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COMPARISON NEW MEX.

(Not Meant to be Odious)
By Lelah Grace Nicholas.
Worth Considering

OPPORTUNITIES IN OUR MIDST

In coming to New Mexico from the Northwest, from a region of the country which belongs in the semi-arid classification as does New Mexico, one is struck with the remarkable difference in the spirit of the people of the two sections. The average citizen of Montana or Idaho is fiercely loyal to his state and locality; he is a prince of "boosters"; he cheerfully submits to his eight or nine months' winter as a special if somewhat inconvenient ruling of Providence to be lived through joyfully or at least with gratitude that he is permitted to live at all and under any conditions whatsoever in his own beloved state.

Is this attitude representative of the spirit of the average dweller in New Mexico? I think not. There are thousands of us who do appreciate the advantages of the life in this Summerland; there are hundreds of us who realize the blessedness of existence in a region as beautiful and as full of possibilities as this valley, but—does anyone get angry when New Mexico is lightly spoken of or positively ridiculed? Does anyone take exception when either native or outsider chooses to criticize our own little town? Very few of us take the trouble to be loyal enough to our state and locality either to dispel the gloom which that objectionable person called a knocker sheds all around him or to give the newcomer a fair and just idea of the wonderful resources which are awaiting his pleasure in New Mexico.

Show a lack of enthusiasm over any of the inland irrigated states of the Northwest and you will die a quick but painful social and business death. Dare to criticize his town to the average inhabitant of that region and you will need the services of the undertaker and the coroner within a few brief seconds. And I'm not sure that the average citizen isn't right for with the knockers exterminated or converted the country has some chance to develop.

Physical conditions in southern Idaho and New Mexico are very much alike in some respects. Idaho land is desert land; it must be irrigated. It costs as much in money and effort to clear an average Idaho acre of the enormous growths of sagebrush as it costs to "grub" the New Mexico mesquite land. Idaho soil, like the soil here, is very fertile and it will grow almost anything which can survive the northern winters. Southern Idaho soil is composed of disintegrated lava, a very fertile and congenial home for the roots of many kinds of vegetation, but very often, too often for the comfort and convenience of the Idaho farmer, a solid rock bed is encountered at a depth of from four to five feet, making it impossible to secure satisfactory crops from plant growths whose roots need to reach deep into the ground for their sustenance. Does the Idaho farmer

(Continued on Page Four)

SENATOR FALL ON MEXICO

Senator Fall has an article on Mexico in a current number of Leslie's Weekly, which has attracted wide attention. The article is largely a historical review of those events transpiring in the republic of Mexico which have led up to the existing situation, giving much valuable information in the way of popular statistics, foreign investments and other features of the situation which is engrossing so much attention at the hands of the American government. One of the most interesting features of the senator's article, however, is his tentative suggestion of peaceable intervention by the American government. He says:

"The condition in Mexico is more or less an agrarian uprising of a very ignorant population, 70 per cent of whom cannot read or write, and who are easily played upon by demagogues; and yet, who are naturally a kindly, generous and hospitable people. The conflict is irreconcilable, and is complicated in every phase by racial antagonism. I very much fear that the Mexican himself will never be able to restore order, certainly not under the leadership of a man like Huerta. If the United States were to see fit to intervene even with armed forces for the restoration of order and the maintenance of peace until such time as a president could be elected by the Mexicans entitled to vote, and not simply by one per cent of the voting population; and if such intervention was with the understanding communicated not only by public proclamation, but by a commission to the Mexican people that this country had no intention of seizing Mexico or acquiring its territory, or disturbing its laws or of administering its government; but that we intend to retire, as we did from Cuba upon the assurance of the payment to Americans and all foreigners of damages already done, together with the expenses of such intervention and pacification. I believe and have reasons to believe from statements made by officers and soldiers and citizens in sympathy with the opposition to the government, that the better class of people would flock to the assistance of the United States, relying on our good faith."

"Within six months' time they would have assisted us in restoring order in Mexico to the extent of wiping out every bandit now infesting that country, and establishing a peaceable and with our assistance, a strong government. Failing intervention of this character, we should hold each faction responsible for the protection of lives and property within its de facto jurisdiction, and use such force and means as may be necessary to insure such protection and prompt punishment of willful offenders. If we must adopt this course, the arms and munition exclusion act should be repealed."

—Mr. and Mrs. John Rice of Parsons returned from Denver yesterday after having spent several weeks attending the Knight-Templar gathering and visiting friends. They were met here by Mr. Weber who drove them to their home.

—Mrs. Robert E. Blaney passed thru on Wednesday's train to Ocurto where she will remain a few days before coming here to teach school this winter. The Blaneys will occupy the old Westmore residence.

—Work commenced on a new building in McDonald addition adjoining the Johnson Garage this week. The building is being erected for Governor McDonald.

LINCOLN COUNTY NOTES

News of Week from Around Lincoln County Briefly Told

WHITE OAKS WHIFFS

Antonio Vega has tired of town life and moved to his ranch on the mesa near the foot of Tieson mountain.

The latest news from Gordon Wells is that he has had a pretty tough tussle with the typhoid fever but is now much better and wants to get back where the giggleglimmer glows and the tree toads tweak.

The dance given by the Woman's club last Saturday night was said to have been a very pleasant affair with quite a number of people from Carrizozo, Ancho and other cities of the plains in attendance.

Miss Grace Nicholas after squandering about all her days of grace in her vacation this summer here at "Hearts Desire" left early last Sunday morning in the Spence auto for the county seat, intending to stop a few days in Alamogordo before going to Idaho.

Geel! But doesn't it tickle you all over to have just a weenty portion of these daily showers trickle over your ribs and along the hollows of your back bone, and then gy slashing down into the heels of your shoes? Ever been there when you were a boy?

Mrs. J. M. Carter of Erick, Okla., who has been here for the past month visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Smith and the Lees, left for home last Monday morning by way of the daily Lee automobile line to Carrizozo. Mrs. Carter made many friends during her short stay in White Oaks. She was accompanied by her two young daughters.

Mrs. Carrie M. Wilson of Alva, Oklahoma, who has been making a two weeks visit with her sister, Mrs. Lee H. Rudiselle, will leave for her home on Friday of this week. Mrs. Wilson has never before been among the mountains and is now trying to absorb enough of our abundant supply of ozone to last her the rest of her life.

Mrs. D. S. McDonald and her two daughters started for El Paso Monday on their way to San Carlos, Arizona, there to join the head of the family for the winter. It is guessed to grape nuts that the winter will not last more than a month from now, when their familiar faces will be again seen on our streets.

A party consisting of Charles and Mrs. Spence, Wayne Van Schoyck, Miss Nicholas, Mrs. Rudiselle and her sister, Mrs. Wilson, in the Spence and Van-Schoyck upholstered machines took a two days' ride to the Gran Quivira last week and amused themselves raking over the dry bones of a prehistoric age, for a spell.

The Lahanus of Carrizozo, the Spences and Rudiselles of this place picnicked in Water canyon last Sunday, and by the way, there is no finer place in all New Mexico for either a pleasure ground or a summer resort than this same Water canyon up in old Carrizo mountain, not three miles from White Oaks.

PARSONS PICKINGS

John Skinner of the Mega settlement was a visitor here last week. William Carnett and son have gone to Lincoln for several days.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Wells and wife spent Tuesday in Capitan.

Sunday Mr. Bently and family were guests of Mrs. G. B. Green and daughter.

Buck Jennings attended the entertainment at Angus last Friday. Buck reports a fine time.

Alvin Dotson and Gilbert Peters drove up Sunday and returned to Angus the same day.

Mrs. L. A. Scott who has been visiting the Rice family for the past month, has returned to Carrizozo.

W. L. Weber made a business trip to Carrizozo the first of the week.

J. W. Miller sheep inspector for the state passed through here last week and stayed over a day.

Mrs. Greigo and daughter Annetta of Lincoln were in town the first of the week with a load of new apples.

Mr. Gaylard from the other side of the divide visited friends in town Tuesday.

Luther Jennings who has been over at the Palomas Springs for his health returned home Tuesday.

T. J. Grafton and daughter attended the preaching services Sunday at Capitan, which were conducted by Rev. H. Haywood.

Mrs. P. G. Peters and daughter, Mildred, Mr. and Mrs. Norton and Miss Blanche Garvin who have been camping up South Fork returned home Sunday.

COUNTY ROAD MEETING.

The Lincoln County Road Commission through their Chairman Dr. James W. Laws announce that they will hold a regular meeting in the town of Carrizozo on Monday the 8th day of September. The commission at this time will pass on the current expense bills and issue warrants for all approved accounts.

The Commission wishes to call to the attention of all persons filing bills for approval that it is required that they be submitted on the regular form and sworn to before an officer authorized to administer oaths. Blanks bill heads for this purpose, may be had of any member of the road Board or from Lee B. Chase, Clerk of the Board at Carrizozo.

When submitting bills it is necessary to itemize the expenses stating where the work was done or material supplied. This is required in order to conform with the request of the State Highway Commission for the local commission to show amounts spent on each road. Bills for the Commission's consideration may be mailed to the Clerk at Carrizozo.

The general public are invited to the meetings and their suggestions will be welcomed.

—James L. Street and J. B. Dinwiddie are new subscribers to the Outlook.

—A report reaches us as we go to press that Flaviana Garcia was murdered at Las Palos Wednesday. Sheriff Chavez is on the ground.

FALL FESTIVAL ASSURED

Carrizozo Commercial Club Arranging for Big Time Here This Fall

FOR ALL OF LINCOLN COUNTY

A called meeting of the Carrizozo Commercial Club was held Wednesday evening at the office of Harvey & Chase to take up the matter of a Fall Festival for Lincoln County. The plans went off with a sizz and the affair promises to be the finest and biggest fall gathering ever held in Lincoln County and will be held September 26th and 27th. The various Committees were appointed and are at work. A total of about \$600 is to be raised in Carrizozo for the prizes and Barbecue. A rough outline of what the Executive committee expects to have on the program gives:

- \$300 for Horse Races.
- \$150 for Baseball Tournament.
- \$15.00 Foot Races.
- \$25.00 Goat Roping.
- \$5.00 Greased Pig, etc.
- Big Free Barbecue.
- Fine reception and Dedication of Court House.

This is but a start on what will be done and with the committees at work development will undoubtedly show arrangements for a grand celebration.

Full announcement of the races, baseball events, etc will be given out at an early date and programs supplied throughout the County. The Carrizozo people are urgent in their request to have all the people of the county here and promise a cordial, hospital reception to all with plenty to eat and drink.

The Committees appointed are as follows:

- Executive Committee; H. S. Campbell, Frank Gurney, J. A. Haley, Financial Committee; C. A. Stevens, John E. Bell and Albert Ziegler; Sports, Racing, etc; A. T. Roberts, Horace French and Jerry Kelley; Baseball; A. J. Rolland, Al Highfill, H. Johnson and Dr. Lucas; Adv. and Printing; L. B. Chase and J. A. Haley; Barber; P. M. Johnson, G. T. McQuillen, Wm. Humphrey, T. A. Spencer; Music; W. W. Stadman, A. F. Roselle; Dancing; O. Bamberger, H. Dawson, W. Kahler; Reception Committee; Rev. J. W. Campbell, the Commercial Club and Civic League; Court House Dedication, the Ladies; Horticultural, A. H. Harvey and W. L. Gumm.

The horse races will be limited to strictly Lincoln County horses in the regular purse events. And the baseball teams are to be composed of Lincoln County players only.

SURPRISE MISS REILY

A number of young folks gathered at the home of Miss Grace Spence on Wednesday evening and then went to the Wm. Reilly home where they surprised Miss Kitty Reilly. The party was given especially as Miss Reilly will leave on Monday for Deming and will be away from her friends here during the winter months. The evening was very pleasantly spent and all present greatly enjoyed themselves. Dainties were served. Among those present were the Misses Cooms, Hilderbrandt, Spence, Linn and Francis Parker, Adams, Patsy Johnson, Deering, Mrs. Bell and Messrs. Boecat, Anderson and Kelly.

REIGN OF BILLIKIN

"The God of Things as They Ought to Be" Brought Good Luck.

By LESLIE L. HILTON.

Instead of stepping slowly and gracefully from her limousine and mounting the stone steps as was her usual wont, Elizabeth Courtland nervously jumped to the walk and hurriedly ran to the door of her home, which was opened from within by the waiting butler. Inside the house, she gave her wraps to the maid and said: "If anyone calls, Annette, I am not at home."

After the maid's reply of acquiescence she started to her own room on the second floor, but paused at the call from one of the doors she was passing. Upon opening she found Ruth, her younger sister, curled comfortably up in a big chair, while scattered about her on the floor were the latest books and magazines.

"You look happy," remarked Elizabeth, looking at her sister and feeling just a little envious of a girl whose world was moving on serenely, with no danger of its slipping a cog.

"Indeed I am, Beth," replied Ruth, settling more deeply in her chair. "How was the luncheon and who was there? Do tell me all about it—the decorations, 'cats,' gowns and every-

thing." After answering the numerous questions as well as her tired brain could remember Elizabeth went on to her room, where she would be alone at least for a short time and get control of herself before dinner. In the half hour which elapsed she was able to get herself fairly in hand, although there was a bright flush on her cheeks and in her dark brown eyes glowed a smouldering fire.

"What is the matter, daughter?" asked Mrs. Courtland. "A headache?"

"No, no," she said. "Perhaps it's heartache," suggested Ruth, but was immediately silenced by a look from her mother.

After the meal was over Elizabeth went quickly to her mother and in a low voice, "I am sorry, mother, but I cannot go to the musical tonight. No, I'm not sick," in answer to a question from Mrs. Courtland, "but I—oh, please don't ask me to go."

"But what will the Graysons think?" asked her mother. "Mrs. Grayson expects you—and so does her brother," she added with a meaning look.

"I will send her a note," replied the girl, not answering the latter part of her mother's sentence, "but I cannot go tonight."

When she was again in her room she slipped into a soft colored kimono and slowly brushed and braided her hair, which hung in two long coils, one over each shoulder. All day with feverish haste she had attended to home and social duties trying to regain her usual feeling of calmness and cheerfulness, but nowhere could she find the peace and contentment she so craved. The color still burned vividly in her cheeks but all signs of the restlessness had left. Her feeling was one of despair and longing as she walked slowly over to her desk and took up a little figure of the recently popular Billikin.

"The god of things as they ought to be," she read aloud. "Oh, Billikin, why don't you bring me some good luck and make things as they were before?"

The little god smiled on, but the girl holding him found no solution to the problem in his look of satisfaction.

Slowly she put him down and from a drawer took a handful of letters and a photograph of a young man.

"If I could only write you," she whispered—then quickly to herself. "Why don't I write? It would be for the last time, and I could burn it; I've often burned them before."

Hastily taking out stationery, pen and ink she addressed an envelope to "Mr. Donald Forbes, Eastern Club, City."

A little laugh that was almost a sob escaped her as she glanced from the wet ink to the grinning Billikin. Drawing the paper to her she wrote:

"Dear Don: "I can't realize even now that this is the last letter I will ever begin with these words. I must do something, if it is simply writing what you will never see; for there is no way for you to read this and come in time to help me—even if you cared to."

"You have seemed so near" all day, I fear, dear, perhaps because I know that after tomorrow—oh, I can't write about that, and yet I must. You, of course, knew Mrs. Grayson? It is her brother who is coming to ask a certain question of me, to which I am to answer "Yes."

"I repeat to which I am to answer. I have read often enough of such things happening to girls and have known of a few cases, too, but I never once thought it would come to me. And now when I look back over the past year I don't see how it has happened, only that the net drew tighter and tighter and, try as I would, I could not get away.

"Why must it come tomorrow? For

it will be just a year tomorrow that you first told me you loved me. Will you be remembering that day, too, Don, I wonder?

"It was three years ago we met at a little dinner given at Mabel Vaughn's and you took me in. You know it was at that time the Billikin was reigning so supremely, and there was one at each place. You suggested exchanging ours, which we did, just to better our already good luck," you said. Above me on the desk is mine with the same cheerful grin on his fat face—I wonder where yours is?

"I think that after tomorrow I had better lay away the poor little god and in his place put a big sign of the 'almighty dollar.' For from now on I too will apparently be one of the vast number who daily burn their incense before it."

"It is nearly six months now since we had that foolish quarrel—six long months that have seemed like years to me. Some one has said that 'people quarrel for the joy of making up,' but what happens when they never have the opportunity to make up?"

"All that is left to us now, Don, are the thoughts of the past and the dreams of what might have been, and of all dreams those are the saddest. Do you suppose everything would be all right again and as they used to be if we were to see each other during the next twenty-four hours, or would silly pride stand in the way of happiness? don't believe I have any pride left, Don, for all other feelings are engulfed in one of great love, and longing for you. Your

"ELIZABETH."

Sleep did not come to the weary girl until a glow in the east announced the arrival of a new day, and it was nearly noon before she woke to find Ruth entering the room with her breakfast. Thoughts of the manner in which the previous evening had been spent sent her hurrying to the desk as soon as she had dressed. She opened it, but to her surprise the letter was not in sight. Quickly she looked through several drawers, but without success.

"Looking for something?" asked Ruth.

"Why, yes, a letter I—I wrote," stammered her sister.

"Oh, if you mean the one to Donald I sent it for you," explained the younger girl.

Beth turned in a flash, eyes wide with fear. "Sent it?" she gasped.

"Of course I sent it," went on Ruth. "You often tell me to mail your letters, and after I saw in the paper that Donald was home I supposed you wanted it to reach him in a hurry."

