CAPITAN MOUNTAINEER.

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PLANNING NEXT STEP FOR PEACE IN MEXICO

ZAPATA'S REPLY TO PAN-AMERICAN APPEAL FAVORABLE TO CONFERENCE.

NOTHING FROM CARRANZA

Representatives of First Chief in Washington Say Communication Should Be Received Soon.

Washington.—It has been stated authoritatively that the next step in the Pan-American program for restoration of peace in Mexico was under consideration and would be taken in the near future, regardless of what might be the nature of General Carranza's belated reply to the offer of Secretary Lansing and Latin American diplomates to arrange for a conference of Mexican military and political leaders. No inkling was given, however, of what form this next development would take. Responses from General Zapata and his military advisers reached the state department accepting the offer of the Pan-American conferees. With the receipt of these replies Villa adherents in Washington, who, whose leaders already have responded favorably, asserted that a peace convention to form a new provisional government in Mexico was assured, even if Carranza should refuse to participate. Administration officials heard of this announcement with interest, but said no arrangements for such a conference were now in prospect.

Expect Carranza's Reply.

General Carranza's local agents declared that they expected the "first chief's" reply within a few days at the latest. They think it will come as soon as Carranza has completed the installation of his government at Mexico City.

SAYS RUSSIAN ARMIES DIVIDED.

Claim Slavic Resistance Behind Brest-Litovsk is Broken.

Berlin.—The Austro-German troops have broken the Russian lines along the Zlota Lipa river in East Galicia, the Teutons resuming activity on a section of the front where for a long time they have been merely holding their positions.

The Russian extreme left, which hitherto has been unaffected by the general defeat, now apparently is shaken and involved in the general retirement. Military experts express the belief that the invaders soon will be expelled from that little corner in Galicia where at one time they have been able a foothold on Austrian soil.

The Russian armies retreating north and south of Brest-Litovsk are separated by the Rotikn swamps and military men here say the Austro-German strategists are in a position to mass forces at will against either Russian wing and expose it to a crushing defeat.

BRITISH TRANSPORT IS SUNK.

Berlin Reports Passengers on Holland-American Liner So Reported.

Berlin, by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.—Passengers on the Holland-American steamer Rindam arriving in Amsterdam bring a report that a British transport with 2,000 Canadian troops on board was torpedoed off the Scilly Islands Aug. 15. It was said about 1,000 men were saved.

No hint has come from British sources from the foregoing report. While it is possible that had such an event occurred the British censors might have withheld the news, this is improbable in view of the fact that official announcement was made promptly of the torpedoing of the British transport Royal Edward in the Aegean sea with the loss of about 1,000 men on August 14.

Canada Makes Denial.

Ottowa, Ont.—Official denial was given here to the report contained in the Berlin message by wireless to Sayville, N. Y., that a British troop ship carrying 2,000 Canadian troops had been sunk off the Scilly Islands on Aug. 15.

Explosion Wrecks Two Powder Mills.

Wilmington, Del.—Two workmen were instantly killed and considerable damage was done to property by the explosion of two black powder mills of the Dupont Powder company near here Sunday. The two reports were terrific, being heard more than a dozen miles away. Pieces of one of the victims were found in a tree on the opposite side of Brandywine creek. The cause of the explosion has not been determined, but officials say it probably was due to a

SULPHUR SPRINGS MOB BURNS TWO NEGROES

EXECUTIONS FOLLOW KILLING OF DEPUTY SHERIFF AND WOUNDING OF SHERIFF.

THOUSANDS TAKE PART IN IT

One Negro Was Shot and Killed and Other Seriously Wounded in Battle With Posse in Woods.

Sulphur Springs, Texas.—Two negroes, King and Joe Richmond, one of whom had been shot and killed during a battle with officers, were burned at the stake at Buford's park here about 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon by a mob of several hundred men and boys. The burning was the culmination of an all-day search following the killing of Deputy Sheriff Nathan A. Flippin and the wounding of Sheriff J. B. Butler.

Officers early Sunday went to a settlement about nine miles south of here to arrest King Richmond on a minor charge. The negro resisted arrest and, with his brother, taking the officers by surprise, shot Deputy Flippin in the forehead, killing him instantly. Both then directed their fire at Sheriff Butler. He was shot in the forehead and arm and beaten into insensibility.

Many Search for Negroes.

Word of the killing soon spread and practically all the men and boys of Hopkins county were in arms searching the bottoms for the negroes.

The fugitives were located in the woods about eight miles south of here in the afternoon and surrounded by the officers and armed posse in that section. A pitched battle followed, in which one of the negroes was killed and the other seriously wounded.

The body of the dead negro and the wounded man were taken in charge by the crowd and brought to Sulphur Springs where fully 6,000 people awaited their arrival. The first demand was that they be burned on the public square, but several influential men and officers from other counties counseled that the bodies be not burned. One negro is already dead and the other is so badly wounded that he cannot live, they told the crowd, and urged that nothing was to be gained by the burning of the bodies. The mob was prevailed on to the extent that the bodies were removed to Buford's park, in the outskirts of the city, before they were burned.

There was no disorder outside of the executions, and with this accomplished, the crowds dispersed.

July Exports $267,978,990.

Washington.—Exports of the products of American farms and factories in July, valued at $267,978,990, were the greatest ever recorded in that month, the department of commerce announced. The nearest approach was made in July, 1913, when American shipments abroad reached $190,990,778. The trade balance for the month was $124,879,370, compared with a balance of $21,929,008 in July, 1913. One year ago exports were less than imports by more than $5,000,000.

Shrapnel Plant Fired.

Baltimore, Md.—The plant of the E. J. Todd company, machinists, at Canton, a suburb, was damaged by fire of mysterious origin. The company recently obtained a subcontract for the manufacture of shrapnel casings.

Polk Counselor for State Department.

Washington.—The selection of Frank L. Polk, corporation counsel of New York City, to be counselor of the state department has been formally announced by Secretary Lansing. The president tendered the position to Mr. Polk, who has accepted. Mr. Polk succeeded Mr. Lansing, who became secretary of state on the resignation of William Jennings Bryan June. The counselor's office has been vacant since Mr. Lansing took his place in the cabinet and there has been much gossip as to who would fill it.

Six Per Cent for Farmers.

Houston, Texas.—Reduction of 1 per cent in the rate which the clearing house banks of Houston will charge the farmers of the state on loans made on cotton placed in bonded warehouses was announced to the officials of the Farmers' Union Cotton company by the bank members of the Houston clearing house association. The reduction which is from 7 per cent to 6 per cent, became effective Sept. 1.

AN EPITOME OF EVENTS

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN HAPPENINGS SERVED UP IN ATTRACTIVE STYLE.

EUROPEAN WAR HAPPENINGS

Everything Important That Could Be Confined to a Small Space Is Here Found.

A German submarine has been destroyed near Ostend, Belgium, by a bomb dropped from an aeroplane, according to an official announcement made in London.

* * *

The Russian fortress of Olita, on the Niemene, 30 miles south of Kovno, has been evacuated. Official announcement to this effect was made in Berlin.

* * *

Martial law will be abolished everywhere outside of the zone of military ativity after Sept. 1. This is interpreted as a sign of confidence in offical circles that the interior administration of France will not be disturbed again by military operations.

* * *

General Polivanoff, Russian minister of war, announces that Russia is raising another 2,000,000 men and that the fate of the campaign will not be decided before some time next year, according to the Petrograd correspondent of the Times.

* * *

Otto Praeger, a native of Texas and postmaster of Washington, according to reports here is under consideration for the appointment as second assistant postmaster general in charge of the railway mail service. This office is now held by Joseph Stewart of St. Louis, the only important office now held by a Republican in the administration.

* * *

From Newport, Scacy, Geogetown and Augusta, Ark., where camps for flood refugees have been established, come appeals for aid. It is estimated that 1,000 families, who lived in the low lands, have been driven into these four towns, and are absolutely destitute. In addition 4,000 residents of Newport were unable to enter their homes on account of the flood waters.

* * *

The greatest total of internal revenue receipts in the history of the government, were recorded in the annual report of the commissioner of internal revenue. The aggregate receipts during the fiscal year ended June 30 reached $415,000,000 against $380,000,000 for the previous year. Corporations paid in $33,144,529 and individuals $41,046,166, a total of $8[illegible],190,695.

* * *

Willing to Disavow Sinking of Arabic.

Germany's intention to offer full satisfaction to the United States for the sinking of the liner Arabic, with a loss of two American lives, was communicated formally to the state department by Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, on instructions from the Berlin foreign office. The ambassador read to Secretary Lansing a memorandum outlining the position of his government. It promised that if it was found that the Arabic was attacked without warning, the imperial government not only would promptly disavow the act, but would give the United States "full satisfaction". This, it is well known, would have to include reparation for the Americans lost and assurances that such tragedies would not be repeated.

* * *

The Russians who were defeated at Brest-Litovsk are retreating on both sides of the railway to Minsk, according to an official statement issued at the Austrian war office.

* * *

During the week ending August 25, 19 British merchant vessels with a total tonnage of 76,000 and three fishing vessels were destroyed by submarines or mines. The week was one of the most successful the German underwater craft have had since the beginning of the war.

* * *

With the launching of the submarine H-20, at Quincy, Mass., last week the Fore River Ship Building corporation completed its contract with Great Britain for ten undersea vessels to be delivered after the war.

* * *

The German government as a precautionary or a "safety first" measure, has limited the manufacture of cotton goods in order to safeguard the supply for the army and navy in spite of the large supplies of cotton said to be on hand in the empire.

The funeral of Col. F. B. Baillio, who died at his home in Cleburne, was held on Thursday of last week, with interment at Grandview.

* * *

Governor Harris of Georgia, has received a letter from a Troy (N. Y.) medicine firm, saying that as a result of the lynching of Leo M. Frank no further supplies would be shipped into Georgia "until this brutal murder is avenged."

* * *

Four persons were killed and 12 injured when a northbound Atcheson, Topeka & Santa Fe passenger train from Phoenix to Prescot, Ariz., was wrecked on a bridge weakened by a cloudburst at Date creek, 70 miles north of Phoenix.

* * *

To the Missouri Valley Bridge company was let the contract for a reinforced concrete interurban and wagon bridge over the Arkansas river at Tulsa, Okla., which is to cost $160,000, and will be the finest bridge in Oklahoma. It will be 1,486 feet long.

* * *

One dollar and twenty-five cents a barrel for Oklahom oil by December 1 is the confident prediction of the oil fraternity. They base their faith on the sensational advance in the price of crude oil within the last three weeks, which has amounted to 35 c a barrel, all told, an increase of 90 per cent over the price quoted throughout the preceding year.

* * *

Indiana federal and state authorities were baffled to establish a motive for the murder of the Rev. Edmund Kayser, pastor of the St. James Evangelical Lutheran church of Tolleston, Ind., a suburb of Gary, last week, who was shot and killed in his home by several persons who bound his body with cord and left it in a near by lot.

* * *

The Dallas city commissioners have awarded contracts for completing the municipal sewage disposal plant aggregating $384,119.77. The work will be begun as soon after the contracts are signed as men and material can be gotten on the ground. It will be the middle of next summer before the work is completed and the entire plant is ready for operation.

* * *

Evidently laboring under the impression that he had been slighted as regards a parish assignment, L. M. Leeches, a priest, shot the Rt. Rev. Patrick Heffron, bishop of the Winona, Minn., diocese of the Roman Catholic church, as the prelate was celebrating mass. Bishop Heffron was believed to have a fair chance to recover. Leeches was arrested at once.

* * *

After discussion of the naval and military resources of the country, in which it was generally agreed that the United States was not adequately prepared against foreign invasion, the conference of governors ended its annual session Friday in Boston, Mass. The governors chose Salt Lake City, Utah, as the place for next year's meeting and elected the governor of Utah, William Spry, as chairman of the executive committee.

