stimulating to great results than are those feeds which sell for high prices. There was a time when the feeder of the corn belt was misled into believing that there were certain feeds that if fed in small amounts had the power of producing great results. Consequently he was led to purchase in large amounts patent stock foods which cost him anywhere from $100 to $200 per ton. Ten years ago there were thousands of tons of such feed sold annually, but greatly to the credit of the present-day farmer and feeder, there is being very little of this food sold at the present time. The farmer realizes that all foodstuffs are made up of the same kinds of nutrients;

New Tile Silo at Iowa State College.

namely, protein, carbohydrates, fat and mineral matter. The only difference between any of these feeds is in the proportion of these different nutrients. When the patent stock foods were analyzed it was found that they contained less protein, or the most expensive feeding nutrient, than did oil meal, cottonseed meal, gluten feed and many of the commercial foodstuffs upon the market that are sold for the purpose of forming a balanced ration when fed with corn. The chief value of the stock foods rested, of course, in their stimulating and appetizing power. In other words, these foods had the power of adding palatability to the ration, but the intelligent, successful feeder of today finds it possible to so mix his ration as to make it sufficiently palatable without the use of these condiments costing eight or ten cents per pound.

Six Points to Consider in Feeding.

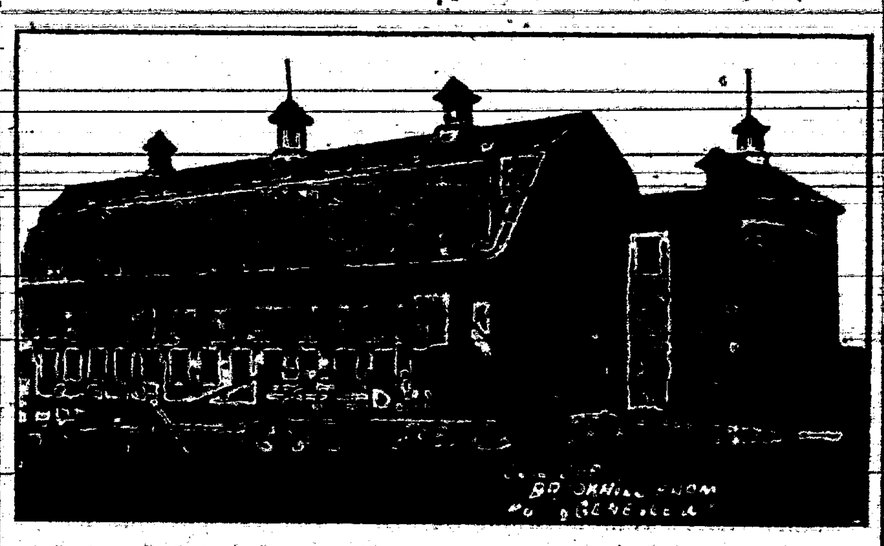
Besides the consideration of quality and quantity, there are six essential points to be considered in formulating rations for the herd. They must be palatable so that the cow will eat in large amounts and waste very little of the feed. They must contain a sufficient amount of digestible nutrients and for this reason concentrates must be fed in addition to hay, straw and grass. They must be inexpensive in order to insure a profit. There must be a sufficient amount of variety in order that the feeder may change his ration from time to time and keep the cow always ready for her next meal. There must be a certain amount of succulence summer and winter if the ration is to accomplish the best results.

The Silo.

One of the chief sources of all of these points is the silo. There is no feed more palatable, more easily digested, affording more of a variety and costing as small an amount in the corn belt as does corn silage and I am confident that the time is close at hand when silos on the farm will be as plentiful as corn cribs are at the present time. It has other advantages in that it is useful in feeding other farm animals. It supplies in the winter time the succulence of the June pastures. It is convenient in that the feeder is not compelled to go to the cornfield and pick the dry cornstalks out of the snow on cold, frosty mornings. Experiments prove that milk and butter fat can be produced for at least one-third less cost where corn silage is used than where the cow must subsist wholly on dry feed. The farmer of the corn belt has during the past year [illegible] is aware of the fact that silage is one of the very best and cheapest feeds that can be supplied to farm animals. In Iowa there are to be found up to this year in the neighborhood of 1,200 silos on farms and during the present year there have been sold and erected on other Iowa farms in the neighborhood of 1,200 more and likely it is that during the coming year the number of silos in this state will be again doubled. The chief objection to the silo at the present time, and, in fact, the only objection that the writer has heard for some time, is that the first cost is a considerable expense—which is true. However, if one stops to compare the actual cost of storage space of foods for farm animals it is readily found that the silo is the cheapest structure that can be built upon the farm.

Capacity of the Silo.

It is a well-known fact that 400 cubic feet of barn space is required for the storage of one ton of clover hay; 50 cubic feet of silo space will suffice for the storage of one ton of silage; therefore it requires eight times as much storage space in the hay mow to store one ton of feed as it does in the silo. However, corn silage contains 80 per cent. of water and for this reason the silo will not contain as great an amount of dry matter in comparison, but we do find that one cubic foot of silo space contains as much dry matter as two cubic feet in the hay mow, and reduced to terms of digestible feeding nutrients, which in reality is the standpoint from which all foodstuffs should be figured, we find that one cubic foot of silage space will hold as many digestible feeding nutrients as two and one-third cubic feet of space in the hay mow. In consequence, if we were to build a hay mow that would hold as much feed as a 100-ton silo, it would be necessary to build a barn with a storage space for 800 tons of hay, or if we were to supply the same storage capacity as is found in a 100-ton silo for the storage of dry matter, a barn with a capacity of 200 tons of hay would be necessary. Figuring further, if we were to build a barn with the capacity for holding digestible feeding nutrients in amounts as great as could be stored in a 100-ton silo, it would be necessary to build a barn with the capacity to hold 233 1-3 tons of clover hay. This winter in particular demonstrates more clearly than most winters the value of a silo and the feeding nutrients that



can be saved through its use. It was estimated that in the middle of January there was remaining in the cornfields of the corn belt from 20 to 25 per cent. of this last year's crop which could not be harvested on account of the severe snowy weather. As a result of this, much of this year's crop of corn was ruined and wasted. One of the largest corn raisers in Iowa who is also a dairyman and milks from 60 to 75 cows, had all of his corn crop under shelter where it could not be wasted in view of the fact that over 50 acres of his corn went at once into his enormous silos and was in good condition to afford the greatest amount of feeding nutrients in the most palatable and digestible form. The remainder of his corn was cut up at once and put into shocks to be shredded and the better portion of the shredded fodder used to supply dry matter for the cows in conjunction with the silage, and those portions which might be termed as waste were used as bedding to absorb the nitrogenous waste from the animals and returned again to the field during the late winter or early spring in the form of fertilizing constituents for the upbuilding of the fields from which the crop had [illegible]

There is one distinct advantage in corn silage which is not enumerated in its feeding analysis. That is the moisture or succulence which it contains. The American feeder has not realized in the past the great value of succulence added to the ration of his farm animals. It is a common saying that animals fed largely for a long time on dry corn become burnt out, and true it is that their digestive apparatus has become more or less impaired. This result is overcome by the feeding of succulent foods, which fact has been recognized by feeders of the older countries for many years. Rations for dairy animals as well as for other farm animals in Scotland, England, Ireland and other countries across the water are made up largely of beets, mangoes and carrots.

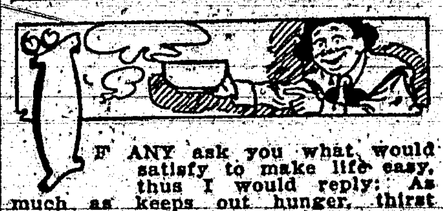
Prominence of the Silo.

In the eastern sections of the United States, or more truly in the dairy districts, there is seldom a farm without one or more silos, and the day is rapidly coming when the man without a silo will have a difficult time in making a profitable competition with the one who resorts to the use of the silo. This is true of all farm products and especially is it true of dairy products if the consumer has been led to the point where he is paying extremely large prices. As a matter of fact, he

Improved Silo.

is paying for dairy products almost as much as he can afford to pay and the dairy farmer should begin to realize that he is receiving extremely large prices for the commodities which he is producing. It is a shame and a disgrace for the farmer in the corn belt to be compelled to say that he cannot afford to produce butter for an average price of from 25 to 30 cents a pound the year through, or milk averaging when it reaches the consumer more than five cents a quart. This statement is in view of the fact that farmers in older countries are doing this very thing on land which rents annually for as much as a large portion of the land in the corn belt sells for. It is possible to make great profits out of the dairy business at the present prevailing prices of both dairy products and food stuffs, but it is necessary for the farmer and dairyman to surround his efforts with better conditions in the form of better cows, better feed produced more intelligently and combined more thoughtfully. In other words, the time is close at hand when the up-to-date farmer will be vastly different from the farmer and dairyman that we have known in the past. He will place himself more in a position of the business man, the merchant or the manufacturer. He will be acquainted with every individual animal upon his farm even as is the merchant acquainted with everyone of his customers. He will be acquainted with every feature pertaining to every acre of ground of which his farm is made up, even as the manufacturer is acquainted with every machine in his factory. Whenever this time comes conditions on the farm will not only be more intensive but methods will be more diversified and although it is difficult to predict that prices of farm commodities will be much greater than they are at the present time, it is a certainty that farms will be more valuable and the commodities that are now being produced upon the farm, especially the dairy products, will be produced for a much less cost per pound than at the present [illegible]

The KITCHEN CABINET



"IF ANY ask you what would satisfy to make life easy, thus I would reply: As much as keeps out hunger, thirst and cold."—Dryden.

SELECTION OF FOODS.

