



Unnecessary Alarm for Safety of Sheriff

Geo. J. White and G. P. Woodward of Sonoita were passengers to Nogales on Tuesday evening's train, being summoned, with many more citizens of the Sonoita-Elgin country, to appear as jurors in the Superior court, in session this week at the county seat. Sheriff Earhart went into the dry farming country and subpoenaed about thirty of the farmers for jury duty, the balance of the number passing through here in automobiles Wednesday. The sheriff was unable to get back to Nogales in time for court Wednesday morning, and his absence started many rumors of a very alarming nature. Shortly after noon Wednesday he returned to Nogales, bringing in a machine full of prospective jurors. Several alleged "bootleggers" will be tried at this term of Superior court, including the cases of Homer Edwards and Zeb Martin of Patagonia.

The new building being put up on McKeown avenue, to be used as a garage by Hopkins and Valles, is rapidly nearing completion. It is about 40x70 feet in dimension, and large enough to house many cars. Being constructed almost entirely of galvanized iron, it is practically fireproof. In addition to doing regular automobile repairing, in which both Messrs. Hopkins and Valles have had considerable experience, they will also secure the sub-agency for several different machines in Patagonia. The new garage is expected to be completed and open for business some time the latter part of next week.

Mrs. A. S. Henderson went to Tucson Tuesday morning.

NOTICE OF NON-LIABILITY—We, the undersigned, owners of the Luray mine, Palmetto district, Santa Cruz county, Arizona, having leased the same to D. Salcedo, hereby give notice that we will not be responsible for any debts or accidents at mine.

W. D. GRAY.
H. J. GRAY.

Baca Float Hearing on Assessment Soon

A dispatch from Phoenix says April 10 has been set as the date for the Baca Float assessment hearing before the State Tax Commission, when owners of land in Santa Cruz county will attempt to secure a reduction in back taxes. The hearing will be conducted in Nogales. Owners of land in the Baca Float district have raised objections to the assessments of the past many years, the aggregate of which is almost a million dollars, it is stated.

The ownership of these lands has been contested for the past several years, the matter only recently being straightened out by the courts. During the period that the court battles were taking place no taxes were collected. Now the persons who have been declared the legal owners of the land are objecting to paying the back taxes.

Program for Sunday evening's moving picture show: "The River Goddess," a beautiful one-reel film; "The Human Pendulum," a three-reel melodrama full of thrills, and a good comedy, "His Highness, the Janitor."

FOR SALE—Early amber cane hay, un-baled, \$10 per ton at ranch. Apply R. N. Keaton, San Rafael, Ariz.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, Feb. 17, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that George J. White, of Sonoita, Ariz., who on January 18, 1912, made Homestead Entry No. 016455, for Lot 4, SE 1/4 SW 1/4, and S 1/2 SE 1/4, Section 19, Township 20 S., Range 17 E., G. & S. R. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. A. O'Connor, U. S. Commissioner, at Nogales, Arizona, on the 16th day of April, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses: Chas. Brossart, of Sonoita, Ariz.; E. R. Purdum, of Nogales, Ariz.; T. P. Thompson, of Nogales, Ariz.; Fred Hannah, of Nogales, Ariz.

J. L. IRVIN, Register.
First publication Feb. 23—March 23.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL NOTES

James Richie was among the number of Patagonians in Nogales this week.

Mrs. W. C. Shields is visiting friends in the Huachuca this week.

Michael Davidovich and Thos. Shultz were Patagonia visitors to the county seat Tuesday.

Mrs. Jack Fall was in Nogales a few days the fore part of the week, going down to have dental work done.

E. E. Bethell and Mr. Farragut, of the Washington Trading Co., Inc., were business visitors to Nogales Monday.

Richard Fleischer, well known in mining circles in Patagonia, died recently in Tucson. He was well liked, having a very genial disposition.

Postmaster Shuckman, accompanied by Mrs. Shuckman and daughter, were in Patagonia last Sunday, coming up in a machine from Nogales to spend the day.

B. P. Olbert, representing the hardware department of Geo. B. Marsh, Inc., Nogales, was in Patagonia the latter part of last week, in the interest of his firm.

E. T. Sheehy, N. A. McDohald and Frank Seibold were among the number from this part of the county who were summoned for jurors, at the regular term of the Superior court in Nogales this week.

Marie Grissom, the little daughter of Mrs. James Parker of Pantano, has been in Tombstone for some time under the care of a physician, as a result of a nervous attack which came on shortly after the death of her grandfather, W. C. Shields, in Patagonia. She is not able to be out yet, but is much better.

Rev. Trevor Orton is engaged in services at Fort Huachuca, and desires to cancel his appointment in Patagonia for next Sunday. He announces special services, morning and evening, for Sunday, April 1. Dr. A. W. Adkinson

of Los Angeles will preach at both of these services.

Station Agent Stone, accompanied by Mrs. Stone, went to Nogales Sunday in their new 41, to spend the evening with their daughters.

Mrs. Clyde Shields, wife of the deputy county ranger, is planning an all summer visit to relatives and friends back in the old home in Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Ashburn and children attended the cattlemen's convention in El Paso last week and report a very pleasant time.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Parker came up from Nogales Tuesday evening, driving their fine new Studebaker touring car, en route to their home in the San Rafael.

Mrs. J. T. Scanlon of Denver, who had been making an extended visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John P. B. Shultz at the Commercial hotel in Patagonia, has returned to her home.

Fr. G. C. Van Goethem of Nogales, accompanied by Fr. Francis des Salles of Tucson, were in town Tuesday, the latter remaining overnight, a guest at the Valenzuela home.

H. J. Howard of Ray is preparing to open a new store in the John Smith building in Patagonia. The building is being repaired and goods are arriving this week, preparatory to the opening some time next week.

Harry Saxon, deputy State Livestock Inspector, was up from Nogales Tuesday to inspect a shipment of 12 carloads of big calves, from the Vail Empire ranch, loaded at Sonoita and shipped to California pasture. About 500 head were shipped.

School Probation Officer Mrs. James Kane is having her hands full this week, in getting the children out to school. She reports one case of actual poverty, a Mexican woman living in the Riggs flats, who has several children. Charitable neighbors relieved her distress temporarily.

Nice Compliment to Santa Cruz Lady

House of Representatives, State of Arizona, Third Legislature, Phoenix, Arizona, March 7.

The "Lady from Santa Cruz" has today been tendered a very marked compliment from members of the Senate and House of the third Legislature of the State of Arizona. It is in the form of a very handsome bouquet, with a card attached which reads:

"From admiring Democrats to a splendid Democrat."

I wish to share the pleasure which the approval of my fellow legislators affords me, with my Santa Cruz county friends, and would therefore ask that this item be given space in all of our county papers.

Yours truly,
MRS. GEO. B. MARSH.

P. S.—I do not send this letter in a boastful mood, but that you may know that the lady representative has stood her ground and represented the principles of the platform on which she was elected.

J. W. Miller, manager of the local lumber company, made a trip through the Harshaw-Mowry country Tuesday, and on to Duquesne, going on down to Nogales over the road from Washington camp. His firm sells quite a lot of mine timbers and other lumber supplies in this mining district. He says the road from Washington to Nogales is one of the best mountain roads in the country. The road crew is still employed completing the new stretch from the bridge to connect with this road.

Serial No. 632284.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
United States Land Office, Phoenix, Arizona.

February 23, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that John H. Page of Phoenix, Maricopa county, Arizona, the legal assignee of the heirs of James K. Rolfe, has filed in this office his application to enter under the provisions of Sections 2306 and 2307 of the Revised Statutes of the United States the following described land, viz:

Lot 1, Sec. 4, T. 20-S., R. 12-E., G. & S. R. Meridian.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the lands described or desiring to object because of the mineral character of the land or for any other reason to the disposal of applicant should file their affidavits of protest in this office on or before the 16th day of April, 1917.

J. L. IRVIN, Register.
First publication Mar. 9—4-6-17.

Church People Will Have Rally Sunday

To complete plans for the establishment of a Baptist church in Patagonia, a big meeting is to be held Sunday, at which not only members of this denomination but all others are most cordially invited to attend. Following is the program:

Preaching at 11 a. m., by Rev. J. S. Gashwiler of Sonoita.

2:30 p. m.—Consecration service on the lot donated by Messrs. C. B. Wilson and E. H. Evans, for the erection of a Baptist church in Patagonia.

Singing, led by Mrs. R. P. Pope.

Prayer.

Address by Rev. R. P. Pope.

Solo by Mrs. Dr. Ferguson.

Address by Rev. Gashwiler "Church Building."

Song by the congregation.

Breaking of the dirt, by Miss Ruby Shields.

Organizing Churches—

1. Call for members.

2. Enrolling of names.

3. Reading articles of faith, by F. T. Riggsby.

4. Church Covenant, by Rev. Pope.

Solo, by Mrs. R. P. Pope.

Any remarks by audience.

Song, "Praise God From Whom All Blessings Flow."

Benediction, by Rev. Gashwiler.

7:30 p. m.—At the school building, preaching by Rev. Gashwiler.

Mrs. Mayme Kite and little son, who have been visiting in Patagonia at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hand, left Wednesday morning for their home in Bisbee.

\$100 Reward, \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Catarrh being greatly influenced by constitutional conditions requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative powers of Hall's Catarrh Cure that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

J. L. IRVIN, Register.
Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

One of the best hotels in Southern Arizona, with every home appointment for the traveling public is the

COMMERCIAL HOTEL

PATAGONIA, ARIZ.

Clean Beds, Clean Linen, Cleanly kept. Excellent Lobby.

Dining Room in connection

Under management of John P. B. Schultz. Breakfast hours, 6 to 9:30. Lunch, 12 to 2. Dinner 5:30 to 8.

EXPERT BLACKSMITHING

Huntington, Avery & Co., Props.

AUTOMOBILE WORK AND BLACKSMITHING

Truck and transfer work. Automobiles at all hours.
Prices Reasonable, Consistent with the Very Best Work

In the Wilson Blacksmith Shop, Patagonia

Is it in the Dictionary?

If you want to know the meaning of a word you look in a dictionary—don't you? And if you don't find it there you conclude there is no such word. If you want to know the worth of a man you look for his Bank Account, and if he hasn't one you conclude he is not a successful man.

The name of every man who has a Bank Account here appears in the Dictionary of Success.

SANTA CRUZ VALLEY BANK & TRUST CO.

Nogales, Arizona.

SURE ???

Are you two young folks sure you won't be poor in your old age? Are you providing for it or just slipping and tripping along with no fear of the years? If you fail to be thrifty old age will be shift.

This bank makes special provisions for young married folks. Husband and wife can open a "joint account" which permits either to draw out and deposit funds. It makes them SURE they won't be POOR in the evening of life.