"Don at home," repeated Beth stupidly. "Why—why—oh, what have I done?"

"What is the matter, Beth?" impatiently questioned the young girl. "You surely didn't write a letter if you didn't want it mailed, did you? It is gone now," she added, as she left the room, "and it can't get back."

Again and again Elizabeth asked herself why she had been so foolish as to write the letter to Don. If only there was some way she could get it before Don could read it, but no way presented itself to her confused mind. Uppermost in her thoughts was the question of what Don would do, and this was answered when Annette brought up his card shortly after lunch.

As she went down she was all a tremble at the thought of his near presence. The sight of him from the library door filled her with a half fear and set her heart pounding so violently that she could only manage to say softly one word—his name—but that was enough. He turned and came swiftly to her and put his arms around her while he held her silently.

Upstairs on the desk sat the Billikin with a smile which held a promise for the future, for at last things were "as they ought to be."

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Abolish "Cooling Off" Chamber.

It is said that an old and picturesque adjunct of the chamber of deputies in Paris has been abolished. What its official title was does not appear, but it was called the "little room," a term by no means amply descriptive, for in the room excited members of the chamber were imprisoned to cool off. In a "little room," one might suppose, it would be easier to get warm. The room had not been in use for many years, partly, it is said, to the general warmth of the deputies' sessions, which were often so excited that practically half the chamber would have needed to be suspended if quiet was to be restored.

How They Became Warm.

He—You're a good little wife. She—Why not? "Because you had my slippers on and warm when I got home to night."

"Oh, you need not give me credit for that."

"And why not?" "Because I've been using them on the children all day."

Cheering Thought.

While mourning the wickedness of the present age, it is well to remember that if we had lived in another age we would be dead now.

COLLARS AND JABOTS

ACCESSORIES THAT GIVE THE TOUCH OF INDIVIDUALITY.

Choice of Styles is Wide, Therefore Selection Should Not Be Hastily Made—Two of the Prettiest Popular Designs.

The simplest frock of linen and gingham can be given a touch of individuality by the collar and jabot, which can reflect the new styles, show handwork and give freshness in either white or color at the top of the blouse.

Twine-colored satin is combined with strawberry pink linen in a pretty collar. This is a plain shape, but the alliance of the two materials gives an extremely smart effect. At the corners are conventional roses embroidered in pink wool. Two long ends of the satin are edged with pink linen and embroidered.

Pale blue linen is also seen, combined with sheer white linen, the latter tucked and forming the upper part of the collar. The vandyke points are of blue and points of scru lace finish the collar, the whole being edged with a pleating of sheer linen. A broad tucked bib hangs in front, the points of blue linen and heavy lace edging it. A pink ribbon bow trims the top.

Another extremely popular model is of pale pink linen combined with fine white linen and Irish lace. Pink coral buttons are used on the pleated jabot, and long lines of pink floss are embroidered on the edge of the top collar and the long jabot.

Striped linen in blue and white trims a collar with the straight vest effect. This shows width over the shoulders, very shallow in front. A band of striped linen is set one inch in from the edge, a ruffle of linen finishing it. The straight piece in front is of striped linen in the center and narrow strips on each side trimmed with pearl buttons and loops on souches. Around the straight piece is a ruffle of linen.

Heavy raspberry-pink linen is used to trim a collar of sheer white linen in a modified sailor collar. The pointed top is of pink, with the color carried out in embroidery in each corner. A pleated white jabot drops down from the center. The pointed end is edged with pink and a line of pink linen buttons trims the front. Any color with white will carry out this idea.

The high price of hand-worked collars and jabots puts a variety of them beyond the reach of the usual purse, if they must be bought. Handwork should be possible to every woman who is not an idiot. It is easy and admits of many innovations. It can be equally effective in either simple or elaborate form. Its distinctive, individual note is always appreciated by the well-dressed woman. How easy it is! If you once try the touch of handwork, especially on accessories, you will become an ardent follower of the thread and needle. It will in all cases lead you to success.

Middy Ties.

Middy ties in all colors are to be found in abundance. One has a choice of the ties fringed, hemstitched or simply hemmed.

DRESS HAIR TO SUIT FACE

While Prevailing Styles May Be Followed, Individually Is Always to Be Considered.

There are some women who remain true to the parting in the middle of the hair, but many prefer the parting on the side. The forehead is entirely covered, as are the ears, and there is no bulge anywhere over the surface of the head. The latter is better. This is the fashion. Every individual must modify it to suit her head and her face, for it is inartistic and foolish to follow any fashion without regard to your personal appearance.

If a parting is not becoming, then omit it and draw the hair softly back. If one's eyes are at their worst with the hair brought down to the eyebrows, then it must be lifted.

The main mistake that nearly every woman makes in arranging her hair according to the new fashion is in running it down in a bias line from the middle of the forehead to the lobe of the ear. It was this line on each side of the temples that contributed to the hideousness of the 1904 collars.

Women who take the time and trouble to steady their faces never use this line. You will notice that they make it as regular as though it were carefully scalloped across the brow and temples. They give it an inward curve at the end of each eyebrow and then bring it out in front of each ear.

This line is as old as art itself and can be seen on any of the famous pictures and statues. It is not Greek in its strictest sense, but it is classic. Of course the outward curve in front of the ears is highly exaggerated by

AMBER SHADE OF SHANTUNG

Cool Summer Coat: Dress of That Material is Most Valuable Addition to the Wardrobe.

This example illustrates a cool summer coat-dress of fancy shantung in a dull amber shade, with a waist sash in a lovely tuchia-colored ribbon and a trimming of little buttons covered to correspond. Straight sleeves are set in at a long shoulder line, and all fit at the base for the egress of killed lace ruffles, a similar ruffle on



curving at the throat, while a full-up is supplied in a tiny cross-over vest of white net, ornamented with wee buttons covered with the gold shantung. It will be remarked that the tunic is of Russian persuasion, while the skirt has a panel movement back and front, the sides gathered in a few slight folds, close at the hem, into these, at the right side in front and the left at the back.

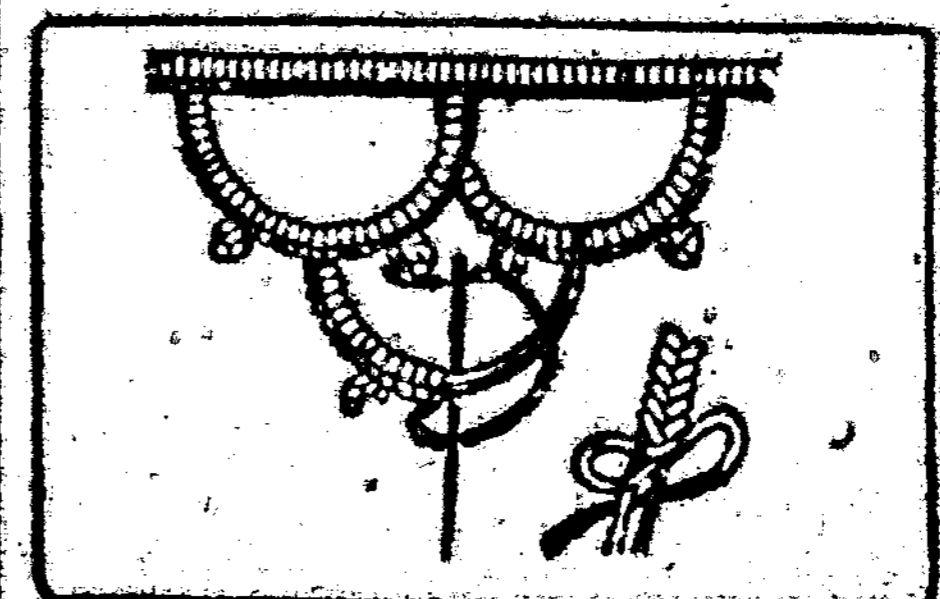
Wrap for Traveling.

A military cape is the newest cloak for traveling. It is comfortable and smart at the same time and can be worn over a gown, a suit or even a stomy, a suit or even a filmy evening toilette. In cadet blue lined in scarlet and with a gleam of brass buttons, it is truly dashing.

Bullet buttons are seen on all light weight cloth suits.

some women and an eccentric effect is produced, but that does not destroy the fundamental beauty of this line, properly drawn.

PICOT EDGE



Picot edge is used for finishing centerpieces, jabots and handkerchiefs. The edge is first finished with very narrow buttonhole-stitch, then make a loop by catching the thread back and forth two or three times and buttonhole-stitch over this loop until the space is filled. At regular intervals make a little loop in the thread as shown in the illustration. When each loop is finished go to the next in the same way.

Time-saver.

When embroidered sheets, pillowcases and towels are worn the initial or monogram may be cut out in a circle and used again by buttonholing or featherstitching neatly onto a new article.

An easy way to mark sheets, pillowcases and towels is to write your initials or name in pencil, then carefully stitch over the lines on your sewing machine, using a coarse thread and close stitch. White or colored cotton may be used.

BANISH MEAT COURSE

SPLENDID MEAL MAY BE SERVED WITHOUT THAT MATERIAL.

Needless to Heat the House Every Day of the Week With Heavy Cooking—Two Excellent Suggestions Worth Trying.

The preparation of the meat course for any meal during the extreme hot weather is usually the most trying part of the cooking for the housewife. By the time a big roast is ready for the table, the gravy made and the oven pan cleaned, the one who has cooked the meal has little appetite for it. Two or three entirely meatless meals each week during the heated season will prove a welcome change in most families. Wherever possible, the main dish should be prepared early in the day and re-heated just at serving time. Cheese, eggs, nuts and fish are all satisfactory substitutes for the ordinary heavy meat courses. Where fresh fish is not obtainable, many canned varieties will be found excellent and extremely easy to convert into a palatable course for dinner or lunch. Nuts are not used as much as they should be in the every day diet; a few trials during a meatless period will convince any woman of their values as a food, when properly served. Even soups can be made without meat, using milk and almost any vegetable; in this month's menus, however, the soups may be omitted without detracting from the meals, and there will be a decided gain to the housewife in having one less hot course to serve on days when the thermometer soars.

Vegetable Soup (Julienne)
Steamed Canned Finnish Haddock,
Cream Sauce
Mashed Potatoes
String Beans
Nut Custard Pie

Asparagus Soup
Eggs Venetian
Apricot, Date and Walnut Salad.

Eggs Venetian—Simmer two level tablespoonfuls of minced onion in two tablespoonfuls of butter till tender; add two tablespoonfuls of flour and rub to a cream. Mix in slowly two cupfuls of stewed or canned tomatoes; cook till thick, seasoning with salt and cayenne. Break four eggs, one by one, into the boiling sauce; when the whites are slightly set, stir the yolks up with the mixture, so that the egg streaks through it. Cook for a minute or two, pour on slices of buttered toast and serve. This is an especially appealing way to serve eggs.—McCall's Magazine.

Double the Amount of Yeast.

How many housekeepers have learned that bread may be very quickly raised and without any probability of becoming "sour" if two yeast cakes are used instead of one. This is especially convenient for use with luncheon rolls and hot breads, for the sponge may be started at nine or half past and the rolls be light and ready for baking in time for luncheon. The same recipe may be used; simply double the amount of yeast.

English Ginger Apples.

Peel, core and slice into cold water eight pounds of apples. Drain off the water, add four ounces of whole ginger, four pounds of sugar and one coffee cup of water. Let stand 48 hours. Stir three times. Put into a kettle, add four pounds more of sugar and boil until transparent, which should be in a half or three-quarters of an hour.

Gooseberry Toast.

Instead of the crumbs we may use the dry toast well buttered, put in the layers of berries and sugar and bake as above or, still more convenient, just pour stewed gooseberries on the buttered toast as we would make tomato toast. These toasts are, for children, better than pie, and some times, as variety, more acceptable.

When Cooking Greens.

Having trouble in getting all the water out of greens, after they have been cooked, it is found very easy to overcome this difficulty by placing a slice of dry bread in the bottom of the vegetable dish. This absorbs the moisture and improves the greens greatly.—Exchange.

Sewing Hint.

If the spool of thread is soaked in water over night and allowed to dry before using, the seams stitched with it will never pucker.

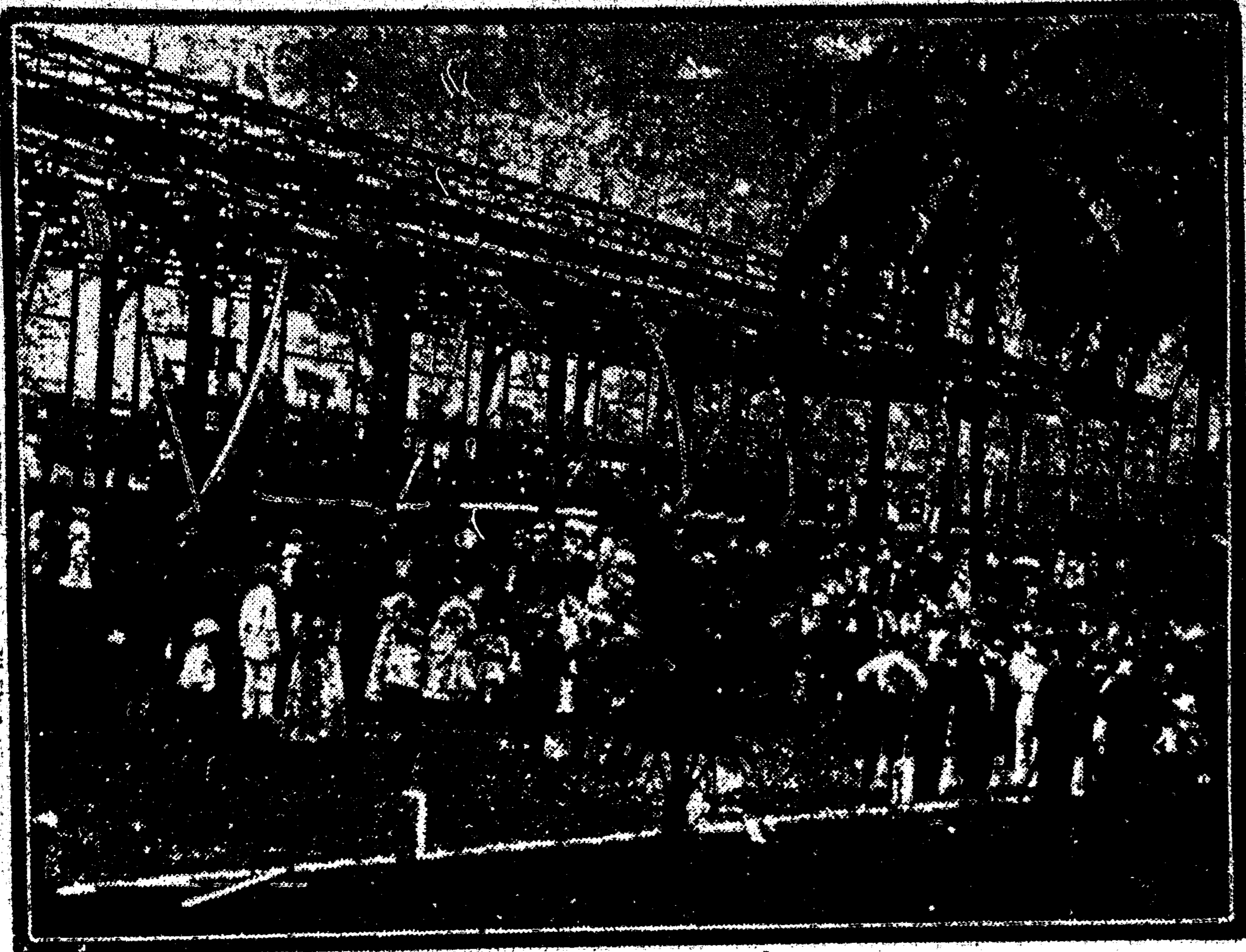
Removing Wrinkles From Clothes.

To remove the creases from last summer's clothing rig up a line in the bathroom, let the hot water run till the room is full of steam, and let stand for an hour. Then let dry out in the open air and press on the wrong side with a warm iron.

When Baking Pie.

If you desire to keep a berry pie from running over when baking, add a pinch of soda before the upper crust is put on, and you will find it most

NEW DOCK SHED AT CRISTOBAL IS DEDICATED



This is the first photograph of the immense steel dock shed constructed by the American government at Cristobal, near the Atlantic terminus of the Panama canal, taken at the time of its dedication.

PRINCESS MARY 16

Daughter of Engand's Royal House Lacks Vivacity.

Queen Mary Will Not Allow Her to Make Debut Until She Reaches the Age of 18—Life She Leads at Home.

London.—English society has been interested lately in the question of the coming out of her royal highness, the young Princess Mary. As the only daughter of the king of England it is natural that there should be much speculation as to her future prospects, and her name has already been coupled by matchmakers with those of several foreign royalties.

Princess Mary was sixteen years old on April 26, but Queen Mary has no intention of introducing her daughter to the world as a grownup woman till after she is eighteen. As a matter of fact, the princess looks younger than her real age, and in mind and education she is younger, for though naturally she has had every educational advantage she has been brought up so simply that in mind she remains somewhat undeveloped.

To a certain extent she inherits her mother's shyness and lack of geniality. Queen Mary even now will shed tears of sheer nervousness at the prospect of receiving an ambassador and his suite, though she will converse with perfect aplomb, intelligence and interest with a doctor at a large hospital, or will present prizes in public to poor children with a charming little greeting for each recipient in the view of cheering thousands. Princess Mary's nervousness and want of savoir faire were exemplified not long ago when she had to be fitted for a dress.