Many housekeepers who pride themselves on their knowledge of the cuts of meat and can tell at a glance the hardy old farmyard veteran from the juicy young broiler, fall down completely when choosing fruits and vegetables. Berries which looked well in the market prove flat, stale and unprofitable. Melons and cucumbers outwardly attractive were only skin deep in good looks. Oranges and grapefruit are frequently overripe and peaches green. The wise selection of fruit is not learned in a day nor with one lesson. For the beginner there are a few points, which if observed will make the chances better of getting what one pays for and teach one how to tell the good from the bad.

The two chief tests are weight and fragrance. Ripe fruit has a fresh, sweet odor which is easily recognized. Fragrance is the best test to give to berries, as those without that delicate aroma should be regarded with suspicion. This is also true of lemons, oranges, peaches, pears, and especially of cantelopes.

When buying oranges, grapefruit and melons, weight is the important item; if light in weight, beware of them, they will either be pithy or unripe. If melons are spongy to the touch they are either unripe or stale. Cucumbers should never be purchased if spongy.

In selecting muskmelons the sweetest ones have a rough rind. The smooth streaks which divide the fruit into sections should be yellowish.

"WE SCATTER seeds with careless hand,
And dream we ne'er shall see them more;
But for a thousand years their fruit appears
In weeds that mar the land, or healthful store."

EMERGENCY SALAD.

The ingredients for a salad are usually at hand, the vegetables left from dinner; if they have been served with a sauce, this can be washed off before putting away. Remnants of fruit that are not enough to serve as a fruit course make a delicious salad. Fruit is nice served with a heavy sirup, a French dressing or a mayonnaise. When serving a French dressing on fruit it is well to use lemon instead of vinegar, and whipped cream may be added just before serving.

Cold cooked string beans make a most satisfying salad with a little onion and a French dressing, all heaped daintily on crisp leaves of lettuce. For a beet salad cut enough cold cooked beets into dice to make three cupfuls, put into a salad bowl, add five tablespoonfuls of olive oil, three tablespoonfuls of vinegar, a teaspoonful of salt and a few dashes of red pepper. Arrange on a bed of lettuce on a cold dish; pour the dressing over it and serve.

Celery and hard cooked eggs with a dressing make a wholesome salad.

Cucumber Salad.

Select even-sized cucumbers and cut a thick slice from each lengthwise without peeling them, scoop out the seeds and pulp and put aside; peel one or two tomatoes and cut up, drain off the juice and fill the cucumber shells with the red and white bits, lay each on a lettuce leaf, pour over a French dressing and serve very cold.

Stewed Bermuda Onions.

Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter in a saucepan and lay in six peeled Bermuda onions. Sprinkle with two teaspoonfuls each of salt and sugar. Cover with a cupful of stock and simmer until tender, adding boiling water as needed. Serve with the sauce poured around the onions.

Serve With Orange Sauce:

Beat the yolks of six eggs, add one and a half cupfuls of sugar, the juice of two oranges and cook over hot water. Cool and add a cupful of whipped cream, which may be reserved from the above dish.

Bathing the Eyes.

For weak or inflamed eyes a bath of boracic acid, a teaspoonful to a pint of boiled water, is very soothing. Either hot or cold salted water is a good wash for the eyes.

Nellie Maxwell

COUNTY NEWS-NOTES

JICARILLA HAPPENINGS.

W. W. Fitzpatrick paid White Oaks a visit one day this week on business.

R. P and B. Brookin were among those attending the dance at Ancho Saturday evening and report a good time.

Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Deal of Ancho accompanied by Mr. Deal's sister and Mrs. Kingbury, were in camp this week.

Miss Izoria and Miss Lula Reasoner and Mr. Ross. and J. C. Reasoner were in attendance at the dance at Ancho Saturday.

A. N Price of White Oaks was out here on business last week and while here investigated the strike on the Gold Stain claim of which he is a part owner.

C B Hatfield contemplates leaving for Palomas Hot Springs at an early date.

Juan Montoya and Miss Chavez, daughter of Mrs J.Chavez were united in marriage a Reventon on the fourteenth of this month. Father Girma officiating

It is reported that Mrs. J. Cooper, Jr. is very ill at her home

NOGAL NOTES.

T. J. Moore and wife have gone to Texas on a visit.

Mrs O. C. Davis is again in charge of the Nogal Hotel, and her husband is in charge of the store.

The work on Nogal hill is completed and the road is in fine shape.

An all night rain visited Nogal Sunday.

Grace Moos had a serious accident happen last week when she fell and dislocated an ankle.

A number of cases of scarlet fever and chicken pox are reported in the vicinity and is feared that the sickness will interfer with the school.

The good people of this precinct think more of the Outlook now than ever before and we will see how many new subscribers we can get for it.

PARSONS PICKUPS

Jack Greer of Nogal is spending the week on the Bonito.

G. B. Greer made a business trip to Carrizozo last week.

Jim Robinson and wife went to the Ruidosa last week to visit Mrs. Robinson mother, Mrs C. W. Wingfield.

Milas Grafton, who has been sick the past two weeks is able to be up and around again.

T. J. Grafton has been harvesting a fine crop of barley hay.

HAROLD BLANCHARD DROWNED

(Roswell Register Tribune)

Harold Blanchard, a well known sheep man, who has lived all his life in Chaves and Lincoln counties, was drowned in the Macho, at the family home sixty miles northwest of Roswell last Saturday afternoon.

Prager Millet of this city was at his ranch near the Blanchard home, and was on the scene a few minutes after it happened

Mr. Blanchard had gone down to the Macho, which flows, when it does flow, a few yards from the ranch house, to take a bath, as it had been his habit for years to do. The recent rains had swollen the stream, and made the pool he usually used deeper than it had been before, and it is supposed that he waded in and encountered a "stepoff." He could not swim a stroke, and going in over his head was unable to get out.

About fifteen minutes later his twin brother Francis missed him and went down to the pool, where the clothes of the missing man were found on the bank.

The pool was dragged and the body easily recovered. Every effort was made at resuscitation, but without avail, and there were symptoms that heart failure also contributed to the death.

Burial was had at the ranch Sunday afternoon.

Mr Blanchard was 31 years of age and an industrious worthy man in every way. He was unmarried, and a son of the late Judge Blanchard of Lin oln county.

Death has a bitter sting under any and all circumstances, but it was especially hard in the case of Harold Blanchard, whose untimely death in the waters of the Macho is told about in our news columns. Nearly all old timers in the valley know the many trials of this splendid family, and how following the passing of their unfortunate father, they were left with little or nothing The four boys, with their mother and the children of their dead sister, went out into the wilds of the Macho country, without a cent, and by industry, intelligent attention to their own business year in and year out, built up a house for themselves. In the process they gained the respect of all who had not before known them and confirmed the love of those who had known them before they were tried by adversity Harold Blanchard and his brother Francis, were the leaders in as eloquent a family poem is this slope has known. Their family life at their remote home as an inspiration to all who knew of it, and now that the shadows are long there it is a privilege to truthfully say these things.

The Capitan Mercantile Co.

¶We have a new lot of children's Romper wash suits. ¶These plain little suits are confortable neat and economical. ¶They are cool and allow perfect freedom and should meet with favor.

¶Colors, light drab or blue. Ages two to six years.

¶There is nothing more suitable for the little folk. ¶Let us have your orders.

The Capitan Mercantile Co.
Capitan

FOR SALE

CLOSING OUT Sale at Capitan, N. M.—440 acres of land All fenced; part in cultivation and part meadow with improvements for a home. Three lots with residence in town. Lumber Yard with stock of building material. Failing health making it difficult to handle business, reason for selling.

Fisher Lumber Company.

¶Your Printing

If it is worth doing at all, it's worth doing well.

First class work at all times is our motto.

Let us figure with you on your next job.

—China cheaper than you ever have bought it before at Humphreys.

WELCH & TITSWORTH
Dealers In
General Merchandise
Capitan New Mexico

To the Public:-

Our stock of general merchandise is the largest and best assorted of any in Lincoln County. We buy practically all of our heavy goods in carloads of first hand for spot cash. Our store and warehouses are all located on the railroad track. We get our goods in our store at the least possible cost. The volume of business we enjoy enables us to sell on a smaller margin than the average merchant is able to sell.

We are in a position to make advantageous prices on most of our goods and make special prices on quantities. We are giving some handsome premiums with cash purchases.

Prompt attention given to all mail orders and all inquires are promptly answered.

We are anxious to get your trade.

Very truly yours

G.A.T. WELCH & TITSWORTH

PHONE 16 Mail Orders Carefully Filled
HUMPHREY BROTHERS
Wholesale and Retail
Hay, Grain, Flour and Feed
WOOD AND WHITE OAKS COAL Carrizozo

Headlight Saloon
J. P. WALKER, Proprietor.
Wholesale and Retail Dealer of Beer
FINEST GRADES OF WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS

CZAR WILL VISIT AMERICAN BATTLESHIPS

ST. PETERSBURG.—The American battleship fleet under command of Rear-Admiral C. J. Badger arrived at Cronstadt, and remained several days. Emperor Nicholas did the United States the unusual honor of visiting the vessels, and also received Admiral Badger and the fleet officers in the palace in this city. The fleet comprises the battleships Louisiana, South Carolina, Kansas and New Hampshire.

U.S. BATTLESHIP LOUISIANA

PREVENT MINE FIRES

Many Lives Lost In Recent Years From Accidents.

Installation of Comparatively Inexpensive Fighting Appliances, Regulations and Drills Would Help Materially.