* * *

Mrs. Francis Warren Pershing, wife of Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, U. S. A., and three of her four children were suffocated in a fire in their quarters at the Presidio of San Francisco. Their bodies were badly burned. Mrs. Boswell, a relative, and her two children escaped, as did Warren Pershing, 5 years old, and three servants. The dead children are Helen, aged 8; Annie, aged 7, and Mary Margaret, aged 6. Mrs. Pershing was a daughter of Senator Warren of Wyoming. Her husband commands the Eighth brigade, United States Infantry, at El Paso, Texas.

* * *

The Texas Compress company's compress at Ballinger will be completed soon. The opening run of the season will be Sept. 15, and the pressing is expected to be continuous from then on through December.

* * *

An I. & G. N. passenger train went through an open switch into a train of freight cars on a sidetrack at Mart Friday, resulting in the serious injury of Fireman Frank Sadler and the death of a switchman, O. W. Jackson of Ohio.

* * *

As the result of the contract between A. F. Vandersell of Oklahoma City and the Allen commercial club, an oil refinery will be built at Allen, Okla. The plant will be used to refine the oil from the Allen field.

* * *

Bernard Schwegman, Sr., a member of the Texas legislature and widely known in German Catholic circles of the United States, died at his home in San Antonio last week. He had been suffering from an affection of the heart for about ten days.

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CAPITAN, N. M.

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Billiard and Pool Parlor.

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A horse with crippled feet is worthless; bring them around and have their feet fixed up in first class shape.

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CAPITAN MOUNTAINEER.

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Capitan School Notes.

As before announced in these columns, the Capitan schools open a nine months term on Monday, September 6th. With the arrival of the members of the teaching staff, of whom an account follows, and the completion of repairs and alterations which have been made in the past month, the schools are prepared for what promises to be the most successful year of their history. From every indication the attendance will be large. It will be the aim of the schools this term to see that the pupils remain in school for the full term. The addition, for the first time, of a full term of nine months for the grades, is an improvement which should be regarded with pride, meaning as it does, that the opportunity is offered the child in the grades to acquire the training and preparation to which he is entitled, and which could never be secured in the short terms customary heretofore.

NEW TEACHERS

Believing that the people of Capitan will be interested in meeting the newly selected teachers, the following are given by way of introduction. The authorities of the school have felt much satisfaction with the teachers whose services have been secured, believing that the elections made have obtained a corp of teachers in both High School and Grades which can be with satisfaction compared with that of any town in the state.

Mrs. de Nisson.

Mrs. Grace E. de Nisson, of Carrizozo, is a teacher well fitted by experience, training and ability for the position given her as Principal of the grades. Mrs. de Nisson is the holder of a First Grade Certificate, and her experience in the schools of New Mexico makes her especially prepared for the direction of the grades, which will be under her direct control. In addition to her duties as Principal, Mrs. de Nisson will conduct the Primary Department. For this work, the most arduous and responsible of the entire school system, the Capitan schools may well be congratulated on securing her.

Miss Bogue.

Miss Mary A. Bogue, who will have charge of English and Mathematics in the High School, is a graduate of the University of California, her education previous to that having been in the schools of Colorado, including the East Side High School of Denver, and Colorado College. Miss Bogue's teaching experience embraces work in both grades and high school in Colorado and Wyoming as well as a period as assistant in the University of California. Following her graduation from the University of California Miss Bogue spent a year in travel in Europe.

In addition to the classes in English and Mathematics, Miss Bogue will have charge of all Girls' Athletics, a branch for for which she is especially well qualified, having specialized in Physical Training and holding a certificate in the subjects from the University of California.

Miss Beattie.

Miss Alva Beattie, of Atchison, Kansas, has been assigned work partly in the grades and partly in high school, the latter including the courses in History, for which Miss Beattie is well prepared. Miss Beattie is a graduate of Atchison High School, Midland College, and Kansas State Normal School. Her experience in school work has been in both grades and high school classes, and in Midland Academy, of Atchison. In the grades Miss Battie will direct the work in Music, Mathematics and History, in which she has splendid training and recommendations.

Miss Gilliam

The classes in Household Arts will be under Miss Carmen Gilliam of the New Mexico College of Agriculture at Mesilla Park. Miss Gilliam comes with the strongest of recommendations from all who have known her work, and is well qualified for the branches assigned her, having taken special work in Domestic Economy, Sewing, Cooking, Home Sanitation, Domestic Science and Domestic Art at the State College, from which she graduated this year.

Tison Teacher Resigns.

Miss Lillie Starnes, the teacher in the Tison school, has resigned, and will soon leave for Texas. The vacancy thus caused has been filled by the election of Mr. J. L. Morgan, of Deming, who will take charge on Monday, September 6th. Mr Morgan comes well recommended from the Normal School at Silver City, of which he is a graduate.

Text Books for the Public Schools.

To Patrons of the Public Schools:

According to the state law, the State Board of Education adopted a list of books for the state for the next six years. That the cost might be as light as possible, the publishers had to agree to furnish these at a certain price and also a fair exchange price (the latter to conclude June 15th, 1916.

Chas. Ilfield Co., Albuquerque, N. M., has the state contract to handle all books adapted for the publishers. To quote their letter of recent date—"According to the new contracts we send books prepaid to any School Board or pupil on receipt of contract price or exchange price and old books" A book to be exchanged must be in good condition with all the leaves and cover.

Patrons near the county agent's of Chas. Ilfield Co., at Capitan (Welch & Titsworth) and Carrizozo (not contracted as yet) may send directly to the state agents for new or exchange books.

Carrizozo, N. M., August 25, 1915.

Yours truly,
W. L. Gumm,
Supt. Lincoln Co. Schools.

Readers.

The Riverside Primer 30c, exchange price 15c.

Brooks Readers, first year, 25c, exchange price 15c.

Brooks Readers, second year, 35c. exchange price 15c.

Brooks readers, third year, 40c, exchange price 15c

Brooks readers, fourth year, 40c exchange price 15c.

Brooks readers, fifth year, 40c, exchange price 15c.

Searsen & Martin's Studies in Reading.

Sixth grade, 40c, exchange price 22c.

Seventh grade, 50c, exchange price 21c.

Eighth grade, 50c., exchange price 25c.

Free and Treadwell's Reading Literature (Supplementary Readers)

First reader, 35c, exchange price 22c.

Second reade 40c, exchange price 21c.

Third reader 45c, exchange price 27c.

Fourth reader 50c, exchange price 30c.

Fifth reader 55c, exchange price 33c.

Sixth reader 60c, exchange price 36c.

Seventh reader 60c, exchange price 50c.

Eighth reader 60c, exchange price 36c.

Orthography.

Reed's Primary Speller 10c.

Reed's Word Lessons 22c.

Language and Grammar

Arnold's With Pencil and Pen 27c

Reed's Introductory Language Work 40, exchange price 20c.

Scott-Southworth's Lessons in English

Book I, 45c, exchange price 27

Book II 60c, exchange price 33

Domestic Science

Morris' Household Science and Arts 65c

Penmanship

Zaner Method Writing Compendium 1 to 8c

Geography

Tarr and McMurray's New Geography

First Book 65c, exchange price 39c

Second Book $1 10, exchange price 65c

Arithmetic

Van Amburgh's First Days in Numbers 25c.

Wentworth-Smith New Elementary Arithmetic 35c exchange price 21c

Complete Arithmetic 60c, exchange price 36c

United States History

Macé's Primary History 60c. exchange price 39c

School History 90c, exchange price 60c

Civil Government

Reinsch Civil Government 70c, exchange price 35c

Roberts' History and Civics of N. M. $2 00

Agriculture

Buckets, Stevens and Hill's Agriculture for beginners 75c

Spanish

Cyr's Libro Primero de Lectura 40c

Mantillo's Libro Segundo 50c

Webster's Dictionaries

Shorter School Dictionary 60c, exchange price 40c

Elementary School Dictionary 60c, exchange price 34c

Secondary Dictionary $1 50, exchange price 90c

New International Dictionary, indexed to schools F. O. B. Albuquerque, $10

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The Capitan Bar

CAPITAN, N. M.

Choice Liquors, Brandies and Wines

Billiard and Pool Parlor.

Death of Mrs. Peters.

At 6 o'clock last Sunday morning the end of life came to Mrs. Josephene Peters, wife our Capitan merchant, Mr. P. G. Peters, at their home in Carrizozo, Mr. Peters and daughter, Miss Mildred being present at the time. She was laid to rest in the Carrizozo cemetery the next day, funeral sevices being conducted under the auspices of the Catholic church, though all denominations were well represented at the service.

Deceased was 39 years of age and had been afflicted with tuberculosis for fifteen years and had visited several states in quest of health and returned from El Paso only the day before her death where she had been to consult a specialis, Mr. Peters accompanying her on the trip. Besides her husband, two sisters survive her; one in Texas and the other in California. She taught school when young and was an educated and refined woman of most estimable traits of character; she was broad minded and charitable and was much loved by a large circle of friends. Deceased was married to Mr. Peters, at Carrizozo, about five years ago, and he and his family have the sympathy of the entire community.

Notice

All of the open accounts of Ben Rentfro have been turned over to me for collection. It will be much appreciated if those knowing themselves indebted to the above party will call and settle their accounts at once.

G. W. Smithson.

Just received a complete of Navajo rugs and pillow tops at Welch & Titsworth's.

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No. 1. Twenty-eight acres, 10 under ditch with perpetual water right, from the Ruidoso, a crystal stream of pure water that runs through the place, and is fed by the melting snows of Sero Blanco, on the south side of which the place is located. One mile to school and church, two miles to store and post office, free mail delivery at door, two acres in orchard, the remaining eight acres in cultivation and under the ditch, and will produce 100 bushels of corn per acre and 1000 pounds of beans per acre and other crops in proportion. Plenty of house room and out buildings, fenced and cross fenced. An excellent proposition for truck farming, dairying and poultry raising. Price $600.

No. 2. 120 acres in the mountains, all in timber, 20 acres can be put in cultivation when the timber cleared, running water on the place, which is good and soft, and can be ditched onto the land for irrigation if desired. This place twenty-two miles from Capitan and eight miles from post office; is in the National Forest and has plenty of outside range; is a good proposition for a horse or cow ranch. Price $700. Terms.

No. 7. 240 acres in the mountains among the pines, fifty acres in cultivation, which produced last year 40,000 pounds of Irish potatoes and 40,000 pounds oats which sold in the local market for $1,120; more land on the place that can be put in cultivation when the timber is cleared; all good pasture land with plenty of open range; good never failing spring on the place, from water can be piped into the the house or barn; five-room box house, barn and other out buildings. Three-fourths of a mile from Alto, with good school, post office, store, etc., and in good American neighborhood. Price $6,500 with terms.

No. 14. 160 acres, well improved, 25 acres in cultivation, balance in timber, stream of everlasting water runs entirely across the place, three good springs on place, miles of good open range for hogs and cattle, three and one-half miles from post office, church and school. Price $1200. $500 cash, time on balance.

No. 19. One hundred and sixty acres, 2½ miles from Capitan, two miles from Forest Reserve, fenced, small house surrounded by nice grove, 40 acres in cultivation, 100 acres more can be put in cultivation. This is a nice cove sheltered place with more than one hundred acres level valley land of the richest soil, close to town and on good public road. Price $650 with terms.

No. 4. 320 acres one-half mile from Capitan, fenced and cross fenced, has good three room box house with brick chimney, porch in front of house, stock and hay barn and other out buildings, cistern at barn and house, plenty of well water at 20 feet, five acres in alfalfa, twenty acres in cultivation, more valley land can be put in cultivation native hay being cut on place every year. This is an excellent farming, dairying and small stock growing propositions and will make a very desirable home. Price $2000. Terms will be given.

A small bunch of choice stock cattle and relinquishment to 320 acres of land. This land is all under fence, has abundance of running water on it, and is desirably located. The cattle are much above the average grade and the increase will pay for the entire outfit in a short time.

No. 10. 520 acres, 90 in cultivation, 250 acres beautiful level mesa land that can be put in cultivation, balance in woodsland, fenced and cross fenced, good house and out buildings, running water, good American settlement, one mile to church, post office and store. This place is in the mountains among the pines, where rainfall is abundant and crop failures are unknown. Price $6,500 with terms. Can put in 55 head of good cattle at market price if desired.