Two dressmakers attended, and the young princess, after much thought and some hesitation, made a remark about the weather. Then, giving up the attempt to manufacture conversation, she occupied herself while alterations were being made by busily picking up the pins which had been dropped on the floor.

"I thought it was better than talking when I had nothing to say," she told her governess, "and at any rate it was useful." It is interesting to note that she inherits some of the traits of her great grandmother, Queen Victoria. She has,



Princess Mary.

white dress, was allowed, rather as a favor, to mingle with the guests. Running up to a high court official whom she knew well, and who was in deep conversation with a member of the government, she pulled his coat sleeve several times to gain his attention. At last he turned and said courteously but rather impatiently, "Run away, little lady; I'm busy now."

The princess ran to her mother, who had observed the little scene from a distance.

"Mother!" cried the indignant daughter, "Sir — called me 'little lady' and told me to run away."

"You had better go back to him, my dear," said the queen, "and tell him that though you are a princess, that you have yet to learn to be a little lady."

Princess Mary is something of an autocrat among her brothers, and at Sandringham, the charming country house of the king and queen in Norfolk, there is sometimes a good deal of sparring and an exchange of much plainness of speech. Once when games were being played with the children of the gamekeepers on the estate, the princess in a fit of temper pushed one of her playmates into a shallow pond and they ran away laughing. The Prince of Wales, then about thirteen, was very angry with his sister, and locked her up in a summer house.

REVEALS HIS DOUBLE LIFE

Divorce Suit Shows Silk Salesman in New York Kept Up Two Homes.

New York.—The successful suit for divorce brought by Mrs. Ada M. Clingen against John J. Clingen, a silk salesman, disclosed the fact that Clingen had maintained two establishments, with a family in each. The decree of divorce was granted to the wife by Justice Tompkins of the supreme court at White Plains.

Until last December Clingen, it appears, lived with his wife, a son and daughter in Claremont avenue. Then it became known that he was maintaining another woman and two children in a home in Cedarhurst, L. I. The two children in Cedarhurst are very young, while his son and daughter are each more than seventeen years old.

FRIENDS OF MANKIND

Feathered Creatures of Greatest Benefit to Farmers.

Every Songster That Lives on Insect Life Is Worth Its Weight in Gold—Should Be Encouraged in the Gardens.

Few persons actually realize the great good accomplished by many of the more common varieties of insect destroying birds. Every bird that lives on insect life is worth its weight in gold to mankind, declares Harper's Weekly. In most localities these useful birds have been so destroyed as to be almost exterminated, and the increase of destructive insects that frequent the field, orchard and garden is appalling. Something will have to be done soon or mankind will be confronted with a very difficult problem.

The natural means of exterminating these pests are by far the best. The birds are the natural enemies of the life that destroys and injures the various crops. Why not assist the willing birds in this work? We can easily do so if we but stop and consider for a moment. Instead of depleting the flocks of bluebirds, wrens and purple martins, encourage them to inhabit your lawns, gardens and orchards.

Erect homes for the birds. The little common house wren that is always busy either in winter or summer in catching thousands of insects or feeding on their larvae will greatly appreciate a little effort on our part to provide them shelter. Tin cans, old coffee pots or small wooden boxes fastened on fences, outbuildings, arbors or trees, and provided with entrances about the size of a half-dollar, will make cozy homes for the wren, and the number of young hatched and fed with the pests in the garden will insure a greater quality and better quality of fruits and vegetables.

The bluebird is another enemy of the hundreds of insects that get in their wicked work in the early spring and summer, when bloom and tender fruits are exposed to their ravages. They can be induced to remain about our homes if provided with suitable roosting and nesting boxes. The type of home may vary, but it should not be too large, and more than one should be erected about the home, especially in the orchard. A box not more than twelve by eighteen inches, divided into four rooms, with an opening into each room and a narrow ledge or alighting board, is the most easily provided. It should be placed on a pole about twelve or fifteen feet high. It might be well to have the pole attached to a fence post or some other handy place, by a hinge so the box can be lowered when it is necessary to clean it out or remove the English sparrows.

The purple martin is one of our greatest scavenger birds. It is an annual visitor, arriving about the first of April. It never nests in trees. It prefers some well sheltered home, and one that is out of reach of the cats. Many years ago martin boxes were quite common, and great colonies were seen each year. But during the last quarter of a century the martin has been neglected, and one can travel for miles without seeing a birdhouse. Every farmer, and, in fact, every owner of a home, should assist in reclaiming these birds. Erect homes for them. A great variety of houses can be built. Any one can secure a box from the grocer, cut a couple of small holes in it, and place it on a pole not far from the house. Many of pretty designs can be built that will not only serve a good purpose, but make the home more attractive. The martin loves to be noticed and talked to, and it will repay one for his trouble in its cheery warble, and in time its presence will be shown in the quantity and quality of the products injured by the insect pests.

LARGE ALFALFA SEED YIELD

One Plant Made Exceptionally Fine Growth of Leafy Stems—Soil Conditions Important.

(By F. H. BLINN, Colorado Agricultural College.)

A fine alfalfa plant, after running the gauntlet of a hundred thousand visitors, many of whom examined the pods, "to see if the seed had filled," and being shipped three times across the state by a local freight or express, and then traveling over nearly all the railroads of the state with the demonstration train, yielded 92.3 grams of clean seed, equivalent to 3 1/4 ounces of seed from the one plant.

The plant was found in a field of Baltic alfalfa, grown at the experiment station at Rocky Ford, the field was sown in 1911 in twenty-inch rows for seed production, the field was not irrigated during the year 1911, and was left to grow seed, the season was favorable for seed yield, and the field averaged less than fifty pounds of seed to the acre, yet this one plant, in the midst of the field surrounded by thousands of plants under the same conditions which failed to produce seed satisfactorily, made an exceptional growth of fine leafy stems and set such an enormous yield of seed.

Sixty grams of the seed from this plant have been used to seed a tenth-acre plot for increase at Rocky Ford, and also a row in the comparative nursery test that comprises other choice selections. Thirty grams of the seed have been sent to the station at Fort Collins to test out in that section of the state.

The work of selecting choice individual plants is resulting in a decided improvement of the type of alfalfa, not only for seed alone, but fine quality and a large production of forage.

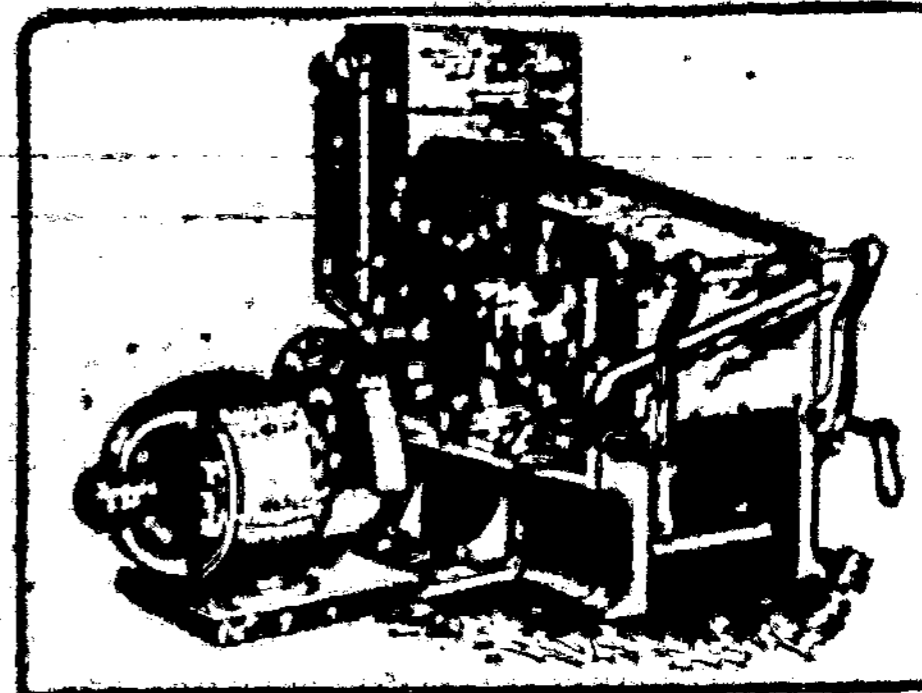
The question of seed production seems to depend on more care in selecting soil conditions adapted to regulating moisture supply so as to make a slow dwarfed growth, yet insuring moisture to set and fill the seed.

MACHINE FOR CRUSHING OATS

Feed Bill May Be Materially Reduced by Use of Device—Operated by Electric Motor.

The feed bill of the man who keeps five, ten, or more horses can be materially reduced and the animals kept in better flesh by the use of an oat crusher to prepare this part of the horses' fare, is the assertion of those who have tried it; says the Popular Electricity.

The machine shown will clean and crush 2,200 pounds of oats per hour.



Oat Crusher.

enough to feed 125 horses eighteen pounds per day. The crushed oats retain their original moisture when prepared as used, and are more completely and readily digested and the looks and condition of the animals are better with less feeding. It is claimed that a fifteen per cent saving is made over the old way of feeding whole oats, which, if a horse were accustomed to a diet of eighteen pounds of whole oats per day, would amount to about 30 bushels a year using crushed oats. The crusher is operated by electric motor power which is, therefore, easily applied and shut off.

Keeping Home Canner Going.

Can all of your surplus fruits and vegetables. There is a ready and sure market for all this class of vegetables that you wish to dispose of this winter. Keep the home canner going. The best prices will be gotten this winter, therefore cater to the local markets, and hold your canned fruits and vegetables until the winter months arrive.

Orchardist and Dairy.

If the orchardist with a fair amount of free land will attend the dairy cow and her wants, attend dairy conventions, read good dairy literature, post up on feeds and feeding and test his herd for profitable animals, he will prosper.

Planting Another Crop.

When the pea crop is out of the way clear off all the vines, plant the ground with potatoes, cabbage, sweet corn or beets.

Keep plenty of water before the little chicks and breeding stock. They will suffer these hot days if they do not have it.

GOLD FOUND IN GRAVEL PIT

Jobs With Steam Shovel Gang That Are at a Premium in California.

San Francisco.—Gold, real yellow gold, pay dirt, like that which set the forty-miners wild with excitement, has been found in a gravel pit at Cordova. And the men on the job have lost little time in using their spare hours to amaze swag little sums to their wages.

The excitement began when the big steam shovel ran into an old river channel. The railroad gets its material for ballasting the right-of-way at Cordova and loads the gravel into freight cars with a steam shovel.

Several days ago as a bucket tipped over with its load a workman saw something glint in the sunshine. He passed the word along, and since then every pick, shovel and pan in the neighborhood has been pressed into service until the place looks like a pioneer mining camp. Cordova is in the heart of the gold dredger region near Falcon.

Jobs on this particular steam shovel gang are at a premium. But T. H. Williams, assistant division superintendent of the road, couldn't understand for a long time what made his men so unusually industrious, especially after work, when they were usually tired and worn out.

BULLET PROOF WOLF KILLED

Old Whitey's Depredations Cost Rancher \$50,000 in Past Five Years.

Wheatland, Wyo.—Old Whitey, an unusually large gray wolf whose depredations have cost the stockmen of this section \$50,000 during the past five years, was slain by George Koons on the Mertz ranch on the Laramie plains.

Old Whitey was probably the most cunning wild animal that ever operated in southeast Wyoming. He sidestepped poisoned food and traps set out to catch him, while his fleetness of foot carried him out of reach of Russian staghounds.

He seemed bullet proof, for on many

occasions ranchmen have heard the thud of their bullets as they struck his hide, but he always got away until this time. His hide is scarred by many bullet wounds and his feet and legs are knots of broken cords and muscles. Koons will obtain rewards of over \$100 for the capture of Old Whitey.

Flies Stop Ball Game.

Baker, Ore.—Thousands of salmon flies, swept by a high wind full in the faces of a thousand fans, stopped the ball game here during the last half of the lucky seventh inning with the score 5 to 4 in favor of Walla Walla, and Baker at the bat with a chance of scoring. It was ladies' day and 500 fair fans joined in the awaiting.

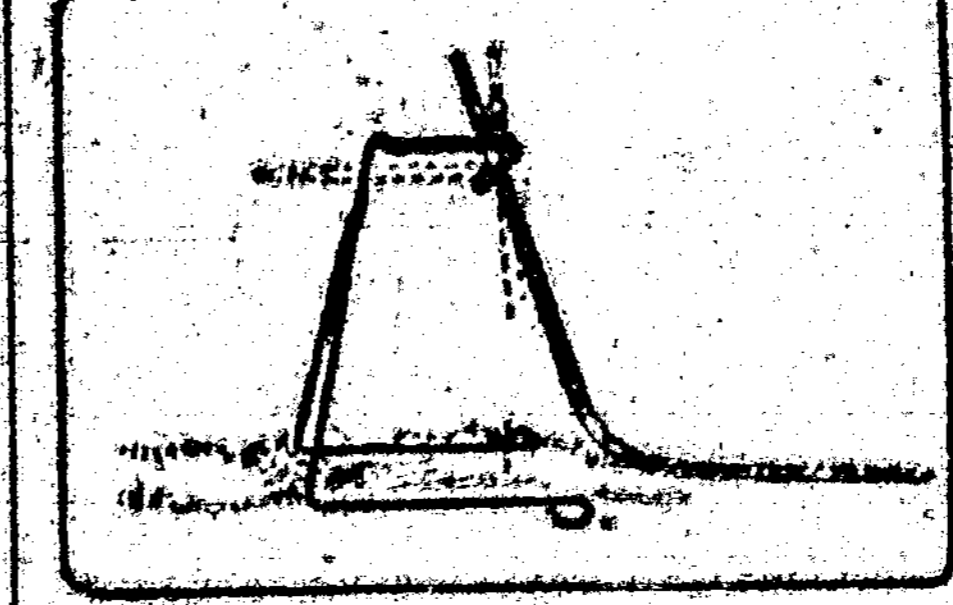
Women Take "Dew Baths."

Washington.—A number of society women here seeking health or conserving beauty take their morning "dew bath" in their own yards or nearby woods. They wear real bathing suits and go barefooted. They dance new Greek dances and roll and gambol on the green like children.

USEFUL DEVICE FOR GARDEN

Effective Holder for Hose May Be Constructed Out of One Piece of Strong Wire.

This simple and effective holder for the nozzle of a garden hose is made of one piece of wire. The looped



Nozzle Holder.

portion at the upper end is so shaped that the nozzle can be set securely at any angle.

Confidence Essential. The cow cannot do her best unless she has confidence in her owner.

THE CARRIZO 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 31, 1911, at the post office at Carrizozo, New Mexico, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising terms close Wednesday at noon. News column as close Thursday night. If you do not receive your paper regularly, please notify the publisher. Advertising rates on application.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
ONE YEAR, In Advance \$1.50
SIX MONTHS, In Advance .75
OFFICE PHONE NUMBER 24

FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1913



COMPARISON OF NEW MEXICO

(Concluded from First Page)

...tumble? He may do so privately and probably does but he presents a smiling mien to the outsider and goes ahead cheerfully trying to discover something which WILL grow in this land. He usually finds it, too. A somewhat smaller quantity of water is needed to irrigate the dry sections of the Northwest than is required in New Mexico on account of the more rapid evaporation here but the water is expensive and its delivery uncertain. An Idaho rancher who takes up his land under the Carey act, as most homesteaders there do, pays on an average thirty five dollars per acre for a perpetual water-right and he sometimes gets his money's worth. In many instances he does not. There is much dissatisfaction right now over the Idaho companies frequent failures to live up to their agreements. And these companies are supposed to be under state supervision. Does the Idaho homesteader blame the country because he has failed to receive the water for which he has paid several perfectly good dollars? He does not. He puts the blame where it belongs, on the company. He unites with his fellow sufferers to secure redress and keeps on thinking his state the best ever.

In New Mexico we need have no such troubles over water. The water is to be had, if not at our very doors, at least not many feet below the surface of our back yards. Notwithstanding the initial cost of a well and pumping apparatus which is so considerable as to daunt the claim-holder in average circumstances, in a given ten-year period, the rancher buying water from a company will, in most instances, have paid out as much money as would have been required to drill a well and install pumping apparatus. He will not be nearly so sure of being able to get his water when he needs it most as he would if he had his own well and tank.

Here the growing season is nearly a third longer than in the Northwest. Three cuttings of alfalfa is regarded as an exceptionally good crop there and the crop yields in some other ways are not so abundant as in New Mexico. This longer growing season should add a third to our wealth. The southern New Mexico valley farmer has fewer other adverse circumstances to deal with than his northern brother. He can work out-of-doors all winter without serious discomfort; he need have no fear of being frozen in his own irrigation ditches; he is not compelled to hunt for his cattle in a blinding snowstorm with the thermometer twenty degrees below zero and the individual members of his family ready to form themselves in-

to a rescue party if he doesn't return within a reasonable time; the southern New Mexican is never known to tunnel his way through the snow from house to barn to feed his stock, rope tied about his waist after the fashion of the Alpine mountain climbers, the other end held by his faithful wife who is in dire suspense lest he perish from cold during the simple operation of giving Bossy her fodder. Usually the New Mexico farmer neither has nor needs a barn. No self-respecting New Mexico horse or cow wants to be cooped up within four walls when he has the east, west, north and south, covered by a comfortable blue roof, for his abiding-place.