The old standby for

FRESH BEEF, MUTTON, PORK AND VEGETABLES

PATAGONIA MEAT MARKET

VAL VALENZUELA SR., Proprietor.

The First National Bank of Nogales,

NOGALES, ARIZONA

ASSETS OVER \$2,000,000.00

Found—Pair of gold-rimmed spectacles. Owner may have same by identifying them and paying for this ad. Inquire of Pete Bergier.

640 ACRE HOMESTEAD—For free copy or information write R. G. Langmade, land attorney, Phoenix, Ariz.

For Sale—Span of good, gentle work mules. Address or inquire of Ed Ellis, Patagonia, Ariz.

Miners Ranchers

SEND YOUR ORDERS TO

International Drug Co.

H. L. SCHERB, Prop.
NOGALES, ARIZ.

WE PAY POSTAGE ON OVER \$2

Patagonia Barber Shop

WM. FESSLER, Prop. Hot and Cold Baths
Shop Closed on Sunday

AGENT TUCSON STEAM LAUNDRY

Laundry sent on Monday, returned Saturday

Builders' Hardware

We carry a large stock of Locks, Hinges, Butts, Nails, Roofing, Padlocks, etc.

Mail Orders a Specialty

ROY & TITCOMB, Inc.

Nogales, Arizona.

A Few Cold Bottles of our lemon soda, grape juice, ginger ale, etc., will be just the thing for refreshments when you have visitors.

PENDERGRASS' AMUSEMENT PARLOR

This immense factory is the home of

FISK

Non Skids

The Standard of Tire Value

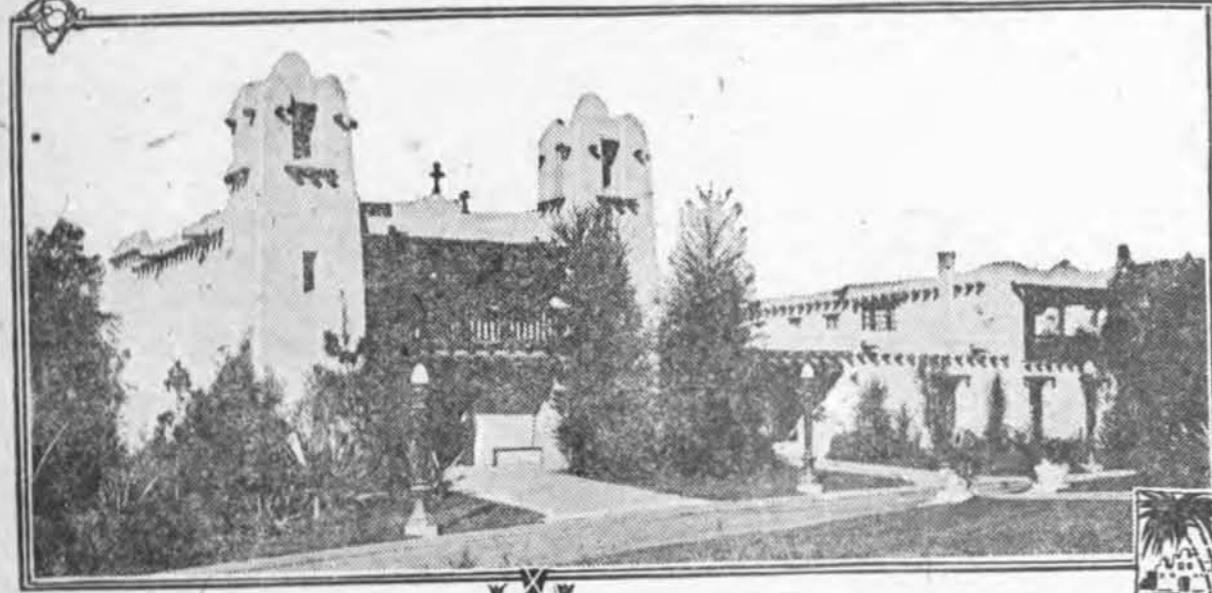
BUY at least one pair of Fisk Non Skids. Learn from actual use that they are the best tire value you can buy. This great manufacturing plant shown above grew from a very small beginning—is the result of making and selling honest tire value at an honest price.

Get acquainted with Fisk Quality—Fisk Value. "When you pay more than Fisk prices you pay for something that does not exist." They are recommended by dealers everywhere.

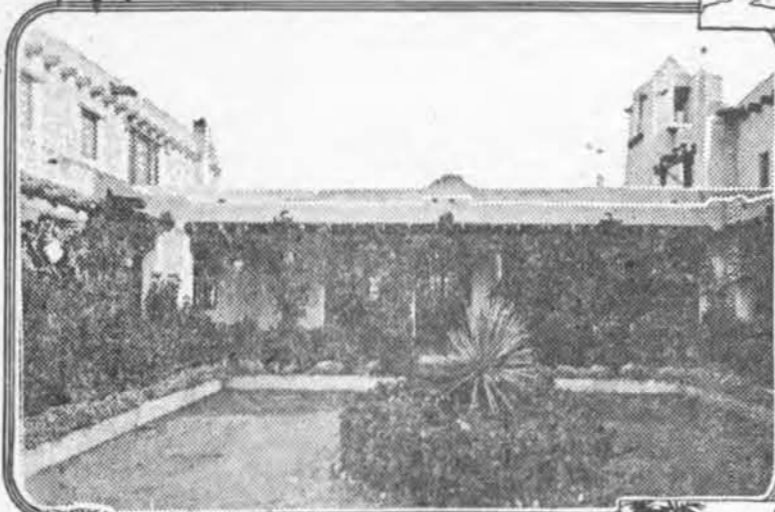
Fisk dealers in Patagonia
WASHINGTON TRADING CO., Inc.

Time to Re-tire? (Buy Fisk)

New Mexico's "Cathedral of the Desert" by Kent Eubank



The state has erected a public museum and art gallery along architectural lines developed by Franciscan missionaries who came from Spain to North America before the pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock. Santa Fe is now the center of a first rate art and literary colony from the East



VIEWS OF NEW MUSEUM BUILDING

THE NEW museum, art gallery and St. Francis auditorium that is being built by the state of New Mexico and the School of American Research at the state capital, Santa Fe, is under roof, and is to be dedicated the first week in August with a Spanish and Indian festa and historic pageant that are to eclipse anything hitherto given in that line in the West.

The building is architecturally one of the most remarkable public structures in the United States and in museum buildings has no counterpart. It is in the purest New Mexico mission style, which was evolved by the Franciscan missionaries 300 years ago out of the Pueblo architecture, the only indigenous type of architecture in the United States. It reproduces in its outlines the famous Acoma, Cochiti, San Felipe, Pecos and Laguna missions, each of which is from 100 to 150 years older than the oldest missions in California, dating back 300 years and more.

The city of Santa Fe donated the site for the new building, being on a corner of the main plaza of the town and across the street from the historic Palace of the Governors, built 14 years before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock. The state of New Mexico made a preliminary appropriation of \$30,000. Frank Springer of Las Vegas

and 20 of his friends gave \$30,000 more. Mr. Springer also gave his noted Beaugard collection of paintings and the series of six St. Francis mural paintings. The new building has 40,000 square feet of floor space. Its auditorium can be made to accommodate 1,400 people. Its art galleries will be among the best lighted in the country. The interior architecture and finishing are in conformity with the ancient Pueblo and Franciscan mission style, with huge ceiling beams, beautifully carved and colored corbels, quaint and picturesque as the Alhambra. In fact, some of the carvings can be traced back to patterns by the Moors of a thousand years ago, the original settlers of Santa Fe coming from southern Spain where they had been in contact with the Moors for centuries.

Old Palace of Governors. The Palace of Governors across the way is the most historic building in

the United States, having been home to a line of 99 governors under four different flags. It is now the beautiful museum of New Mexico, with wonderful exhibits and mural paintings that have made it world famous. It is also the headquarters of the School of American Research, one of five schools maintained by the Archaeological Institute of America, chartered by congress and maintaining schools at Jerusalem, Athens, Rome and Peking, in addition to the school at Santa Fe. The school has resulted also in the establishment of an artist colony of a score or so of painters of national and international renown, headed by Robert Henri, most noteworthy of the modern American School of Painting. Quite a number of authors, poets, dramatists and musicians also make the palace their rendezvous, thus giving Santa Fe a certain claim to being called the Athens of the Southwest.

TO SETTLE 8-HOUR DAY CONTROVERSY

RAIL MEN DECLARE NO STRIKE WILL BE PERMITTED DURING THE PRESENT WAR CRISIS.

U. S. READY FOR ACTION

KAISER DENOUNCES CONSPIRACY TO INVADE THE U. S.—ZIMMERMANN NOTE TO CARRANZA.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Cleveland, Ohio, March 13.—Settlement of the railroad eight-hour controversy, irrespective of whether the Supreme Court holds the Adamson law constitutional or unconstitutional, was forecast in Cleveland by action of a conference of Brotherhood leaders. Announcement of the four unions compromise plan to be thrashed out at a meeting with railroad officials in New York came simultaneously with the revelation that the Brotherhood chiefs had notified President Wilson that a strike would not be permitted to embarrass the government in case the United States was drawn into war.

Washington.—The American government has begun the actual preparations to arm American merchantmen against Germany's ruthless submarine warfare. When the vessels sail under the policy of armed neutrality they will do so with the full backing of the administration—expressed in the form of war-risk insurance and naval guns and gunners. It was made clear that in the background will be the entire resources of the United States ready for action should Germany attack an American ship in violation of the warning of the American government.

London.—The Daily Express prints a dispatch from Geneva that according to the news received there from Munich, a crisis has arisen within the German Cabinet because of the plot against America.

The Austrian note to America is the subject of scathing denunciation by the Times, which says that for sheer insolence, under a designedly trans-his openly expressed his displeasure by the surpluss.

El Paso, Tex.—The Zimmermann note which invited Mexico to join with Germany against the United States was made known to President Wilson by General Carranza, according to a statement made by an American who arrived here from Mexico City. The American said that Carranza has been negotiating for a secret alliance with the United States to join this nation in case this country goes to war with Germany, and the sending of the Zimmermann note to the United States government was his first act toward accomplishing this.

El Paso, Tex.—Because of the rumored activities of German agents, two companies of United States troops were sent to guard the Elephant Butte dam near Engle, New Mex. The dam was built at a cost of about \$10,000,000 for the irrigation of the upper Rio Grande valley. At the bottom of what is now a great artificial lake are the ruins of seven once-thriving towns sacrificed for the sake of the irrigation enterprise. Dynamiting the dam would precipitate one of the greatest flood tragedies of history.