New York.—Herbert M. Wilson, chief engineer of the bureau of mines, in an address delivered at the annual meeting of the National Fire association in this city the other day, said that failure to appreciate the seriousness of mine fires and a lack of adequate fire protection have resulted in the loss of hundreds of lives and the destruction of millions of dollars worth of property in the last few years. He declared that two of the most serious disasters in coal mines in the last two years, one at Cherry, Ill., in which 262 lives were lost and the other at the Pancoast mine, near Scranton, Pa., in which 74 lives were lost, originated from trivial causes and ought to have been quickly extinguished without the sacrifice of human life.

"The contact of several bales of hay with a blazing torch or an open miners' lamp," said Mr. Wilson, "caused the Cherry mine disaster with its great loss of life and a total cost of one million dollars, of which $50,000 a day was spent in direct fire fighting for several days.

"The fire in the Pancoast mine killed 74 miners, left 45 widows and 137 dependent orphans. This fire is known to have started in an underground room, presumably from some oil-soaked waste. The fire was not thought serious until it had been burning two hours. This delay was, in large measure, responsible for the great loss of life.

"Besides the loss of life, fires have cost much in money. At Deadwood, S. D., $1,000,000 has been spent in fighting fire in a metal mine. Today fires are raging in coal and metal mines in various parts of the country. Some of them have got beyond control, and have been burning for many years, devouring hundreds of thousands of tons of coal and miles of mine galleries. One mine fire near Carbondale, Pa., has burned out such a vast area of anthracite coal in the last ten years as to result in a subsidence of the surface and destruction of surface property. Near Summit, Pa., a fire which has been burning 51 years is estimated to have destroyed $25,000,000 worth of coal. Near Jobs, O., a tract of coal valued at several million dollars has been burning since 1884. In some of the deeper metal mines at Butte, Mont., fires have been burning in the old timbers since 1889. In the Comstock vein in Nevada thousands of feet of tunnels which had been opened and timbered at great expense are being burned out.

"The mining engineers of the bureau of mines have made a careful study of fires in mines, and have reached the conclusion that the introduction of comparatively inexpensive fire fighting appliances, the adoption of proper regulations and the institution of a reasonable system of fire drills may minimize fires and confine others to a brief period of time with little damage to life and property. The engineers of this bureau have had much success in combating mine fires through the use of the oxygen helmet. This is an apparatus that entirely protects the head, and through which air is furnished artificially, thus enabling the wearer to explore the vicinity of a fire under conditions of smoke and gas that would render his approach otherwise impossible. By the use of such an apparatus a number of fires have been promptly extinguished which would doubtless have spread and perhaps extended beyond control.

"Chemistry, through the quick analysis of gases at frequent intervals in the neighborhood of the fire, has proved a most successful adjunct in fighting fires. It seems almost unnecessary to call attention to the necessity of providing at each mine ample storage of water properly conveyed in protected pipes to possible danger points, the desirability of using larger amounts of fireproof material in place of wooden mine timbering or wooden doors, the proper disposal of waste, fireproof manways and air shafts and the use of fireproof material as far as possible in all surface structures within fifty to one hundred feet of the main opening to the mine."

GUINEA PIG LAWN MOWERS

New Process for Golf Course Introduced at Kent to Keep Grass Close and Free of Weeds.

London.—A cheap and successful method has been tried in Kent for keeping the grass of the golf grounds close and free from weeds. This has been achieved by nothing less than the substitution of the guinea pig for the mowing machine and weed killer.

Round the lawn is arranged a low wire barrier, and into the inclosure are turned a number of guinea pigs; or, better, a passage is made from their hutch to the lawn. The animals at once attack all the worst weeds—the plantains first, then the dandelions and daisies. These broad-leaved plants, which no mowing machine will touch, are killed by the persistent cutting of the guinea pig's teeth.

When they have finished the weeds, which are broad-leaved and succulent, they proceed to the grass. In a very short time the lawn looks as if it had been cut by the very closest machine. No harm is done to the grass.

In the neighborhood of Kent it was found that the guinea pigs did not suffer at all by being left to the work in winter as well is in summer. Indeed they were healthier than under the usual treatment of those who keep them as pets. An astonishing demand for the animals has grown up in the neighborhood, and if the inland golf clubs, which have great difficulties with plantains, take to the new method, the guinea pig population is likely to go up in the ratio that the natural fertility of the animal suggests.

City Builds Sidewalks.

New London, Conn.—This city will be the first in New England to undertake a uniform system of sidewalks at the municipal expense. The project will cost nearly $150,000 and work is to begin at once.

SCHOOL FARM A MODEL

Walla Walla's Unique Institution Has Space for Playground.

Chief Feature of Building Is Its Flood of Sunlight, There Being as Many Large Windows as Could Be Put in Four Walls.

Walla Walla, Wash.—Flanked by converging roads which lead past fields and orchards and homes to the city, and facing miles of rolling prairie mottled with gardens and groves and farm houses, stands a building unique in the development of the land of Marcus Whitman—Walla Walla's first model "country-life" school backed by the enthusiasm of a united school board. Among Walla Walla's dozens of substantial schoolhouses which everywhere mark the interest taken in educational matters the Prospect Point school, soon to close its term, is one of the best.

Larger plans are being entertained for the development of Prospect Point school and it is semi-officially in charge of the State Country Life Commission, of which J. L. Dumas is a resident member.

The building is of red brick, two stories in height, surmounted by a tower. It contains four large study rooms, basement lunch rooms for both boys and girls, library, auditorium, spacious halls open to the sunlight, and storage room for fuel as well as furnaces and lavatories.

The chief feature of the building is its flood of sunlight, which is let in through as many large windows as can be placed within the four walls.

The library is tucked away off the stair at a wide landing, and auditorium is provided by opening sliding doors which throws two large class rooms into communication with a small centrally located room, where is a stage. ...

... halls is improved by the situation of the doors, which make it possible for the pupils to come into the building, pass through the halls and enter the schoolroom without confusion.

The school is supplied with a library of 200 volumes which is to be soon increased, with maps, charts and a globe, and facilities for instructing the eight grades assembled there under the direction of three teachers.

Playgrounds, gardens, lawns will be laid out on the five-acre tract. With plenty of land for a rough-and-tumble playground, the board has felt justified in making a lawn around the building, and this will be done next year and preserved as a beauty spot. Back of the lawns will be an ample playgrounds and the teachers' cottage.

One of the finest features of the site is a water right which the district obtained with the five acres. Out of it is to be developed a water system for the schoolhouse and teachers' cottage, which will supply drinking water from a spring not more than two miles away, and ...

HINTS ON MUSHROOMS

SIMPLE WAYS OF COOKING THEM USUALLY ARE BEST.

Stewed With Cream, According to a Favorite Waldorf Recipe—How the Button Variety May Be Dried for Future Use.

Mushrooms bought in the market these days cannot compare in flavor with the delicate manna which now springs into existence over night and may be plucked in all its perfection by the "early bird" who is willing to forego her "forty winks."

In Cooking Mushrooms—In cooking mushrooms simplicity rules. It is a great mistake to conceal their delicate flavor with high seasonings. One of the nicest ways to prepare the meadow mushrooms is to peel them, trim off the stalks and lay them in a porcelain lined saucepan with a tablespoonful of sweet butter. Let the juice gradually be drawn out, then add as much cream or milk as you have mushroom liquor. Simmer six minutes, season lightly with salt and pepper and turn over delicately browned slices of toast.

Mushrooms Stewed With Cream—This is a favorite Waldorf recipe. Prepare a pound of mushrooms by paring off the ends. Clean and wash well, and if very large cut in halves. Drain and place in a saucepan with three ounces of butter. Season with salt and pepper and cook five minutes. Add two tablespoonfuls of the white sauce made from a tablespoonful of butter and one of flour, blended, then cooked with three-fourths cup milk to a smooth cream.

And also a half cupful sweet cream to the mushrooms, cook three minutes longer and serve in a hot dish with eight heart-shaped bread croutons for a garnish.

To Dry Mushrooms.—For this the button mushroms are best. Take them when perfectly fresh, place on clean sheets of paper and dry thoroughly in a slow oven. When quite dry they may be powdered or put away as they are, in clean dust and insect-proof bags. When needed for use put into cold gravy or stock and heat gradually.

A Clothes Sprinkler.

I have found a new way to sprinkle clothes, that not only lessens the task, but saves the hands as well, if they have to be in water a great deal. My happy inspiration was a quart fruit jar having a metal screw top lined with porcelain. I removed the porcelain by breaking it with a hammer and then, taking an awl, I made a circle of six tiny holes in the metal cover. When ready for service, I fill the jar about three-quarters full of water and screw the cover on tightly, using the rubber ring the same as when preserving. This improvised sprinkler has been a great help to me, saving time, strength and doing the work much better than the old method.—T. A. O., in McCall's Magazine.

Washing Lace Curtains.

To do up lace curtains nicely without stretchers, wash and starch without much rubbing or wringing and hang lengthways on the line. Place opposite scallops together and pull the whole curtain straight. The starch will stick the oposite halves together, no pins being needed. The curtains will be straight and even and no ironing will be necessary—only a pressing of the scallops.

Children Like It.

A rice dish that children like is prepared by cooking a scanty cupful of rice in three cupfuls of water for 20 minutes, then adding half a cupful of raisins, a cupful of milk and a tablespoonful of butter. Add also a little sugar to suit the taste and a pinch of salt. Stir well and cook a little longer, until thick.

Velvet Sashes.

The velvet sashes are lined with gold cloth and are embroidered with gold on the ends and on the square bows, with medallions around the girdle in the front also. The soft chiffon sashes are double, in two shades, to give the changeable effect so popular this season. Some of the sash ends are gathered into tassels at the ends, some are knotted half way up, while some are heavily fringed. There are styles to suit all wearers, even lace sashes coming in for their share of popularity.