320 acres relinquishment, smoothe level land at foot of timbered mountain, no rocks or stumps, deep fertile soil, fine grass, fenced and cross fenced, two room house with stone chimney, correll and stock shed, young orchard of 250 fruit trees just planted, forty acres in cultivation on which there is a growing crop. Price $550.

Nice three room cottage in good repair, one block of High School. desirable location, at a bargain. This will make a desirable home, or rent will pay big interest on the investment. Apply to G. W. Smithson.

State land at $3 per acre with thirty years to pay for it makes a very attractive proposition for those wishing unimproved farming or grazing land in large or small tracts.

Baca Canyon Ripples.

A very successful protracted meeting has been held at the school house all last week by Bro. Dick Pryor and wife, and two of our young men were baptised last Sunday at the home of W. M. Spillers. Those who did not attend surely missed an intellectual feast. The meeting closed Sunday night with a large attendance.

Jas. A. Scott, of Capitan, and Mr. Deering from Albuquerque spent two days at the Baca Ranger Station last week.

Mr. Will Yates and three daughters from the north side visited at the Benton Yates ranch Saturday and Sunday, returning home Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Conley entertained a large number of guests at their home Wednesday at a very enjoyable dance.

Rain, rain, nothing but rain all week and grass is nearly all headed out; cattle are very fat.

Mr. Jim Yato and wife returned from Roswell Friday of last week.

W. G. Wells and S. H. Nichols were down from Parsons Tuesday.

H. B. HAMILTON

DISTRICT ATTORNEY

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Pipe threaded from one-fourth inch to four inches. Now is the time to look that plow over for plowing. Wagons repaired on short order. Horse shoeing a specialty.

SMITH & SON,

Capitan, N. M.

IN THE LIMELIGHT

MARCUS SMITH'S CREDIT

Senator Marcus A. Smith of Arizona takes great pride in the means by which he built up a line of credit back in the days when he was a struggling young lawyer in Tucson.

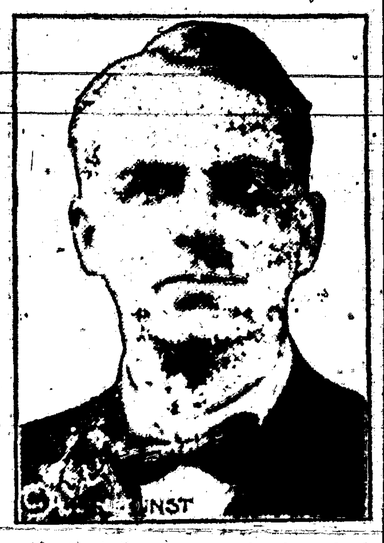
Shortly after he began living in Tucson, Smith fell in with a pleasant chap from Boston named Stebbins, and another man named Charles Leach, from whom he could borrow money, and by that means he contrived to live until he could get a toehold in his profession. He would borrow $100 from Stebbins and promise to pay him back on the first of the month. When the debt was due he went to Leach and borrowed enough to pay off Stebbins and square his board bill. The next time he would get money from Stebbins to pay Leach, and so on. He never failed to pay promptly on the first day of the month, and in that way established a great line of credit. He could borrow almost any amount from either Stebbins or Leach. After his law practice gave him enough to run by his own steam, and he no longer needed to borrow, he still kept on borrowing from Leach and Stebbins for several years and paying them back right on the dot. Why did he do it? Simply for the purpose of advertising his credit.

Senator Smith had a law preceptor back in Kentucky who gave him a bit of advice that he has followed through all these years. The professor said:

"Avoid cultivating too much sense of humor. Don't crack jokes, but look serious. If you are trying a case that seems funny to you, remember that to somebody it may be a tragedy. Above all things, as you go through life, be solemn; be as solemn as an ass."

So Marcus Smith has abstemiously avoided jokes and japery.

WHEN KENYON COMPROMISED



Years ago Senator William S. Kenyon of Iowa was running for county prosecutor on the Republican ticket. His Democratic opponent had the backing of a man who was not only the leading Democrat in the community but also had a beautiful daughter. Kenyon was extremely fond of the beautiful daughter, and that made complications. For Kenyon feared that if her father opposed him in politics he might get the habit and oppose him in other and more serious ways. Moreover, the daughter was one of the dutiful kind that shared her father's view that to vote anything but the straight Democratic ticket was wicked. One day when Kenyon went to call he found the daughter in tears. She confessed reluctantly that she had had words with her father. It seemed that father had refused her a favor—refused to scratch the ticket to vote for a certain young man who was running for prosecutor. With that encouragement Kenyon went to the daughter's father and effected a compromise by which the father agreed to give Kenyon his daughter, but absolutely refused to yield his suffrage. But Kenyon, by way of making the thing complete, went ahead and beat father's candidate for prosecutor, anyway, after which both he and daughter laughed at father right heartily.

FRANCE'S NAVAL HERO

Admiral Boue de Lapeyrere, commander of the French naval forces, is as popular in France as is Admiral Jellicoe in England. He entered the French navy nearly forty years ago, and from the outset of his career he displayed marked ability.

One of his early commands was in China, when he obtained distinction at the battle of Foo-Chow. His flagship led the attack against the enemy, and the personal courage he displayed made him the hero of France. Since then he has successfully conducted several diplomatic expeditions in the Baltic and the Mediterranean.

It has always been the policy of Admiral Lapeyrere to accompany his fleet in the fighting line. He is not a believer in arm-chair commanding. He prefers to personally give his orders from his flagship to directing affairs from land through the agency of wireless. This means that he must face serious risks, but the French admiral is quite ready to encounter any danger for the sake of his country. He has spent many weeks cruising in the Mediterranean since the outbreak of the war.

Admiral Lapeyrere is the same age as Sir John French—sixty-two. He is a well-set, handsome man, with a head of thick gray hair and a neatly trimmed beard.

LLOYD-GEORGE'S STAND-BY

Miss Olwen Lloyd-George, the daughter of the British minister of munitions, is her father's "right-hand man," assisting him in public duties and ministering to his comfort and health in his home.

The minister is a man of highly nervous temperament and occasionally he has to have a day in bed, where he receives his private secretaries and attends to the routine of business. At such times his daughter assumes full charge of his room, allows the secretaries just as much time as her father's strength will allow and then politely but firmly ends the day's work.

When he is in good health the two are companions for long walks or at golf. In the summers Mr. Lloyd-George has been fond of going with his wife and daughter upon camping excursions, living out of doors and cooking the meals in Gypsy fashion. He returns from such holidays with his nerves much strengthened. But this summer Miss Lloyd-George has had more than her usual duty in watching over her father, as he has not been able to take a prolonged rest.

His daughter is a wholesome-looking girl, with a highly intelligent face, and is the "apple of his eye" to her father.

LABOR DAY

The gods of Man, who rule his fate,
Are Labor, Love and Learning.
That they establish his estate
Is known to the discerning.
Though Learning knows a brief conceit
And Love still makes the world go round,
'Tis Labor that provides the means
On which the others thrive.
He gives to Learning hands and feet;
For Love a cozy home he's found—
'Tis he who keeps these kings and queens
Alive.

They tell him that they're in his debt
And Labor toils—but listens.
His seal of honor is the sweat
That on his forehead glistens.
They catalogue his works, but lack
The time to tell all here and now:
Joy's wheels, forged from Pain's pickled rods;
Love's tires, that vanquish miles.
Then Labor straightens up his back—
With modesty he wipes his brow—
Looks squarely at his fellow gods
And smiles.

—Grif Alexander in the Pittsburgh Dispatch.

MUST GO TOGETHER

Labor and Capital in the Same Harness.

Enormous Possibilities of the Situation Before the Country Should Be Recognized by Employers and Workers Alike.

Labor day is at hand, and it carries suggestions to both labor and capital of the greatest importance. Not since the celebration was established, not since labor first organized in this country to advance and protect its interest, has a situation existed so promising for all that American industry and capital represent.

Leaders of all grades and kinds—leaders of labor, leaders of capital, leaders in politics—all see before this country opportunities of a magnitude never presented before. As they read the times and tendencies, we are scheduled as a people for activities on an enormous scale. New markets await us. Old markets will be demanded more than they have been receiving from us. A boom era for America is coming.

It is to the interests of all that the opportunities be improved to the full. But all must help. To get the proper result there must be what the president calls "team work." Both labor and capital must keep in trim and on terms. They must pull together. Otherwise, both, and all, will suffer loss.

Organized labor is often complimented, and deserves the tribute paid. It has made its share of mistakes. In not every case has it been fortunate in its leadership.

But it has steadily and successfully resisted socialism, and worse, and kept as its principal purpose the true welfare of men who work with their hands. It has contributed to the establishment of homes, to the filling of savings banks, and to an improved general condition of those needing to be buoyed and encouraged in the struggle of life.

We start, then, on this new journey with labor in good fettle, strong in numbers, likewise in capital, though now inactive, abundant for the annual occasion. Both factors in the equation are equal to their duties, and have only to put their shoulders to the wheel in good earnest and keep steadily on the push.

There may be some exaggeration in the picture we are all studying. There may not be in store for us all now promised. Europe will recover from her prostration and losses, and then we shall confront our old rivals again. And when in condition they are not easily handled.

But, allowing for that, the immediate future in America should show two wheels turning where one has hitherto turned, two pay envelopes, well filled, handed out where only one has hitherto found its owner, and dividends on investments large, satisfying and sure.

Celebrating Labor Day.

That Labor day has gradually been given over almost wholly to sport and recreation is a cheering evolution. Crowded stands at the baseball parks, packed excursion trains and steamers, full bathing beaches, teeming parks, and standing-room signs in the theaters on Labor day bespeak a prosperous and contented country. Were men out of work, factory chimneys destitute of smoke, spindles idle, and mines closed down we would see more mass meetings on Labor day. Something approaching the first of May celebrations in European countries might be feared. But who in this land looks forward to Labor day with feelings of concern? When had a political crisis hinged on the demonstrations of Labor day?

HOMAGE TO LABOR

Its Victories Are Real and Constitute a Benediction.

Man's Progress to the Higher Things of Life a Part of the Worker's Duty—Should Be Truer Realization of Dignity.

There was never a time when it was more propitious to pay homage to Labor and its mighty achievements. We behold by far the great majority of the Caucasian race at war—utilizing the energy and intelligence of more than 300,000,000 people in the work of destruction, the result of which will contribute not one atom of good to the human race or the cause of Christian civilization.

Labor's victories are real. They constitute a benediction. They make for happiness, for the moral and spiritual elevation of mankind. War's victories make for woe, for poverty, for oppression, for homelessness, for the destruction of the innocent, for the revel of brutish passions.

Labor makes for love, it marks the progress of man's journey to the higher things of life. Labor is a builder of homes; war reduces them to ashes. Labor plants the vine that clambers over the cottage door, in which the waiting wife and children stand to greet the toiler's return from the tasks of the day; war kills the toiler, burdens the wife with grief and starves the children.

Labor is honesty and fidelity; war is pillage and treachery. Labor is virtue; war is a ravisher of the defenceless. Labor is truth; war is deceit. Labor is life and faith and hope; war is murder, frenzy and despair. Labor makes the fields glad with golden grain, and the birds to sing in the joy that animates all nature; war leaves the earth desolate while vultures sit in solemn silence contemplating the scarred and broken landscape.

Labor is altogether good and it blazes man's pathway to heaven; war is evil and marks the road to ruin and death.

We see all these things today. We look about us in our own country and behold the fruitful harvests. It is a land of plenty. On every side we behold the wonderful results of labor. Our harvest fields, our great shops, our wonderful cities, our churches and schools, our cattle on a thousand hills—all these testify of labor's worth, they constitute labor's benediction. One hundred millions of people at peace with the world and striving to build better and better every day and every year.