Adriatic Arrives With 278 Passengers. New York.—The White Star line steamship Adriatic, which left Liverpool March 1, arrived here with 278 passengers.

BRITISH TAKE BAGDAD

Three-Mile Line on Ancre is Swept Back and English Troops Capture Village of Irls.

London, March 13.—Bagdad, the chief Turkish city in Mesopotamia, and formerly the capital of the empire of the Caliphs, has been captured by the British forces. Announcement of the capitulation was made by the British official press bureau on receipt of a telegram from Gen. Maude saying the British forces had occupied Bagdad early Sunday morning.

Likewise in Persia the Turks are receiving hard usage at the hands of the Russians, according to Petrograd. In northwest Persia the Russians have captured the town of Sahna.

In an advance on a front of more than three miles in the Ancre region in France, British troops attacked and captured village of Irls, northeast of Grandcourt, and the neighboring defenses.

The Norwegian steamer Storstad, a Belgian relief ship of 5,928 tons with one American on board, has been sunk by a submarine.

25 DEAD, 250 HURT IN TORNADO.

Million-Dollar Cyclone Drives Hundreds From Homes in Indiana.

Newcastle, Ind.—Twenty-five to thirty persons were killed, more than 250 more or less seriously injured, hundreds of others hurt, \$1,000,000 damage done and more than a score of solid city blocks were swept bare in a path of death two blocks wide and a dozen or more square in length by a tornado here Sunday.

Sudden Death

Before an insurance company will take a risk on your life the examining physician will test your water and report whether you are a good risk. When your kidneys get sluggish and clog, you suffer from backache, sick-headache, dizzy spells, or twinges and pains of lumbago, rheumatism and gout, or sleep is disturbed two or three times a night—take heed, before too late!

You can readily overcome such conditions and prolong life by taking the advice of a famous physician, which is: "Keep the kidneys in good order, avoid too much meat, salt, alcohol or tea. Drink plenty of pure water and take the uric acid out of the system by taking Anuric, in tablet form." You can obtain Anuric at drug stores, the discovery of Dr. Pierce of Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo.



THE VERY BEST TIME to take Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is now, if you feel that your blood is out of order. Don't wait until you have to cure disease; it's easier and better to prevent it. With the first blotches or eruptions, or the dullness, weariness, and depression that are some of the symptoms, you need this medicine. It will rouse every organ into healthy action, thoroughly cleanse and repair your system, and build up needed flesh, health, and strength. It's the only reliable blood remedy. In the most stubborn Skin or Scalp affections; in the worst forms of Scrofula; in every disease caused by a torpid liver or impure blood—it never fails to benefit or cure.

The machinery of the body needs to be well oiled, kept in good condition just as the automobile, steam engine or bicycle. Most people neglect themselves. To clean the system take a pleasant laxative, such as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. For sale by druggists—25 cents a vial.

W. L. DOUGLAS

"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE" FOR MEN AND WOMEN

\$3 \$3.50 \$4 \$4.50 \$5 \$6 \$7 & \$8 Save Money by Wearing W. L. Douglas shoes. For sale by over 9000 shoe dealers. The Best Known Shoes in the World.

W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom of all shoes at the factory. The value is guaranteed and the wearer protected against high prices for inferior shoes. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York. They are always worth the price paid for them.

The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the Fashion Centres of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.

Ask your shoe dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If he cannot supply you with the kind you want, take no other makes. Write for interesting booklet explaining how to get shoes of the highest standard of quality for the price, by return mail, postage free.

LOOK FOR W. L. Douglas name and the retail price stamped on the bottom.



His Education Assured. "I feel that I am not fit to tie her shoe lace." "Don't worry, my boy. After marriage she'll soon get you expert at that. Also at putting on overshoes and hooking up gowns."

Its Status. "Here these two agreed to make a fight and they've taken it out in writing notes." "I suppose the agreement, then, was just a scrap of paper."

ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE DOES IT.

When your shoes pinch or your corns and bunions ache get Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into shoes and sprinkled in the foot-bath. Gives instant relief to Tired, Aching, Swollen, Tender feet. Over 100,000 packages are being used by the troops at the front. Sold every where, etc. Don't accept any substitute.—Adv.

Smoked pears from central European farmhouses are nutritious when properly stewed.

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

Uncanny. "Dubbs is an unnatural kind of a father. I don't believe nature ever intended him for a parent." "Why, what's the matter with him?" "I asked him the other day if his boy could talk and he said yes, but the child never said anything worth repeating."

It is expected that coal mines at Fernie, B. C., will be bought by the government.

Percussion arms were used in the United States army in 1830.

NEW CLIFF DWELLINGS UNEARTHED

Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, ethnologist in the Smithsonian Bureau of American Ethnology, who returned recently from his field work in the Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado, reports that his work has revealed for the first time a new type of prehistoric building possibly over 600 years old—a pueblo, commonly defined as a terraced community building, not attached to a cliff but constructed in the open. During the past few years, the Smithsonian Institution, in co-operation with the department of the interior, has directed the excavation and repair of several prehistoric ruins in the Mesa Verde national park, among them the "Sun Temple" excavated by Doctor Fewkes last year, which proved a unique example of aboriginal building specialized for religious purposes, and "Spruce Tree House," and "Cliff Palace," characteristic cliff dwellings of the culture of the early dwellers.

The building excavated last summer forms one of what is known as the Mummy Lake group of mounds which might be termed a type locality, for it seems representative of a considerable region. According to Doctor Fewkes the area now comprising Arizona, Utah, Colorado, and New Mexico was inhabited, in prehistoric times, by Indians similar to those of any other region of North America, but their dwellings were very different. This unique territory, therefore bears the name "Pueblo culture area." It is the only aboriginal culture area where builders have determined the name, being distinguished from all others mainly by architectural characteristics, although the agricultural fact that these forebears of the American Indian possessed maize or Indian corn aids in establishing their peculiarities.

Doctor Fewkes says that there is every reason to believe that there were formerly as many buildings of this kind as there were cliff dwellings in the canyons, practically about one hundred of them. They seem to have been arranged in groups surrounding or near Mummy lake, an artificial depression surrounded by an encircling ridge or wall, and undoubtedly used as a reservoir both for drinking and irrigation waters.

POSTSCRIPTS

Oxygen apparatus that can be carried in a man's pocket has been invented in France for reviving gas victims.

Durallum is the name given in Germany to several light but tough alloys in which aluminum plays the chief part.

The atmosphere of Zululand is so clear that it is said objects can be seen by starlight at a distance of seven miles.

At five years old camels are fit to work, but their strength begins to decline at twenty-five years, although they usually live to be forty.

The sun-dried cuttlefish or devil fish of the Greek coast with suckers intact, looks like a football. The shredded part is more tempting than the tentacles.

After extensive experiments a Liverpool inventor has developed a product from seaweed for the manufacture of noninflammable motion picture films.

That Letter to Mail. "Subster is a perfect husband." "I never heard he was so wonderful."

"Well, every time he sees a mail box he feels in his pockets."—Buffalo Exchange.

Nothing Particular. Mrs. Benham—What sort of looking woman is she? Benham—Oh, I don't know; she has one of those standard faces, with mouth, nose, eyes, etc.

Canada Offers 160 Acres Free to Farm Hands

Bonus of Western Canada Land to Men Assisting in Maintaining Needed Grain Production

The demand for farm labor in Canada is great. As an inducement to secure the necessary help at once, Canada will give

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES OF LAND FREE AS A HOMESTEAD

and allow the time of the farm laborer, who has filed on the land, to apply as residence duties, the same as if he actually had lived on it. Another special concession is the reduction of one year in the time to complete duties. Two years instead of three as heretofore, but only to men working on the farms for at least six months in 1917. This appeal for farm help is in no way connected with enlistment for military service but solely to increase agricultural output. A wonderful opportunity to secure a farm and draw good wages at the same time. Information as to low railway rates may be had on application to

W. V. BENNETT, Room 4, Bee Bldg., Omaha, Nebr. Canadian Government Agent

INDIGESTION, GAS OR SICK STOMACH

Time it! Pape's Diapepsin ends all Stomach misery in five minutes.

Do some foods you eat hit back—taste good, but work badly; ferment into stubborn lumps and cause a sick, sour, gassy stomach? Now, Mr. or Mrs. Dyspeptic, jot this down: Pape's Diapepsin digests everything, leaving nothing to sour and upset you. There never was anything so safely quick, so certainly effective. No disorder how badly your stomach is disordered you will get happy relief in five minutes, but what pleases you most is that it strengthens and regulates your stomach so you can eat your favorite foods without fear.

You feel different as soon as "Pape's Diapepsin" comes in contact with the stomach—distress just vanishes—your stomach gets sweet, no gases, no belching, no eructations of undigested food.

Go now, make the best investment you ever made, by getting a large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin from any store. You realize in five minutes how needless it is to suffer from indigestion, dyspepsia or bad stomach. Adv.

Those Dear Girls.

Allie—Jack told me last night that I was beautiful.
Marie—And yet you say he lacks imagination.

FEW MOTHERS REALIZE

how many delicious dishes can be prepared with Skinner's Macaroni and Spaghetti. For this reason the Skinner Mfg. Co. has prepared a beautiful Cook Book containing recipes telling how to serve it in a hundred different ways. Write Skinner Mfg. Co., Omaha, Neb., for a free copy. All good grocers everywhere sell Skinner's Macaroni and Spaghetti.—Adv.

True, Anyway.

We are told there is to be little change in men's clothes this year. Whether this refers to the style or to the fact that the old suit will continue to be worn isn't clear. However, it is probably true. —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Don't Neglect Kidneys

Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Prescription, Overcomes Kidney Trouble

It is now conceded by physicians that the kidneys should have more attention as they control the other organs to a remarkable degree and do a tremendous amount of work in removing the poisons and waste matter from the system by filtering the blood.

The kidneys should receive some assistance when needed. We take less exercise, drink less water and often eat more rich, heavy food, thereby forcing the kidneys to do more work than nature intended. Evidence of kidney trouble, such as lame back, annoying bladder troubles, smarting or burning, brick-dust or sediment, sallow complexion, rheumatism, maybe weak or irregular heart action, warns you that your kidneys require help immediately to avoid more serious trouble.

An ideal herbal compound that has had most remarkable success as a kidney and bladder remedy is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root. There is nothing else like it. It is Dr. Kilmer's prescription used in private practice and it is sure to benefit you. Get a bottle from your druggist.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper. Adv.

No Wonder She Recalled.

"She had to call in the invitations for that elaborate dinner."
"Some domestic catastrophe?"
"Yes, the cook left."