Chocolate Bars.

One cup granulated sugar, half a cup butter, two eggs beaten light, half cup flour (full measure), one and a half tablespoons of milk, two squares chocolate melted, half a cup walnuts chopped fine. Flavor with vanilla. Bake in dripping pan. Cut into bars when done.

Tea Stains.

Tea stains on a tablecloth, napkins ... [illegible]

Sweet Innocence.

He—"So your brother is on the college baseball team. What position does he play?"

She—"Why—er—I think he bats."

Would Have Had to Move.

"John, the janitor's son, whipped Jimmy today."

"Well, that's no great calamity. Suppose Jimmy had whipped the janitor's son?"

Miggleton—It looks like rain.

Hambaugh—What looks like rain?

Miggleton (taken by surprise but equal to the occasion—A shower bath in action.

He Supplied It.

Wallie—"How fast the horse is runnin'!"

Teacher—"You forget the 'g'."

Wallie—"Gee! How fast the horse is runnin'!"

A Safe Hiding Place.

"Where can I hide?" gasped the mining stock promoter, as he burst into his office. "The police are coming."

"Get into the simplified card index case!" cried the chief clerk. "I defy anyone to find anything in there!"

Good Chewers.

That common cows are very wise
I've always understood.
They know enough to Fletcherize
Their daily food.

Should Have Appealed to Andy.

Harduppe—You advertise that you will buy books. What'll you give me for this one?

Dealer—But we want nothing less than a whole library.

Harduppe—Well, this is my whole library.

Unfailing Source.

Joe Miller was compiling his jest book.

"For posterity in general," he explained, with a wink, "and for London Tit-Bits in particular."

Even Joe Miller, as we see, had a sense of humor.

To Meet an Emergency.

Madam have you any old clothes to give away?"

"I have a suit belonging to my husband, but I fear it is too big for you."

"Oh! that will be all right. You just set me out a square meal and watch me eat enough so that I can fill it."

Modesty.

Robinson (of the city)—What a modest man Maddox-Jones is! I've known him for years and never knew till he told me just now that he exhibits at the Royal Academy.

Burne-Brown (of Chelsea)—He never knew either—till a day or two ago.

Most of us are Very Modest.

She—"Those two gentlemen we just passed are story-writers and they are as haughty as peacocks."

He—"Take pride in their tales, eh?"

A world of valuable information regarding the mineral, agricultural and horticultural wealth and resources of Colorado, its scenic attractions and climatic advantages is contained in a beautifully illustrated booklet just issued and which is being distributed throughout the United States by the Colorado & Southern railroad.

Two new trains and three nights Chicago or St. Louis to San Francisco, is the subject of a striking circular announcing the Burlington, Rock Island, Missouri Pacific, Rio Grande, Western Pacific new service to the Pacific Coast, inaugurated Sunday last. Whoever planned the circular evidently intended it should be "read."

HOMESEEKERS EXCURSION RATES TO TEXAS AND NEW MEXICO POINTS DURING 1911.

On the first and third Tuesdays of each month during the entire year The Colorado and Southern Railway will sell round trip homeseekers' excursion tickets to a great many points in New Mexico and Texas at greatly reduced rates. Final limit 25 days allowing liberal stop-over privileges. For detailed information, rates, etc., call on your nearest Colorado and Southern agent or address T. E. Fisher, General Passenger Agent, Denver, Colo.

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FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION
SPECIAL LOW RATES
VIA
THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE R. R.
"The Scenic Line of the World."
ONE FAR FOR THE ROUND TRIP TO ALL COLORADO AND NEW MEXICO POINTS.

Dates of Sale
Between all stations south and west of Alamosa and south of Vance Junction and all stations east and north thereof, July 1, 2, and 3. Between all other stations July 2, 3 and 4.

Final Return Limit
To destinations within 125 miles of selling stations July 5th. All other destinations July 6th.
For full information as to rates ... [illegible]

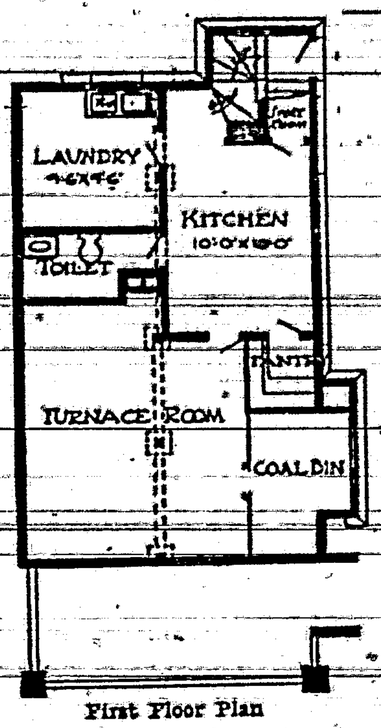
The American Home

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. 194 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

The subject of cement construction for homes has attracted much attention among architects in the last few years, and on account of the popular demand for such houses is bound to remain in the front. There is no question that the well-built cement house is both economical and sanitary. It is warm in winter and cool in summer. Now, lest there be some prejudice in the mind of any reader, it may not be out of place to make a little

reference to one of the aspects of the cement construction field that may remove that prejudice, or help to, at least. It is a fact that some poor work has been done, especially with concrete blocks. A campaign was made over the country a few years ago by the machinery men who had



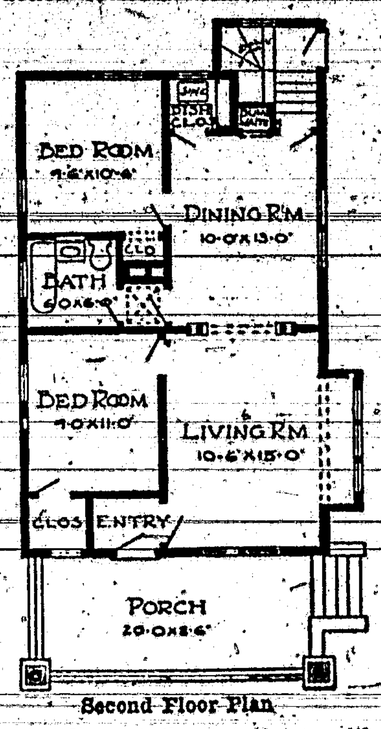
First Floor Plan

concrete block machinery to sell urging every man to buy a machine and go into the business of making blocks. Alluring inducements even were offered, and thousands of men bought machines who were no more fitted to make concrete blocks as they should be made, than they were to crochet fancy work. The making of good concrete, whether in the form of blocks or in walls, is no boy's job. It requires intelligence, just as any construction work does. Now, the concrete block should not be condemned for what the offenders against it have done. It is human nature to judge things by their worst aspects. And the men who made blocks that absorb water or crumble have done a great mischief to the block. There are throughout the country thousands of well built concrete block houses that will stand forever and are moisture proof. But one poor house will create an adverse impression that a dozen good houses cannot overcome. The writer knows of many fine cement houses that attest the value of cement in home construction. Cement is pliable and capable of being adapted to nearly any design the architect may select.

Cement houses require no repairs whatever, and the older they get the more nearly like stone they become. Cement work placed in the Coliseum of Rome is as strong today as it was 2,000 years ago when it was put there. So in selecting the materials for the construction of a home or even of any other structure that it is desired should be lasting no better material than cement can be selected.

Now, for cement construction the design of the home shown here is perfectly adapted. This house may be built of eight-inch concrete blocks for the walls and for the porch, and the round porch columns may be of molded cement. The design calls for an elaborate basement. Here the furnace room will be located and also the kitchen, toilet, a laundry and coal bin. On the main floor there is a good sized living room, a dining room and two bedrooms. The size of the house is 23 feet 6 inches wide and 37 feet long. If it is possible a site should be selected for the house where gravel will be available on the ground for the making of the blocks. This can be taken from the excavation for the basement. If that is done it will greatly reduce the cost. The blocks should all be made in advance and allowed plenty of time to cure. The secret of making a concrete block that will be impervious to water is to use a well graded gravel, that is, a gravel in which the stones vary in size from sand to stones a half inch in diameter. The cement should be sound and plenty of it should be used, with a waterproofing of hydrated lime in the face. The mixing should be thorough and plenty of water should be used. If these directions are followed a block will result that will be waterproof. While the blocks are curing they should be sprinkled three times a day for a week or ten days without fail.

The design also is adapted for construction of frame either with the



Second Floor Plan

usual siding on the outside or with a cement stucco finish. If cement stucco is used either wooden lath can be placed over furring strips with tar paper underneath or metal lath can be used.

Walking Is Fashionable.

Carriages and motor cars for shopping and short-distance visits are for the moment in disfavor in London and the latest fad among women is to walk. One of the reasons for this is that owing to the large number of canceled social engagements as a result of the national mourning women have time to shop with leisure and comfort. Instead of rushing from concert to reception, etc., every afternoon, they make informal calls on old friends. Usually in the season the London society woman rarely walks a step. She has neither time nor inclination.

Physicians are encouraging the fad and are doing their best to make delicate patients try it. They are recommending it as a cure for jaded nurves. Slowly, but surely walking is becoming the most fashionable pursuit of this dull season.

Women will make time to walk, it is predicted, and England will once more be able to boast of her feminine pedestrians who do their ten miles a day easily, as they used to do 20 years ago.—New York Sun.