And across the water in the land of our ancestors see what war is doing. Think of those tens of thousands of gallant men who have fallen in France, Belgium, Germany, Austria and Russia! Think of the hundreds of thousands of humble homes waiting anxiously for footsteps that will never, never return; think of the thousands of blackened spots from which ascends the smoke of ruined habitations. Think of the danger of women and children, think of the cities destroyed, and of the rivers sending a crimson tide to the sea!

Surely the comparison will give to each of us a keener appreciation of the great boon human labor is. Surely, we must have a truer realization of its dignity. Let those frivolous ones who are prone to look upon honest labor as uncouth and beneath one's respect give a thought to labor today and contemplate what a truly great blessing it is, and how much nobler it is than the emptiness and worthlessness of indolence. Labor is a king at whose shrine all men may pay tribute—all others, kings, kaisers, czars and emperors are as nothing compared with the true monarch of Christian civilization whose throne has been sanctified and blessed by the great God himself.

NEED OF TRADE UNIONISM

Labor Forced to It as a Measure of Protection Against Aggression of Capital.

In the individual contract between a powerful employer and a single workman the laborer secures the worst of the bargain. He is progressively debased because of wages insufficient to buy nourishing food; because of hours of labor too long to permit of sufficient rest, because of conditions of work destructive of moral, mental and physical health; and, finally, because of danger from accident and disease, which kill off the workingman or prematurely age him. The individual bargain or individual contract between employers and workmen means that the condition of the economically weakest man in the industry is often that which the average man must accept. Therefore, there can be no permanent prosperity to the wage-earners, no real and lasting progress, no consecutive improvements in conditions until the principle is firmly and fully established that in industrial life, especially in enterprises on a large scale, the settlement of wages, hours of labor, and all essential conditions of work, shall be made between employers and workingmen collectively, and not between employers and workingmen individually.—John Mitchell, in Atlantic.

Lead in Soapstone Production.

Virginia is the leading state in the production of soapstone, Vermont

A LABOR DAY REALISM

In Work He Found Salvation for Both Body and Mind

By FRANK H. SWEET

PENNINGTON lit a cigarette, took one puff, hesitated, and threw it away. He had forgotten the doctor's quietly spoken but incisive words, and now remembered them with a sudden return of his old dread of what might come.

And yet, what odds? The world was an unsatisfactory place at best, and if it was to be hedged in by high walls, what pleasure would the little cells be?

A band of music was approaching, and his gaze went to it with the crowd's.

Behind the music came a great block of marching men, and behind them another and another, and still another. Then Pennington understood. It was Labor day, and this was the trades parade.

Under other circumstances Pennington's gaze would have turned away indifferently; but there was only the sidewalk or the street, and of the two the street was the less tedious. It was at least a moving bore.

The first impression that came clearly to his understanding was one of the strong, stalwart units of the blocks; the next, their contented and even happy looks.

"How happy and strong they are," said a voice at his side, and Pennington looked down, a quick glow coming into his face, and fading yet more quickly. It was the girl who had tinged his dreams, who had since grown distant and somewhat scornful.

"Yes, they seem strong and happy, Esther," he answered, "in spite of being in the trades."

"Because of being in the trades," she corrected swiftly, a vibrant ring in her voice that brought his eyes again to her face. She was looking out at the marching blocks, her gaze steady, but with a tremulousness of the delicate lips that somehow reminded him of the odd note in her voice.

The next day there was a rumor of Pennington's going abroad; his housekeeper had received a note to close the house, the agent to look after the affairs until further instructions.

Down on one of the back streets, a street unknown to Pennington's old life, were many dingy offices, meager in appointments, but representing a vast accretion of labor. At one of them a line of men were seeking employment, passing in front of a keen-eyed foreman, who accepted or rejected them almost without a glance.

But the rejections were few. Men were wanted for new blocks of buildings going up, men of skill, of strength, of merely carrying capacity—any man who could add his strength to the labor force and hasten the work.

So when a white-handed man of confessed incapacity stepped in front of the foreman's desk he was looked at askance, but finally accepted and set to carrying brick from the sidewalk to the men who were laying the

Then Pennington Understood.

foundation. It was muscle-making or muscle-breaking work, and for the first few days—or weeks even—it seemed wholly of the breaking.

But there was an under element of doggedness in Pennington's nature which had never come to the surface, and though his limbs trembled with weariness long before the days were half over, and at noon he sank into a crouching heap upon the nearest board rather than cross the street to a restaurant, he struggled on in some way until the hour of dismissal came.

The second day the boss told him gruffly that he could not afford to pay him more than half wages, and the third day that he should pay him nothing at all, for he was worth nothing.

This was tantamount to a discharge, and as the boss meant it, but it was not one in actual words. Pennington disregarded it.

The boss looked toward him doubtfully from time to time, but in the and concluded to let him remain. Such determination promised good work, if the man survived the breaking in. Besides, he must be in dire need.

Pennington had a little room over the second-hand store where he purchased a coarse suit of working clothes, but he had not brought money to pay the room rent. He possessed a cheap silver watch, however, and this he left as security. With his first pay envelope he redeemed the watch.

In his room were cot, a chair, and a rusty little stove propped up with wooden blocks. But not until the third week did he start a fire in the stove and make disastrous ineffectual attempts to cook his breakfast.

By this time the blisters had disappeared under rough lumps and ridges.

How he had lived before this no one knew but himself, for until he received his second pay envelope he did not commence crossing the street to the restaurant for a noon lunch.

When he sat down for a few minutes at the noon hour he did not double over in a tremulous heap as he had done at first, and though his face was thinner and whiter, its flesh was firmer than when he first came, and his eyes were clearer.

As Pennington's hands acquired a working knowledge of the materials, and his mind began to more thoroughly grasp the details, the boss gave him

Seemed to Be Directing the Work.

occasional jobs of oversight or authority, for he seemed the best man at hand for them.

At first an hour or two of keeping the men's time, the stock taking of some of the materials, or perhaps a commission downtown, to purchase things that required inspection and could not be ordered by messenger or telephone; then, after a year or so, he began to be left in temporary charge during the enforced absence of both foreman and boss.

And by that time Pennington's hands were as firm and hard as the average workingman's, and his thin face and narrow shoulders were filling out with good, solid flesh.

At the end of three years the foreman started out as an independent contractor and the boss took his place. Pennington would have then become boss, but the new contractor asked him to go with him as foreman, and Pennington, with an odd feeling of exultation and wonder, consented.

All this time the Pennington agent had heard nothing, and an expression of speculative concern was beginning to appear in his face.

Of course Pennington must be dead, for he was a man who required a great deal of money, and being in Europe made the money more imperative. The agent was in half mind to communicate with the nearest relative, but hesitated and concluded to wait a little longer.

A small portion of Esther Kilton's property consisted of downtown tenements. In the last few years she had become infected with the reform movement, and was remodeling them with more regard for the inmates' welfare than her rent roll.

Several blocks had already been rebuilt and occupied, and recently to hasten the work she had given a block to a new contractor. When the old buildings were demolished and the new walls were up a dozen or more feet she went down to look at the work.

Poised on the very end of a timber almost above her was an alert, compactly built man, who seemed to be directing the work.

Something about him drew her gaze back again and again; yet even while her eyes kindled they filled mistily. He was so like and yet so unlike; so what the other might have been, and was not.

Presently the man sprang lightly across to another timber seven or eight feet away, explained something about the work to a new man, then crouched and dropped to the ground 12 feet below.

As he turned he stood facing the owner, and they gazed for some moments into each other's eyes. He had been so absorbed in the work that he had not noticed her presence.

"Esther!" he cried.

"Ralph Pennington," wonderingly. "I thought you were in Europe."

"No; I have been here all the time."

"In work like this?"

He nodded.

She looked at him with the color rising warmer in her face; in her eyes was inquiry, then comprehension, joy, exultation.

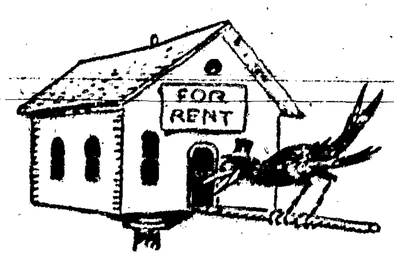
"Ralph," she said softly, after a long silence, "will you come up this evening and—and tell me about it?"

There was a smile in Pennington's eyes, though his face remained grave.

"Yes, Esther," he answered, "I will come up and—and ask you about it. I am now in the trades."

New York City Trying to Lure Back Its Birds

NEW YORK.—As the inaugural move of a widespread campaign for luring back the little songbirds so rapidly disappearing from the parks and suburbs of the city, the New York Zoological society has established an exhibit of nesting and feeding boxes in the Zoological park, with signboards and labels advising the bird lover where each model may be obtained and what birds are most likely to be attracted by it.



Lee S. Crandall, assistant curator of birds of the society, in a bulletin makes it plain that if some remedial action is not taken in the near future the songbird is going to forsake New York, probably never to return. Persecution of the feathered songsters by man, the growing congestion of the outspreading city and the recently improved methods of forestry conservatism are given as the chief reasons for the state of affairs in this respect.

The application of modern forestry methods, the assistant curator writes, has so trimmed the branches of the old orchards and so carefully removed all dead or decayed forest trees and insect-harboring undergrowth "that many of our useful birds are hard pressed indeed to find a cranny in which to deposit their eggs or cover in which to search for food."

Among the other shelters of the park exhibit is one of the portable class, consisting of a small car provided with small wheels which travel on a wire strung from a window to some convenient point, and another equipped with an automatic feeder of the hopper type now used by poultrymen. Mr. Crandall says that suet holders furnish the simplest and probably the best method for feeding insectivorous birds, such as woodpeckers and nuthatches.

Cupid Must Keep Regular Hours in Indianapolis

INDIANAPOLIS.—Russell Jewett, bachelor and marriage license clerk for Marion county, has thrown down the gauntlet to D. Cupid. Jewett is the man who asks prospective brides and grooms whether they are white or black, how their grandfathers wore their beards, what sort of knots grandmothers used to fasten their apron strings and numerous other questions almost as sensible that are required by laws of the commonwealth. If no legal hindrance exists and the applicants have the necessary $2.50 Jewett grants licenses—dozens, scores, reams of them daily—for seven days a week.

That's what makes him sore—the seven-days-a-week shift.

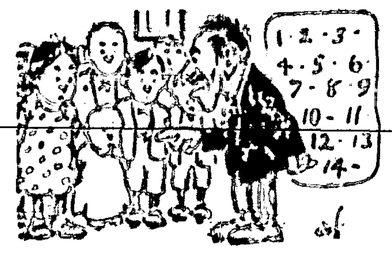
According to custom and precedent, Jewett is entitled to a day and a half off each week. The clerk's office is supposed to close each Saturday at noon and to remain closed till Monday. Marriage license seekers are supposed either to get their permits before Saturday noon or wait till Monday. But they don't, and—ah, there's the rub! They call on him at any time they are ready, office hours be hanged. If he's in bed, what's the difference? Couples will wait till he dresses and comes downtown—early in the evening, in the middle of the night, or early in the morning—it doesn't make any difference to persons bent on getting married, in fact, it's a lark—for them.

Now Jewett has come out flat footed and balked. He announces and declares that hereafter he'll refuse under any condition or circumstances to come to the office out of hours to issue a marriage license.

And so, if there's a shooting in his neighborhood, it may be D. Cupid out for Jewett's scalp, since his heart seems invulnerable.

This Philadelphia Father Has Some Household

PHILADELPHIA.—The father of seven-year-old Pamino Veluccl is not a lightning calculator and he offered his lack of education as an excuse the other night for not knowing that little Pamino was missing from his home, 729 Kimball street. It takes time for Mr. Veluccl to count. How, indeed, may the father of sixteen children know when one is not home without taking the census?



Policeman Kain found little Pamino at Fifty-second and Market street, far away from home. He took the little fellow out to the Twenty-ninth street police district, and the lad told where his home was. House Sergeant Abrams telephoned down to the Thirty-third district, telling them to go around and tell the family that Pamino was found. When a policeman went into the house and gave this information, the elder Veluccl said it was not his child that was found, because, indeed, no child of his was missing. Whereupon the police were much puzzled and there was considerable telephoning and questioning of young Pamino, whose story, however, remained unshaken.