With the Fingers! Says Corns Lift Out Without Any Pain

Sore corns, hard corns, soft corns or any kind of a corn can shortly be lifted right out with the fingers if you will apply on the corn a few drops of freezone, says a Cincinnati authority. At little cost one can get a small bottle of freezone at any drug store, which will positively rid one's feet of every corn or callus without pain or soreness or the danger of infection.

This new drug is an ether compound, and dries the moment it is applied and does not inflame or even irritate the surrounding skin. Just think! You can lift off your corns and calluses now without a bit of pain or soreness. If your druggist hasn't freezone he can easily get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.—adv.

Disillusioned.

"I wish I hadn't seen my doctor trying to play golf."
"Why?"
"I had so much confidence in him at one time I imagined he could do almost anything well."

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

The Limit.

"She loved him long."
"That's the way with women. They never love us when we are short."

IRELAND'S GLORY



IT WAS the foundation of St. Patrick's greatness that his renovation of Ireland was not a revolution. He left old institutions and traditions untouched, wherever they could be purged of a taint of superstition. There were septs and clans, laws and judges, bards and kings before him, and they continued after him. He built his church carefully. To disarm political opposition he appealed straight to the heads of the clans. He aimed at the creation of a native clergy. He tried to give every community a place of worship. At his death 305 churches lay along the routes his journeys had taken; 305 bishops were distributed throughout the land, 3,000 priests ministered to the spiritual wants of the nation. He attempted to throw into the church thus suddenly created a strong element of stability by systematizing it on the models of the canons and making ecclesiastical law effective in every department.

He did not believe in sanctity unassociated with education. Under him religion created great monasteries, and monasteries created great schools. By these schools St. Patrick is a factor in the history of Europe. Even before he went to Ireland he had seen the days when Ostrogoths established themselves in Pannonia and Thracæ, when the Vikings sacked the Italian peninsula from end to end and carved out a Spanish kingdom within the domains of great Rome, when the Huns rode their blazing course up the Danube and the Rhine almost to the ocean; when the Vandals terrorized Spain and crushed the power of the empire in northern Africa, when the Salian Franks took firm grip of northern Gaul. His long life stretches over a period during which the whirlwind of barbaric invasions swept away all but a remnant of the ancient learning. But now the world went to school to Ireland, and the Irish brought their school to the world. Religion, the ancient classics, law, history, natural science, agriculture, manual training, the use of implements and the forge, all came within the scope of these intense and practical scholars.

Not without reason has the name of St. Patrick been held in veneration through these many generations. There is nowhere a teacher whose services for learning exerted so wide an influence in a time so critical for all culture. There is nowhere a statesman whose activity so completely reformed the character of any people. There is nowhere such a national hero whose fame is sounded across fifteen centuries and can still stir emotions of enthusiasm far beyond his nation's shores. There is nowhere a saint whose teachings are blended like his with the destinies of his nation.

IRELAND'S ANCIENT GLORIES

"Now be my theme, Hibernia's ancient glories,
Druid monuments and Donish forts;
Toll-render conic towers whose dome and we
In vain above Antiquaries toil'd to find.
Let us likewise her mouldering obbier view.
Shrouded in ivy; the gloomy old castles
Frowning tremendous, e'en in ruins."

In Education and Sports.
Among the Irish educators in America may be mentioned Horace Greeley, William Rainey Harper and William H. Maxwell. The Olympic games of a few years ago were planned by Sullivan, Halpin and Mike Murphy. Martin Sheridan, the great all-around athlete, is Irish, and the national game of baseball is claimed as of Irish origin.

River Shannon.
The Shannon is the longest river in Ireland and the United Kingdom. Below Limerick it widens into an estuary 50 miles long and two to ten miles wide. Many Irish ballads have been written about this river.

THE BANKS OF AVONMORE

Here! Grandma, here's a present, it comes a distance, too.
'Tis a little pot of shamrocks and it comes addressed to you.
Yes, all the way from Ireland, and the card here mentions more—
They were gathered at your birthplace, on the banks of Avonmore.

From Ireland, do you tell me? O, darling! Is it true that you—
Acquaint, let me feel them—and you say 'twas there they grew?
Well, I can scarce believe it; is it really what you say?
From my own birthplace in Ireland, poor Ireland, far away.

I'm old, and stiff, and feeble, and in darkness—God be praised,
Yet, Katie, how it stirs, how my old heart is raised,
To feel it here so near me, the soil that gave me birth—
The very soil of Ireland, let me kiss the sacred earth.

These blessed little shamrocks; I can't see them, yet I know
They bring me back the eyesight of many years ago
And gleaming through the darkness comes the vision that I love—
The dear, green fields of Ireland and the sunny skies above.

I can see, as once I saw them, when a girl like you, I stood
Amid the furze and heather; there's the Abbey, and the river's winding shore
And the river's winding shore
There's the Abbey, clad with ivy, and the river's winding shore
And the river's winding shore

God bless the little shamrocks, then, for calling back the scene,
The beauty of the sunshine and the brightness of the green.
Through long, long years to see it, and to see it all so plain—
O, child, I'm sure you're smiling, but I'm feeling young again.

And though I'm truly thankful for the blessings that God's hand
Has brought around me, Katie, in this great and happy land,
I can't forget the old home, midst the comforts of the new,
My heart is three parts buried where these little shamrocks grew.

WHY THE SHAMROCK IS WORN

Custom Not Only in Honor of the Saint, but in Remembrance of Days of Famine.

Few who put a sprig of shamrock in their buttonhole on the 17th of March realize that these little green leaves more than once kept the Irish from death in dire famine times.

In 1596 the poet Spenser declares that the war had brought the miserable inhabitants of Munster to a point where they "flock to a plot of water-cresses or shamrocks as to a feast." In his "View of Ireland" he describes this as the depth of ruin to which a land formerly having abundant corn and cattle had been plunged.

The troublous times continued and the shamrock is mentioned as an article of food again and again. Fynes Morrison, in 1598, writes that the herb is still "being snatched out of the ditches for food."

Withers in "Abuses Strip and Whipt" (1613) sings:
And for my clothing in a mantle go
And feed on shamrocks as the Irish do.

Not until later was the shamrock used as the national emblem of Erin. Nathaniel Colgan, member of the Royal Irish academy, says the earliest record of the "wearing of the green" is contained in the diary of Thomas Dinely, who wrote in 1687:

"17th day of March yearly is St. Patrick, an immovable feast, when the Irish of all stations and conditions wear crosses in their hats, some of pins, some of green ribbon, and the vulgar superstitiously wear shamrocks, three-leaved grass, which they likewise eat (they say to cause a sweet breath). The common people and servants also demand their Patrick's goat of their masters, which they go expressly to town, though half a dozen miles off, to spend, where sometimes it amounts to a piece of eight or a cobb apple, and very few of the zealous are found sober 'nt night."

A later reference to the wearing of the shamrock appears in the works of Dr. Caleb Threlkeld, a botanist of the early eighteenth century. He says: "The people wear the plant in their hats in commemoration of St. Patrick, 'believing that St. Patrick used the three-lobed leaf to explain the Christian Trinity. This belief is generally said by antiquarians to have arisen in the fourteenth century, almost a thousand years after the time of Patrickus,' who died in A. D. 493.

In that year, says the Annals of Ulster, "Patrickus, the arch-apostle of the Scott (Irish) rested on the 10th day of the calends of April (March 17) in the one hundred and twentieth year of his life, the sixtieth year after he had come to Ireland to baptize the Scott."

Four or Five-Leaved Shamrock?
Some say the four-leaf shamrock is the shamrock of luck, and others that it is the five leaved one that holds the magic touch. This latter is rare and prized and is said to grow from a decaying body, as the nettle is said to spring from buried human remains. The shamrock of luck must be found "without searching, without seeking." When thus discovered, it should be cherished and preserved as an invincible talisman.

Presidents of Irish Parentage.
Presidents of Irish parentage were Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson, James Polk, James Buchanan, Chester A. Arthur and William McKinley. Calhoun, also Irish, said, "War may make us great, but peace alone can make us both great and free."

ERIN'S HOLY PLACE

For Fifteen Centuries The Reek Has Played Important Part in Country's History.

IT IS in the month July that the great annual pilgrimage of The Reek takes place.

The Reek, sometimes known as Crough Patrick, is the Mount Zion of the Emerald Isle. For on its summit St. Patrick is said to have wrung from the angel many promises for the salvation of the people he had made his own.

For fifteen centuries this mountain has played an important part in the religious history of Ireland, and year by year people journey by the thousands up the mountain, which is about 3,000 feet high. It is a steep and difficult ascent, occupying the best part of three hours, and most of the pilgrims make it in the evening, so as to hold their vigil on the summit. There



The Reek.

is a little chapel on the mountain top. But it is so small that few can find a place therein, and most kneel outside. The sermons preached are in Gaelic and the masses continue from day, break until noon.

St. Patrick is on record as having visited The Reek in A. D. 441 and spent forty days on its summit, hidden from the world by the mists hanging about the lower portion of the mountain. The legend says that he was assailed by huge black birds, which only took to flight when he rang his bell against them. The bell rolled down the mountain, but an angel came and restored it to the saint. All the men of Erin heard this ringing of the bell, and it is stated now that it is often heard again.

Afterward St. Patrick was visited by angels, and from their leader he wrested the following pledge: That as many souls should be saved as could fill the horizon which he looked upon; that on every Thursday seven souls and on every Saturday twelve souls should be freed from purgatory; that whoever recited the last verse of his hymn constantly should suffer no torments in the next world, and that on the last day he should be appointed to sit in judgment on the sins of Gael.

All of His Own Race.

One enthusiastic writer tells us that "in New York today an Irishman may rise in the morning and bathe in the water from Croton dam, built by Irish James Coleman; breakfast on Cudahy bacon, then take the subway, planned by John McDonald, past the College of the City of New York, built by Thomas Dwyer, to his office in a skyscraper built by John D. Crimmins. Arrived at his office, he may cable to Alaska over a telegraph line laid by David Lynch, order certain freight sent by James J. Hill's Great Northern railway, and then may rest and read William Laffin's New York Sun, delivered by the American News company, founded by Patrick Farrelly. Then, if it happens to be springtime, he may lean from his window and toss a coin to the hurdy-gurdy man who plays 'St. Patrick's Day.'"

Irish Leaders in American History.

The Declaration of Independence has twelve Irish names. Matthew Thornton, James Smith and George Taylor were born in Ireland; John Hancock, William Whipple, Robert Treat Paine, George Read, Thomas M'Keau, Edward Nelson and Thomas Lynch were of Irish parentage. The secretary of congress who prepared the immortal document from the rough draft of Thomas Jefferson was Charles Thompson, a native of Derry, while Captain Dunlop, still another Irishman, printed it and published it to the world. Captain Dunlop was the founder of the first daily paper in Philadelphia.