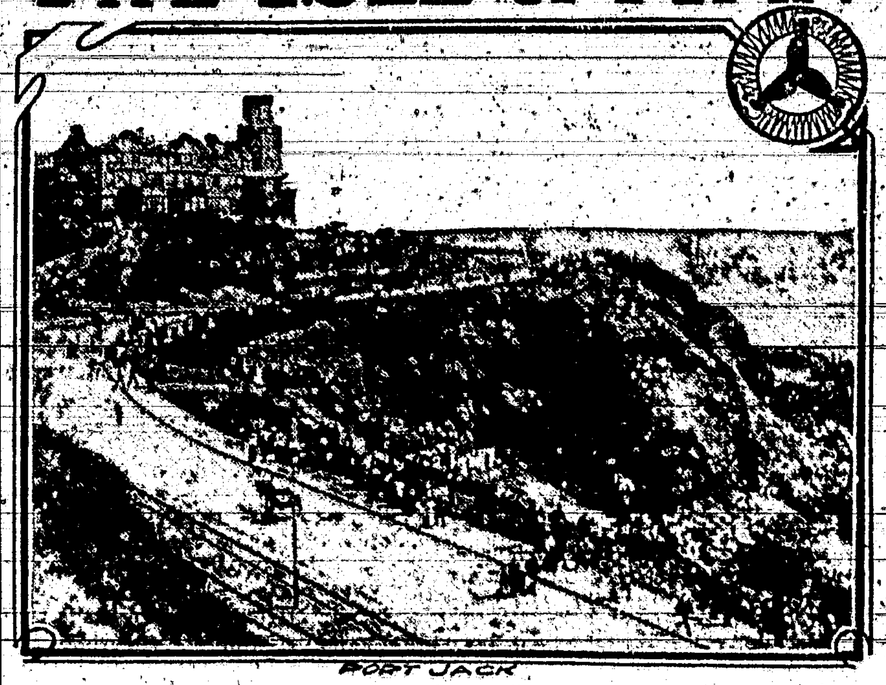
"Dental Divination."

In Paris the theory that man's soul and also woman's, is revealed by the length, shape, inclination and spacing of the teeth has been put forward by certain dentist-physicians, and society is greedily grasping at the novelty. The new method of "dental divination" is declared to be much more certain than palmistry, mind reading, phrenology or such old-fashioned diversions as fortune telling by cards and teacups. One newspaper announces that invitations are already out for a "dentomacy seance." Here are some of the "secrets" which the new "science" professes to lay bare: Long, narrow teeth indicate vanity; teeth small, separated and very white are a certain sign of inconstancy and fickle character; long, irregular teeth, projecting forward, are an index of avarice and egoism; small, uneven teeth indicate an uncertain disposition, with a tendency to nervousness; untruthfulness is shown by teeth which crowd and overlap.

Clothes.

Clothes plus make the Johnny. Clothes minus make the Salome dancer. Clothes multiplied make the woman of fashion. Clothes divided make the new woman.—Puck.

THE ISLE OF MAN



PORT JACK

THE Isle of Man is a dominion of of the crown of England, situated in the Irish Sea, almost equidistant from England on the east, Scotland on the north and Ireland on the west. The greatest length of the island is about thirty-three miles, and its greatest width about twelve miles. It is a delightful spot. The mean annual temperature is higher than that of any other district occupying the same parallel of latitude, and the variation according to the seasons is remarkably small.

Owing originally to the enterprise of Scotch and English farmers, the land, where arable, has been brought into a state of high cultivation. Through the use of seaweed in large quantities in the northern districts of the island the sandy and gravelly soil has been greatly enriched, and it now possesses remarkable fertility, its productiveness being increased by the fine climate. According to the agricultural returns of 1882 the cultivated area comprehended 97,494 acres, 67 per cent. of the whole.

The Manx language is a subdialect of the ancient Celtic, and a dialect of the Irish branch, to which the Scottish Gaelic also belongs. The differences in pronunciation of these languages are not so great as to prevent a native of either country conversing with one of the other, although the differences in orthography perplex even the most learned linguists. The Manx is now spoken only in the northwestern parishes, and at a few localities in the western coast. The natives generally converse in the English language. Manx is not taught in any of the schools, and it is very probable that it will soon become entirely extinct.

To be able in a foreign country to say to a Manxman, "I am from the island," or to own a Manx name which will mark you out for "Manx ones" to recognize, is to be armed with a passport to a freemasonry of the staunchest description.

There is probably no place in the British islands where the traveler is more cheanly and efficiently catered for than in Douglas, Isle of Man. The hotels and boarding houses on the seafront, and the numerous establishments in other parts of the town, afford ample choice to the visitor. It may be mentioned, however, as a fact, that is often overlooked, that Douglas is not the Isle of Man. Douglas is the metropolis of the Manx playground, the center of life and jollity; but there are many winsome spots in Mona's Isle, which may possess peculiar charms for the visitor, and much depends on individual preferences. Port Erin is a charming little inlet on the southwestern coast, possessing a bracing climate; and Port St. Mary, close by, is a quiet spot with good bathing and boating, which is likely to appeal to families and quiet or elderly folk. Castletown, the ancient capital, with its old fortress, is favored by some. Peel is playfully called "the western city," and is a quaint old fishing port, but with numerous modern houses for tourists. Ramsey, the second town of the island in size and population, has an unequalled stretch of sand, a magnificent bay, and scenery in the hinterland which is second to none. Lastly, throughout the length and breadth of this playground (roughly thirty miles by twelve), there are numerous villages, hamlets and isolated houses where visitors find excellent accommodation and home comforts.

Douglas is the capital of the island, and the natural headquarters of the tourist army. The great pride of Douglas is its fine series of promenades, which reach from the Victoria pier on the south to Banks' Howe on the north, forming a continuous marine parade unequalled in its way by any similar construction in the kingdom. The Victoria pier is built of concrete, at a total cost of over $500,000, and provides landing accommodation at all states of the tide. To the south is the old Red pier sheltering the inner harbor. The outer harbor is protected on the opposite side by the Battery pier.

Steam ferryboats ply between the Victoria and Battery pier, taking passengers to and from Douglas head. Leading from the Victoria pier to the upper town is Victoria street, an important thoroughfare formed by the demolition of part of the mazes of Old Douglas. It passes into Prospect Hill and Bucks Road, and the whole route is equipped by a cable tramway. The Loch Promenade is one of the most imposing and best-built promenades in the kingdom. Proceeding northwards, we come to the Harris Promenade, where the broad parapet is flanked by parterres of grass and ornamental trees, and a pavilion is provided as a retreat in wet weather. There is also a bandstand, where music and entertainments are dispensed during the season. On reaching the Central Promenade, we arrive opposite the bathing ground, but the whole stretch of shore forms, of course, a useful playground for the children, and along the whole length of the parade seats are placed for the convenience of those more leisurely inclined. The Queen's Promenade is handsomely fringed by a strip of verdure, and conducts the visitor to the roadway which winds along the edge of the cliffs to the summit of Banks' Howe and Onchan Harbor.

Douglas Head is a sort of park under the control of the corporation, and is a favorite resort for Douglas visitors. Its situation on the hill top is unrivalled. Below is the splendid sweep of Douglas bay; inland, there is a magnificent panoramic view of the country. Seaward, against the horizon, on a fine day the Cumberland hills may be seen. Amusements of all kinds are in full swing during the day. Just below the cliffs is the popular bathing creek of Port Skillion.

FISH THAT PERFORM TRICKS

Finny Tribe Would Appear to Have More Intelligence Than is Usually Attributed to Them.

Fish have many times been taught to perform tricks, and it would appear as if they had much more intelligence than is attributed to them.

J. A. Bailey of circus fame once had two brook trout in a small aquarium in his private residence that would jump out of the water and take flies held between the forefinger and thumb, and would also ring a little bell when they required food. They would also leap over little bars of wood placed about two inches above the surface of the water.

It was a very simple matter to teach the fish these tricks. At first a little tower containing a tiny, sweet toned silver bell was fastened to the iron work of the aquarium with a piece of string attached to the tongue of the bell extending into the water where the trout were. On the loose end of the string an insect or other tempting morsel was placed, which the fish would at once seize and, pulling the cord, the bell in the tower would naturally tinkle.

After this had been repeated several days, the fish were left without food for some little time until they made the discovery that they could obtain it by pulling at the string to which the delicacies had been attached.

This they never failed to do ever afterward when they were hungry, and as that was nearly all the time, the little bell was constantly tinkling, as the fish were continually pulling the cord, and it was quite a pretty and novel sight.

Value of Seaweed.

California has been first in the field to recognize the value of seaweed. San Francisco ships annually to China $100,000 worth. This article is a good winter food for oxen, sheep and pigs. In bad times in Ireland it forms a staple food for the peasantry of the west coast. Some of the beneficent preparations in use today from seaweed are iodine and bromine, from which we get acid and the iodides of sodium, mercury, potassium, magnesium and calcium. From seaweed also are extracted coloring matters.

GOT THE BEST OF HIS WIFE

Philadelphia Man Is Chuckling Over How He Worsted Her in an Argument.

Sometimes man has the last word, but it isn't often in these days of suffragettes, and a certain business man of West Philadelphia is chuckling over the way he got the best of his wife in an argument the other day.

She is a nice, little curly-headed woman, who adores her husband, home and babies, but has been inoculated with the germ of votes for women. So every day at breakfast she greets her husband with: "George, I'm going to a suffrage meeting today, and I want you to tell me something about the attitude of men toward women's rights," or "George, at the meeting yesterday I was told I must bring you to reason."

George had borne it patiently till, cornered by a militant neighbor, his wife stood up and in a voice suited for the rostrum cried: "You must admit my ability and right to vote. The women of this country are aroused, all their power against you husbands now and—"

"Forget the rest, my dear," said George, belligerently, "and just let me tell you that so long as women are aiming at the men they'll never get the right to vote. No female ever yet hit a mark she aimed at."—Philadelphia Times.