Our sunny days work with us and for us, ripening our grain and fruit and making us serene and happy if we are willing to be happy. Here we continue the subject of climate, and why shouldn't we. Residents of Montana and Idaho, most of them coming from the Eastern and Middle-west states think they have the finest climate in the world, but that is because they have never been in New Mexico. There may be a section of the Northwest where the sunshine is as brilliant and the moonlight as wonderful as it is in New Mexico, but I have not been so fortunate as to visit any of those places.

The effect of climate on the human disposition is so well known as to make comment trite. Even the children feel it. I have talked with teachers who have taught in several sections of the West. Almost invariably they maintain that the children of the South, as a class, have summer dispositions and are more easily managed than the children of the North. The people of the Northwest are friendly and cordial to the new comer in a sincere if rather formal way, but where in the world can one find any thing to equal the spontaneous welcome, the easy friendliness and the neighborly interest which the Southwesterner displays toward the stranger. These are intangible things, it is true. They may add nothing to the material wealth of a section but they certainly make the life in that section sweeter and very worth the living.

Our El Dorado is not elsewhere. It is not in Texas or Oklahoma or California or Idaho; it is here spread out before us in this beautiful valley, and we need to realize it and appreciate it. New Mexico's problems of development are perhaps different but not more serious than history shows the problems of other new states to have been. It is not so long since "Bleeding Kansas" claimed the abused attention of the United States; Iowa's first settlers were burdened with doubt and gloom, Idaho is facing and solving some difficulties compared to which ours in New Mexico are mere kindergarten tasks; Southern California was lately a desert.

We have every reason to be proud of our state; we have material resources equal to the wildest dreams of the early Spanish explorers; we have sunny days, glorious nights, grand mountains and wonderful valleys. Nowhere in the West can be found a more charming people and pleasanter associations than here. In thinking of this part of the country I have always mentally paraphrased the old hymn couplet thus:

"Where every prospect pleases, And NOT EVEN man is vile."

Let us be loyal to New Mexico; let us talk for her, work for her, promote her interests in every possible way. She is worthy all our faith and best efforts.

WELCH & TITSWORTH

Capitan, N. M.
Wholesale and Retail.

We carry in stock a good line of farm machinery and if you are contemplating the purchase of farm implements give us a chance to serve you. Hay Balers, McCormick Rakes and Mowing Machines.

We have just received a car load of Studebaker Wagons.

Agents for "Black Leaf" sheep dip.

A large stock of Fruit Jars.

WELCH & TITSWORTH

Capitan, N. M.

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Transacts a General Banking Business
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Consistent With Safety
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INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS



SWIFTEST PITCHER'S AMAZING RECORD

"How do they know what Johnson's got—Whether he uses a curve or not—Whether his break is soft? How can they tell how his outshoots fall? Whether his incentive's big or small? How can they tell what he's got on the ball? Nobody's soon it yet!"

Song a minor-poet of the major leagues. The hero of this baseball epic was Walter Johnson, the marvelous pitcher of the Washington club, who has just beaten all records by hurling the ball for 56 consecutive innings with such skill and cunning that not a batsman of an opposing club has been able to score a run.

Speed was the great factor in the achievement—dazzling, sizzling speed! The big Idahon's delivery is like the flight of a shell. The mightiest hitters of the American league are as helpless as town lot players when Johnson turns loose his fastest ball: "Ty" Cobb, "Home Run" Baker and Jackson alike are babes in his hands.

Johnson's amazing swiftness in pitching is no mere fancy. It has been scientifically measured. In the testing room of the Remington Arms company at Bridgeport, Conn., Johnson showed that his right arm could hurl the baseball at the rate of 122 feet a second! It was acknowledged that he could do even better, because in athletic parlance he was not warmed up. It is well known that a hurler gathers speed as a game progresses.

Johnson flung the sphere through an aperture in a frame of wood about two feet square. Running from top to bottom were ten very delicate and filmy copper wires. These were broken by the ball, and by an electrical device the moment of passage was accurately timed. Five yards away was a steel plate and the impact of the ball on this barrier again caused the electric clock to register. Thus the exact time of the ball's flight was mathematically determined.

The velocity obtained by Johnson is all the more extraordinary when it is known that a bullet from the new government .45 automatic pistol travels 800 feet per second.

A high power hunting rifle, .35 caliber, auto-loading, travels 2,000 feet per second.

The Twentieth Century Limited, the fastest long-distance train in the world, makes the 978.7 miles from New York to Chicago in just 20 hours, or an average speed of 48.9 miles every hour. This means a velocity of nearly 72 feet a second.

Suppose Johnson's speedball kept on traveling at 122 feet a second right on toward the Windy City at its own hurricane speed. It would eat up the 3,163,840 feet to Chicago in just 11 hours and 45 minutes. The ball

would beat the train to Chicago by eight hours and 12 minutes. In other words, the catcher who received the ball could go to bed, have a full night's rest, get up and into his uniform again, and be on hand in the morning to meet the Twentieth Century as she rolled into Chicago.

Putting it another way—the train leaves New York at 2:45 p. m. daily. Time is set back at Buffalo by just an hour, so that the onrushing train gains 60 minutes on her westward journey. Eleven hours and 48 minutes after the start Johnson's sender has reached Chicago, or at 1:33 a. m. Chicago time, the roaring locomotive has just plunged through Cleveland without stopping, more than 350 miles away.

The striking energy of Johnson's missile was shown to be 160 foot pounds. That means that it possessed approximately half the force in impact of a bullet fired from a .45 automatic pistol!

According to these figures, it takes less than half a second for a ball thrown by Johnson at his high speed to travel from his fingers to catcher's glove!

That is why he bewilders even the quickest witted batsman. He isn't able to guess whether it is a straight ball, an in or an out curve, a drop, or whether the sphere is going to jump up into the air in defiance of the law of gravity.

"Any time you get a hit off Johnson," declared Napoleon Lajoie, himself one of the most formidable wielders of the bat that the game ever knew, "you must not think that you're smart. Just figure that you're lucky—lucky that you were able to make that blind swing at just the right spot. There never was, and I doubt if there ever will be, a pitcher as great as Johnson. If he turned loose his very hardest throw with his best curve on it no catcher could get down in time to receive the ball.

"Every ball he throws has stuff on it that can't be solved. Some of the hops that his swiftest ones take are bigger curves than a man ever threw before. I've seen him slam balls up to the plate that didn't look larger than a pinhead."

Not surprising, is it, that Johnson is such a terror?

The quiet, modest young Idaho youth—he is only twenty-five years old—also fooled his opponents into giving him another record. Last year he struck out 303 men in 386 innings. None of the other wizards could touch that mark. Before he became a big leaguer striking out batsmen was merely a pastime for him. Out in Weiser, when only nineteen, he was playing in the Idaho State league, and among the performances credited to him was the striking out of the

first eight men who faced him in an important game, and he later struck out 11 other men during the nine innings. And these men were all crack players, many of whom are now stars in the western leagues. In that Idaho season Johnson was the slab artist in fifty-seven straight games in which not a run was scored off his delivery. So you see he got the habit early!

After that feat Johnson applied to various smart managers of the clubs in the big cities. But they wouldn't even give him a trial. They were disdainful, and easily declared that Johnson would be shattered by the heavy artillery of the major leagues. It remained for the then tall-ender Washington team to send Catcher Blenkinship in 1907 out to Weiser to investigate the picturesque stories that came east of the youth's prowess. The scout lost no time in getting Johnson to sign a contract as soon as he had seen him pitch a few innings. That Washington is now one of the leading clubs of the American league is due in large part to the skill of the western recruit.

When Johnson made good from the jump there was yep among all the Napoleonic managers who had turned him down. But his steady and astonishing improvement is shown by the following official table:

Year	G.	B.H.	R.	B.B.	S.O.	W.	L.	Ave.
1907	14	99	34	10	72	5	8	.354
1908	23	107	54	50	149	14	11	.513
1909	37	233	109	83	153	12	24	.531
1910	41	258	86	74	303	24	16	.609
1911	33	231	107	63	200	23	15	.653
1912	40	244	69	72	251	20	10	.730
Total for 6 years	198	1287	137	350	1163	108	84	.563

A big, likable fellow is Johnson, a raw-boned product of the prairie farms. There is nothing very speedy about him except his pitching. Otherwise he is slow as law. He moves slow, eats slow and even runs his motor car in an "out-of-gasoline manner." He gives all his energy for the diamond.

After seeing Johnson shoot the ball at the plate you wouldn't wonder the poet was inspired to song. You wouldn't wonder at the dazed batsman.

If you can't see it you can't hit it.

Resuscitated Memory.

Charles Reade, the novelist, believed in the daily newspaper as a source for incidents that would furnish better material for romance than could possibly be created by any effort of fancy. He kept a scrap book in which he stored away newspaper clippings which were afterward to masquerade as fiction. His story of "A Simpleton," is one in which Dr. Christopher Staines of London is lost overboard in mid-ocean, picked up all but dead from a raft, taken to Cape Town with all memory of the past utterly obliterated, but afterward restored in small installments through the agency of a couple of the terrific thunderstorms peculiar to that latitude. That story of forty years ago has been more than confirmed over and over again in real life by incidents of memory and personality lost and regained. The last of these comes from Warren, Pa., of a man, a common laborer, working at a silica sand plant, who, struck by a fall of ice, has, while lying in a hospital, regained his identity, lost a dozen years ago, and says he is John Oliver, the owner of 125 valuable building lots in Wheeling, W. Va., and of mineral lands in Lancaster, Pa. A telegram from relatives in Chicago confirms the story. It can not be wholly unpleasant to wake up after twelve years' sleep of this kind and find one's self not dead broke, but entirely solvent.

Some Books Must Pass Away.

The discovery by Professor Cobb of the department of agriculture that documents can be preserved apparently indefinitely in a vacuum offers, if further tests verify his results, a convenient way of exhibiting precious and rapidly disintegrating manuscripts while permitting their exhibition under glass. But it does not offer much comfort to authors whose work is printed on wood pulp paper. With so many books in the world, to try to preserve sample copies in a vacuum would be far too ambitious an undertaking. Whatever books survive will have to be kept alive by the process of reprinting from time to time, and not many modern books stay in vogue long enough for that.

WANTED! HOMES FOR THE FAMOUS FAULTLESS STARCH DOLLS

Send 8 tons from ten cent packages of Faultless Starch and get 25 cents in stamps to cover postage and packing. Send three lots from ten cent packages and four cents in stamps and get 50 cents in stamps. Send five lots from ten cent packages and get 75 cents in stamps. Send ten lots from ten cent packages and get one dollar in stamps. Send twenty lots from ten cent packages and get two dollars in stamps. Send fifty lots from ten cent packages and get five dollars in stamps. Send one hundred lots from ten cent packages and get ten dollars in stamps. Send two hundred lots from ten cent packages and get twenty dollars in stamps. Send five hundred lots from ten cent packages and get fifty dollars in stamps. Send one thousand lots from ten cent packages and get one hundred dollars in stamps. Send two thousand lots from ten cent packages and get two hundred dollars in stamps. Send five thousand lots from ten cent packages and get five hundred dollars in stamps. Send ten thousand lots from ten cent packages and get one thousand dollars in stamps. Send twenty thousand lots from ten cent packages and get two thousand dollars in stamps. Send fifty thousand lots from ten cent packages and get five thousand dollars in stamps. Send one hundred thousand lots from ten cent packages and get ten thousand dollars in stamps. Send two hundred thousand lots from ten cent packages and get twenty thousand dollars in stamps. Send five hundred thousand lots from ten cent packages and get fifty thousand dollars in stamps. Send one million lots from ten cent packages and get one hundred thousand dollars in stamps. Send two million lots from ten cent packages and get two hundred thousand dollars in stamps. Send five million lots from ten cent packages and get five hundred thousand dollars in stamps. Send ten million lots from ten cent packages and get one million dollars in stamps. 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LINCOLN COUNTY NOTES

OSCURO OBSERVING

Mr. Kimmons reports that his garden near where is very successful this year.

Mrs. Burns and Mr. and Mrs. Grey visited Mrs. Calfee at the I-X ranch Sunday.

Mr. Mooney surprised his family here on Monday evening on arriving unexpectedly from Chicago where he has been for some time.

Mrs. J. T. Beckman arrived in Oscuro to resume her residence on the Beckman homestead on Thursday.

Andrew Mays' children will attend high school in Alamogordo this winter and Mr. Thornton will winter in El Paso.

Many ranchmen of this vicinity are contemplating moving their families here for the school season which opens shortly.

The Keehn truck garden is furnishing the local market with fresh vegetables here and a quantity of cabbage will be shipped at an early date.

Frank Goodin was here this week superintending the removal of his cattle from here to the Pecos Valley where he has purchased a ranch. He is the third stockman to remove his cattle from the Oscuro vicinity recently.

Mrs. Eugene F. Jones left early in the week for Michigan on an extended visit while her husband left a few days later for points on the Pacific coast. Miss Helen is in charge of the home ranch during their absence.

NOGAL NOTES

The district school here has been stopped for one week on account of the meeting.

Mr. T. J. Moore and wife have returned from the Palomas Hot Springs much improved in health.

Showers visit his community almost every day and the ground is continually moist with the grass looking fine.

The water in the Vera Cruz well has given out and the work with the new process has had to be stopped.

Camp meeting at Nogal begins on Tuesday the 26th of this month Rev. Chas. Robinson being in charge. A large arbor has been built and seated and the holiness people are expecting a large attendance.

ANCHO NOTES

The Embroidery Club of Ancho met in regular session August 20, with Mrs. T. J. Straley as hostess. After all the guests had arrived a pleasant hour was spent in conversation and embroidery. Then Miss Myrtle distributed panel-shaped cards with gay little pensins attached, and asked each guest to write upon her card a list of words as she read them aloud and said that half an hour would be allowed for them to write their answers, opposite each word. Miss Mabel Tickner was the winner of the prize which was a dainty hand embroidered pin cushion. Refreshing "peach surprise," and cake were served. Those present were: Mesdames Perkins, Wilson, Williams, Langerak, Burnett, Bradley and Straley. Misses; Mabel and Edith Tickner, Gladys and Lourene Wilson, Helen, Ida and Edith Williams, Myrtle and Lucy Straley.

BAPTIST CONVENTION

An affiliation of Baptist Churches, known as the Lincoln Baptist Association, will be manifest in the annual gathering which this year is the guest of the Carrizozo organization. On Thursday night, Sept 4th, at 7:30, the body will be called to order, Rev. Wm Cooksey, of Alamogordo, being the moderator. The sessions will be announced as soon as permanent organization is perfected and order of business arranged. We are expecting some good preachers and other members of the different associated churches to take part in the discussions. The public is cordially invited to attend all of the meetings.

The ladies in the capacity of the Women's Missionary Union, will meet on Friday afternoon, Sept. 5th. A very interesting program has been arranged, and we bespeak for all who shall attend this service a very helpful time.

The Pastor has no fear that the citizens of Carrizozo will do all they can to make this occasion pleasant to the visitors, and that they will use the opportunity to bring credit to the type of citizenship that connotes our town and community.

Herbert Haywood, Pastor.

BURNED TO DEATH

Herbert Shipp, a boy 16 years old, living on a farm near Corona, was fatally burned. He was laying down reading, with a lamp beside him, and fell asleep. When he awoke he was all ablaze. Upon hearing his cries his father came to his aid by smothering him in blankets put out the fire, but not before it had burned nearly all the boy's body, one arm both hands and the greater part of his face. The father, A. M. Shipp, a prosperous farmer, also sustained painful burns.

One of the Corona schools was completely demolished by fire when the school house in the Gallinas was burned to the ground. The cause of the fire was unknown. School had already started and Miss Theo Richardson was teaching there. It will probably be rebuilt immediately.

THE NEW CLUB HOUSE

Some weeks ago the new club house erected by the E. P. & S. W. railroad at this place was formally opened. It is a beautiful structure and it is a source of much pleasure to the employes of the road. All of the leading magazines and daily papers are found in the reading room. In the basement there are closets, baths, a bowling alley and pool tables. The Railway Company recognizes the fact that to provide wholesome recreation for their employes is a payment for them.

NEW COURT HOUSE

The new Court House will be completed about Sept. 15th. The structure is one of the best of its size in the west. The cement floors are being laid, the stairways are almost completed. County Clerk Harvey went to Lincoln last week and assisted in the moving of the County records from that place to Carrizozo. When the grounds surrounding the new building have been parked and the approaches are complete, no town in the new state will have a better or prettier Court House and grounds than Carrizozo.

Advertisement for a free sewing machine. It features an illustration of a woman sitting at a sewing machine. The text reads: 'The FREE is the only Insured Sewing Machine. Just Think of it? The Free Sewing Machine is insured for five years against accident, breakage, wear, fire, tornado, lightning and water. This shows our faith in... FREE Sewing Machine. Think what this means! It means that if you break the whole machine or any part (needle, belt, or attachment, etc.) it will be replaced in your without charge.' Below the illustration, it says: 'Send for our beautiful booklet, "In the days work." FREE SEWING MACHINE CO. Rookford, Ill.'

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—FOR SALE:—Thoroughbred Polan China pigs and Duroc Jersey pigs and three-fourth bred Polan China pigs. Month to six weeks old. For further information, write G. W. Hagee, Alto, New Mexico.

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THE CASH GROCERY STORE

The contest for the lady baking the best bread from American Lady and Monarch Flour will close Saturday, August 23. The first prize will be one set silver plated knives and forks. Second prize, one set silver plated tea spoons. Same on both grades of Flour. First prize for best cake baked using either brand of above Flour and Fitts baking powder one set silver plated tea spoons. Second prize, one bread or cake slicer. The ladies entering the contest are to name three judges.

G. A. WILLIAMS, PROP.



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Carrizozo, New Mexico.