Irishmen Given Credit.

The roster of the Revolutionary war is bright with Irish names. General Montgomery was a native of Donegal. Lord Mountjoy in a speech before the house of commons declared, "You have lost America through the Irish."

Ireland's Towers.

The towers, which are numerous throughout Ireland, have been the subject of much controversy among antiquarians. They are thought to have been used as a means of defense.

CANADA'S BONUS TO FARM LABORERS

Offering 160 Acres to Farm Hands.

Canada today, with the great demand that is made upon it for food-stuffs, finds itself almost in the throes of a labor famine. A novel means of solving the problem has been evolved by the Canadian Government at Ottawa on Wednesday last, when it was decided to practically bonus every farmhand going to Canada, by giving him 160 acres free as a homestead, and to allow the time he would be working out for, the good wages offered, to count as residence duties on the homestead. Western Canada has been a big producer of grain and it is estimated that there is a shortage of over thirty thousand men, necessary to produce an average crop in 1917. This shortage has been caused by so many young men having left the farms to go to war, and it is essential to make an unprecedented offer of this kind, to fill their places on the land at once.

It has been required in the past to do three years' duties on homesteads to get title, but an additional inducement has been offered by practically reducing this term to two years. As explained by an official of the Canadian Government, Canada's need for farm laborers is intense, and exceptional inducements are being offered to get the needed farm workers at once. A farmhand will make his entry for one of the 160-acre farms, satisfy the Government that he is working for a farmer and that time will apply as residence on the land filed for, just the same as if he was actually living on it.—Advertisement.

Contraries Meeting.

"I found Mrs. Smith in when her maid said she was not at home."
"So you found her out!"

FALLING HAIR MEANS DANDRUFF IS ACTIVE

Save Your Hair! Get a 25 Cent Bottle of Danderine Right Now—Also Stops Itching Scalp.

Thin, brittle, colorless and scraggy hair is mute evidence of a neglected scalp; of dandruff—that awful scourge. There is nothing so destructive to the hair as dandruff. It robs the hair of its luster, its strength and its very life; eventually producing a feverishness and itching of the scalp, which if not remedied causes the hair roots to shrink, loosen and die—then the hair falls out fast. A little Danderine tonight—no—any time—will surely save your hair.

Get a 25 cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any store, and after the first application your hair will take on that life, luster and luxuriance which is so beautiful. It will become wavy and fluffy and have the appearance of abundance; an incomparable gloss and softness, but what will please you most will be after just a few weeks' use, when you will actually see a lot of fine, downy hair—new hair—growing all over the scalp. Adv.

Doubts the Saying.

"I don't believe that time is money, do you?"
"No; I usually have time to spare."

Net Contents 15 Fluid Drachms
900 DROPS
CASTORIA
ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT.
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food by Regulating the Stomach and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Thereby Promoting Digestion
Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains
neither Opium, Morphine nor
Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.
Prepared by
J. C. FLETCHER
Pumpkin Seed
Aloe Slices
Rheubarb Slices
Sulphur
Peppermint Oil
Cinnamon Bark
Cascara Sagrada
Nutmeg
Wintergreen Flavor
A helpful Remedy for
Constipation and Diarrhoea,
and Feverishness and
LOSS OF SLEEP
resulting therefrom in Infancy.
Fac-Simile Signature of
J. C. Fletcher
THE CENTAUR COMPANY,
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 Doses—35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

That Knife-Like Pain

Have you a lame back, aching day and night? Do you feel sharp pains after stooping? Are the kidneys sore? Is their action irregular? Do you have headaches, backaches, rheumatic pains,—feel tired, nervous, all worn-out? Use Doan's Kidney Pills—the medicine recommended by so many people in this locality. Read the experience that follows:

A Colorado Case
R. L. Hall, contractor, 145 Eighth St., Greeley, Colo., says: "While lying down a sharp pain caught me in my side and I couldn't get up. I passed gravel that caused torture of the worst kind. I was laid up for two or three days at a time and the pains in my back were awful. Three boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills rid me of the pain. The cure has lasted."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Boschee's German Syrup

We all take cold some time and everybody should have Boschee's German Syrup handy at all times for the treatment of throat and lung troubles, bronchial coughs, etc. It has been on the market 31 years. No better recommendation is possible. It gently soothes inflammation, eases a cough, restores a good night's sleep, which free expectation of the morning. Druggists and dealers everywhere, 25c and 75c bottles. Don't take substitutes.

Boschee's German Syrup

PATENTS

The first glass factory in the United States was built in 1780.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the original little liver pills put up 40 years ago. They regulate liver and bowels.—Adv.

Denver Directory

Automobile Agents Wanted
who can buy a demonstrator—for FAYTIN-PALMER 650, or MACKON SIX 600, list prices. We have a most attractive discount, and you cannot afford to buy a car in either class without looking it up. The Mackon six has the same engine exactly as cars selling up to \$1,500, and 1000 miles. Full particulars on request. WILSON AUTO CO., 210-212 16th St., Denver

Do Your Music Shopping At The Big Store We pay DISCOUNTS. Pianos, Victrolas, Gramophones, News Creation in Victor Records, Best service—in prompt attention. Write us what interests you, including this ad, and we will return full particulars. **W. H. CAMPBELL MUSIC CO., DENVER, COLO.**

TRE-O NASAL BALM

POSITIVELY CURES CATARRH

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

MAKE YOUR MODEL

or manufacture any kind of metal article. EXPERT MACHINISTS—CLASSY LATHES. Absolutely square dealing. Write or call. **SPECIALTIES MFG. CO., 244 SOUTH BROADWAY, DENVER, COLO.**

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of J. C. Fletcher
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA

NEWS TO DATE IN PARAGRAPHS

CAUGHT FROM THE NETWORK OF
WIRES ROUND ABOUT
THE WORLD.

DURING THE PAST WEEK

RECORD OF IMPORTANT EVENTS
CONDENSED FOR BUSY
PEOPLE.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

ABOUT THE WAR

Since the recapture of Kut-El-Amara Feb. 26 the British have advanced nearly 100 miles and are within a few miles of Bagdad.

The British transport Mendi, carrying South African native laborers, was sunk after a collision on Feb. 21 and 625 persons lost their lives.

Two German submarines that recently returned to their base sank fifteen steamers and seven sailing vessels, aggregating 64,500 tons gross, the admiralty announced at Berlin.

German trenches of Height 185 and at Maisons de Champagne, Berlin reports, were entered by the French in their attacks but the positions later were regained except for a farm near Height 185.

It was reported at El Paso, Tex., that Villa forces made a demand for the surrender of Juarez, urging General Murguia to give battle outside of the town in the event of a refusal to surrender, in order to prevent international complications.

Six hundred prisoners were taken by Austro-German forces in an attack on Russian positions between the Trotus and Uzul valleys in western Moldavia. Petrograd adds that three heights were taken by the attackers, and that the Russians are making counter-attacks.

Three violent attacks were launched by the Germans in the Maisons de Champagne sector. The German efforts failed, Paris says, and the attackers left many dead on the ground. The French attack Thursday, it is announced, included the blowing up of German works on a front of 1,500 meters to a depth of 600 to 800 meters.

Austria's reply to the American request for a clearer definition of her attitude in the submarine situation while supporting Germany's "ruthless" sea war, was stated officially in Washington to leave the door open for further negotiations, delaying temporarily at least the break which has been regarded as inevitable since the severance of relations between the United States and Germany.

WESTERN

An unusual number of Germans have collected in Sonora, Mex.

Mrs. Catherine Cudahy, widow of Michael Cudahy, the Chicago meat packer, has been made a papal countess by Pope Benedict XV.

A robber entered the Planters' State bank at Tushka, Okla., forced the cashier and a customer into the vault, and escaped with \$2,625.

Hogs reached the highest price ever recorded in the United States March 7, when they were quoted on the live stock market at \$15.00@15.10.

Governor Lowden of Illinois relieved Chicken Joe Campbell, convicted negro slayer of Mrs. Edmund Allen, wife of the former warden of Joliet penitentiary, until May 18.

A case of infantile paralysis has been discovered in northeastern Colorado, it became known at Cheyenne. The 3-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Simon of Chalk Bluffs is the victim.

A spectacular fire, caused, it is believed, by spontaneous combustion, destroyed the grain elevator of the Detroit, Mich., Railroad Elevator Company. The loss was estimated at more than \$1,000,000.

WASHINGTON

The Senate passed the cloture rule, 76 to 3.

Maj. Gen. Hugh L. Scott was re-detached as chief of staff of the army by President Wilson.

Cold storage holdings of eggs in the United States on March 1 showed a decrease of 97.2 per cent, compared with Feb. 1.

Postmaster General Burleson announced that after April 1 the appointments of all postmasters of the first, second and third classes would be subject to competitive examinations.

The War Department has directed that between 5,000 and 6,000 enlisted men of the army be designated by regimental commanders for commission as company officers in whatever army may be raised.

President Wilson has decided to arm American merchant ships under his constitutional authority, and has also called a special session of Congress for April 16.

The first compulsory workmen's compensation or industrial insurance law—that of Washington state—came before the Supreme Court, was upheld as constitutional.

Senator Walsh of Montana, urging revision of the Senate rules, hurled a torrent of denunciation upon "the little group of wilful men" who killed the arm of neutrality bill.

FOREIGN

Bail for Gen. Gomez, captured Cuban rebel leader, was set at a round \$1,000,000.

Four hundred men from American warships have landed and taken charge in Santiago.

George W. Guthrie, American ambassador to Japan since 1913, died suddenly of apoplexy at Tokio.

The political unrest which manifested itself on March 7 in various parts of Peru is still strongly in evidence.

The German authorities, according to the Amsterdam Telegraaf, have virtually stopped all industry in Belgium.

Ferdinand, Count von Zeppelin is dead, according to dispatch from Berlin received by Reuter's Telegram Company. He was 79 years old.

The immediate breaking off of relations with Germany is expected at Peking, and it is generally predicted that China will join the entente.

Vigorous denial that Germany has ceased construction of Zeppelins, as reported from foreign sources, was made by a high official at Berlin.

Argentina's plan for concerted action looking toward peace in Europe through unity of Latin-American republics, is encountering opposition from Chile.

Mrs. Harley, a sister of Lord French, commander in chief of the British home defense corps, died at Monastir from a wound received when a shell struck an ambulance to which she was attached.

"War depends on President Wilson. At any rate, we have decided to conduct the submarine warfare to the utmost degree," declared German Foreign Secretary Zimmermann in an interview telegraphed from Berlin.

Fifty-nine Americans taken from vessels sunk by the German raider in the South Atlantic and brought to Swinemunde on Jan. 1 on board the captured British steamer Arrowdale, were released from quarantine and left for the Swiss frontier.