Mr. Carnegie's Coat of Arms.

A finely finished drawing, representative of both the weaver's and the shoemaker's craft, in which is introduced the shuttle and the knife, the Scotch thistle and the boar's head—the weaver's coat of arms—has just been placed in a position of honor in Skibo castle. On the occasion of the drive last summer, which is annually provided by Mr. Carnegie to the old folks of his native town, who have been connected with hand loom weaving, the Laird of Skibo wrote recalling the fact that his ancestors on his father's side were weavers, and on his mother's side shoemakers, and that his emblems of nobility would naturally be a weaver's shuttle crossed by a shoemaker's knife, at the time of the old weavers," Mr. Carnegie added, "may think over a proper motto."—Westminster Gazette.

Mark Twain as "Attraction."

A girl who was a stranger to Mark Twain once found her way into his Bermuda home with the hope of getting a sight of the author. She came suddenly in contact with him and frankly explained her errand.

"Have you see the crystal cove yet," he asked, "or the aquarium?"

"No, I came to see you first," she answered.

"Well, you shouldn't have seen me first," he answered. "I run in opposition to the crystal and the acquarium. But they're not shucks to me. I'm lots better. I give them their money's worth. But you should see them. Then you'll appreciate me."

This was said in his most earnest drawl and with only a sparkle of humor in his keen blue eyes.

Thrift.

Thrift is the basis of sound national as well as individual character.—Lord Rosebery.

NEW NEWS OF YESTERDAY

by E. J. Edwards

How Lincoln Was Re-elected

Harry Vanderbilt Obtained Nearly $300,000 to Pay for the Campaign by Personal Appeals to Wealthy Men in the East.

As a remarkable instance of how it is possible for a man to accomplish a work regarded at the time as of supreme importance and still remain in comparative obscurity, the case of Harry Vanderbilt, a nephew of Commodore Vanderbilt, who died recently in New York city at a green old age after making a fortune for himself as a manufacturer, is of especial interest. For this Vanderbilt, on the authority of his life-long friend, B. J. Jayne, who earned a name and a fortune for himself in the seventies by uncovering a nest of great customs frauds, should be accredited with the honor of having made it possible for Abraham Lincoln to secure his re-election to the presidency in 1864.

"For some years prior to the outbreak of the Civil war," said Mr. Jayne, who is now almost eighty years of age, "Harry Vanderbilt held a responsible position in he Portsmouth (New Hampshire) navy yard; but when Salmon P. Chase became Lincoln's first secretary of the treasury, Mr. Vanderbilt went to that department as appointment clerk, remaining there for more than ten years, or until the middle of Grant's administration. It was during Lincoln's first administration that Mr. Vanderbilt's ability as a trusted political worker was discovered and proved on several occasions by the party chiefs.

"It is well known that, following Lincoln's renomination, the party leaders in charge of the campaign greatly feared that Mr. Lincoln would fail of re-election on account of the inability of the national committee to obtain funds sufficient to carry on a thorough and aggressive campaign. It was at a very anxious period of the war. The drain on the resources of the nation had been exhausting and no immediate relief was in sight. Taxation had reached what appeared to be the limit of safety and all demands for money for political purposes were met by sullenness or absolute refusal.

The national committee seemed to be powerless to find a way out of the uncompromising situation. Its chairman, Henry J. Raymond, the distinguished newspaper editor, was not an adept in the art of raising campaign funds, and he had a profound distaste for ordinary political methods of getting money for campaign purposes. Gov. E. D. Morgan of New York, his predecessor in the national chairmanship, had collected upward of a hundred thousand dollars to conduct Lincoln's first campaign, but it was estimated by the party leaders that considerably more than double that sum would be required to re-elect their candidates. To whom should be allotted the herculean task of obtaining this immense sum?

"It was at this trying moment that the name of Harry Vanderbilt was suggested as that of a man who knew many prominent men in the money centers. Who put forward his name Mr. Vanderbilt never learned, but immediately thereafter he was asked to undertake the raising of the campaign fund, and, with characteristic modesty, he replied that he would do his best to get together the badly needed funds.

"Quietly, and with his mission known to only a few, Mr. Vanderbilt began the task of trying to raise at least two hundred thousand dollars, and as much as three hundred thousand dollars if possible. The first city that he visited, as I now remember it, was Boston. There he made personal appeals to men of wealth who were of the Republican party, and at last secured from them, either in actual cash or pledges, $8,000. Next he canvassed Philadelphia, where he also secured a large sum, then New York and several other cities. In none was his mission known to or even suspected by any one on whom he did not call; and in this manner he at last got together a fund that totaled close on to three hundred thousand dollars, to the great delight and relief of the national committee. Then, having been assured by those in the secret that he had performed a great service in behalf of the Union, Mr. Vanderbilt went back to his duties as appointment clerk in the treasury department.

Just how Mr. Vanderbilt induced the men he visited to contribute to the campaign fund, no one ever knew exactly," added Mr. Jayne. "All any one ever learned from him was that he made personal appeals. He never boasted about the important part he played in making possible the re-election of Abraham Lincoln. I am one of the very few men with whom Harry Vanderbilt ever talked about this feat of his; and I am certain that I am the only one now living who knows personally that it was he who raised the Lincoln campaign fund of 1864."

(Copyright, 1910, by E. J. Edwards.)

Lecture Beecher Forgot About

Newspaper Accounts of the Sullivan-Ryan Prize Fight Caused the Preacher to Be Late for Engagement at Divinity School.

The well nigh universal interest that was being taken in a certain event scheduled to take place in San Francisco on July 4 has served to remind me of the lecture that great and powerful preacher, Henry Ward Beecher, forgot all about. My authority for the anecdote, which reveals one side of the abundant human nature which was so characteristic of Mr. Beecher, is the late Prof. Johnson T. Platt of the Yale Law school.

"Mr. Beecher was always a favorite lecturer at Yale, before the divinity school," said Professor Platt. "You may recall that he delivered several series of lectures on the Lyman Beecher foundation, named after his father, and at other times he also lectured before the school.

"Well, on the afternoon of the particular Beecher lecture I have in mind the hall was packed to the doors with students and others eager to hear him. The hour set for the beginning of the lecture was three o'clock, but when it arrived there appeared no Henry Ward Beecher, to the mild surprise of the professors in charge, for hitherto Mr. Beecher had never been tardy in appearing in the hall. But when it got to be nearly half after three and still no Beecher, the surprise and consternation were great, and, after a hasty consultation, a professor was sent to the hotel where Mr. Beecher usually stopped, to get trace of the missing lecturer, if possible.

"Yes, Mr. Beecher was stopping at the hotel, the clerk informed the professor, who thereupon hastened to Mr. Beecher's room, knocked upon the door and was told to come in, which he did at once. But before he could frame even a 'how do you do' Mr. Beecher, spying him, let out an astonished 'I declare!' followed it up by hastily pulling out his watch and looking at it, and exclaiming in dismay, 'Why, it's going to four, and you have been waiting for me all this time at the divinity school.'

"He grabbed for his hat. Then, as he was reaching for his overcoat, he turned on the professor with a quaint smile.

"'Oh, well,' he said, 'I might as well make a full confession. When I left my home in Brooklyn this morning I bought copies of two or three morning newspapers. There was something in them that interested me greatly, and I intended to read all about it on my way to this city. But after I got seated in the train a friend came along, I shared my seat with him, and he talked to me all the way here, so that I did not have an opportunity to read my papers. But as soon as I got to the hotel I saw that I would have an hour of leisure before the lecture began, so I slipped up here and began reading—and, do you know, I found the reports of the event so graphic that I actually forgot all about the lecture. It's in the Anglo-Saxon blood to be interested in such an event, doctor—I was reading about the Sullivan-Ryan fight which took place yesterday down in Mississippi.'

"For a moment or two Mr. Beecher looked the professor of divinity squarely in the eye. Then he reached over and dug that gentleman in the ribs. 'And now that I have made my confession,' he said, laughing, 'I'm going to say something to you. I would be willing to wager that you yourself read the report of that battle with bare knuckles this morning before you went to the divinity school.'

"'Well, Mr. Beecher,' replied the professor, 'I might as well confess, too, I did get up a little earlier than usual this morning and go to the front door for the morning paper. It hadn't come, so I actually waited at the door until the boy brought it. Then I sat down and read the report of the fight before breakfast.'

"Mr. Beecher beamed on his companion in wickedness. 'Come,' he said, and linked arms with the other. And that shameless professor afterwards told me that the lecture which Mr. Beecher delivered a little later was the best he ever heard that gifted orator make on any platform."

(Copyright, 1910, by E. J. Edwards.)

Look in something we blame when we fall and deny when we succeed.

Tweed's Methods in Business

Illustrated by the Impulsive Manner in Which the "Boss" Bought Some Property He Wanted to Add to Country Estate.

When William M. Tweed, who is notorious in the history of American graft as "Boss" Tweed, was at the height of his power in New York city—when, in other words, the metropolis of the New World practically ate out of his hand—he lived the greater part of the year not in the city that he and his ring were robbing right and left, but in the town of Greenwich, Conn.

There Tweed bought a farm in 1865. It is now the country home of Mrs. A. A. Anderson, who is well known throughout the country as a woman of great philanthropy. In the farm as it was when Tweed bought it there were forty acres, and upon the place Tweed began at once to spend a large amount of money. The barn which he built cost $40,000, a large sum for such a building in those days, and it gained national notoriety.