Regular Communications for 1913

T. W. Watson, W. W.

S. F. Miller, Sec.

July 12; August 16; September 13; October 11; November 8; December 13 December 27, Installation.



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CARRIZOZO,

NEW MEXICO

DRAMA AND MUSIC AS TESTS OF CULTURE.

Never was public interest in the drama so wide spread as at the present moment. Indeed, it may truly be said that keeping up with all that is latest and greatest in the drama, in music, in books and in art is today the test of a well-informed man or woman of culture. The only way to be up-to-date in these lines is to subscribe for a wide-awake metropolitan newspaper with a staff of first class critics. Probably the best for this purpose is The Chicago Record-Herald.

Ask any unprejudiced observer who is the best dramatic critic in Chicago, and ten to one he will say James O'Donnell Bennett of The Record-Herald. Mr. Bennett is unquestionably the leading critic in his domain in the West; in fact, many New Yorkers admit that he has no superior in the East since the retirement of William Winter. He writes with a fearless fairness and an infectious enthusiasm for real merit that makes him a genuine force for the betterment of the stage. At the same time he has the born newspaper man's knack of making his columns as interesting as they are authoritative.

The Record Herald also has the distinction of possessing on its staff Felix Borowski, the best musical critic now writing for any newspaper in the West. Mr. Borowski's knowledge of great music is sufficiently indicated by the fact that the Chicago Symphony Orchestra has long employed him to write the explanatory portions of its weekly programmes. His brilliant criticisms of the orchestral, operatic and other musical events of the time have made The Record Herald a power in the musical world, for his opinions are as deeply respected by musicians as by music lovers.

COAL WITHDRAWALS

The following withdrawals of Lincoln County lands have been made by order of the President, as Coal lands.

New Mexico Meridian: T 11 S. R 13 E. Sec 2, W 1/2; Secs. 3 and 4 all; Sec 5 E 1/2, Secs 9 and 10 all; Sec. 11, NW 1/4; Secs. 15 and 16, all; Sec. 17, E 1/2; Secs. 20 and 21, all; Sec. 22, W 1/2; Sec. 27, W 1/2; Secs. 28 to 33, inclusive; Sec. 34, W 1/2

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE BIBLE STUDY ON

ISRAEL SPARED, OR PASSED OVER

Exodus 12:21-31—Aug. 10.
"The Son of Man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give His life a ransom for many."—Matthew 20:28.

The tenth plague upon the Egyptians for their persistent injustice toward the Hebrews was the death of their first-borns. In every home there was death—the first-born son or daughter. The terror of such a night can better be imagined than described.

In Scripture death is always represented as the enemy of man—the penalty of sin. The death sentence came upon our first parents because of sin, and by the laws of heredity has passed to all their children—the human family. The Bible tells us that the only hope for recovery lies in the fact that God has made preparations for the satisfaction of Justice through the death of Jesus; and that during Messiah's reign the curse of death shall be removed.

What God brought upon the Egyptians in that night was, therefore, merely the same penalty that has been against all mankind for six thousand years. The first-borns, retiring in good health, were corpses before morning, the death sentence coming upon them more suddenly than it otherwise would have done.

This plague did not touch the homes of the Israelites. Their first-borns were passed over, spared, by the Almighty; hence the name Passover. By Divine command the Israelites made the anniversary of this event historical. Every Israelite shows his faith in God and his confidence in this record of Divine deliverance of his forefathers, when he celebrates the Passover.

The Passover's Real Meaning.

Israel's experiences in being passed over were allegorical. As a type they represented the experiences of God's Elect—Spiritual Israel, God's saintly people, gathered from all nations and denominations. The chief members came from Natural Israel, but no nation can lay exclusive claims. It is an elect class, chosen along the line of character alone.

Spiritual Israel was represented in the first-borns of fleshly Israel, passed over in that night. The next morning Israel went forth under the leadership of the first-borns, who subsequently became the priestly tribe, typically representing the Royal Priesthood, whose Royal High Priest is the glorified Messiah.

Just as the first-borns of Israel were not the only ones saved from Egyptian bondage, so the Church of the First-borns (Hebrews 12:23) will not be the only ones saved from the bondage of sin and death, symbolized by that Egyptian bondage. The preservation of the First-borns implies the deliverance of the remainder.

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Plecho	1:40 p. m.
Tinnie	1:15 p. m.
Hondo	12:50 p. m.
Lincoln	11:30 a. m.
Ft. Stanton	10:30 a. m.
Capitan	10:00 a. m.
Nogal	9:00 a. m.
Carrizozo	4:45 p. m.

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FOR THE YOUNG PEOPLE

TELL A MAN'S NATIONALITY

By the Way an Egg is Eaten One May Discover Country From Which Consumer Comes From.

Sherlock Holmes might have figured this out, but he did not.

The average Englishman will always demand his egg hulled just three minutes, then he places it in an egg cup just large enough to comfortably have the egg fit in, taps the top of the shell and removes the broken shell with his fingers.

A Frenchman, much like the Englishman, likes his eggs of three minutes, exactly. He then "peels" them, places them in a glass, stirs and mixes well together with salt, pepper and butter.

A Spaniard wouldn't think of letting his eggs boil more than one minute. He then breaks it and lets the contents run into the glass, and consumes it as though he were draughting down a glass of wine.

An egg is only fit in an Italian's estimation when it has been placed in cold water and removed just as the water begins to boil. He then breaks it, pours it on a plate and proceeds to sop it up with bread.

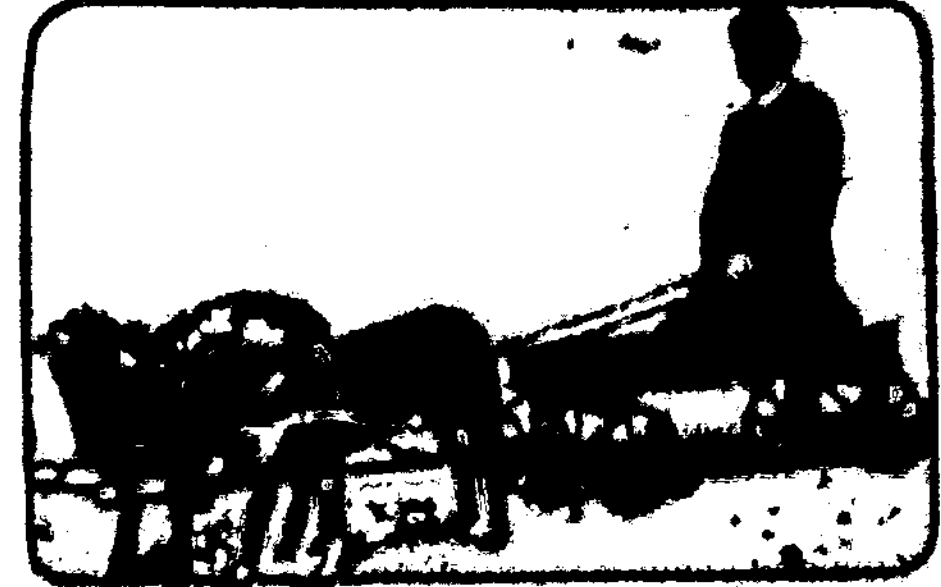
The German, like the Italian, demands his eggs as near the liquid state as possible. He breaks his eggs in an unsightly cup and scoops the liquid out as though it were soup.

The American is about the only one that prefers his eggs boiled hard. When they are served up to him, he knives them in half, removes the contents into a glass, after which he adds a plentiful supply of pepper, butter and salt. He then mashes the eggs fine, mixing them well with the spices, and eats them with his toast.

SHEEP AND DOG IN HARNESS

Somewhat Difficult Task Undertaken and Successfully Carried Out by Wisconsin Boy.

Teaching a sheep and dog to do teamwork in drawing a cart was the somewhat difficult task undertaken and successfully carried out by the boy shown in the cart.



Boy Drives Sheep and Dog Together for use, and when the boy owner, Louis Held, of Lyons, Wis., was asked to lend himself and team as one of the attractions at a county fair he refused on the grounds that it would worry the sheep and disturb the even temper of the dog.

RIDDLES.

Why ought a greedy man to wear a plaid waistcoat? To keep a check upon his stomach.

When does a son not take after his father? When his father leaves him nothing to take.

Why do knapsacks resemble hand-cuffs? Because both are made for tourists (two wrists).

What animal would you like to be on a cold day? A little "otter."

Why are strawberries like the letter "at"? Because they make ice nice.

When is a wall like a coat? When it is soiled.

We travel much, yet pioneers are, and sleep confined to boot. We walk the swiftest horse keep pace, yet always go on foot? A pair of spurs.

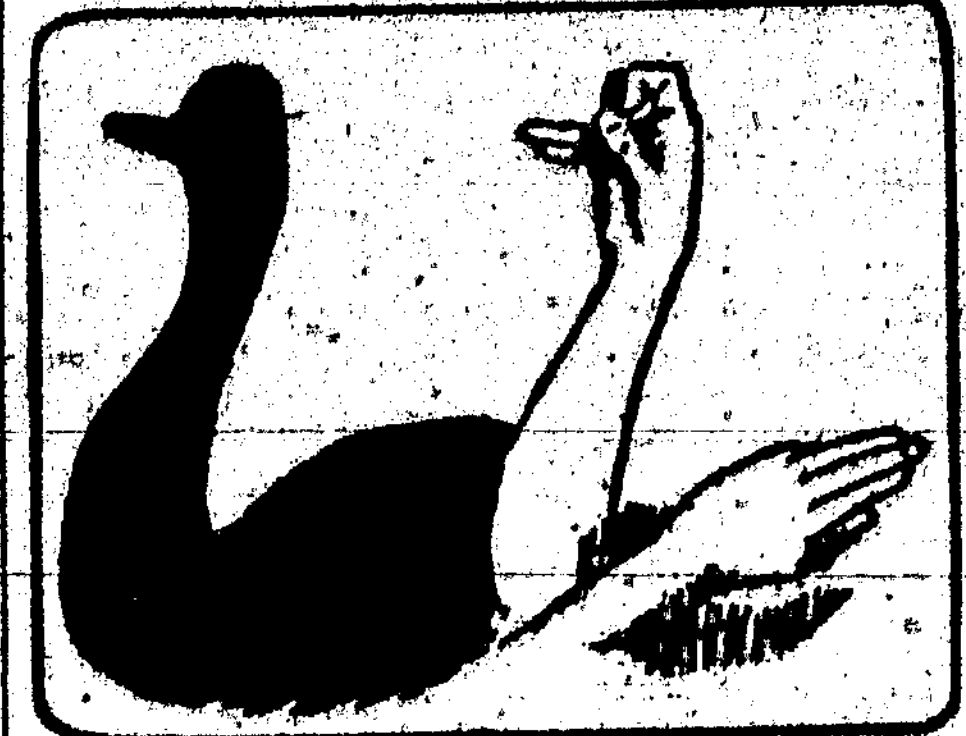
What is that which you cannot hold in minutes, although it is as light as a feather? Your breath.

When has a man brown hands? When he's fanned 'em (hand) driving.

FAVORITE SHADOW PICTURES

Illustration Shows How Swan and Elephant's Head May Be Produced—Practice Required.

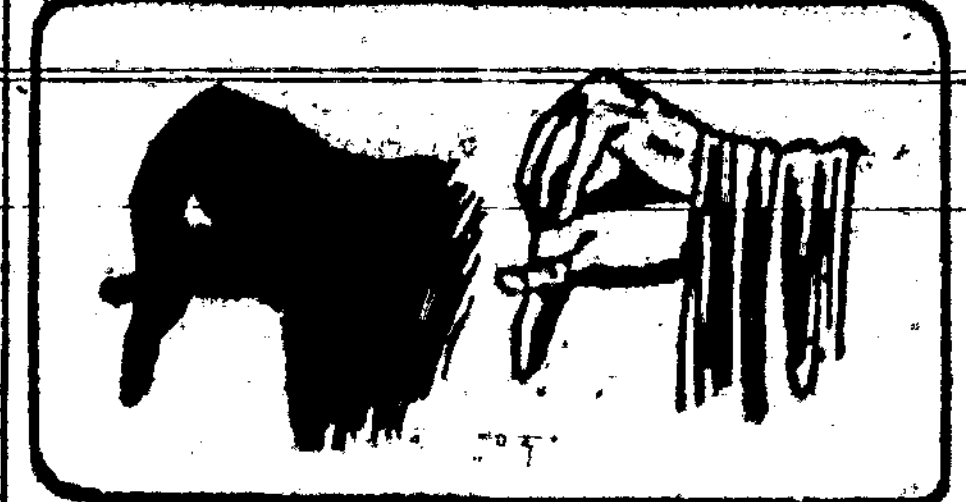
The swan is always a favorite shadow picture. It is made by crooking the first finger and thumb, and keeping the other fingers in a line in order to produce the head. Place the thumb of the second hand against the



Swan Shadowgraph.

upper part of the arm, and open the fingers slowly, moving the outstretched fingers of the first hand until they touch the tip of the second. The effect of the plucking and preening the feathers of the wing will, if well and naturally done, be most realistic. This shadowgraph requires some little practice.

An elephant's head requires one hand on the top of the other, and a small handkerchief thrown over the



Elephant's Head.

wrist so as to fall down in front; the first finger of the lower hand must act for the trunk, which may be swayed to and fro.

LARGE HEAD OF THINKERS

They Keep Right on Growing as Long as Brains Are Active—Opinion of Expert Given.

After 25 human beings are not supposed to grow except to put on weight, increase their waist measure or grow stout all over, but the claim has been made by J. Millot Severn, an English phrenologist, that there are many instances where the human head continues to grow and that men's heads have been known to increase in size after they were 40 years old.

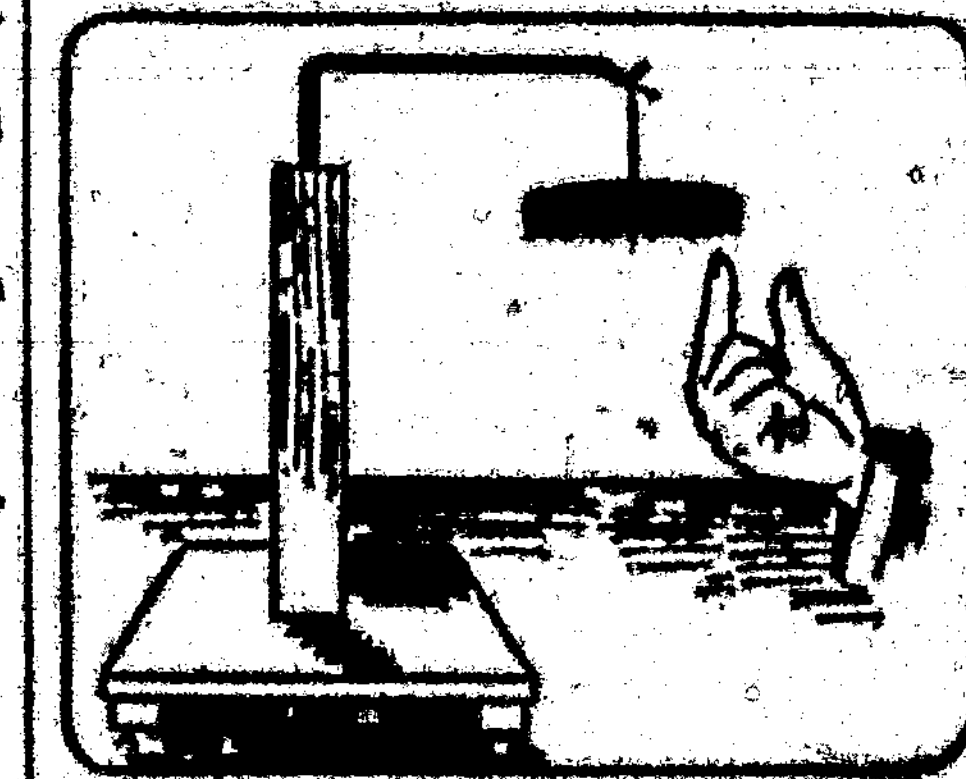
Mr. Severn says he has measured the heads of many prominent people from time to time and he has discovered by means of these measurements that the head continues to grow at a considerably greater rate than is generally believed. By taking careful cranial measurements at various times of the same heads he is able to give figures.

He has, he says, taken measurements and examined measurements of more than a hundred thousand heads during the last 25 years, and he has come to the conclusion that just so long as the human brain is active and kept vigorously at work, it develops and the head increases, in very many instances, in size.

TO ELECTRIFY RUBBER COMB

By Rubbing It With Dry Flannel and Suspending by Thread It Will Follow One's Finger.

Electrify a rubber comb by rubbing it briskly with dry flannel. Suspend it as shown by a silk thread previously attached to it. When a finger is



Controlling Finger.

held under it the comb will follow the finger, turning round and round as the hand moves.—Popular Electricity.

A Terrible Infant.

"Father," said the small boy, "what is nepotism?"

"A system by which a man lets his relations run the government."

After a silence the small boy resumed:

"If they let the railroads run the government, would that be nepotism?"

SMILES

NOT NUMEROUS, BUT EARNEST.

"What's this hall lighted up for?" inquired the reporter.

"This is a meeting to protest against any further delay in putting lamps at the corners of this street," said the man occupying the big chair on the platform.

"You seem to be the only person here."

"Yes, and there ought to be a full house. I tell you, air, it's a blamed outrage that this part of town has been neglected so long, and—"

"Say you're a pretty husky citizen. How much do you weigh?"