The presentation by the Irish Nationalists in the House of Commons of a resolution calling for the immediate application of the home rule statute to Ireland precipitated one of the most bitter sessions in months, and threw the home rule question back into its old position of uncertainty.

SPORTING NEWS

Nathan Hall of Boston won the national amateur billiard championship at 18.2 ballline.

The Mountain States Telephone employees won two events in the first annual telegraph tennis match between Denver, Butte, Salt Lake City, Helena and El Paso in Denver.

The Brush basketball five defeated the Fort Morgan squad at Fort Morgan, Colo., by a score of 39 to 29 in one of the fastest games played in eastern Colorado in several years.

C. H. Wingender, manager of athletics of the University of Denver, wired the athletic authorities of the Kansas Normal school of Emporia, Kan., asking for a football game to be played in the Kansas town on Nov. 9.

Arthur Staff of Chicago, international indoor champion, carried off the honors at Pittsburgh, Pa., in the closing race of the international indoor skating championship meet. Staff won the three-quarter-mile race in 1:56 2-5.

Denver has been designated a national tennis center, and in the future will have an important part in the nation-wide campaign undertaken by the United States National Lawn Tennis Association to further the development of young tennis players.

GENERAL

Prices of canned fruits showed advances ranging from 4 to 9 cents a can at retail in New York.

Two transatlantic passenger liners arrived in New York after successfully running the German submarine blockade.

J. P. Morgan, it was learned, has made application for \$2,500,000 life insurance, which would be the largest policy ever written under one name.

Responsibility for the Corner Ranch raid near Hachita, N. M., was definitely fixed upon Silvestre Quevedo, a Villa commander in José Ynez Salazar's regiment, by the confession of one of the eight Villa prisoners who was taken to Juarez from Casas Grandes by Col. D. Francisco Saenz, who captured them following an attack upon Salazar's forces near Janos, Chihuahua.

Evidence designed to show that Dr. Chandre Chakraborty, a Hindu physician, and Ernest Sekunna, a German chemist, received more than \$60,000 from Wolf von Igel, a member of the staff of Count von Bernstorff, former German ambassador in the United States, upon the order of Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, German foreign minister, with which to foment a rebellion in India, was reported to have been presented to a special federal grand jury in New York.

When United States Marshal Saunders took possession of the liner Apam after the break with Germany he found installed there a secret wireless apparatus by which all wireless messages sent in the Norfolk, Va., section of the country were read.

Eight officers and men of the German Hansa line freighter Liebenfels, which began sinking in Charleston harbor on the night of Jan. 31, were found guilty of sinking the vessel in a navigable stream by a jury in the United States District Court at Florence, S. C.

ARIZONA STATE NEWS

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Flagstaff people voted \$60,000 bonds to construct sewers.

Tucson is preparing to spend nearly a million on hotels during the year.

The \$42,500 bridge across the Little Colorado and Cañon Diablo rivers near Leupp seems assured.

Governor Campbell was among the prominent cattlemen who attended the convention at Globe.

The first round of holes in the Bosque drift on the 350 foot level of the Carter mine at Oatman broke into ore.

All the Senate and House bills for the building of bridges or approaches to bridges were passed by the House.

The town of Casa Grande has awarded a contract for a municipal water, light and power plant, the price being \$25,979.

The appropriation and classification measures were the important bills considered at the closing session of the Legislature.

The board of supervisors of Navajo county has called a bond election to pass on the proposition of issuing \$125,000 worth of road bonds.

Refugio Carrillo was ground to death by the wheels of a Santa Fé freight train when he fell beneath a westbound train about seven miles from Winslow.

A bill setting aside territories in Cochise and Santa Cruz counties to be known as the Huachuca State Game Preserve, passed the United States Senate.

A franchise has been granted for the erection and operation of an electric light plant for the town of Tombstone. The initial cost of the plant will be \$15,000.

Wake T. Bengel, aged 57, died at his ranch home, four miles north of Douglas, in the Sulphur Springs Valley, following an illness of eight days from pneumonia.

In the army appropriation bill, which passed Congress, is \$40,000 for the construction of cantonment buildings for the regular army troops to be maintained permanently in Yuma.

Two warrants were sworn out in the Bisbee City Court by Sanitary Inspector Sheppard, charging property owners with failing to comply with the city ordinance requiring garbage can on every piece of property.

A persistent rumor, that appears to have first emanated from the "men who work underground," is current at Prescott to the effect that a strike of high grade copper ore has been made in the Jerome Verde workings.

Charged with having broken the seal on a car containing whiskey while en transit to San Francisco, and extracting forty cases of whiskey, P. E. Burke and Ed Fremont were arrested at Douglas and placed in jail.

An option deal which was closed at Prescott, made it probable that the Iron King group of mines, owned by the American Copper and Gold Company, will soon pass into hands that will revive this early-day holding.

The largest shipment of beans recorded in Arizona were received in Flagstaff from a little settlement eighteen miles south of Snowflake in Navajo county. Sixty thousand pounds was the weight of the shipment.

William Fowler, old time resident of Cochise county and well known mining man holding valuable properties in the Huachuca mining district, and for several years a resident of Tombstone, passed away at Bisbee from pneumonia.

Without medical attention and without even a bed, Nicanora Guerrero, wife of Bruno Guerrero of Flagstaff, died in a shack in Mexican quarters on the southeast side of the track, after giving birth to twins, one of whom died with her.

Advance made in wages at Jerome in conformity with gain in the average price of copper during February will put the payroll above \$700,000 for the month. There are now three producing and twenty-two developing copper mines in the district.

The Arizona Cattle Growers' Association, in the last session of the convention held in Globe, elected the following officers: L. R. Harmon, president; E. H. Crabb, first vice president; Judge G. W. Shute, second vice president; D. W. Isaacson, third vice president; Fen S. Hildreth, treasurer.

The Tom Reed, pioneer in the Kingman section of the big district known as Oatman, is the cause of excitement—the Tom Reed and Big Jim—the former because of the discovery of "picture ore" in the Aztec Center claim, and the Big Jim because a few more days will bring the 600 cross-cut into the huge ore body.

Among the bills passed in the Senate were: For the giving credit to the counties pro rata, of interest on the bond redemption fund; making appropriation for an artesian well in Apache county; combining the duties of city and county assessors, the work to be done by the county assessor. A bill amending the law creating the board of pardons and paroles; a bill establishing a training school for the feeble minded; an amendment to the law regulating the practice of dentistry.

WESTERN MINING AND OIL NEWS

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Prices for Metals.
Bar silver, 75¢; lead, \$9.00; copper, \$32.12½; spelter, \$9.98.

Boulder.—Tungsten concentrates, 60 per cent, \$17.00 per unit. Crude ores, 60 per cent, \$15.00; 25 per cent, \$9.40 @ 12.00; 10 per cent, \$8.70 @ 10.00 per unit.

Arizona.
It is proposed to reopen and develop the old Socorro mine at Wenden.

Development has begun on the Black Cat group of claims southwest of Salome.

Good news from the Verde Combination is carried in the cutting in the shaft of a well defined quartz outcrop.

New strikes are the order of the day in the Cunningham Pass district, the latest reported being from the old Critic mine.

Bisbee-Tombstone Copper Mining Company is preparing to sink two shafts on its property west and north of the Warren district.

The mill of the Leviathan Mines Company is now turning out 40 per cent molybdenum which is sold at Yucca at \$1,000 per ton.

The Samoan mine, lying south of the Lucky Boy east of Chloride, is soon to be tapped by a tunnel 1,400 feet long at a depth of approximately 700 feet.

The Ajo district, located in Pima county, forty-two miles southwest of Gila Bend, is rapidly coming to the front as one of Arizona's great mining centers. The immensity of the ore bodies developed in this district is phenomenal.

Colorado.
Three shifts of men are working in the Fannie Lee, Fryer hill, Leadville.

Silverton district's ore shipments have shown no let-up through the winter.

Rico shipments in January reached thirty-five cars of crude ore, or \$75 tons.

Two new coal mines are to be opened on Wolf creek, near Oak Creek.

No less than six mines in western section of Cripple Creek sent out ore in zero weather.

Bartlett tunnel on Sugar Loaf mountain, Leadville, is shipping a steady tonnage of silver ore.

The shaft at the Cresson mine has been given, an additional lift of 125 feet, making the shaft 1,765 feet deep.

Queen Bess and Black Diamond, on Tenderfoot hill, are shipping again quite actively. Ella W., on same hill also busy.

Lambing place, near Two-Mile bridge in Breckenridge gold district is the location for another big dredge to be built soon.

Iowa gulch is the location of a very important discovery, asserted to be the greatest uncovered in Leadville district in many years.

Both screenings and coarse quartz, shipped by Ocean Wave, Battle mountain, milling \$23 to \$26. Shaft to be sunk another hundred feet.

Cripple Creek lessees operating through the Lee and Empire State shafts shipped thirty-three cars of ore with a bullion value of \$12,012.

Eight carloads of ore a day are now being shipped from the Cresson which means that between 250 and 300 tons of ore daily is loaded out from the mine.

New Mexico.
The Toltec Oil Company at a depth of 600 feet struck another strata of oil sand.

The Oaks Company has started work on the Maud S mine in the Mogollon district.

On the Mitchell group, near Cooney, a crosscut tunnel has encountered two feet of mill ore.

The oil excitement has been revived again in the Pecos valley and a number of prospectors are looking over the ground.

Developments on the Bearup group north of Cooney are very encouraging with three feet of mill ore in face of tunnel now in seventy feet.

The extensive new mill and power plant of the Hanover-Bessemer Iron and Copper Company, between Hanover and Fierro, was gutted by a fire.

The best drifting record for the Mogollon district was recently made at the Last Chance mine by Mogollon Mines Company when the 900-foot level was advanced twelve feet in twenty-four hours.

Wyoming.
The Hjorth Oil Company is expecting to bring in a new well in Section 32, at Salt Creek.

The Five Hundred Co-operative Oil Company successfully shot their first well on the reservation north of Lander.

The Basin oil refinery is to be a four-still refinery, capable of taking care of about 4,000 barrels a day and will cost in the neighborhood of \$100,000.

What Well Dressed Women Will Wear

Your party frock may have a high waistline, or a normal waistline (a little bit pinched in), or no waistline at all, like the frock shown in the picture. Choose whichever style looks best on your figure with the assurance that it has the approval of some world-famed costume designer.

The pretty dance frock shown in the picture has a double skirt of net, one of them finished in points about the bottom, bound with narrow satin ribbon. Over this a second skirt of net, finished with a border of three rows

much she may devote herself to mornings to splashy-dashy sports clothes, or how uncompromisingly tailored her street dress may be, trust the woman of today to garb herself in something alluringly soft and utterly feminine-looking, before the sun goes down, or mightily shortly thereafter.