About five years later Tweed decided that he would like to secure an adjoining piece of property and add it to his country home. This was a tract of twenty acres owned by the late Frederick Mead, who in his time was a prominent merchant and banker in New York city. Tweed was very anxious to obtain possession of Mr. Mead's acres because he felt that they would round out and complete his own place. Whatever else may be said to Tweed's dishonor, this must be said in his favor—he was a man of a good deal of artistic taste and had a keen eye for natural beauty.

"What will you sell that twenty-acre tract for?" Tweed said to Mr. Mead one day.

"I don't think I want to sell it at all," was the reply.

"Well," said Tweed, "think it over, and if you can decide upon a price let me know."

Several weeks later Tweed, meeting Mr. Mead at the Greenwich railroad station as they both were on their way to New York city, pressed the latter to put a price upon his twenty acres. Tweed, in fact, was insistent that Mr. Mead should do so, but the merchant as steadily insisted that his place was not for sale.

"But you will sell if you can get your price, won't you?" Tweed finally asked. "You will certainly sell the property for a Tweed price?"

"What do you mean by a Tweed price?" asked Mr. Mead.

"Why," was the reply, "a price that Tweed will be willing to pay."

Mr. Mead laughed. "Well, I would sell that twenty-acre lot for $55,000," he said, still laughing. "That is $2,750 an acre. You would not be willing to pay that for it?"

Instantly Tweed turned to the station agent. "Look here," he said, "lend me pen and ink, will you?" At the same time he pulled out a check book, opened it, seized the proffered ink and pen, wrote out a check for $55,000 on the little shelf before the ticket agent's window and handed it to the astonished and nonplussed Mr. Mead. "Now that I have paid you, Mr. Mead," he said, "you can send me the warranty deed at your convenience."

A high value upon the property at that time would have been $500 an acre. Today a high value upon it would probably be a thousand dollars an acre, almost two-thirds less an acre than Tweed paid in the heyday of his notoriety.

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WHO'S WHO AND WHY

LONELIEST ENGLISH DUCHESS

The loneliest and loveliest duchess in all England is our own Consuela Vanaderbilt. Daughter of William K. Vanderbilt, she was only eighteen years old when in 1895 she married the Duke of Marlborough. Her splendid fortune was used in part to pay the debts of the young duke and to rehabilitate his mansions and estates and for a time the union was a happy one. King Edward was much impressed by the charm of the American girl and her position in British society was assured. But the duke failed to appreciate the kindness of fortune in giving him so sweet and accomplished a wife and placing so many millions at his disposal. He neglected the duchess and the couple became estranged, though no divorce followed. English society, backed by King Edward, gladly would have shown its sympathy with the beautiful American and she might have queened it in the most exclusive circles, but, while making no complaint, her grace has preferred a life of semi-seclusion, devoting herself largely to philanthropy.

Tall, graceful, with a refined beauty which would be noticeable in any gathering and with limitless wealth at her command—with all her natural and worldly endowments the duchess of Marlborough never gives the outside world the appearance of happiness. It may be part of her petite beauty that some faintly traceable expression of sadness should cling to her face; it may be that her face is but the index to her heart.

Whichever the case, her grace never suggests to those who see her from time to time that she is happy. She is rarely known to smile. Wearing her $50,000 chinchilla cloak, she has sat through a Platonic lecture unmoved by the playful fancies of a favorite society lecturer; standing at the top of the giant stairs of Sunderland house, she has, in a Paquin gown of silk, received the guests of a charitable gathering—smilingly, it is true, but not in the happy way.

HEADS MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY

President Harry Burns Hutchins of the University of Michigan, is sixty-four years of age. He was born in Lisbon, N. H., and prepared himself for college at the Conference seminary at Tilton and at the Vermont Conference seminary at Newbury.

He entered Wesleyan university at Middleton at the age of nineteen, but on account of poor health was unable to complete the year. Later, however, he took up the studies of physiology and surgery at Vermont university. In 1867 his parents having moved to Michigan, he entered Ann Arbor. Here he kept at the head of his class, was its valedictorian and commencement orator, and in 1871 graduated with honors and with the degree of bachelor of philosophy. After his graduation he went to Owosso and was placed in charge of the public schools there. The next year Professor Hutchins returned to the state university at Ann Arbor and was made instructor in rhetoric and history, being advanced to the position of assistant professor the following year. He continued in this capacity for over three years, when he entered the legal profession, and in partnership with his father-in-law was in active practise for several years, when he again became connected with the university as professor of law. He afterward went to Ithaca and organized a department of law in Cornell. Michigan got him back again in 1875, he was made dean of the department in which he had previously been instructor, and during the years when President Angell was absent as minister to Turkey he was the acting president of the university.

For a dozen years he has been dean of the law department and has made a record as an advocate of more dignity in undergraduate life, keeping the scholastic requirements in the department always at the highest standards. The regents of the university feel that in President Hutchins they have a man who combines both a high degree of scholarship and a genius for administration, qualities very necessary in this important position.

THE FOUNDER OF ESPERANTO

Considerable interest was manifested in the sixth international congress of Esperanto, the universal language, which convened in Washington recently and was in session a week. The delegates numbered 500, coming from 40 nations, and among them was Dr. L. L. Zamenhof of Warsaw, Poland, the author of the new language, whose portrait is here presented.

At some of the meetings the only language spoken was Esperanto and the play "As You Like It" was presented in that tongue.

Esperanto is said to be making considerable progress in the United States and has been taken up by scientists, linguists, teachers, public men and commercial houses. At its last session the Maryland legislature passed a law permitting the study of Esperanto in the public schools. At the congress in Washington the teaching of Esperanto in the public schools of this country and in other lands was discussed and advocated.

Esperanto is not intended to supersede any other tongue, but is meant to be supplementary to other languages, aiding in promoting an interchange of ideals between the peoples of different countries where other forms of oral speech are lacking.

PEARSONS WOULD DIE POOR

D. K. Pearsons, the Chicago philanthropist, who has given six million dollars to small colleges, expects to give away the rest of his money this year and to retire into a sanitarium to await the end of a very long life. Dr. Pearsons is over ninety years old and afflicted with rheumatism. He will sell his home and spend the balance of his days in the sanitarium. He praises his own wisdom in disposing of his wealth before his death, and says he knows where it has gone and has prevented any contest after he is gone.

April 14, his next birthday anniversary, Dr. Pearsons plans to make his last bequests to his colleges, which will be the last of his fortune. He will then rest content waiting for the end.

"A man is his own best executor," said Dr. Pearsons, "and I intend to be mine. I will sell my home and use the money to pay my debts." Dr. Pearsons always speaks of his conditional pledges as his "debts." "I will make no more presents until my next birthday," he said. "Then I will dispose of everything."

"As soon as the house is sold I shall go to the sanitarium," said he, "and prepare for the final distribution. For twenty-four years I have lived in the old mansion. Twenty-one of the years I have been giving. I have given something like $6,000,000 to twenty-nine colleges and institutions in twenty-four states. My debts, yes, that is what I call them. You see, I have promised Berea college $100,000 if $400,000 additional is raised.

Then there are other conditional debts that I must meet."

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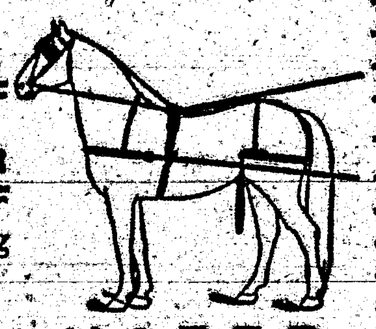

CITY TRANSFER

SHORTY M'CABE.

Have you made the acquaintance of the latest hit in American humor—Sewell Ford's "Shorty McCabe" and "Torchy" stories? If not, you are missing a heap of fun. Thousands of men buy the Sunday issue of THE CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD just for the laughs they get out of this one famous feature, or, rather, these two alternating features, for Shorty and Torchy are now appearing on alternate Sundays. One is as funny as the other.

Sewell Ford is a humorist—the real thing—and he beats George Ade and Mr. Dooley in the art of telling a good story. It is a genuine story every time, with a hilariously funny plot and with characters that are alive and kicking.

Shorty McCabe and his better half, Sadie, with their laughable adventures in New York society, can be found and enjoyed only in the Sunday Magazine of THE RECORD-HERALD, whose editor has the honor of having discovered Sewell Ford's powers as a humorist. The same is true of Torchy, the red-headed office boy of merry fame. This unique magazine is filled with good fiction and timely articles every Sunday, but nothing seems able to overshadow the perennial interest of the Shorty and Torchy yarns, which appear in every issue throughout the year. Wherever you go you hear people talking and laughing over them. It begins to be a question whether Shorty McCabe is not the most popular person in the United States.

MANY EXHIBITS PROMISED.

What New Mexico can produce in an agricultural and horticultural way will be shown to every visitor to the New Mexico State Fair, to be held in Albuquerque, October 9-14. Without any enthusiastic or untimely predictions, the officials of the Fair Association believe that the displays of cereals, fruits, vegetables and other like products will be greater at the coming fair than ever before, which is a pretty broad statement. Many exhibits have already been promised, among them displays from Fort Stanton, pledged by R. C. Nisoet; from Portales, pledged by Coe Howard; from Estancia, pledged by R. A. Speckmann; from Clovis, pledged by Fred W. James. The number of fairs which are to be held in New Mexico this year indicates the prosperity of the territory. Every county fair helps the State Fair. Boost for your county fair and then boost for the State Fair.

—High Altitude Cook Book at the Carrizozo Trading Co. and Rolland's Drug Store. Fifty Cents and two cents for mailing.

NOTICE.

All parties who were indebted to the Carrizozo Trading Co. on March 11, 1911 and whose accounts or notes were assigned and transferred to the undersigned are hereby notified to make prompt settlement of same during the month of July.