"Two hundred and thirty-nine pounds. What's that got to do with—"

"I'll just say the meeting was largely attended and full of enthusiasm. Good-night."

Made the Sale.

"Let me see some of your black kid gloves," said a lady to a shop assistant.

"These are not the latest style, are they?" she asked when the gloves were produced.

"Yes, madam," replied the shopman, "we have had them in stock only two days."

"I didn't think they were because the fashion paper says black kids have tan stitches and vice versa. I see the tan stitches, but not the vice versa." The shopman explained that vice versa was French for seven buttons, so she bought three pairs.

His "Herein" Was the Worry.

"I say, Sambo," asked a man of an improvident negro who had lost a job for the third of fourth time, "aren't you worried over the question of wherewithal to support you?"

"Lordy, Marsa Henry," was the reply, "I ain't worryin' 'bout wherewithal; I's worryin' 'bout de wherewithal fur de herein."

STARTING EARLY.



Mrs. Newwed—"I'll never leave baby with my brother to mind again. Mr. Newwed—"Why not?" Mrs. Newwed—"I left baby with him today and when I came home, the baby was playing with a pack of cards and a box of poker chips."

Never Again.

She smoked just one— No more, you bet! She calls it now A "sickaretté."

Her Need.

Matrimonial Agent—"What kind of a husband do you want?" Girl—"One who doesn't smoke, drink or swear, who brings me chocolates and takes me to theaters and restaurants every day."

Matrimonial Agent—"You don't want a husband. What you want is a beau.—Judge."

Basis for Calculation.

He—"Before we go to Europe I must see vot dem tourist companies would scharge."

She—"Would you tink of goin' mit von of dem companies?"

He—"No; but voteter dey would scharge we ought to be able to do it for less.—Pack."

Nothing Strange About That.

"Queenie, you are accustomed to speaking of yourself as exceedingly plain, but you don't know how your face grows on one!"

"Oh, yes, I do, George; it grew on me, didn't it?"

Unkind Thought.

Bacon—"What has become of the old-fashioned bicycle rider who could get himself arrested for scorching?"

Edgar—"I expect he's scorching in some other world now."

One Exception Sure.

Patience—"A society has made Will an offer to buy all the songs he writes in a year."

"Patience—I know very well it can't be the Humans society."

Needless Alarm.

An old German farmer entered the office of a wholesale druggist one morning and addressed the proprietor:

"Mister Becker, I have der schmall pox."

"Merciful heavens, Mr. Jacobs!" exclaimed Becker, as the office force scrambled over each other in their hurry to get out, "don't come any nearer."

"Vot's der, madder mit you fellers, anyhow?" quietly replied Jacobs. "I say I haf der schmall pox of butter out in mine wagon, vot Mrs. Becker ordered las' week, already."—National Food Magazine.

TURN ABOUT IS FAIR PLAY.



The Reformer—"Well, some day we will have laws abolishing trusts. The Politician—"Very unfair. The trusts haven't made any threats about abolishing the laws."

Bitten Yet.

If any one on earth has got more redbugs than an mine they're worse off than I am and they may have my bacon rind.

Counter-Thrust.

"A very good retort!" said Senator Lodge in an argument over the immigration bill. "A very good retort indeed! It reminds me of Weeks."

"Weeks and his wife were quarreling."

"The night you proposed," said Mrs. Weeks, with a hard, scornful laugh, "you acted like a fish out of water."

"Weeks sighed. "But a very cleverly caught fish," he said in a musing voice."

Belling Belles.

"You say this sword came from a genuine battlefield?"

"Yep."

"How much?"

"Three dollars, with an appropriate anecdote. Or, if you don't care for the anecdote, you can have the sword for two dollars."

Shy on Ideas.

"Sometimes," declared Mrs. Wombat, "I think men are too feeble-minded for any use."

"How, now?"

"For twenty years I've asked my husband daily what he wanted for dinner, and he's never been able to make a suggestion yet."

Numbered.

"What mover did you engage this year?" the wife asked.

"The same old man," replied hubby.

"You know, he has the combination of our numbered furniture."—Judge.

Knew His Capacity.

"Well, where have you been?"

"My dear, if I should try to tell you all the places I've been—"

"I judge by your condition that you have been to more than seven."

OBSCURE.



"Ah! Back from your vacation, I see. Did you find what you wanted—an obscure little village, far away from civilization?"

"My boy, it exceeded my wildest dreams. Why, that town didn't even have souvenir postcards."

COCA COLA HABIT, A GHOST.

We have all heard of ghosts, but none of us have ever seen one. It's the same way with coca cola "fiends"; you can hear about them but you might search for them until doom's day and you would never find one. Physicians who have treated hundreds of thousands of drug-habit cases, including opium, morphine, cocaine, alcohol, etc., say that they have never seen a case where the use of Coca-Cola has so fastened itself upon the individual as to constitute a habit in the true sense of the word.

Although millions of glasses of Coca-Cola are drunk every year, no Coca-Cola fiends have ever made themselves visible at the doors of the sanitariums for the treatment of drug habits. The Coca-Cola habit is analogous to the beefsteak habit and to the strawberry habit and the ice cream habit. People drink Coca-Cola first because they see it advertised and thereafter because it tastes good and refreshes their minds and bodies. They drink it when they can get it and contentedly do without it when they can't get it.

Another Form of It.

"Where are you going with that big box of candy?" "I'm lobbying for a friend of mine whose girl has kept him guessing for three years. If I can succeed in making her come to his defense by saying he's not worth killing, why he's going to show his appreciation of my efforts in his behalf by inviting me to an elaborate dinner."

ECZEMA ON ENTIRE SCALP.

R. F. D. No. 2, Sunfield, Mich.—"I was troubled with eczema. It began with a sore on the top of the scalp, broke out as a pimple and grew larger until it was a large red spot with a crust or scab over it. This became larger finally covering the entire scalp and spread to different parts of the body, the limbs and back and in the ears. These sores grew larger gradually until some were as large as a quarter of a dollar. They would itch and if scratched they would bleed and smart. The clothing would irritate them at night when it was being removed causing them to itch and smart so I could not sleep. A watery fluid would run from them. My scalp became covered with a scale and when the hair was raised up it would raise this scale; the hair was coming out terribly."

"I treated about six months and got no relief and after using Cuticura Soap and Ointment with two applications we could notice a great difference. It began to get better right away. In a month's time I was completely cured." (Signed) Mrs. Bertha Underwood, Jan. 3, 1915.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

No Chances. "What is your objection to working in the country?" inquired Mr. Subbubs of the domestic at the employment agency. "I'm afraid I'll be lonely," replied she.

"Impossible. Why, there are 16 of us in my family."

Important to Mothers. Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the

Signature of J. C. Fletcher. In Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Convenient Book Holder. A book holder that an Ohio woman has patented has legs which stand upon a chair seat and a cord to suspend it from the shoulders of its user, whose hands are left free.

Irritating Skin Troubles, so prevalent in summer, such as hives, poison oak, chafing, sunburn, eczema, etc., are quickly relieved when Tyree's Antiseptic Powder is used. 25c. at druggists or sample sent free by J. S. Tyree, Washington, D. C.—Adv.

Anniversary. A man may be rough-looking and yet have a touch of sentiment about him.

A ragged, ill-kept-looking man appeared at the door of a Providence woman's home and in a pleading tone asked:

"Have you a piece of cake, lady, to give a poor man who hasn't had a bite for two days?"

"Cake?" echoed the woman in surprise. "Isn't bread good enough for you?"

"Ordinarily, yes, ma'am. But this is my birthday," explained the tramp.—Harper's Magazine.

On the other hand, the rolling mill gathers "noise" in quantities.

Be happy. Use Red Cross Bag Bins; much better than Red Cross Bins. Duplicates the business. All greasers. Adv.

Fortunate is the man who can find out things without betting in.

NOW OPEN FOR BUSINESS

AUGUST LANTZ GENERAL BLACKSMITH

WOOD and IRON WORK IRON FORGING
FULL LINE OF EQUIPMENT

Wagon and Carriage Repairs Horse Shoeing

GIVE US A TRIAL

NEAR HUMPHREYS' FEED YARD

CARRIZOZO, NEW MEXICO

CLEANING, PRESSING AND LADIES TAILORING

We are prepared to give you the best of service in the way of Cleaning, Pressing, Repairing and Ladies Tailoring. Give us a trial.

RALPH CROONER PROP.

CARRIZOZO, NEW MEXICO

THE CARRIZOZO BAR

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

Seipps Beer Always on Tap

NEFF BROS. DENVER BEER

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT THE

Headlight Saloon

J. P. WALKER, PROPRIETOR.
BONDED WHISKIES FOUR YEARS OLD AT

\$4 PER GALLON. OPEN DAY and NIGHT. Carrizozo, N. M.

PHONE 16

Mail Orders Carefully Filled

HUMPHREY BROTHERS

Wholesale and Retail

Hay, Grain, Flour and Feed

WOOD AND WHITE OAKS COAL

Carrizozo

Billiard and Pool Parlor in connection.

The Capitan Bar

CHOICE LIQUORS,
BRANDIES & WINES

Capitan, N. M.

Rooms by month

Rooms by week

COMMERCIAL HOTEL

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

The Commercial Hotel has opened its dining room and is now serving meals. The place has been thoroughly renovated and we offer good service at moderate prices.

A. A. HIGHFILL, PROP.

CARRIZOZO, NEW MEXICO

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF PUBLICATION

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

July 25, 1913.

To Ervin O. Gamet, of Toronto, Canada,
Contestee:

You are hereby notified that Mark M. Duke, who gives Carrizozo, New Mexico, as his post office address, did on June 11, 1913, file in this office his duly corroborated application to contest and secure the cancellation of your Homestead, Entry No. , Serial No. , made Jan. 25, 1908, for SE 1/4 Section 13, Township 8 S., Range 10 E., N. M. P. Meridian and as grounds for his contest he alleges that Ervin O. Gamet, has wholly abandoned said above described land and claim, and has been absent therefrom for more than two years last past and is not now residing within the United States;

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

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

T. C. TILLOTSON,

Register.

Date of first publication August 1.
" " second " August 8.
" " third " August 15.
" " fourth " August 22.

Contest No. 2560 Serial No. 03521

NOTICE OF CONTEST

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

July 23, 1913.

To Jones T. Beckman of Oscura, N. M.
Contestee:

You are hereby notified that Charles F. Grey who gives Oscura, N. M., as his post-office address, did on July 23 1913, file in this office his duly corroborated application to contest and secure the cancellation of your homestead Entry No. 03521, Serial No. 03521 made Sept. 4, 1909, for NW 1/4 Section 1, Township 10-S, Range 8 E., N. M. P. Meridian, and as grounds for his contest he alleges that said Jones T. Beckman did about the month of September 1912 leave this claim, and had not up to the present time been on the place, nor has any one else lived on the place for the last year, nor has there been any improvements put on the land for the past year, and no land put in cultivation.

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

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

JOSE GONZALES,

Register.

Date of first publication August 1.
" " second " August 8.
" " third " August 15.
" " fourth " August 22.

H. ORME JOHNSON

BUICK AGENTS

E. A. ORME JOHNSON

Johnson Brothers AUTOMOBILES

Supplies TO HIRE Repairs

Agents for DIAMOND and GOODRICH TIRES

TIRES & TUBES REPAIRED & VULCANIZED

TELEPHONE CAPITAN, NEW MEXICO



**FINEST
Meat**

BEST CUTS OBTAINABLE

are to be found here. We never sacrifice quality to make low prices. We use the utmost care in selecting our MEATS and see that they are properly kept for the short time they remain in our store. Our prices are not high. We try and give as much as possible for the money.

Carrizozo Meat Market

A. C. WINGFIELD, PROP.

Carrizozo, New Mexico

FRANK GRAY

ERVIN GRAY

STAG SALOON

GRAY BROS., Props.

Fine Wines, Pure Whiskies, Choice Cigars.
Pool Room in Connection.

Your Patronage Solicited

CARRIZOZO, NEW MEXICO

Best Accommodations for
All the People All the Time

Carrizozo Eating House

Table Supplied with the
Best the Market Affords

N. B. Taylor & Sons

Blacksmithing and Hardware

Tinware, Oils, Glass, Harness and Ammunition

We carry in stock a full line of Cooking and Heating stoves which we are selling at low prices.

Agents for Sampson Windmills and Gasoline Engines, Pumps of all kinds. Wire Fencing.

EVERYTHING GUARANTEED PHONE NO 9

JOHN H. BOYD

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

I Buy Hides and Pelts

Notary Public

Free Corral. Edward's Old Stand

OSCURO, NEW MEXICO

TO SELL YOUR PROPERTY

Send Full Description to HARVEY & CHASE

REAL ESTATE & INSURANCE CARRIZOZO, N. M.

MOLLY McDONALD A TALE OF THE FRONTIER



By RANDALL PARRISH Author of "Keith of the Border," "My Lady of Doubt," "My Lady of the South," etc., etc.

Illustrations by V. L. Barnes

SYNOPSIS

Major McDonald, commanding an army post near Fort Dodge, seeks a man to intercept his daughter, Molly, who is headed for the post. An Indian outbreak is threatened, and a soldier, Sergeant Hamilton, who had just arrived with messages to McDonald, volunteers for the mission and starts alone. Molly arrives at Fort Ripley two days ahead of schedule. She decides to push on to Fort Dodge by stage in company with "Butler Bill" Moylan, Gonzalez, a gambler, is also a passenger. Hamilton meets the stage with stories of deprecations committed by the Indians. He is decided to return to Ripley. The driver deserts the stage when Indians appear. The Indians are twice repulsed in attack on the stage by Hamilton, Moylan and Gonzalez. The latter is killed. Moylan is killed in next attack. Indians retreat, and Hamilton and Molly wait for the next move. They plan to attempt escape in the darkness by way of a gully. Molly is wounded.

CHAPTER VIII.—Continued.

He could feel her breathing, and realized the danger of her return to consciousness. If she should be frightened and cry out, their fate would be sealed. Yet he must accept the chance, now that he knew the way to be clear. He held her tightly in both arms, his revolver thrust back into its holster. Bonding as low as he could with his burden, feeling carefully through the darkness before advancing a foot, he moved steadily forward. Where the gully deepened their heads were at the edge of the bank, but much of the way was exposed, except for the dark shadows of the slope. Fortunately there were clouds to the west, already obscuring that half of the sky, but to the east nothing was visible against the faint luminousness of the sky-line. Once, far over there to the left, a gun was fired, the flame splitting the night around, and against the distant reflection a black figure rose up between, only to be instantly snuffed out again. Hamilton put down his uplifted foot, and waited, in tense, motionless silence, but nothing happened, except the echo of a far-away voice.

A dozen feet farther, some four-footed animal suddenly leaped to the edge of the bank, sniffed, and disappeared noiselessly. So taut were his nerves strung that the Sergeant sank upon his knees, releasing one hand to grip his revolver, before he realized the cause of alarm—some prowling prairie wolf. Then, with teeth grimly locked, bending lower and lower, he crept across the rutted trail, and past the dead body of the Indian. Not until then did he dare to breathe naturally or to stand upright; but now, the gully, bending to the right, led away from danger, every step gained adding to their safety. He was confident now, full of his old audacity, yet awake to every trick of plaincraft. The girl's head rested against his shoulder, and he bent his cheek to hers, feeling its warmth. The touch of his unshaven beard pricked her into semi-consciousness, and she spoke so loud that it gave him a thrill of apprehension. He dared not run in the darkness for fear of stumbling, yet moved with greater swiftness, until the depression ended at the river. Here, under the protection of the bank, Hamilton put down his burden and stood erect, stretching his strained muscles and staring back into the dark.

What now? Which way should they turn? He had accomplished all he had planned for himself back there in the coach, but now he became aware of other problems awaiting solution. In less than an hour it would be daylight; he almost imagined it was lighter already over yonder in the east. With the first dawn those watchful Indians, creeping cautiously closer, would discover the stage deserted, and would be on their trail. And they had left a trail easily followed. Perhaps the hard, dry ground might confuse those savage trackers, but they would savor the open country between bluff and river, and find the dead warrior in the gully. That would tell the story. To go west, along the edge of the river, wading in the water, would be useless precaution; such a trick would be suspected at once, and there was no possibility of rescue from that direction. They might as well walk open-eyed into a trap. There was but one hope, one opportunity—to cross the stream before dawn came and hide among those shifting sand-dunes of the opposite shore. Hamilton thoroughly understood the risk involved. The treacherous nature of the Arkansas and the possibility that both might be washed down by engulfing quicksands, or even such a deadly death was possible as to falling victims.

or, had lifted her head upon one arm, and using the handkerchief from about his throat, was washing away the blood that matted her hair. Now that his fingers felt the wound, he realized the force of the blow stunning her, although its outward manifestation was slight. Her figure trembled in his arms and her eyes opened, gazing up wonderingly at the black outlines of his shadow. Then she made an effort as though to draw away.

"Lie still a while yet, Miss McDonald," he said soothingly, "until you regain your strength."

He heard the quick gasp of her breath, and felt the sudden relaxing of her muscles.

"You!" she exclaimed in undigested relief at recognition of the voice; "is it really you? Where are we? What has happened?"

He told her rapidly, his face bent close, realizing that she was clinging to him again—as she had once before back in the stage. As he ended, she lifted one hand to her wound.

"And I am not really hurt—not seriously?" her voice bewildered. "I never realized I had been struck. And—and you carried me all that way—"

"I—I can hardly comprehend—yet. Please explain again; they are back there watching for us still, believing we are in the coach; they will follow our trail as soon as it becomes daylight. Why—why, the sky is brighter over in the east already, isn't it? What was it you said we must do?"