Two hours later the father of Pamino came into the station house. He humbly begged the pardon of the police agents. He was most sorry he had made a mistake when the officer had called. Since then he had made the count. He had totaled up the children of the house—the eleven in one family, the ten in another and the sixteen in his own brood and, after much calculation, it was discovered that, in solemn truth, one was missing. So little Pamino was brought home by the police and joined the other thirty-six persons in his house.

Pittsburgh Treaters Have Evolved Novel Plan

PITTSBURGH.—"Gimme a pair of black silk sox."

"Have these on me, Bill."

"No, Joe; you bought the last time. You take a pair on me."

"Well, I forgot; but if I do I'm going to buy collar buttons for the bunch. Don't try to put anything over on me."

Four or five members of the East Liberty Treating club, it might be explained, were lined up in front of the counter of a men's furnishing store.

There are fifteen members of the club, all of whom several months ago decided to cut out the allurement of the saloon. They chose the furnishing stores of the big East Liberty district as being the most useful avenue by which to show their good fellowship and at the same time keep away from the useless expenditure for alcoholic drinks.

Three or four other members of the club sidled up to the furnishings counter. "Now," said one, "let's have a necktie all around." The proprietor looked pleased. "The next treat is mine, boys," he said. And without further ado he tossed out five very attractive tie fasteners.

"Don't you think we've had enough?" asked a husky youth with a pair of fine blue eyes. "Well, I don't know," said another member of the party. "We might stand a round of collars." And the proprietor brought them out instantly—all shapes and sizes. The youth who had ordered planked down the money. "Now," he said, "let's go home to dinner and tell the folks that we have treated all around."

And the East Liberty Treating club soberly marched out.

Hand of Labor

By LILBURN H. TOWNSEND.

Hand of labor, hand of might,
Be thou strong in things of right.
Master thou of crafts untold,
Driving them in heat and cold;
Working high and working low,
That the world may brighter grow;
Press, the loom, and traffic great,
Know the drive behind thy weight.

Hand of labor, rude and fine,
Things of earth are mostly thine.
Mines of gold and fields of wheat,
Harbors deep where pennants greet;
Ships of war, canals and locks,
Roads of steel and bridges, docks,
Strain thy sinews day and night,
Be thou strong in things of right.

Mills and shops in clang and roar,
Foundry fires and molten ore;
Sullen mines and heaving seas,
Lands of rock and timber trees;
Cotton fields as white as snow,
Forges black 'mid flames aglow,
Strain thy sinews day and night,
Be thou strong in things of right.

Hand of labor, great thou art;
Be thou fair, and bear thy part
Like big souls, sincere, intense;
Stoop not low to base offense,
Nor, in heat, forget that men,
Large and small, all kind and ken,
Have their place and must remain
'Neath the sway of guiding brain.

LABOR TROUBLE OLD

Disturbances Go Far Back Into History.

Apostle Paul Is on Record as Having Created Dissension Among the People of Ephesus by His Preaching of Christianity.

While the matter of Labor day is under consideration, the question arises: What is labor? Webster gives as his first definition: "Toil or exertion, physical or mental."

William B. Wilson, secretary of the department of labor, gave the following as his conception of the idea:

"Labor is any mental or physical activity other than that engaged in solely for pleasure"—a definition showing a brain at once practical and analytic.

Mr. Powderly would narrow this somewhat by defining labor as "any exertion, mental or physical, not indulged in for pleasure and for the benefit of mankind."

Doctor Coulter of the census bureau, an expert on such matters, would give an even broader scope to the word. He defines labor as: "All effort, whether mental or physical."

The question of Labor day naturally brings to mind the collateral labor questions of labor union protests and strikes. There is a tendency among latter-day philosophers to prophesy all manner of evil to come to mankind by the way of labor unions and their troubles, both among themselves and with others, and to hold forth these troubles as a proof of human decadence, peculiar only to this degenerate age.

Paul, together with other apostles, went up in the Ephesus country, seeking converts to the Christian faith. Now, Ephesus was the favorite city of Diana, or Artemis, as she was also called. Here was her famous temple; here was her famous statue, said by the priests to have fallen from heaven. Thither every year came pilgrims by the tens of thousands to worship at the shrine of the tutelary deity—and here a goodly number of silversmiths found their calling a most lucrative one. For, there being no photographs nor postal cards, these pilgrims took away with them small silver facsimile statuettes of the great goddess as souvenirs. Now observe the nineteenth chapter of Acts.

"Now a silversmith named Demetrius, who made silver models of the shrine of Artemis (Diana), and so gave a great deal of work to the artisans, got these men together, as well as the workmen engaged in similar occupations, and said: 'Men, you know that our prosperity depends upon this work, and you see and hear that, not only in Ephesus, but in almost the whole of Roman Asia, this Paul has convinced and won over great numbers of people by his assertion that those gods which are made by hands are not gods at all, so that not only is this business of ours likely to fall into discredit, but there is the further danger that the temple of the great goddess, Artemis (Diana), will be thought nothing of, and that she herself will be deprived of her splendor, though all Roman Asia and the whole world worship her.'

"When they heard this the men were greatly enraged and began shouting: 'Great is Artemis of the Ephesians!' The commotion spread through the whole city, and the people rushed with one accord into the theater, dragging with them the companions of Paul."

Certainly there cannot be found in any modern newspaper a more perfect account of a sympathetic strike and a labor riot than that was two thousand years ago.

BUSY DAYS COMING

Period of Stress Ahead of the American Worker.

Labor Day an Excellent Time to Think of the Future That Must Be the Result of the War in Europe.

Every American, whether he works with his hands or with his head, will take full advantage of Labor day, the last of the summer holidays; everyone will appreciate the fact that there is a long period of work ahead of him.

This fall and winter is sure to be a time of readjustment in many lines of American commerce and labor, due to the European war, which not only shuts off some of the things we buy, but is filling our warehouses with many of the things we sell. How to manage without the particular things we have always imported and how to get a market for the things Europe cannot buy must engage our serious attention for months, perhaps for years. There may be some failures in the effort to readjust, but there will be more successes, and great ones. No doubt about the future need be in the heart of anyone.

The best thing about the whole situation is the stout heart of the business world and the people in general. They enter upon a combat with uncertainties with the old Yankee confidence, backed by the knowledge that in the fundamental items of physical life we are safe. We can feed ourselves, clothe ourselves, warm ourselve. The rest is only a matter of time and adjustment. There will be no hard times if the hard work is well tackled.

Business must not wait "until the war is over," for nobody knows when that blessed day will be. If we are prepared for a long war, so much the more prosperity if the war is brief.

It is a splendid time for every American, from the housewife to the capitalist, to study American economics and get a better knowledge of values.

DEMAND IS FOR SERVICE

Public Ideas Have Had a Significant Change in a Comparatively Few Years.

When the French aristocrat before the great revolution was asked as to his chief service to society, he replied, "To have been born." He felt that his mere presence in the world conferred an honor on his country.

That has been the attitude of privileged classes of all time. But a new ideal has come into men's minds—the ideal of labor, of service to the community. Today the public is constantly asking men to justify their income. "What have you done to deserve it?" is the question. "By what service to society have you earned your money?"

It used to be considered perfectly proper to water the stock of great public service corporations. But now people have come to see this means to get an income without working for it, and public sentiment is shutting off the practice.

Melon cutting in connection with franchise grabs was once popular. But it became apparent that this was merely one way of getting something for nothing; and the day of melon cutting is done.

So, all up and down the line the demand has come for service in return for income. Society is willing to write its note for pretty nearly any amount to the energetic man, but it insists that the payment shall be for value received.

THE EUROPEAN WAR A YEAR AGO THIS WEEK

Aug. 30, 1914.

Germans captured Amiens, France.

Germans advanced in line from Amiens to Laon, forcing back the French left.

Bombs dropped on Paris from German aeroplane.

Japanese troops landed near Kiaochow.

Preparations made to defend Paris against siege.

Russians bombarded Thorn and Graudenz.

Aug. 31, 1914.

General von Hindenburg, after three days' combat, vanquished the Russian invaders in the Masurian lakes region.

Belgium made official reply to Austria's declaration of war.

Japanese occupied two islands.

Attempt made to wreck troop train near Montreal.

Sept. 1, 1914.

Allied left wing fell back in northern France.

Germans reached Compiegne, 40 miles from Paris.

Germans took many Russian prisoners in East Prussia.

Turkish army mobilized.

More bombs dropped on Paris from aeroplanes and on Antwerp from Zeppelins.

Name of St. Petersburg changed to Petrograd.

Sept. 2, 1914.

Government of France transferred to Bordeaux.

Germans reached Crisl, near Chantilly, and then turned away from Paris.

German and French aeroplanes fought above Paris.

Russians captured Lemberg, capital of Galicia.

Lodz, Poland, taken by Germans and Austrians.

Montenegrins defeated Austrians near Bijek.

Sept. 3, 1914.

Martial law proclaimed in Paris.

Serbians defeated Austrians at Jadar.

Germans approached the valley of the Marne, and took La Fere.

Prince of Wied left Albania.

Russians took Czernowitz, capital of Bukowina.

China protested violation of her neutrality by Japan.

Sept. 4, 1914.

Germans crossed the Marne and attacked the French center.

Severe fighting between Alost and Termonde, Belgium.

British cruiser sank Austrian steamer Bathori in bay of Biscay.

British gunboat Speedy sunk by mine in North sea.

U. S. S. Tennessee took American refugees across channel and U. S. S. North Carolina sailed for Smyrna.

General Bobrinsky appointed Russian governor of Galicia.

GERMAN SOAP FROM SUGAR

Discovery That Promises to Be of Immense Importance to Country in the Midst of War.

The discovery is announced of a method of manufacture of soap from sugar, of which Germany has plenty, instead of from oil, which is scarce. In the past it has been possible to use sugar only in soaps that had little value. By the new method, it is claimed, the soap produced is not only fine and delicate, but it acts as efficiently in salt water as in fresh—a fact that may make the soap valuable for the navy.

Articles that formerly had to be sent to chemical laundries can now be washed with the new kind of soap. The finest kinds of silks, it is alleged, not only are not harmed by it, but their colors are brought out brilliantly and as new. In addition, the sugar soap seems to be responsible for a minimum of the wear and tear occasioned by old-fashioned cleansing soaps.

Hieroglyphics.

"You seem interested in that Egyptian obelisk."

"I am," said the man with the faint grin. "There's no doubt that the pictures are funny. But the artist ought to have put in some reading to show what they're about."

Heat Oranges Before Peeling.

Before peeling oranges, set them in the oven to heat for a few minutes and you will find that the tough white skin can be easily removed with the yellow rind. This makes the oranges much safer to give to children.

Curb on Swiss Legislators.

In Switzerland, on the demand of 50,000 voters, or of eight cantons, any law passed by the federal parliament must be submitted to the general body of the people for acceptance or rejection.

JUST A WORD ABOUT YOUR

HEALTH

If your health is poor as a result of a weak stomach, lazy liver or clogged bowels—

TRY

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

IT HELPS NATURE CORRECT SUCH TROUBLES AND IMPROVES HEALTH

Paxtine

A Soluble Antiseptic Powder to be dissolved in water as needed

For Douches

In the local treatment of woman's ills, such as leucorrhoea and inflammation, both douches of Paxtine are very efficacious. No woman who has ever used medicated douches will fail to appreciate the clean and healthy condition Paxtine produces and the prompt relief from soreness and discomfort which follows its use. This is because Paxtine possesses superior cleansing, disinfecting and healing properties.

For ten years the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. has recommended Paxtine in their private correspondence with women, which proves its superiority. Women who have been relieved say it is "worth its weight in gold." At druggists, 50c, large box or by mail. Sample free. The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass.

Pitiless.

"Some men have no hearts," said the tramp. "I've been a-tellin' that feller I am so dead broke that I have to sleep out-doors."