All accounts and notes outstanding on August 1st, 1911, will be turned over to an attorney for collection.

W. C. McDonald,
Geo. L. Ulrick,
J. H. Canning, 3t-7-7

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NOTICE OF SALE

Territory of New Mexico
County of Lincoln } In The District Court

A. H. Harvey, Plaintiff)
vs. No. 1989
E. D. Fred, Defendant)

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Sheriff of Lincoln County, Territory of New Mexico by virtue of a Judgement and decree rendered on the 16th day of May, 1911 by the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District of the Territory of New Mexico in the above entitled cause wherein the above named plaintiff, A. H. Harvey, obtained Judgement against the Defendant, and in pursuance of the Judgment therein entered in the said Court in and for the County of Lincoln, for the sum of Three-hundred twenty-one and 70-100 dollars, ($321-70) with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. from May 16th, 1911, until paid together with costs of suit taxed at Fourteen and no-100 dollars ($14.00).

I will sell at public auction the following described real estate as the property of said defendent levied on by me by virtue of said execution, to wit:

The S½NE¼, and N½SE¼, Sec. 5, T. 8 S. R. 11 E. N. M. P. M., excepting Lots 1, 2, 3, & 12, Block 29, Lot 24, Block 24, Lots 1, & 2, Block 43, & Lots 23 & 24, Block 42, East Lawn Addition to the town of Carrizozo Lincoln Co. New Mexico, as shown on map of said addition on file in the office of the Probate Clerk & ex-Officio Recorder of said Lincoln County.

Public Notice is hereby given that on the 26th, day of August 1911, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, at the front door of the new court house in course of construction in the town of Carrizozo, County of Lincoln, Territory of New Mexico, I will under said execution, judgement and decree, sell the above described property at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash, to satisfy said judgement and costs and accruing costs and expenses of sale.

Witness my hand and seal this 29th day of June 1911.

CHAS. A. STEVENS,
Sheriff of Lincoln County, N. M.
By Wm Barnett, Deputy.
4t-6-30-11

(0'0952)

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N.M
June 21, 1911

Notice is hereby given that AUGUSTUS C. WINGFIELD, of Carrizozo, N. M., who, on August 30, 1906, made homestead entry, Serial 010952, for E½ SE¼ Sec. 35, T. 7 S. R. 10 E., N½ NE¼ Sec. 2, and NW¼ NW¼ Sec. 1, T. 8 S., R. 10 E., N M P. M., has filed notice of intention to make Final Five 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 10th day of August, 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Melvin G. Paden, of Carrizozo, N. M.
Peter E. Lacey, " " "
Edward F. Gray, " " "
James O. Nabours, of Three Rivers, NM.

T. C. TILLOTSON,
6-30-11 Register

[017488]

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

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

Notice is hereby given that HARRY V. PLANT, of Carrizozo, N. M who on April 14, 1909; made homestead entry Serial, No. 017488, for SE¼, Section 10, Township 8 S., Range 10 E., N. M. P. Meridian; has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation 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 7th day of August, 1911. Claimant names as witnesses: Ashby F. Roselle, James A. Byron, Walter W. Stadtman, William J. Ayers, all of Carrizozo, N. M.

T. C. TILLOTSON,
6-23-11 Register.
7-21-11

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LOCAL AND PERSONAL

—Mr. and Mrs. J. B. French were visitors in the city several days.

—Father Migeon of Tularosa was a visitor in the city Monday.

—Henry Emerson was down from Nogal Tuesday of this week.

—Attorney Hamilton was an Alamogordo visitor Wednesday

—James O. Nabours of Three Rivers was a visitor in the city, Monday of this week.

—Eugene Jones of Oscuro transacted business in the city Tuesday and Wednesday.

—R. E. P. Warden the Ancho sheep man, spent several days in the city this week transacting business.

—A. Dunn, the Roswell wool buyer was a business visitor to the city this week

—Robt. Young of Oscuro was up Monday on tax matters before the County Board

—Dr. G Ranniger of Oscuro spent Wednesday and Thursday in the city.

—Phil. and Will Blanchard of Richardson were in the city Saturday and Sunday.

—L. U. Morris, Superintendent of this divison was in the city several days this week.

—John H. Canning, Wm. Reily and Geo. Ulrick were business visitors to Tularosa this week.

—J. J. Ayers and W H Rogers went to Ancho and Jicarilla Monday, to inspect mining operations in that vicinity.

—R. B. Thomas of White Oaks returned from an extensive trip to Santa Fe and went out to White Oaks Tuesday.

—Thos. Johnson left for the Ruidosa country Tuesday and expects to return in a few days and then anticipates going to Chicago.

—Quite a number of White Oaks rooters were in the city Sunday to see the ball game and root for their team.

—Dean Sherry, son of the well known Judge Sherry of Alamogordo, was here and played ball with the local team Monday.

—R. G. Robertson of Duran returned home Monday night after playing ball with the local aggregation.

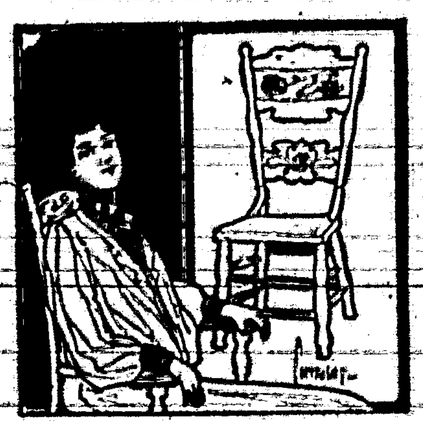
—Walter Land and Tom Brag were over from the Bonito this week on business conec ed with local land office.

—Mrs. M. A Paris formerly connected with the Carrizozo Eating House is down from Fort Stanton this week visiting Mrs Jess Dawson

—Mrs. Nora Massie returned Sunday from Silver City where she had been attending the Teachers Institute for two months

—Dr Paden was called to Tecolote Tuesday to attend Mrs Davis, the stork having visited the Davis home leaving twins. Both mother and babies reported as doing well.

—The Economic Mining and Milling Company are plugging steadily on with development work of their property southeast of town. Geo Hopkins is in charge of the work.



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FURNITURE
Carpets, Rugs
Matting, etc.
Caskets, Undertakers Supplies
Carrizozo, New Mex.

Bonito Bakery
B. GAVI & BRO., Proprietors
All kinds of Bakery Goods. Your patronage solicited.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE EXCHANGE BANK

CARRIZOZO, NEW MEXICO

At the close of business, June 30, 1911

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES:	
Loans and Discounts	$200,[illegible]	Capital Stock	$ 10,000.00
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures	15,877.78	Undivided Profits	10,508.67
Cash and Sight Exchange	110,417.90	Deposits	276,966.14
		Due other Banks	3,607.36
	$321,078.08		$321,078.08

I, Frank J. Sager, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Correct attest— Frank J. Sager, Cashier.
Jefferson Raynolds, Geo. L. Ulrick; Directors.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of June, 1911
My commission expires Jan 9, 1913. W. M. Reily, Notary Public

ELITE TAILORING PARLOR
Suits Made to Order and Satisfaction Guaranteed In All Work
CLEANING PRESSING
REPAIRING
H. B. ALEXANDER, Proprietor Carrizozo, N.M

SOCIALISTS

At the Socialists annual convention which met at Willard New Mexico, July 18th, 1911, it was decided, unanimously; that the socialists of New Mexico should begin at once to organize in every county where there are enough socialists to form a Local. All who are interested in Lincoln County in the socialists movement are requested to write me at once for full particulars.
C. B. Lane, Alto, N. M.

Expert Watch Repairing
A Specialty

A. F. ROSELLE
Paden Drug Store Carrizozo.

Don't Forget
That The
July CLEARANCE Sale
Is Still In
PROGRESS
At
"The House of Good Taste"
Ziegler Bros.

JULY
CLEARANCE SALE

Shoe Department

Men's $5.00 Oxfords, now at $3.85
Men's $4.50 & $4. " " $3.25
Men's $3.50 " " $2.80

Ladies' $3.50 Oxfords, now at $3.00
Ladies' $3.00 " " $2.25
Ladies' $2.50 " " $1.85

Boy's $3.00 Oxfords, now at $2.25

Clothing Department

Twenty-five Per cent. Discount on all Men's Summer Suits. Kirschbaum clothing is the highest grade of clothing on the Market at the lowest of prices. Let us show you and you will be convinced.

Childrens' Dresses

We have a few Dresses ranging in price from $1.50 to $2.00
Special for
$1.20

Embroideries

Embroideries Worth up to 40c a yard. Extra Special for one week only—
19c yard.

Additional Bargains

As we do not want to carry over any summer goods, you will find everything in the Dry goods Dep't. at greatly reduced prices.

Men's Shirts

Men's soft shirts with collars, regular $1.25 & $1.50 values, Special at
$1.00 each

We have just received a nice new stock of Men's Ties ranging in price from 65c to $1.00 that we offer at
50c each

Straw Hats

Straw Hats at moving prices, we postively refuse to carry any of these over if prices will make any difference, $1.75, $2.00 and $2.50 hats at
$1.35

Men's Pants

We are putting our splendid line of Men's Pants on Sale for next week at a reduction of
25 per cent.

Ladies' Waists

Lot 1—In Ladies waists worth up to $1.75, Extra Special for
95c

Lot 2—In Ladies' waists worth up to $2.50, Extra Special for
$1.15

Lot 3—In Ladies' waists worth up to $3.50, Extra Special for
$1.65

Our Motto is:
"If it is not good we will make it good"
Carrizozo Trading Company.