The pretty lingerie dress has returned in all its glory of fine lace and fine handwork on fine materials. Sheer cotton and linen fabrics, and laces, dear to the hearts of fine ladies, are put together with painstaking needle-



NET A FAVORITE IN PARTY FROCKS

of satin ribbon, is draped in double points at each side and gathered into the waistline.

The overbodice is of lace bound with ribbon and fastens at the back. It is finished at the top with a border and suspenders of crepe georgette and at the bottom with little silk balls. The dress is worn over a slip of taffeta.

Among new models in net there are some having underpetticoats of net and crepe instead of silk, and the effect is wonderfully soft. Net in two colors, hemstitched together, provides some novel effects in draperies and a favorite combination is paprika, or tomato red, and white. The dress pictured is



FEMININE SOFTNESS IN AFTERNOON GOWNS

all in white with silver ribbon in binding and border and in the ball trimming, but the same idea is carried out successfully with colored ribbons on white net. The silk underpinnings might be in a tint instead of white.

A coarse-meshed silk lace, used in the bodice, stretches sufficiently to accommodate itself to the lines of the figure, and may be re-enforced with a lining of net or crepe georgette.

The eternal feminine will assert itself in soft and frilly or demure frocks for afternoon wear—and let us be thankful therefor. No matter how

Even these afternoon gowns are not much lengthened as to the skirts. But this is a matter that the individual may decide for herself because authorities are of two minds about it.

Julia Bottomley

Nan of Music Mountain

By FRANK H. SPEARMAN

(Copyright by Charles Scribner's Sons)

Frank Hamilton Spearman is America's foremost writer of railroad adventure stories, and his work is in constant demand by leading periodicals and publishing houses. For a number of years he was a roadrunner in the Rocky mountain country, and the robust fascination of that life is reflected in this serial. We believe that you surely will enjoy "Nan of Music Mountain," because the characters are unusually impressive, the plot well made and the movement vigorous.

THE EDITOR.

CHAPTER I.

Frontier Day.

Lefever sat sidewise on the edge of the table. His subdued whistle, which seemed meditative, irritated De Spain more or less, despite his endeavor not to be irritated. It was like the low singing of a teakettle, which, however unobtrusive, indicates steam within. In fact, John Lefever, who was built not unlike a kettle, never whistled except when there was some pressure on his sensibilities.

The warm sun came streaming through the windows of the private office of the division superintendent at Sleepy Cat, a railroad town lying almost within gunshot of the great continental divide. De Spain, tilted back in the superintendent's chair, sat near Lefever—Jeffries had the mountain division then—his feet crossed on the walnut rim of the shabby, cloth-topped table. His chin lay on his soft, open collar and tie, his sunburnt lips were shut tight, and his nervous brown eyes were staring at the dull finish of a barrel of a new rifle, that lay across Lefever's lap. At intervals Lefever took the rifle up and, whistling softly, examined with care a fracture of the lever, the broken thimblepiece of which lay on the table between the two men.

From the main street side of the large room came the hooting and clattering of a Frontier day celebration, and these noises seemed not to allay the discomfort apparent on the faces of the two men.

"Hang it, John," blurted out De Spain peevishly, "what possessed you to send for me to do the shooting, anyway?"

His companion answered gently—Lefever's patience was noted even among contained men—"Henry," he re-monstrated, "I sent for you because I thought you could shoot."

De Spain's expression did not change under the reproach. His features were so regular as to contribute to this undisturbed expression, and his face would not ordinarily attract attention but for his extremely bright and alive eyes—the frequent mark of an out-of-door mountain life—and especially for a red birthmark, low on his left cheek, disappearing under the turn of the jaw. It was merely a strawberry, so called, and after knowing him, one forgot about the birthmark in the man that carried it. Lefever's reproach was naturally provocative. "I hope now," retorted De Spain, but without any show of resentment, "you understand I can't."

"No," persisted Lefever, good-naturedly, "I only realize, Henry, that this wasn't your day for the job."

The door of the outer office opened, and Jeffries, the superintendent, walked into the room; he had just come from Medicine Bend in his car. The two men rose to greet him. He asked about the noise in the street.

"That noise, William, comes from all Calabasas and all Morgan's gap," explained Lefever, still fondling the rifle. "The Morgans are celebrating our defeat. They put it all over us. We were challenged yesterday," he continued in response to the abrupt questions of Jeffries. "The Morgans offered to shoot us offhand, two hundred yards, bulls-eye count. I thought we could trim them by running in a real gunnery. Henry comes up last night with a brand-new rifle. This is the gun. The lever," he added with a patient expletive, "broke. Henry got to shooting too fast."

"That wasn't what beat me," exclaimed De Spain curtly. And taking up the offending rifle, he walked out of the room.

"What do you think, William?" Lefever grumbled on. "The Morgans ran in a girl to shoot against us—Nan Morgan, old Duke Morgan's little niece. And I never before in my life saw Henry so fussed. The little Music Mountain skirt simply put it all over him. She had five bulls-eyes to Henry's three when the lever snapped. He forfeited."

"Some shooting," commented Jeffries, rapidly signing letters.

"We expected some when Henry unsung his gun," Lefever went on without respecting Jeffries' preoccupation. "As it is, those fellows have cleaned up every dollar loose in Sleepy Cat, and then some. Money? They could start a bank this minute."

Sounds of revelry continued to pour in through the street window. The Morgans were celebrating uncommonly. "Rubbing it in, eh, John?" suggested Jeffries.

"Think of it," gasped Lefever, "to be beaten by an eighteen-year-old girl." "Now that," declared Jeffries, waking up as if for the first time interested, "is exactly where you made your mistake, John. A gunman shoots his best when there's somebody shooting at him. That's why you shoot well—because you're a gunman, and not a marksman."

"That boy can shoot all around me, Jeff."

"For instance," continued Jeffries, "if you had put Gale Morgan up against Henry, and told him to shoot at each other, instead of against each other, you'd have got bulls-eyes to burn from De Spain. And the Calabasas crowd wouldn't have your money, John, if you want to win money, you must study the psychological."

There was abundance of rallery in Lefever's retort: "That's why you are rich, Jeff?"

"No, I am poor because I failed to study it. That is why I am at Sleepy Cat holding down a division. But now that you've brought Henry up here, we'll keep him."

"What do you mean, keep him?" demanded Lefever, starting in protest. "I mean I need him. I mean the time to shoot a bear is when you see him. John, what kind of a fellow is De Spain? He demanded the superintendent, as if he had never heard of him.

Lefever, regarding Jeffries keenly, exclaimed with emphasis: "Why, if you want him short and sharp, he's a man with a soft eye and a snap-turtle jaw, a man of close squeaks and short-arm shots, always getting into trouble, always getting out; a man that can wheedle more out of a horse than anybody but an Indian; coax more shots out of a gun than anybody else can put into it—if you want him flat, that's Henry, as I size him."

Jeffries resumed his mildest tone: "Tell him to come in a minute, John."

De Spain himself expressed contemptuous impatience when Lefever told him the superintendent wanted him to go to work at Sleepy Cat. He declared he had always hated the town, raised one objection after another to leaving Medicine Bend, and Jeffries finally summoned a show of impatience.

"You are looking for promotion, aren't you?" he demanded threateningly.

"Yes, but not for motion without the 'pro,'" objected De Spain. "I want to stick to the railroad business. You want to get me into the stage business."

"Temporarily, yes. But I've told you when you come back to the division proper, you come as my assistant, if you make good running the Thief River stages. Think of the salary."

"I have no immediate heirs."

"This is not a matter for joking, De Spain."

"I know that, too. How many men have been shot on the stages in the last six months?"

"Why, now and again the stages are held up, yes," admitted Jeffries brusquely; "that is to be expected where the specie shipments are large. The Thief River mines are rotten with gold just now. But you don't have to drive a stage. We supply you with good men for that, and good guards—men willing to take any kind of a chance if the pay is right. And the pay is right, and yours as general manager will be right."

"I have never as yet generally managed any stage line," remarked De Spain, poking ridicule at the title, "no matter how modest an outfit."

"You will never learn younger. We must have a man to run that line that can curb the disorders along the route. Calabasas valley, De Spain, is a bad place."

"Is it?" De Spain asked as naively as if he had never heard of Calabasas, though Jeffries was nervily stating a fact bald and notorious to both.

"There are a lot of bad men there," Jeffries went on, "who are bad simply because they've never had a man to show them."

"The last 'general' manager was killed there, wasn't he?"

"Not in the valley, no. He was shot at Calabasas inn."

"Would that make very much difference in the way he felt about it?"

Jeffries, with an effort, laughed. "That's all right, Henry! They won't get you." Again he extended his finger dogmatically: "If I thought they would, I wouldn't send you down there."

"Thank you."

"You are young, ambitious—four thousand a year isn't hanging from every telegraph pole; it is almost twice what they are paying me."

"You're not getting shot at."

"No man, Henry, knows the hour of his death. No man in the high country knows when he is to be made a target—that you well understand. Men are shot down in this country that

have no more idea of getting killed than I have—or you have."

"Don't include me. I have a pretty good idea of getting killed right away—the minute I take this job."

"We have temporized with this Calabasas outfit long enough," declared Jeffries, dropping his mask at last. "Deaf Sandusky, Logan and that squint-eyed thief, Dave Sassoon—all hold-up men, every one of them! Henry, I'm putting you in on that job because you've got nerve, because you can shoot, because I don't think they can get you—and paying you a ghalling big salary to straighten things out along the Spanish Sinks. Do you know, Henry?" Jeffries leaned forward and lowered his tone. Master of the art of persuading and convincing, of hammering and pounding, of swaying the doubting and deciding the undecided, the strong-eyed mountain man looked his best as he held the younger man under his spell.

"Do you know," he repeated, "I suspect that Morgan's Gap bunch are really behind and beneath a lot of this devilry around Calabasas? You take Gale Morgan—why, he trains with Dave Sassoon; take his uncle, Duke—Sassoon never is in trouble but what Duke will help him out." Jeffries exploded with a slight but forcible expletive. "Was there ever a thief or a robber driven into Morgan's gap that didn't find sympathy and shelter with some of the Morgans? I believe they are in every game pulled on the Thief River stages."

"As bad as that?"

Jeffries turned to his desk. "Ask John Lefever."

De Spain had a long talk with John. But John was a poor adviser. He advised no one on any subject. He whistled, he hummed a tune. He extended his arm, at times, suddenly, as if on the brink of a positive assertion. He decided nothing, and asserted nothing. But concerning the Morgans and their friends, he did abandon his habitual reticence. "Rustlers, thieves, robbers, coiners, outlaws!" he exclaimed energetically.