"Get across the river; once hidden in those sand-dunes over there we'll be safe enough."

"Across the river," she repeated the words dully, sitting up to stare out toward the water. Then her head sank into her hands. "Can we—can we ever do that?"

Hamilton bent forward on his knees, striving with keen eyes, sharpened by his night's experience, to learn more of what lay before them. The movement, slight as it was, served to frighten her, and she grasped him by the sleeve.

"Do not leave me; do not go away," she implored swiftly. "Whatever you say is best, I will do."

CHAPTER IX.

Across the River.

He dropped his hand upon hers, clasping the clinging fingers lightly. "Yes, we can make it," he answered confidently. "Wait until I make sure what is out there."

He had slight recollection of the stream at this point, although he had crossed it often enough at the known fords, both above and below. Yet these crossings had always been accomplished with a horse under him, and a knowledge of where the trail ran. But he knew the stream, its peculiarities and dangers. It was not the volume of water, nor its depth he feared, for wide as it appeared stretching from bank to bank, he realized its shallow shallowness. The peril lay in quicksands, or the plunging into some unseen hole, where the sudden swirl of water might pull them under. Alone he would have risked it reluctantly, but with her added weight in his arms, he realized how a single false step would be fatal. The further shore was invisible; he could perceive nothing but the slight gleam of water lapping the sand at his feet, as it flowed slowly, noiselessly past, and beyond, the dim outline of a narrow



Her Figure Trembled in His Arms and Her Eyes Opened.

collarities and dangers. It was not the volume of water, nor its depth he feared, for wide as it appeared stretching from bank to bank, he realized its shallow shallowness. The peril lay in quicksands, or the plunging into some unseen hole, where the sudden swirl of water might pull them under. Alone he would have risked it reluctantly, but with her added weight in his arms, he realized how a single false step would be fatal. The further shore was invisible; he could perceive nothing but the slight gleam of water lapping the sand at his feet, as it flowed slowly, noiselessly past, and beyond, the dim outline of a narrow

sand ridge. Even this, however, was encouragement, proving the shallowness of the stream. He turned about, his face so close he could see her eyes.

"We shall have to try it, Miss McDonald; you must permit me to carry you."

"Yes."

"And whatever happens do not scream—just cling tight to me."

"Yes," a little catching in her throat.

"Tell me first, please, just what it is you fear."

"Quicksand principally; it is in all these western rivers, and the two of us together on one pair of feet will make it harder to pull out of the suck. If I tell you to get down, do so quickly."

"Yes."

"Then there may be holes out there in the bottom. I don't mind those so much, although these cavalry boots are no help in swimming."

"I can swim."

"Hardly in your clothes; but I am glad to know it, nevertheless. You could keep afloat at least, and the holes are never very large. Are you ready now?"

She gave him her hands and stood up. The Sergeant drey in a long breath and transferred the haversack to her shoulder.

"We'll try and keep that from getting soaked, if we can," he explained. "There is no hotel over in those sand-hills. Now hold on tight."

He swung her easily to his broad shoulder, clasping her slender figure closely with one arm.

"That'll do! Now get a firm grip. I'll carry you all right."

To the girl, that passage was never more than a dim memory. Still partially dazed from the severe blow on her head, she closed her eyes as Hamilton stepped cautiously down into the stream and clung to him desperately, expecting each moment to be flung forward into the water. But the Sergeant's mind was upon his work, and every detail of the struggle left its impress on his memory. He saw the dark sweep of the water, barely visible in the gleam of those few stars unobscured by cloud, and felt the sluggish flow against his legs as he moved. The bottom was soft, yet his feet did not sink deeply, although it was rather difficult wading. However, the clay gave him more confidence than sand underfoot, and there was less depth of water even than he had anticipated. He was wet only to the thighs when he toiled up on to the low spit of sand, and put the girl down a moment, to catch a fresh breath and examine the broader stretch of water ahead. They could see both shores now, that which they had just left, a black, lumping, dim outline. Except for the lapping of the water at their feet, all was deathly still. Even the Indian fire had died out, and it was hard to conceive that savages were hidden behind that black veil, and that they two were actually feeling for their lives. To the girl it was like some dreadful delirium of sleep, but the man felt the full struggle. There was a star well down in the south he chose to guide by, but beyond that he must trust to good fortune. Without a word he lifted her again to his shoulder, and pushed on.

The water ran deeper, shelving off rapidly, until it rose well above his waist, and with sufficient current so that he was compelled to lean against it to maintain balance, scarcely venturing forward a foot at a time. Once he stumbled over some obstruction, barely averting a fall; he felt the swift clutch of her fingers at his throat, the quick adjustment of her body, but her lips gave no utterance of alarm. His groping feet touched the edge of a hole, and he turned, facing the current, tracing his way carefully until he found a passage on solid bottom. A bit of driftwood swirled down out of the night; a water-soaked limb, striking against him before it was even seen, bruised one arm, and then dodged past like a wild thing, leaving a glitter of foam behind. The sand-dunes grew darker, more distinct, the water began to grow shallow, the bottom changing from mud to sand. He slipped and staggered in the uncertain footing, his breath coming in quicker gasps, yet with no cessation of effort. Once he felt the dreaded suck about his ankles, and broke into a reckless run, splashing straight forward, falling at the water's edge, yet not before the girl was resting safely on the soft sand.

Strong as Hamilton was, his muscles trained by strenuous out-door life, he lay there for a moment utterly helpless, more exhausted from the serious strain indeed, than the physical exertion. He had realized fully the desperate nature of that passage, expecting every step to be engulfed, and the realization, the knowledge that they had actually attained the shore safely, left him weak as a child, hardly able to comprehend the fact. The girl was upon her feet first, alarmed and solicitous, bending down to touch him with her hand.

"Sergeant, you are not hurt?" she questioned. "Tell me you are not hurt!"

"Oh, no," dragging himself up the bank, not pausing as he endeavored to speak cheerfully. "Only that was a rather hard pull, the last of it, and I am short of breath. I shall be all right in a moment."

There was a sand-dune just beyond, and he seated himself and leaned against it.

"I am beginning to breathe easier already," he explained. "Sit down here, Miss McDonald. We are safe enough now in this darkness."

"You are all wet, soaking wet."

"That is nothing; the sand is warm yet from yesterday's sun, and my clothes will dry fast enough. It is beginning to grow light in the east."

The faces of both turned in that direction where appeared the first twilight approach of dawn. Already were visible the dark lines of the opposite shore, across the gleam of water, and beyond appeared the dim outline of the higher bluffs. The slope between river and hill, however, remained in impenetrable darkness. The minds of both fugitives reverted to the same scene—the wrecked stage with its dead passengers within, its savage watchers without. She lifted her head, and the soft light reflected on her face.

"I—I thank God we are not over there now," she said falteringly.

"Yes," he admitted. "They will be creeping in closer; they will not wait much longer. Hard as I have worked, I can't realize yet that we are out of those toils."

"You did not expect to succeed?"

"No; frankly I did not; all I could do was hope—take the one chance left. The slightest accident meant betrayal. I am ashamed of being so weak just now, but it was the strain. You see," he explained carefully. "I've been scouting through hostile Indian country mostly day and night for near-

ly a week, and then this thing happened. No matter how iron a man is his nerve goes back on him after a while."

"I know."

"It wasn't myself," he went on doggedly, "but it was the knowledge of having to take care of you. That was what made me worry; that, and knowing a single misstep, the slightest noise, would bring those devils on us, where I couldn't fight, where there was just one thing I could do."

There was silence, her hands pressed to her face, her eyes fixed on him. Then she questioned him soberly.

"You mean, kill me?"

"Sure," he answered simply, without looking around; "I would have had to do it—just as though you were a sister of mine."

Her hands reached out and clasped his, and he glanced aside at her face, seeing it clearly.

"I—I thought you would," she said, her voice trembling. "I—I was going to ask you once—before I was hurt; but—but I couldn't, and somehow I trusted you from the first, when you got in." She hesitated, and then asked: "How did you know I was Molly McDonald? You never asked."

The Sergeant's eyes smiled, turning away from her face to stare out across the river.

"Because I had seen your picture."

"My picture? But you told us you were from Fort Union?"

"Yes; that is my station, only I had been sent to the cantonment on the Cimarron with dispatches. Your father was in command there, and worried half to death about you. He could not leave the post, and the only officer remaining there with him was a disabled cavalry captain. Every man he could trust was out on scouting service. He took a chance on me. Maybe he liked my looks, I don't know; more probably, he judged I wouldn't be a sergeant and entrusted with those dispatches I'd just brought in; if I wasn't somewhat trustworthy. Anyhow I had barely wakened asleep when the orderly called me, and that was what was wanted—that I ride north and head you off."

"But you were not obliged to go?"

"No; I was not under your father's orders. I doubt if I would have consented if I hadn't been shown your picture. I couldn't very well refuse then."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Daily Thought.

We, by our suffering, learn to prize our bliss.—Joyden.

"Tell Me, Are You Hurt?"

By a week, and then this thing happened. No matter how iron a man is his nerve goes back on him after a while."

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"Yes; that is my station, only I had been sent to the cantonment on the Cimarron with dispatches. Your father was in command there, and worried half to death about you. He could not leave the post, and the only officer remaining there with him was a disabled cavalry captain. Every man he could trust was out on scouting service. He took a chance on me. Maybe he liked my looks, I don't know; more probably, he judged I wouldn't be a sergeant and entrusted with those dispatches I'd just brought in; if I wasn't somewhat trustworthy. Anyhow I had barely wakened asleep when the orderly called me, and that was what was wanted—that I ride north and head you off."

"But you were not obliged to go?"

"No; I was not under your father's orders. I doubt if I would have consented if I hadn't been shown your picture. I couldn't very well refuse then."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Daily Thought.

We, by our suffering, learn to prize our bliss.—Joyden.

PIONEER LIFE IS NOT EASY

Road to Success Not Always a Path of Roses—Homesteader Handicapped by Small Capital.

All over the western frontier there are vast sections of land being developed by people of small means; men of courage and loyal-hearted women who have turned their backs on the old home in the east and wended their way out into the great west, there to take up a homestead and build a home of their own.

These are the people that most need the support of the government, for few of them have any capital and must depend upon their labor.

Frontier life is hard at best, and it takes a great amount of courage and persistent effort to get a start in life under the conditions as found there.

There are many things to contend with that people in the east know nothing of—horses and cattle thieves, coyotes, hawks, ground squirrels and many other annoyances.

A man must be a genius and a hustler, too, for if he succeeds as a pioneer he must know how to break horses to work and to ride, rope a steer or horse, put on a horsehoe, build a house or barn, even.

The homesteader is at a great disadvantage in having little or no capital and nothing for security to borrow money on.

A good team, a strong harness and wagon are necessary because the roads are rough; his fence must be good, or the range stock will ruin his crop, and the good wife must stay at home or the coyotes and hawks will catch her chickens. She must teach her own children, as it is too far for them to go to school.

She must be able to ride a horse, milk a cow, feed the pigs and do the chores, for often the husband has to go away from home to work in order to make a living and improve his claim.

Such is life on the far western frontier.—H. F. B., Montana.

Water Consumed by Crops

Farmer Must Spare No Pains to Preserve Protective, Dry Soil Covering—Drink Bill Is Big.

The drink bill for the crops is immense. It takes 90,000 pounds of water to grow a bushel of wheat. No matter how rich your soil may be you can grow only as many bushels of wheat as will be represented by the pounds of available water in the soil divided by 90,000 says the Farm Magazine. An inch of rainfall weighs 227,000 pounds per acre.

Does that mean that we can grow bushels per acre for every inch of rainfall at the rate of 227,000x90,000, or about two and a half bushels? By no means. No matter how well we till the land a lot of water will get away. The warm winds of summer steal it by the ton every day. Here's the lesson as given by the professors of the Wisconsin Experiment Station:

"If dry farming is to succeed, the farm must be located in a section having a rainfall of ten inches or more, and with the least possible wind movement. The soil should not contain layers of gravel or hardpan, but must be uniform in texture to a depth of eight feet. Throughout the entire growing season the man who practices dry farming must spare no pains to preserve the protective dry soil covering."

Spraying Currants.

No small fruit will give such large returns as the currant when sprayed, pruned, cultivated and fertilized intelligently. Weeds and soils of any of the grasses are not conducive to best results in growing currants. Both currants and gooseberries need to be partially shaded, but don't go to the extreme. Currants and gooseberries can be sent short distances by parcel post.

Keep Combs Bright.

A successful poultryman says that he keeps the combs of his poultry brightened by putting corn in a bucket and dampening with water and then stirring in about a quart of powdered air slaked lime. He feeds this twice a week as an evening meal.

Rub the window panes well with old newspapers, it will let in the sunshine.

Care of Milk for Cheese.

Each can of milk upon arrival at the factory must be carefully examined for acidity and cleanliness. If it is sour or has bad flavors it should not be accepted. Any person delivering milk not coming up to the standard should be called in and the matter presented to him.

Order New.

It is better to order harvesters repairs now than to wait until you need them and then curse the merchant because they don't come promptly.

Makes Horses Attractive.

The horse can be made attractive by the use of vases and shrubs.



GLEAM OF SUNSHINE

Story Concerning an Automobile Accident, Kidnaped Man and Stolen Heart.

By MILDRED CAROLINE GOODRIDGE.

"A pretty girl," mused Arthur Perry, and his heart warmed at the radiant smile bestowed upon him for such a mere trifle as restoring to the superior being in question a shopping list she had dropped.

It was on the main street of the bustling little city of Wellston. The young lady had a companion who seemed to be an older married sister. The latter led a little child of four by the hand. As they paused to glance into a show window the younger lady gave the child a pretty toy of a ball to engross its attention. In doing so the scrap of paper in her hand fluttered away in the breeze. Arthur recovered it. Hence the grateful smile and his present reflective mood.

"But," soliloquized Arthur, "I had better get my mind on something more practical than pretty girls, although that one was a gleam of pure sunshine. I wonder where I am going to get a chance to eat my dinner?" In his near, though well-worn suit, and with that classic, intelligent face of his, he did not resemble a tramp, and yet here he found himself in a strange town without so much as a single cent in his pockets.

Two years previous, an expert linguist, Arthur had graduated from college. For a year he lectured in two institutions of learning. Then he had temporary charge of the foreign correspondence of a large importing firm. They failed, and with all his splendid education Arthur had been unable to secure a new position. He had learned that a large manufacturing concern in the city he was now in needed a man of his capabilities. He had spent his last dollar for railroad fare to find himself stranded, the prospective position having been filled.

He sighed as he gave a last thought to the pretty girl. He smiled as he glanced at the little cherub-faced child playing at the curb. The combination suggested home, love and happiness—what strangers to him during two long, lonely years!

"Look out, there!"

Of a sudden the warning cry rang out shrilly. The driver of a cab stand-



"Man Your Automobile Ran Down."

ing at the curb uttered it. And then Arthur Perry awoke into action with all the agility and skill of his splendid athletic training at the call of courage amid peril.

What had happened had come so quickly that only a practiced eye like that of Arthur could take it in at a glance. The little child had dropped the ball and it had bounded over the curb and rolled to the middle of the stone-paved street. Naturally the child had followed it. As the warning of the driver rang out the little one was stooping over to regain the pretty toy, all unconscious of hovering danger. Just at that moment an automobile whisked around the corner headed direct for the helpless being directly in its course.

The turn of a second might have seen the little one crushed to a shapeless mass, for the chauffeur of the auto had not time to check the machine. It was not three feet distant when on a slide, rather than a run, Arthur Perry reached the child. There was just one thing to do, and he accomplished it. With a rough, heavy push that caused the little one to cry out with fright and pain, he drove the imperiled infant almost to the opposite curb and then—a shriek from the pavement, a sickening blow and the intrepid rescuer knew no more.

It was perhaps two hours later when Lillian Trevor reappeared at the scene of the accident. She had turned from the show window in time to see the stricken man seized quickly by the

chauffeur of the auto, lifted into it and flashed away before any one could interfere. Then there was the haste and excitement of getting the rescued child and her hysterical sister home. And now of her own volition, her mind full of that white, silent fact, she had glimpsed for a passing moment, Lillian was urged on to find this noble rescuer of her little niece and thank him.

She spoke to the policeman at the corner, to proprietors of several street stands, but it was only when she addressed an old cabman that she gleaned the information she desired.

"Yes, ma'am," said this individual, "I saw the accident. It was a flash, a pickup and away they went. Kidnaped, ma'am."

"Why, what do you mean?" faltered the inexperienced Lillian.

"It was a rich man's machine that hit the brave young fellow, for I saw its number. You see, there's so much of this knocking down and hurting people nowadays that there's a regular system of spiriting the injured person away, mending him up and giving him a little money so as to get out of a big damage suit. See?"

Lillian did see, and her tender heart beat more pitifully than ever for the handsome young fellow made practically a prisoner, shut away from loving friends. Then her eyes brightened and a brave resolution came into her fair face as she learned from the cabman the name of the owner of the automobile that had so nearly killed her little niece.

It was about ten o'clock the following morning when Lillian rang the door-bell of the palatial home of Robert Barr, a retired city merchant. He looked puzzled as she was shown into his presence.

"Mr. Barr," she said plainly, as he courteously asked the object of her call, "I have come concerning a young man whom your automobile ran down and spirited away yesterday afternoon."

The man of wealth flushed conscientiously. He seemed embarrassed, partly frightened, Lillian fared.