"Did that fetch him?" asked the other.

"Naw. He told me he was a-doin' the same thing, and had to pay the doctor for tellin' him to do it."—Christian Register.

CUTICURA SHAVING

is Up-to-Date Shaving for Sensitive Skins. Trial Free.

Prepare razor. Dip brush in hot water and rub it on Cuticura Soap held in palm of hand. Then make lather on face and rub in for a moment with fingers. Make second lathering and shave. Rub bit of Cuticura Ointment over shaven parts (and on scalp if any dandruff or itching) and wash all off with Cuticura Soap and hot water, shampooing same time. One soap for all—shaving, shampooing, bathing and toilet. It's velvet for sensitive skins. No slimy mug. No germs. No waste of time or money. Free sample each, if you wish. Address postcard, "Cuticura, Dept. XY, Boston." Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Before following the advice of a man who tells you how to run your business, it might be well to have a look at the way he is running his own.

Be Warned in Time

Do you have backache? Are you tired and worn out? Feel dizzy, nervous and depressed? Are the kidney secretions irregular? Highly colored; contain sediment? Likely your kidneys are at fault. Weak kidneys give warning of distress. Heed the warning; don't delay—Use a tested kidney remedy. None so well-recommended as Doan's Kidney Pills. None so universally successful.

A Texas Case

Mrs. Mollie Pierce, 1123 Brady Ave., Brownwood, Texas, says: "For a year, I was in torture with kidney complaint and the doctors said I would have to undergo an operation. I had terrible pains through the small of my back. Seeing Doan's Kidney Pills advertised, I used them and soon passed three gravel stones. I have felt fine ever since and have had no signs of kidney complaint."

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

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

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

ADVICE TO THE AGED

Age brings infirmities, such as sluggish bowels, weak kidneys and torpid liver.

Tutt's Pills

have a specific effect on these organs, stimulating the bowels, gives natural action, and imparts vigor to the whole system.

CANCERS TREATED Without Plaster X-Ray Hypodermic Injection or Surgical Operation. Write for testimonials. Chas. D. Scharnagel M. D., Minnehaha Block, Sioux Falls, S. D.

PATENTS Walter E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C. Advice and books free. Highest references. Best services.

Sore Legs Healed Sent Free. Dr. W. D. Ellis, 2nd Floor Boston Blk., Minneapolis, Minn.

LOCAL AND HOME NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Titsworth are off on a trip to Santa Fe. They are expected home Sunday.

Two news reports had to be omitted this week on account of not reaching the office in time to get them in type.

Attorney Buel R. Wood was over from Carrizozo Wednesday attending to business in 'Squire Smithson's court.

Prof. Farrar came up on the train Tuesday on his way to San Patricio where he has been employed to teach their school.

Leslie Avent and his sister, Miss Julia Avent, and niece, Miss Ada Avent, motored over from Ruidoso Wednesday in their Overland.

John W. Norton says it's a boy, and a fine one, too; that his name is John W. Norton, jr. The younster put in an appearance last Saturday morning.

News comes from Hondo that Grover Hightower and Miss Ethel Phillips, of that burgh, were married the first of the week.

Mrs. Laz Burch and family, of Miami, this state, are visiting with Messrs John and Richard Burch, her brothers-in law, out at the foot of the Capitan.

Fruit Jars.

We offer you Muson Fruit Jars, pints per dozen 60 cents
Quarts per dozen 75 "
Welch & Titsworth.

B. J. Bonnell brought in three wagon loads of very choice apples from the F. H. Coe place on the Ruidoso, which he shipped to different points.

Bert Provine remembered the Mountaineer office Monday with some very fine grapes, which he had brought in from the Mocho ranch where he and his family visited Sunday. Thank, Bert; those who inhabit this den are very fond of grapes.

Welch & Titsworth have just received a car load of Portland cement; also, a car load of barbed wire.

District court will convene in Carrizozo on Monday the 25th day of October. We understand that Judge Medler for some reason will not hold this term of court, but have not learned who will preside in his place.

Don't fail to see the new line of fall and winter samples for men's and women's tailored suits at Geo. Hyde's.

The New Mexico statutes provide that any person while in a state of intoxication prescribes poison, drugs or medicines he shall be punished by imprisonment not to exceed one year, or by fine not exceeding $500.

Chaplain Frund, of Fort Stanton, returned Wednesday from the Panama Exposition in San Francisco and other points on the Pacific coast. He is looking well and reports having had a splendid time during his travels. Father Frund is a very likable man and is evidently a good man, and all his acquaintances in Capitan as well as in Fort Stanton are glad to see him back.

Gov. McDonald phoned the editor of the Mountaineer last Monday that he was not positively certain, but thought that he could be present next Monday at the opening of the Capitan schools. The management of the school, its patrons and students should feel highly honored to have the Governor of the state with them on this occasion. It is to be hoped that there will be good turn of the patons of the school and the people generally on the opening day.

Ex-Sheriff C. A. Stevens, of Carrizozo, was here Wednesday looking after business in 'Squire Smithson's court. He stated that it was his first visit to Capitan in a long time and was glad to meet his old friends here again. That there is an ardent feeling of friendship existing on the part of the people of Capitan towards Mr. Stevens is evidenced by the many kindly greetings he received during his stay here.

A Beautiful Little Ranch

The editor of the Mountaineer went with Dr. F. H. Johnson out to his Sierra ranch last Saturday afternoon and remained until Monday morning. It was our first visit to this noted old ranch property, which is one of the most beautiful and picturesque situations in all the country. It is in a cove and approachable in a vehicle from only one direction. The west end of the huge Capitan comes up close on the east, and all round to the north stand formidable barries. The cove is of ample size for a ranch location, and going into the enclosure the impression is felt as when entering a park, the trees standing so stately with foliage that makes perpetual shades. It seems as though nature might have exerted itself in preparing so charming a place for a habitation. This place was settled by Mr. T. C. Jacobs a little more than thirty years ago; he lived there a quarter of a century, engaged exclusively in the ranching business. It is said that for years after Mr. Jacobs settled there it was easy an matter for him to take his rifle, go a short distance out on the mountain bring down a deer or a bear. He had the place well improved with log buildings, corrals, etc. One great attraction there is the water supply. It is furnished from a shallow well situated at a sufficient elevation that Mr. Jacobs had it piped into his house and corrals. When he left the place it gradually went into state of dilapidation; the buildings were torn down and the logs hauled away and utilized in building houses in the neighborhood, and the five years abandonment before Dr. Johnson took possession left it in something like its primitive condition. But Dr. Johnson highly appreciates the possession of so desirable a ranch proposition and promises to restore it to its former state of attractiveness and put in good equipments for raising and handling stock.

Lincoln Notes.

Frost has been reported Monday and Tuesday nights. We wonder what has become of our summer's wages and our last winter clothes.

Mrs. J. L. Bryan and children moved to Capitan Tuesday where the children will attend school.

J. J. Aragonan d family who have been spending the summer in the city, returned to their home in El Paso the fore part of the week.

Dr. T. W. Watson, of Carrizozo, was in town Tuesday. The Doctor was out getting fruit for an exhibit at the state fair in Albuquerque. He need not travel very far to find it, as there is an abundance of prize fruit of all kinds this season.

Peaches were selling on the streets here Monday for 1 cent per pound.

Sheriff Chavez and family came "Overland" to town Sunday and remained until Tuesday.

Fred Pfingston and family returned from their camping trip Tuesday after a week's stay on Eagle Creek.

The Stork visited the home of our Deputy Sheriff Monday night and left a baby girl. Mother and daughter doing well.

New Subscribers.

The following named persons are subscribers to the Mountaineer since its last issue Aug. 27th:

C. W. Overstreet, Stratford, Okla.; J. E. Koonce, Orabella, N. M.; Mrs. Mary Keeling, San Angelo, Tex., by L. R. Keeling; Will Veal, Ponder, Texas; Mrs. Alice Albro, Capitan; A. L. Aldridge, Democrat, Tex.; W. S. Pittman, Mineral Wells, Texas; W. H. Hazelwood, Encinoso.

L. R. Keeling was in from Baca Canyon Tuesday to meet Jim Hutchison who came in on train from Grand Canyon, Arizona. While here Mr. Keeling subscribed for the Mountaineer to be sent to his mother, Mrs. Mary Keeling, at San Angelo, Texas.

Welch & Titsworth

Capitan, New Mexico.

Wholesale and retail dealers in General Merchandise. Our stcok is large and well assorted, and our prices are reasonable.

Welch & Tittsworth.

Message from Paradise Valley

I told the readers of the Mountaineer a few weeks ago that the people of Paradise Valley would soon have a new school house and a postoffice. These enterprises have taken shape and will become tangible realities a little earlier than we then anticipated. The citizens of school district No. 29 will have a meeting on Saturday of this week to take the initiative steps towards building the school house, when the location and style and dimentions of the building will be agreed upon. The meeting will be held at the place where the school is being taught, and a full attendence is desired.

A petition for a post office has been prepared and will be circulated for signatures at once, and before another quarter rolls round our people will be getting their mail matter much nearer their homes. A great deal of the development and progress taking place in Paradise Valley is due to the Capitan Mountaineer, and this fact is appreciated by the people here and it will not be long until it will be a welcome visitor in every single home in the valley.

W. H. Sellers got slightly shocked by lightning a few days ago, but was not seriously hurt. It would take something more effective than a bolt of lightning to kill Sellers.

Emner Robinson is looking after John Littleton's work with the Block ranch people while John is taking a vacation.

Walter Alexander is fencing his homestead, which is a very desirble one.

Ry. Trayler who recently bought relinguishment adjoining W. H. Sellers' ranch, has been engaged in fencing it.

Mr. Rob't Leslie is now riding riding round in a brand new buggy.

S. H. Hare is off on a trip to his old home in Oklahoma.

W. D. Evans has returned from his trip to the Texas border. He failed to find his strayed horses, but brought back with him a small bunch of stock horses which he had in a pasture at Ranger Lake.

We learn that a Mr. Bull, late from Texas, has filed on a quarter of section 12, in 7 south, 13 east, on the Carizo, which is a good piece of land.

A. J. Wallace has made a success in farming and gardening this year on the Smithson place and this has been done without any irrigation whatever. He has twenty-five acres in corn and eight acres in beans which will make extraordinary fine yields. Mrs. Wallace has put up 60 gallons of canned beans; twenty gallons of canned corn and 12 gallons of pickled cucumbers. They have lots water melons and cantaloupes, and are supplying the new settlers with vegetables. All this can by any one in Paradise Valley, if industry and proper methods are utilized in the cultivation of crops.

There are still some vacant lands in Paradise Valley, but it rapid settlement indicates that it will not be long before it will all be taken up by incoming settlers.

Upper Ruidoso Breezes.

Mr. L. F. Avent and two sons, Howard and Leslie, motored to Alamogordo, Friday morning in their new Overland to be there several days attending to matters of business.

Jas. A. Scott, of the Capitan office and Mr. Deering of the district office, at Albuquerque, Forest officers, were looking after official business on the Ruidoso Friday and Saturday of last week.

The Synodical missionary for organizing Sunday Schools is at the Bible Conference and will remain for some time after the close of the same to put the work upon a permanent basis by the organization of Sunday Schools at various points. The first meeting will be held at the Hale school house Sunday September 5th, and subsequent organization meetings will be held at various points to suit the convenience of all concerned.

That this community is interested in the cause of good schools is attested to by the fact that the school district is this year building an addition to the school building in order that it may accommodate all the children who are eligible. Also two teachers have been employed where but one has been employed before, thus making it possible for the work to be more thorough and the workmanship more efficient. In addition to the increased expenditure made necessary by these improvements the two teachers are to be paid salaries not surpassed by other rural districts in the county.

Mr. Felix L. Miller, of Carlsbad, and Miss Mae Gilmore, of Ruidoso, were united in marriage Thursday evening, August 26th, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Gilmore, of this place. The bride is well known in Lincoln county and has a host of friends throughout the county. The groom is a successful business man of near Carlsbad, this state. Mr. and Mrs. Miller intend to make their home at Carlsbad.