"I—I hope," he finally spoke in a guarded way, "that you have not come to make any trouble. I will be frank with you. I am having the injured young man given the very best of care in my own home, to avoid publicity and some preposterous damage suit, for my doctor says that he is not seriously injured."

"I am so glad to hear that," said Lillian, with a great breath of relief.

"I imagine you must be the young lady he was constantly referring to in his first delirium," insinuated Mr. Barr.

"The great burden of his thoughts seemed to be a beautiful miss with a little child."

"It—It could not have been myself," demurred Lillian, but she flushed faintly. "May I call each day, nurse him if I may, at least bring him flowers, fruits, books, so he may know grateful friends are thinking of him? Oh, sir, he risked his life to save our dear little one!"

"You must be some mystic fairy, Miss Trevor," said Mr. Barr a few days later to his now welcome caller.

"How is that?" inquired Nellie.

"It was through you that young Perry came to me and now I find him an indispensable treasure. For years I have been seeking some expert in the languages to classify my large foreign library, and here he is at my hand, well and happy."

"Even though he was kidnaped?" submitted Lillian, with a smile.

"Oh, that was a double deed that eventful day," declared Miss Trevor.

"You mean?"

"That you had already kidnaped his heart."

And pretty Lillian flushed, and knew it was so within the ensuing week, and was glad of it.

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Humanity Carried Too Far.

Perhaps it is possible to overdo this matter of sympathy with animals. It seems to some of us that the universal pity of the nineteenth century rather tended to increase the aggregate of unclean woe than to diminish it. When Uncle Toby spares the pestiferous fly, we love him for it, especially as he was not aware of the huge maleficence with which later investigation was to load that domestic parasite. But when Alexander H. Stephens mourns over the necessary destruction of prison bedbugs he seems to push altruism to the edge of the ludicrous—and over. "I have often felt sorry for what I have to do to these bloodsuckers. Most willingly would I turn them loose and let them go away, if they would do me any good, but this they will not do. Be-fore them and me, therefore, there is an irrepressible conflict. Either I or they must be extinguished."—General Bradford, Jr., in the Atlantic.

Don't Get Away With It.

"I am afraid that actors sometimes deceive us about the salaries they get," remarked the mild-mannered citizen. "No," replied the keen observer; "they think they do, but they don't."

Just Think of It.

Think of the endless litigation which will probably be started when the meek inherit the earth.—Judge.

KEEPING DOWN THE ICE BILL

Home-Made Refrigerator Will Reduce Expense of That Summer Necessity at Least a Third.

Now that summer is here, all who are not fortunate enough to have an ice house of their own, but must depend on the ice company for it, with no competition to keep prices down, will be glad to know of a way to lessen consumption of this most necessary article.

The plan proposed is really a money saver. While a refrigerator and ice chest are not built the same, the "winkle" works in both. Procure a piece of thick felt, such as harness-makers use. You can get it in white, gray or other colors, and it should be one-half inch thick. Buy also a piece of coarse wire, such as ash-sieves are made of, about one yard wide, or according to the length of your ice-box. Measure the bottom of the box and cut the wire and felt about one inch smaller all around, leaving that distance between box and pad so that the air will have free circulation. Have two pieces of wire and one piece of felt, the same size.

Soak the felt thoroughly, place it between the wires, place it in the chest, put the ice on top of it, and in fifteen minutes you will have one of the coldest ice-chests imaginable; that is, you will if the plan works the same for you as for me. It cuts the ice bill at least one-third. I have heard women advocate wrapping ice in blankets or paper to keep it from melting, and I always smile. It is the melting or evaporation of the ice that cools the chest, and those who put their ice in overcoats to save it lose more than its price in food unless they adopt a device such as I have suggested.—R. A. Bird.

RECIPE FOR ENGLISH PICKLE.

Astonishing Number of Ingredients in This Delicacy, So Popular Across the Water.

One good-sized cauliflower, three dozen green beans, three quarts green tomatoes, one head celery, four peppers chopped fine, two quarts very small white onions, one-quarter pound mustard, two ounces white mustard seed, one ounce turmeric, one cup flour, one cup sugar, one gallon vinegar, one-half ounce each of cloves, allspice and pepper (whole). Cut the vegetables in pieces, cover with salt and water in large stone jar and let stand 24 hours, or longer. After draining this off, when ready to proceed, put the spices in a bag, add to the vinegar the turmeric and mustard seed; allow these to boil up at once. All mustard mixed smooth, thin with cold vinegar, put in all the vegetables and let them scald until tender and yellow. Skim out the vegetables, add flour made thin and smooth with cold vinegar. Allow it to boil up once, and add one cup sugar. Return the vegetables to this and bottle when cold.

Pressed Flank of Beef.

Wipe, remove superfluous fat and roll a flank of beef. Put in a kettle, cover with boiling water, and add one tablespoonful salt, one-half teaspoon peppercorns, a bit of bay leaf and a bone or two which may be at hand. Cook slowly until meat is in shreds. There should be but little liquor in the kettle when meat is done. Arrange meat in deep pan, pour over liquor, cover and press with a heavy weight. Serve cold, thinly sliced.

Pineapple Peel Juice.

Cut the peel of the pineapple in small pieces, weigh and take the same weight of sugar. Make a syrup by adding one cup water to each pound of sugar, then boil fruit in the sirup, 15 minutes, slow, steady boiling. Let stand over night, then strain and squeeze in a sugar bag. Bottle and put on ice. This makes a fine pudding sauce and is delicious on boiled rice.

Cherry Water Ice.

Wash a quart of sweet red or black cherries, pound them so as to break the stones, and pass the juice through a strainer into the broken cherry pulp, with some sugar and water, in order to extract the flavor from the kernels, and pass that also through a strainer. Add a pint of water and about three-quarters of a pound of sugar, and freeze. Do not use whites of eggs as a stiffener in this ice, as the color is not good unless it is frozen naturally. It makes an attractive ice for the third color in a Neapolitan.

Bread Cutter.

A practical bread cutter is the one that is attached to the bread board. The knife is secured to the board by means of an arch-shaped piece of wood. The bread is pushed to the edge of the board and so the thickness of the slice is easily adjusted.

How to Clean Knives.

For cleaning knives raw potato is very good to use if the knives are very badly stained. Take a raw potato, cut in half, then dip it in powdered bath brick and rub the knives with it.

The KITCHEN CABINET

DON'T come into my parlor," said the housewife to the

There's a screen at every window, and your entrance I defy. There are microbes in your footsteps and a crust upon your head. Which, if not microscopic, would fill our hearts with dread.

"If you enter, I have poison all prepared for you to eat. And paper spread to tangle your germ-laden wings, and feet. I will poison, trap or smash you if you do not leave my door! For our modern sanitation will endure your calls no more." —Adelena F. Dyer.

SUGGESTIVE HELPS.

A trained nurse prevented all disagreeable after-effects of chloroform after an operation by the use of vinegar. Cause the patient to inhale the fumes of vinegar from a saturated cloth. She said she had never known it to fail.

To clean a silk or net waist, put it into a two quart fruit jar nearly filled with gasoline. Let it stand over night, and in the morning, shake it back and forth. It quite wotted it may need rinsing in fresh gasoline.

When staying over night in a strange hotel, look for and locate the way to the fire escape before going into your room. Place a book or chair on the floor under the electric light fixture, so that it will be easy to find the globe.

Those of us who have groped for several minutes for a light fixture know how annoying it can be.

For a bruised finger-nail, dip it in cold water and hold it upright for an hour and your nail will not turn black.

Open the faucet at the bottom of the hot water tank and let the water run off. This will remove the accumulation of rust in the pipes of the stove.

Dress shields covered with silk like the lining of the coat are not noticed and double the wear of the lining besides giving it the protection of the shield.

Slice the oranges on a potato chip slice for orange marmalade, and they will be as thin as the famous imported marmalade.

One careful housekeeper keeps her plants racks always clean by washing one with each regular dish washing.

When carrying three or four books, slip the cover of one inside the other, which will keep them from slipping.

There is an ugly kind of forgiveness in this world—a kind of hedgehog forgiveness shot out like quills. Men take one who has offended and set him down before the blowpiss of their indignation and scorch him and burn him into him, and when they have kneaded him sufficiently with their fists, then—they forgive him.

—Henry Ward Beecher.

MEATS.

The German sour meat is not well known among other nationalities, and is so altogether good that it should be better known.

German Sour Meat.—Add to a half cup of vinegar a cupful of water, one onion and a teaspoonful of whole allspice, one tablespoonful of sugar and salt to taste. Put a piece of meat for roasting in this, turning it often; let stand three days, when it is ready to brown in fat and roast, using the pickle to baste it when roasting.

Sour Batter.—Take a nice piece from the round, lay in vinegar, with an onion, salt, allspice and pepper, with one bay leaf; let stand three to five days, depending on the amount of the meat. Brown the meat in a deep frying pan, pour in the vinegar and sufficient water to cover the meat; simmer until the meat is tender. Strain the gravy from the spices, and thicken with flour before serving.

Mutton With Peas.—Cut mutton in serving sized pieces, brown and put to cook in a small amount of water; when nearly done add a can of peas and season well. Serve with the peas poured over the mutton.

Brown Stew.—So few people know how good a brown stew may be. Cut the meat, which may be the tougher portions of the round or a piece for stewing. Cut up in small pieces and brown in a little hot suet which has been tried out. Add a small chopped onion, and let it brown with the meat. Dredge with flour, which will give the gravy thickening; and cook with boiling water, just kept at the simmering point until the meat is tender. Serve with boiled potatoes. The seasoning may be given before the flour is added to the meat.

Hamburg Steak.—Season hamburg steak with a chopped onion, allspice,

cloves, paprika and salt. When ready to serve pour over a cup of well-seasoned tomato sauce.

One chicken will serve a small family for several meals. Fry the bits liked best, stew and have biscuits and gravy with the larger portions.

The reason that cooking so falls of its purpose, is that its practice is far below the rank of other human industries, and therefore oftener more of a hindrance than a help.—Ellen Richards.

SPANISH DISHES.

Spanish cookery is quite simple, the most important ingredient used is the fiery pepper.

Spanish Omelet.—The sauce must be prepared first, to serve with this dish, which is a meal in itself. Fry a good sized onion until golden brown, add a quart of tomatoes, four or five red peppers, two tablespoonfuls of butter and a pinch of salt, and set the mixture on the back part of the stove to simmer. To prepare the omelet, pour a cup of warm milk over a cup of bread crumbs, add two tablespoonfuls of butter and six well beaten eggs, the yolks and whites beaten separately. Pour the sauce around the omelet when it has been placed on the hot platter.

Mexican Scrambled Eggs.—Roast a dozen fresh green peppers, peel, remove the skin and seeds, and chop, then boil in a very little water until tender; season well with butter. Beat six eggs, add seasoning and the peppers, and cook for a moment in hot butter.

Mexican Stew.—Put a pound of round steak through the meat chopper, mold into small balls. Into a hot frying pan put a minced onion, a cup of tomatoes, two or three peppers and a quart of water. When it boils add the meat balls and simmer for half an hour, then add two or three diced potatoes; season with salt and pepper and serve with toasted bread.

Chili Con Carne.—Prepare a dozen fresh chilies by putting them on to cook in cold water, bring to the boiling point, and when tender plunge in cold water; remove the skin, seeds and white veins. Cut in pieces a pound of beef, brown in a little lard, season, add an onion and a clove of garlic, add a tablespoonful of flour. Simmer in a little water with the peppers.

The highest duty of the state is to so legislate and minister as to make good homes, for it is only a larger home, and for the same use, that the state exists for.—Ellen Richards.

BROTHS FOR THE SICK.

Broth is a liquid containing the juices of soluble parts of meat and bone which have been extracted by long, slow cooking. When cold, it is more or less solid, according to the gelatinous nature of the ingredients.

The chief object in making broth is to obtain the largest possible amount of nutriment from the meat, so we cut it in small pieces and soak it in cold water, using the water as well as the meat in the slow cooking which follows. A tightly-covered kettle which will retain the steam is desirable, otherwise much of the flavor is lost by evaporation.

Mutton Broth.—Mutton broth is the accepted kind for the convalescent. Wipe a piece of the neck weighing two pounds, cut off all skin and fat and cut the meat in small pieces. Put the bones into the kettle with the meat, add cold water and let them stand an hour to extract the juices. Heat gradually to the boiling point, season with salt and pepper and simmer for two hours, but do not allow to boil. Remove fat and strain through a coarse sieve. Serve hot. In re-heating, use a double boiler.

Three tablespoonfuls of rice or barley may be added; soak the barley over night, add to the broth and cook until the grains are tender. If the broth is made the day before and cold, the fat may be easily removed.

Nutritious Beef Broth.—Cut three pounds of solid meat from the shoulder or hip in small pieces, put the cracked bone into an earthen jar, cover with cold water and cook slowly with the meat ten or twelve hours in a slow oven. A fireless cooker is an ideal place to prepare this broth. Strain through a colander, add salt and cool quickly. When cold, remove the fat. Serve cold as a jelly or heat to 170 degrees; not higher, as boiling injures its value.

Egg Broth.—Beat the white and yolk of an egg separately and add the yolk gradually to a cup of hot beef broth, stirring constantly. Add salt and fold in the white of egg, reheat carefully and serve hot.

Nellie Maxwell

CLEARANCE SALE

LARGE REDUCTION ON LADIES', MEN'S AND BOYS' FURNISHINGS

CLOTHING

25 per cent Discount on all Men's and Boy's Suits.
25 per cent Discount on all Ladies' Skirts.
Special prices on all Ladies' House Dresses.

SHOES AND LOW CUTS

Men's \$4.40 Walk Over Low Cuts for \$3.50.
Ladies' \$3.50 Walk Over Low Cuts for \$3.00.
Special prices on Children's Low Cuts.

CARRIZOZO TRADING COMPANY

CARRIZOZO NOTES

"The Outlook is always pleased to receive news of the local people and greatly appreciates news items called to our attention. Call 24, or drop into office."

—Harry Comrey was down from Ancho Monday morning.

—Sam Frambrough was down in his Overland this week.

—Prof. Burnett was down from Ancho Tuesday.

—Sebe Gray was down from Capitan this week for a couple of days.

—Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Hamilton and children left for El Paso and Las Cruces last Saturday via auto.

—Dudge LaMay was here from the Mesa country Thursday, transacting business.

—George R. Hyde returned to Capitan Monday after a few days' visit here with friends.

—Mrs. J. B. Farley and daughters have left for El Paso where they will spend the winter, the girls going to school there.

—Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Forest returned Thursday after a few days pleasantly spent at Clouderost and El Paso.

—Rev. J. W. Campbell was confined to his bed, for several days early in the week but is now able to be out.

—Paul Mayer was down from White Oaks this week after his auto which was recently wrecked by the high crossings north of Carrizozo.

—The fact that there are no vacant houses for rent in Carrizozo is causing consternation. Agents say that they could rent many more houses than they have on their lists.

—The Ladies' Home Mission Society will hold a regular meeting at the home of Mrs. Stanley Squier, the president on next Wednesday, on the first day of September.

—Rains have been quite plentiful during the past week and the railroad train in or two instances have been delayed several hours in getting their trains over the road.

—Mrs. John Eric Bell will leave tomorrow for Evansville, Indiana, her former home accompanied by her sister, Miss Nell Coombs of that place, who has been visiting her here for several weeks. Mrs. Bell may remain away for sometime as she expects to obtain special medical attention while in Indiana.

—The University of New Mexico will open its twenty-second year on Monday, September 18th. It is desirable that all persons thinking of attending the University should be present at that time. 8-22 9-10

—Six per cent loans on farms, orchard lands, city resident or business property, to buy, build, improve, extend or refund mortgages or other securities; terms reasonable; special privileges; correspondence invited. Dept. L., 618 Commonwealth Building, Denver, Colorado. 8 29-4t

—Albert Ziegler has returned from a month's visit to New York and St. Louis markets. He announces that the ladies of Lincoln County can now purchase at the Ziegler Brothers store the latest things in apparel and the exact styles in vogue today on Broadway and Fifth Avenue New York. Careful personal buying gives Ziegler Brother a fine stock for their customers selection.

—While other sections of the country have been visited with excessive heat, Carrizozo has had a delightful summer. The nights are always cool and there have been very few nights this summer that blankets were not used. The altitude is over five thousand feet above sea level. The mountains afford splendid scenery. Nogal peak which is over seven thousand feet high, gives one of the finest views seen in the west. From the top of this mountain can be seen the old crater and the lava beds on the north, the Capitan Mountains on the east and the White Mountain range on the west. The drives are fine in all directions from Carrizozo. White Oaks, where several mines are being worked, is twelve miles north, the Nogal mines are twelve miles east, and at Nogal there is a beautiful walnut grove, running streams, alfalfa fields, bearing orchards and splendid truck gardens. Nogal is often visited by parties from Carrizozo who desire to get close to nature and enjoy the scenery and fine mountain water. There are very few places in the west that are more delightful for spending the summer months.

BAPTIST CHURCH

(Herbert Haywood, Pastor)

Bible school at 10:00 a. m.
Preaching services at 7:30 p. m., and 11:00 in the morning. Good singing. A cordial welcome will be given to all who come.
Mid week services at 7:30 Wednesday night.

You Will Receive One Of

Hart Schaffner & Marx

Style Books real soon, showing all the newest styles in clothes for men and young men. These suits and overcoats are now being made for us by America's foremost tailors.

In the fall style book you will note the many new cuts that we will show. They will be on display early next month.

This is the Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx

During the remaining days this month we are offering all summer clothes at 25 per cent discount

SEE OUR WINDOW DISPLAYS

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