J. H. Jackson, the road foreman, is now at work with a gang of men on the Shoumaker crossing. The same method of damming will be used on this crossing as was used on the Avent crossing. After this is completed the four crossings which have been so troublesome heretofore will all be rendered passible at all times.

Mrs. Felix Miller, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Paul Mayer, and her brother, Matt Gilmore, went to El Paso Saturday where Mrs. Miller will undergo an operation. All the community hold out hopes for a successful operation and the speedy recovery of Mrs. Miller.

WANTED.—Man and wife on ranch; man to do ranch work and wife to board some men. Apply to John Bell, at Sunset Ranch, Picacho, N.M.

W. O. NORMAN

"The Man who Always has the Goods" and makes the Lowest Cash Prices on

Everything for Everybody

My Motto: "Quick Sales and Small Profits."

Peters' Black Diamond Shoes.

For all-wear Peters' "Black Diamond Brand" of Shoes are the best on the market. They are honestly made of solid leather throughout, with solid leather heel and full toe. Try a pair and be convinced.

Country Produce bought and sold.

Lincoln, - - - - New Mexico.

W. H. Marr

DEALER IN

General Merchandise,

Alto, New Mexico.

Handles produce at highest market price, also, Postmaster.

Capitan Society Notes.

By Special Reporter.

Mrs. Chas. Mayer and Mrs. Waugh, of White Oaks, and Mrs. F. H. Brown, of El Paso, motored over from White Oaks Tuesday and spent several hours in Capitan, the guests of Miss Kate Adams. They returned by way of Carrizozo.

Miss Kate Adams spent last Saturday night and Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Dahlke at their country home.

Mrs. Scott's home was pretty in nasturtiums and sweet peas last Thursday afternoon when she entertained the Dummy club. After the card games, gelotine and cake were served.

You can get your school books at Welch & Titsworth's in Capitan.

J. D. Mocho, of the firm of Mocho Bros., on the north side of the Capitan, presented the Mountaineer force with a box of extraordinary fine grapes last Wednesday. They are of two varieties, the purple and the green, which we will designate them for want proper names. The Mochos are natives of France, a country famed for the production of fine grapes and the manufacture of excellent wines, and J. B. says that Lincoln county excels his native land as a grape growing country. He and his brother will accept the thank of this office, which includes the editor and 'Squire Smithson, for such a substantial remembrance.

Monroe Reed has just finished taking a school census and reports 177 scholastics in the Capitan district.

LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

DESCRIPTION OF THE RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS, ETC.

Capitan a Trading and Shipping Point for a Large Territory.

Lincoln county is just a little southeast of the center of the state. Its altitude ranges from about 5,000 feet at its lowest parts to the top of Sera Blanco in the Mescalero Indian reservation, which reaches an elevation of 11,882 feet, said to be the highest point in the state. The elevation at Capitan is 6,348 feet.

Lincoln county has an area of 4,659 square miles, approximately 3,000,000 acres, of which 634,000 acres lie in the Lincoln National forest, which covers the central part of the county—it's mountain ranges.

Lincoln county has a population of about 10,000. Settlers are furnished free of charge from the National forest all of the timber that they need for every purpose (wood, post, building logs, etc.), the principal timber is pine, cedar, pinion and juniper.

The soil of the mountain valleys is a dark, rich aluvium, almost bottomless, the wash of ages from the surrounding mountains.

There are many springs in the mountains, running streams in some of the valleys and in many of the others an abundance of well water may be had at a depth of from 10 to 20 feet, while in some parts of the county there are wells in use several hundred feet deep. Not only does the water vary in depth but also in quality. However, very little would be considered bad, usually the nearer the mountain the better the water.

There is a flowing artesian well one and one-half miles northwest of Capitan, depth 360 feet.

Lincoln county has 90 miles of rail road, one line passing through the county from north to south, with a branch line running out from this main line at Carrizozo terminating at Capitan, which is the trading and shipping point for more than half the people of the county.

In addition to the railroad service we have daily two mail and passenger autos running through Capitan.

The Lincoln county high school is located at Capitan. The building is a two-story brick. In addition to the regular course, domestic science, manual taining and the commercial branches are taught.

All schools in the county run seven months or longer.

There are two church buildings in Capitan which have just been completed.

Capitan is surrounded by rolling prairie and forested mountains, the nearest point of Lincoln National forest being four miles out.

The office of the supervisor of the Lincoln National forest is located at Capitan.

We have no hot winds, cyclones, nor sand storms here.

Where running water may be had, irrigation is practiced and in such districts apples and alfalfa are the principal crops, while in the non irrigated districts beans, oats, barley, corn, potatoes, etc., are the principal crops.

The extent of the stock industry of the county can best be estimated by the number given in for taxation (it is safe to say that this will not be an over estimate), which is as follows: 4,623 horses, 299 mules, 32,118 head of cattle, 290,547 sheep, 17,130 head of goats. All hogs valued at $3,114. The tax roll also shows 3,375 acres of coal land in the county valued at $91,987, and 7,155 acres of other mineral land (gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc and iron) valued at $71,197. The above valuation does not cover the improvements on the mineral lands.

Climatic Health Conditions: Altitude, aridity and preponderance of sun shine, combined with its latitude, gives Lincoln county one of the best climates to be found anywhere. From season to season, from year to year, it is one of the most attractive features that the county has to offer. Generally the winters are short and mild, the summers cool and delightful, and, except in the higher altitudes, the people follow their usual pursuits throughout the year; it is on account of these wonderful climatic and health conditions that the United States government located their great Marine hospital and sanatorium at Ft. Stanton, only five miles from Capitan.

From observations taken at Ft. Stanton covering a period of 23 years are taken the following facts concerning temperature, rainfall, snowfall, etc.: Annual mean temperature, 52 degrees; highest temperature, 95 degrees; lowest temperature, 29 degrees; annual snowfall, 22 inches; annual precipitation, 17 inches. Average date of frost in spring, May 6th; average date of frost in autumn, October 5th. Average hourly wind velocity, 6 6-10 miles.

The altitude at Ft. Stanton is 6,231 feet. The figures taken here will perhaps be a fair estimate of conditions over the county at that altitude, the lower the altitude the lighter the precipitation, and at the higher altitudes the heavier the precipitation, as will be seen from records kept at the following places: (Nogal Lake, altitude 7,144 feet, annual average precipitation 21 inches; South Fork, altitude 7,725 feet, annual average precipitation 33 inches. (Ft. Stanton, five miles south of Capitan. Nogal Lake, seven miles west, and South Fork, fourteen miles southwest.)

We have from reliable sources the following data on the annual average yield of some of the non-irrigated crops grown in the mesa district, west of Capitan, for the past five years: Corn, 25 bushels per acre; beans, 600 pounds per acre; barley hay, (fed on the farm not weighed) estimated at two tons per acre.

There are instances of a much heavier yield than that given above, one farmer producing on 28 acres of land 25,200 pounds of beans one year, and another producing 5,000 pounds on four acres last fall.

We have a good local market for all farm products grown here, the price of beans ranging from $3.50 to $7.00 per cwt., with an average price of $4.00, and corn ranging from $1.55 to $2.00, with an average price of $1.65, and other farm products in proportion.

WHAT BRITISH CONSOLS ARE

Not Bonds, as We Use Term, but Perpetual Obligations of the British Nation.

The British government debt really dates back to 1072, when it bore 6 per cent interest. Since then the major wars of the world have been recorded with more or less exactness in the fluctuations of interest return to investors in British bonds. Incidentally, a very ancient and honorable British institution is now apparently in the way of being extinguished. In the middle of the eighteenth century—about the time young George Washington was surveying in the wilds of Virginia—England's government debt was consolidated into a uniform issue bearing 3 per cent interest; hence arose the venerated name "consols," long boasted as the world's premier security.

War with the American colonies and with Napoleon sent consols down to 47 cents on the dollar, but by 1824 they were up to 96, and England settled back into a conviction that her government bonds, bearing not more than 3 per cent interest, were among the permanent phenomena of nature, says the Saturday Evening Post. Nearly a generation ago Mr. Goschen reduced the interest on consols to 2½ per cent, then to 2¼ per cent, and at the latter rate they presently sold above par.

Consols are not really bonds, as we use the term because the principal is not payable at all. They are the perpetual obligation of the British government, and the purchaser, instead of getting a sheet of engraved paper, with coupons attached, gets merely an entry on the bank of England's books signifying that interest is payable to him.

Recently parliament authorized a loan of $3,000,000,000 payable in 30 years and bearing 4½ per cent interest. Consols are convertible into the new loan at the rate of 60 2-3 cents on the dollar, by which process they may disappear. What other ancient and honorable institutions the war may swallow up is problematical.

The Fire-Brat.

The common silverfish (Lepisma saccharina) is a well-known and troublesome household insect, but its near relative Thermobia domestica, known in England as the "fire-brat," is less familiar. In a recent department of agriculture bulletin on silverfish Mr. C. L. Marlatt calls attention to the curious habit which the fire-brat has developed of frequenting ovens and fireplaces, where it seemingly revels in an amount of heat that would be fatal to most other insects. The writer says: "It disports itself in numbers about the openings of ranges and over the hot bricks and metal, manifesting a most surprising immunity from the effects of high temperature." It was first described in this country in 1873, and began to be noted commonly about 1895 in Europe. It is of about the same size and general appearance as the silverfish, except for some dusky markings.

Color of Beards.

The color of beards arouses many points of interest. All the ancient tapestries show Cain and Judas Iscariot with yellow or red beards, and Pontius Pilate in ancient art always was given a beard. A reddish beard, however, does not carry the significance that goes with red hair, for a large number of eminent men with dark-brown hair have had reddish beards. Sometimes the eyelashes have been ruddy. Savonarola, who had almost black hair, having startlingly red eyebrows and eyelashes. But, as a general rule here also, a silky brown beard, when accompanied by fine curling dark-brown hair, is the most usual characteristic shown in the biograph ies of men whose names have been handed down to fame.

WOMEN WHO ARE ALWAYS TIRED

May Find Help in This Letter.

Swan Creek, Mich.—"I cannot speak too highly of your medicine. When through neglect or overwork I get run down and my appetite is poor and I have that weak, languid, always tired feeling, I get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it builds me up, gives me strength, and restores me to perfect health again. It is truly a great blessing to women, and I cannot speak too highly of it. I take pleasure in recommending it to others."—Mrs. Annie Cameron, R.F.D., No. 1, Swan Creek, Michigan.

Another Sufferer Relieved.

Hebron, Me.—"Before taking your remedies I was all run down, discouraged and had female weakness. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and used the Sanative Wash, and find today that I am an entirely new woman, ready and willing to do my housework now, where before taking your medicine it was a dread. I try to impress upon the minds of all ailing women I meet the benefits they can derive from your medicines."—Mrs. Charles Rowe, Kennebago, Maine.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

TRY THE OLD RELIABLE

WINTERSMITH'S CHILL TONIC

For MALARIA CHILLS & FEVER

A FINE GENERAL STRENGTHENING TONIC

AGENTS—Steady income. Large manufacturer of Handkerchiefs and Dress Goods, etc., wishes representative in each locality. Pleasant to demonstrate. Big profits, honest goods. Whole or spare time. Credit given. Send for particulars. Prosperity Mfg. Co., 47 Hale St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

AGENTS—SELL OUR—Big commissions. It's backed by national advertising. Write today for our proposition. American Oil Products Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Texas Directory

Hotel Waldorf 1008 Commerce St., DALLAS, TEXAS. Centrally Located. European & Modern. Rates: $1, $1.50 and $2. 160 rooms, part of them are large and well ventilated. Bring your family.

Westbrook Hotel, FT. WORTH, TEX. R. E. CHARNLEY, President. EUROPEAN STRICTLY FIREPROOF. Headquarters and offices of Texas Cattle Raisers Association. Cleanest and most sanitary hotel in Texas. A beautiful cafe at most sensible prices. Particularly attractive for ladies traveling alone or parties shopping or attending theatre. The Westbrook lobby and mezzanine is the new place in Ft. Worth. 300 Rooms. ROOM RATES: One person without bath ..... $1.50 to $2.50; Two persons ..... $2.00 to $3.00; One person with bath ..... $2.00 to $3.00; Two persons ..... $3.00 to $4.50

KODAKS, FILMS
PHOTO SUPPLIES
SUPERIOR FINISHING
DEVELOPING FREE
Prints 3c each and postage.
BLESSING, H 602, Houston St., Ft. Worth

PIANOS
FROM FACTORY TO HOME
What is the use of paying the middleman's and agent's profit when you can buy direct and save from $75 to $125. Write for catalogue and terms, and free Song Book containing 50 Old Favorite Songs with words.
Bush & Gerts Piano Co. of Tex., Manufacturers Bush Temple, 1311-13 Elm Street, Dallas

The Modern War Correspondent.

"Our war correspondent got in this morning," said the managing editor.

"That's good!" exclaimed the chief. "What pictures did he bring back?"

"He has about thirty-eight snap shots of himself in striking poses and two or three of generals."

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

Lack of Enterprise.

"I don't think that storekeeper has much enterprise," said the village loafer.

"What's wrong now?"

"Why don't he move them boxes into the shade? A feller can't sit out in this hot sun."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Keep Hanford's Balsam in the stable. Adv.

A Wonder.

"That's a bright looking office boy you've got."

"Bright! Why, that boy has seen every double header this season, and he hasn't given me the same excuse twice."

SOME HINTS FOR BUILDERS

Great Care Should Be Taken in Selection of the Most Substantial Roofing Material.

If you were without preparation or plan, rudely placed in a wilderness, your first thought would be of food supply and your next of shelter, for these are the two most vital necessities of mankind. It is therefore natural that the best thought, and study are put upon these two essentials.

More forward steps have been taken in the building industry in the past fifteen years, as regards comfort, service and architectural beauty than in the fifty years previous.

Only in recent years has the handling of cement in building work been understood properly, and progress is still constantly being made with it. Modern hotels and office buildings are being equipped with sheet metal mouldings and steel veenered doors. Nearly every important change in building construction is away from the fire hazard of wood.

One of the most significant developments of recent years is the crushed slate surfaced asphalt shingle which is, on new construction and old, rapidly supplanting the wooden article. There are many reasons for this. The slate surfaced shingles add beauty to any building—in fact, there is really no comparison from an architectural standpoint. Crushed slate of pleasing tints of red or green, is employed as a surfacing. The shingles are uniformly eight inches wide and are exposed four inches to the weather. No painting is necessary as the red or green crushed slate is natural and therefore cannot fade.

The purchaser, however, should guard himself against buying a slate surfaced shingle that is not guaranteed by a reliable and responsible manufacturer. There are so many kinds of roofing and shingles on the market today each claiming to be the best that it becomes necessary for the buyer to get some satisfactory assurance that the roofing or shingles are represented honestly.

GAVE BEER TO AID CHURCH

But It Was Given Only With Dime Purchases of Pigs' Feet, Asserted Defendant.

Testifying in the Camden police court in the case of Emma Kane of 748 Sycamore street, who was charged with violating the excise law in giving away a bottle of lager beer with each sandwich or ten cents' worth of pigs' feet, Eleanor Williams, twenty-one years old, of 610 Cherry street, was asked if she had enjoyed the refreshments, and she replied:

"Yes, I did. I don't mind drinking the beer, either, when I was told it was for the benefit of the church."

After other witnesses testified to being served with beer at what they called a church party given to raise funds to build an annex to the Wesley African Methodist Episcopal church, Recorder Stackhouse fixed bail at $500, and Mrs. Kane was committed to jail in default.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Insured Against Loss.

No one ever doubts the curative powers of Hanford's Balsam after once using it for external ailments on man or beast. Countless unsolicited testimonials from users of this valuable remedy show what it has done for them, and the manufacturer's guarantee insures your satisfaction or the return of your money. Adv.

The Main Difficulty.

The manager of a factory recently engaged a new man and gave instructions to the foreman to instruct him in his duties. A few days afterward the manager inquired whether the new man was progressing with his work.

The foreman, who had not agreed very well with the man in question, exclaimed angrily:

"Progressing! There's been a lot of progress. I have taught him everything I know and he is still an ignorant fool."—Chicago Herald.

LADIES!

—Take CAPUDINE—

For Aches, Pains and Nervousness.

IT IS NOT A NARCOTIC OR DOPE—

Gives quick relief—Try it.—Adv.

Burglar Proof.

"If you say this service is solid silver, I suppose I'll have to take your word for it," said the man who was selecting a wedding gift, "but it certainly doesn't look it."

"That's just the beauty of it," replied the salesman. "You can leave that silver service right out in plain sight on your sideboard, and burglars will never touch it."

We know of no liniment that equals Hanford's Balsam in its healing properties. Adv.

Greatly Perturbed.

"This war is causing a lot of people to do some serious thinking who never did it before."

"I have no doubt you are right."

"I know a woman who hasn't been able to buy anything in Paris since it started."

CALOMEL MAKES YOU SICK, UGH! IT'S MERCURY AND SALIVATES

Straighten Up! Don't Lose a Day's Work! Clean Your Sluggish Liver and Bowels With "Dodson's Liver Tone."

Ugh! Calomel makes you sick. Take a dose of the vile, dangerous drug tonight and tomorrow you may lose a day's work.

Calomel is mercury or quicksilver which causes necrosis of the bones. Calomel, when it comes into contact with sour bile crashes into it, breaking it up. This is when you feel that awful nausea and cramping. If you feel sluggish and "all knocked out," if your liver is torpid and bowels constipated or you have headache, dizziness, coated tongue, if breath is bad or stomach sour, just try a spoonful of harmless Dodson's Liver Tone.

Here's my guarantee—Go to any drug store or dealer and get a 50-cent bottle of Dodson's Liver Tone. Take a spoonful tonight and if it doesn't straighten you right up and make you feel fine and vigorous by morning I want you to go back to the store and get your money. Dodson's Liver Tone is destroying the sale of calomel because it is real liver medicine; entirely vegetable, therefore it cannot salivate or make you sick.

I guarantee that one spoonful of Dodson's Liver Tone will put your sluggish liver to work and clean your bowels of that sour bile and constipated waste which is clogging your system and making you feel miserable. I guarantee that a bottle of Dodson's Liver Tone will keep your entire family feeling fine for months. Give it to your children. It is harmless; doesn't gripe and they like its pleasant taste.

Offered an Appropriate Hymn.

A special preacher, about to ascend the pulpit in a country church, was asked if he would like any special hymn to be sung to agree with his sermon.

"No, no," he replied; "as a matter of fact, I hardly ever know what I'm going to say until I am in the pulpit."

"Oh, well, in that case," said the vicar, "We had better have the hymn 'For Those at Sea.'"

Had Pellagra Seven Years Thanks God He's Cured

Cowards, S. C.—David G. Pate, of this place, writes: "I am glad to say to you, after waiting forty days, that I still feel like I am cured of pellagra. I had this disease for the last seven years. The fourth day after beginning your medicine I went back to work and have been able to do my work ever since. I thank God for your remedy."

There is no longer any doubt that pellagra can be cured. Don't delay until it is too late. It is your duty to consult the resourceful Baughn.

The symptoms—hands red like sunburn, skin peeling off, sore mouth, the lips, throat and tongue a flaming red, with much mucus and choking; indigestion and nausea, either diarrhoea or constipation.

There is hope; get Baughn's big Free book on Pellagra and learn about the remedy for Pellagra that has at last been found. Address American Compounding Co., box 2089, Jasper, Ala., remembering money is refunded in any case where the remedy fails to cure.—Adv.

Explained.

"I hate to serve on juries."

"So do I. It is such a trying duty."

Looks Down on Common Folk.

"That aviator is quite uppish."

"Considers himself one of the aerostocracy, I suppose?"

To cool burns use Hanford's Balsam. Adv.

Endless Chain.

Knicker—Isn't that an expensive sheet of water?

Subbubs—Yes, in the winter we set it in the river and harbor bill, and in the summer we get an appropriation to drain it for the mosquito campaign.

To Drive Out Malaria And Build Up The System

Take the Old Standard GROVE'S TASTELESS chill TONIC. You know what you are taking, as the formula is printed on every label, showing it is Quinine and Iron in a tasteless form. The Quinine drives out malaria, the Iron builds up the system. 50 cents. Adv.

Results.

Employer—I'll hire you on one condition. You must get results.

New Office Boy—Say, I'll get them and the batteries and the hits and the errors within half an hour after every game.—Judge.

FROM ECZEMA AND RINGWORM

You can obtain instant relief by using Tetterine, also the best remedy known for Chafes, Bites of Insects, Tetter, Itching Piles, Burns, Chilblains, old Itching Sores, etc. Because you have spent hundreds of dollars and experienced no relief for your itching skin troubles, besides devoting a great deal of energy scratching and pawing at the plague spot until the blood issued forth, don't despair. Nature wisely provides a remedy for every ill that flesh is heir to. Tetterine will cure you permanently, positively and completely, nothing else will.

Sold by druggists or sent by mail for 50c. by J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga. Adv.

Only a smart man can conceal the fact that he considers himself important.

The General Says:

Know-why and know-how are essential to any success. Every one of us has to acknowledge that the same sort of military preparedness that fits a nation for its defense is the most effective principle in making an industry of any kind serviceable and profitable both to manufacturer and consumer.

This Great Roofing Organization Is Trained Like an Army

Three enormous mills—officered and manned by the best trained force ever enlisted in an industrial army—three huge factories that are run like clockwork.

Military exactness in the securing and selection of raw material, and in every step from then on until the finished product is distributed and sold.

Constant readiness—being prepared every minute for the work to be done the next—Right there you have your finger on the great, essential reasons for the unfailing satisfaction every user finds in

Certain-teed

ROOFING

This roofing certainly has no superior. It is the best roofing that can possibly be made and it is manufactured in and guaranteed by the largest Roofing and Building Paper Mills in the World. 1-ply is guaranteed 5 years; 2-ply, 10 years, and 3-ply, 15 years, and this guarantee means the *minimum* life of the roofing. Thousands of *Certain-teed* Roofs all over the country are outliving the period of the guarantee.

When the General first entered the field the cost of roofing was two or three times more than it is today and the quality was not as high as *Certain-teed* is today. By reason of his enormous output the General has not only been able to bring down the cost and selling price of roofing, but he has also been able to raise the quality to its maximum. Today every fifth roll of roofing sold bears the *Certain-teed* label.

Slate Surfaced

SHINGLES

These shingles are made of the same high-grade materials as are used in *Certain-teed* Roofing. This process recognizes the principle that roofing materials don't wear out—they dry out. Therefore, *Certain-teed* Roofing is made with a soft center asphalt and coated with a harder blend of asphalts, which keeps the soft saturation within—the life of the roofing—from drying out quickly. This produces a flexible shingle, a true sign of thorough saturation in the slowest drying asphalt mixtures that can be made for roofing purposes. A thick, stiff or heavy-bodied asphalt shingle is by no means a proof of durability on the roof.

We use only genuine crushed slate in natural green or red colors for surfacing the *Certain-teed* Shingle. No painting is necessary. We don't try to use old brick, common rock, or crushed tile from old tile roofs. The slate also increases the fire-resisting qualities, thereby minimizing fire dangers and lowering insurance rates.

Certain-teed roofing, shingles, wall boards, felts, building papers, etc., bearing the General's name, are sold by your local lumber or hardware dealer at very reasonable prices. Don't send your money away for these goods. Patronize your home dealer.

General Roofing Manufacturing Company

World's largest manufacturers of Roofing and Building Papers

New York City, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Boston, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Detroit, San Francisco, Cincinnati, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Seattle, Atlanta, Houston, London, Hamburg, Sydney

You Look Prematurely Old

Because of those ugly, grizzly, gray hairs. Use "LA CREOLE" HAIR DRESSING. PRICE, $1.00, retail.