"Is this because they got your money today, John?" asked De Spain.

"Never mind my money. I've got a new job with nothing to do, and plenty of cash."

De Spain asked what the job was. "On the stages," announced Lefever. "I am now general superintendent of the Thief River line."

"What does that mean?"

"It means that I am to be your assistant."

"I'm not going to take that job, John."

Lefever took off his hat and twirled it skillfully on one hand, humming softly the while.

"I believe you'd better change your mind, Henry, and stay with us."

"No," returned De Spain meditatively, "I'm not going to stay. I've



"Some Shooting!" Commented Jeffries.

had glory enough out of this town for a while." He picked up his hat, poked the crown discontentedly, and, rising with a loss of amiability in his features and manner, walked out of the room.

The late sun was streaming down the full length of Main street. The street was still filled with loiterers who had spent the day at the fair, and lingered now in town in the vague hope of seeing a brawl or a fight before sundown—roosters from the Spanish Sinks, and gunmen and gamblers from Calabasas and Morgan's gap. The Morgans themselves and their following were out to the last retainer.

CHAPTER II.

De Spain Changes His Mind.

Before De Spain had walked far he heard music from the open-air dancing pavilion in Grant street. Stirred by an idle curiosity, he turned the corner and stopped to watch the crowded couples whirling up and down the raised platform under paper lanterns and red streamers to the music of an

automatic piano. He took his place in a fringe of onlookers that filled the sidewalk. But he was thinking as he stood, not of the boisterous dancing or the clumsy dancers, but of the broken lever and the defeat at the fairgrounds. It still rankled in his mind. While he stood thinking the music ceased.

A man, who appeared to be in authority, walked to the center of the dancing-floor, made an announcement that De Spain failed to catch, and looked toward a young couple standing in an attitude of waiting at the head of the ball.

All eyes being turned their way, De Spain's attention as well was drawn toward them. The man was powerful in stature, and rather too heavy, but straight as an Indian. His small, reddish face was tanned by the sun and wind, and from the handsome hat down to the small, high-heeled and spurred boots, he wore the distinctive cowboy rig of the mountains. De Spain seemed to recall that this particular fellow had crowded the loudest when he himself forfeited the shooting-match earlier in the day.

But De Spain, unamiable as he now was, looked with unconcealed interest at the man's dancing partner. She, too, was browned by the mountain sun and air—a slight, erect girl, her head well set, and a delicate waistline above a belted, brown skirt, which just reached the tops of her small, high tan riding boots. She wore a soft, French-gray Stetson hat. Her eyes, noticeably pretty, wandered about the platform, reflecting in their unrest the dissatisfied expression of her face. A talkative woman standing just in front of De Spain, told a companion that the man was Gale Morgan, a nephew of Satterlee, laziest of the Morgans. De Spain at once recognized in the dancing partner the little Music Mountain girl who had been his undoing at the target.

The energetic piano thumped the strains of a two-step. Gale Morgan extended his arm toward Nan; she looked very slight at his side. Then, responding with a sort of fiery impatience to her partner's guiding, she caught the rapid step of the music, and together the two swept down the floor. The spectators soon showed their admiration of the dancing with unrestrained handclapping, and followed with approving outcries. Every swaying step, every agile turn proved how sure Nan was of herself, and how perfectly her body answered to every exaction of the quick movement of the dance. Gale Morgan seemed the merest attendant for his partner, who, with quickened pulses, gave herself up more and more to the lively call of the music.

Once the two swung away out, near to De Spain's corner. As Nan whirled by, De Spain, either with the infection of the music or from her nearness to him, caught his breath. His eyes riveted themselves on her flushed face as she passed—oblivious of his presence—and he recalled how in the morning she had handled her rifle in the same, quick, sure way. De Spain could not dance at all; but no one could successfully accuse him of not knowing how to handle any sort of a gun. It was only now he forgave her, unasked, the humiliation she had put on him. He felt an impulse to go up to her—now that she had stopped dancing—and congratulate her honestly, instead of boorishly as he had done at the match.

But while he thought of this the two dancers disappeared, and a new and rougher party crowded out on the floor.

"Now, isn't that a pretty bunch?" exclaimed the talkative woman again. "That's the Calabasas gang. Look at Sandusky, that big fellow, with the crooked jaw. And Harvey Logan, with his black hair plastered over his eyes. Why, for one drink those two fellows would turn loose on this crowd and kill half a dozen. And there's two of Duke Morgan's cowboys with them, boozing old Bull Page, and that squint-eyed Sassoon—he's worse than the others, that fellow—a fine bunch to allow in this town."

It had become second nature to De Spain to note even insignificant details concerning men, and he took an interest in and remarked how very low Logan carried his gun in front of his hip. Sandusky's holster was slung higher and farther back on the side. Logan wore a tan shirt and khaki. Sandusky, coatless, was dressed in a white shirt, with a red tie, and wore a soiled, figured waistcoat fastened at the bottom by a cut-glass button.

The Sleepy Cat gossip commented on how much money these men had been spending all day. She wondered aloud, recklessly apparently of consequences, who had been robbed, lately, to provide it. Her companion scolded her for stirring up talk that might make trouble; averred she didn't believe half the stories she heard; asserted that these men lived quietly at Calabasas, minding their own affairs. "And they're kind to poor folks, too." "Sure" grinned the obtuse one, "with other people's money."

De Spain, disinterested, turning again into Main street, continued on to the Thief River stage barn. After look-

ing the horses over and inspecting the wagons with a new but mild curiosity, awakened by Jeffries' proposal, De Spain walked back toward the station. He had virtually decided not to take the job. Medicine Bend was his home. He knew every man, woman and child in the town. Before the tragic death of his father, his mother had lived there, and De Spain had grown up in the town and gone to school there. He was a railroad man, anyway—a modest trainmaster—and not eager for stage-line management.

As he passed Grant street again he encountered a party on horseback heading for the river bridge. Three of the men were riding abreast and a little ahead. Of these, the middle horseman was a spare man of frankly disreputable air. His face was drawn up into a one-sided smile. Satt Morgan's smile was habitual and lessened his stern aspect. At his right rode his cousin, Duke Morgan, older, shorter and stouter. His square, heavy-jawed, smooth-shaven face was lighted by hard, keen eyes, and finished by an uncompromising chin. Duke was the real head of the clan, of which there were numerous branches in the Superstition mountains, all looking with friendship or enmity to the Morgans of Morgan's gap.

The yellow-haired man riding on the left, with a red face and red-lidded, squinting eyes, showed none of the blood of his companions. But David Sassoon, the Calabasas gambler, quondam cowboy, and chronic braver, stood in some way close to the different Morgans, and was reputed to have got each of them, at different times, out of more than one troublesome affair, either by sheer force of arms, or through his resourceful cunning.

These men were followed by a younger man riding with a very young woman. De Spain knew none of the front-rank men, but he knew well Nan Morgan and her dancing partner. Gale's face lighted as he set eyes on De Spain, and he spoke quickly to Nan: "There's your handsome Medicine Bend gunman!"

Nan, glancing toward De Spain, seemed aware that he heard. She looked away. De Spain tightened up with a rage. The blood rushed to his face, the sarcasm struck in. If the birthmark could have deepened with humiliation it would have done so at the instant of the cold inspection of the girl's pretty eyes. Gale, calling ahead to the others, invited their attention to the man on the street corner. De Spain only stood still, returning their inspection as insolently as silence could. Each face was faithfully photographed and filed in his memory, and his steady gaze followed them until they rode down the hill and clattered jauntily out on the swaying suspension bridge that still crosses the Rat river at Grant street, and connects the whole south country—the Spanish sinks, the Thief River gold fields, the saw-toothed Superstition range, Morgan's gap, and Music mountain with Sleepy Cat and the railroad.

De Spain, walking down Grant street, watched the party disappear among the hills across the river. The encounter had stirred him. He already hated the Morgans, at least all except the blue-eyed girl, and she, it was not difficult to divine from her expression, was, at least, disdainful of her morning rival.

Reaching the station platform while still busy with his thoughts, De Spain encountered Jeffries and Lefever.

"Jeffries, I'll take that Thief River stage job," announced De Spain bluntly.

"What's the reason that fellow changed his mind?" demanded Jeffries, when Lefever joined him later in his office.

"Don't ask me," frowned Lefever perplexed. "Don't ask me. Henry is odd in some ways. You can't tell what's going on inside that fellow's head by looking at the outside of it." Jeffries granted coldly at this bit of wisdom. "I'll tell you what I should think—if I had to think; Henry de Spain has never found out rightly who was responsible for the death of his father. He expects to do it, some time; and long ago some of these same Morgans lived on the Fence river above his father's ranch."

What steps do you think De Spain will take to get accurate information about the Morgan gang and begin his campaign against them? Will he go himself as a spy into their stronghold near Calabasas? Or will he attempt to make love to Nan Morgan and use her as a tool?

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Worked Both Ways.

White—So Green is applying for a divorce from the widow he married a month ago, is he? Whatever possessed him to marry her, anyway?

Brown—Her wonderful conversational powers, I believe.

White—And why is he applying for a divorce so soon?

Brown—Oh, for the same reason.

LATE MARKET QUOTATIONS

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

DENVER MARKETS.

Cattle.	
Steers (pulp fed), good to choice	\$9.25@10.60
Steers (pulp fed), fair to good	8.50@ 9.25
Steers (hay fed), good to choice	9.25@10.25
Steers (hay fed), fair to good	8.25@ 9.00
Heifers, prime	7.65@ 8.50
Cows (pulp fed), good to choice	7.75@ 8.50
Cows (pulp fed), fair to good	7.00@ 7.75
Cows (hay fed), good	7.50@ 8.25
Cows (hay fed), fair	6.50@ 7.50
Cows, canners and cutters	4.50@ 6.00
Veal calves	9.50@11.50
Bulls	6.25@ 7.75
Feeders and stockers, good to choice	8.25@ 9.30
Feeders and stockers, fair to good	7.25@ 8.25
Feeders and stockers, common to fair	6.50@ 7.25

Hogs.	
Good hogs	14.25@14.70

Sheep.	
Wethers	11.50@12.00
Yearlings	12.50@13.15
Lambs	13.50@14.40
Ewes	11.00@11.60

HAY AND GRAIN MARKET.

F. O. B., Denver, Carload Price.

Buying Prices.	
Colorado upland, per ton	\$16.00@17.00
Nebraska upland, per ton	13.00@14.00
Second bottom Colorado and Nebraska, per ton	13.00@14.00
Timothy, per ton	18.00@19.00
Alfalfa, per ton	12.00@15.00
South Park, ch., per ton	20.00@21.00
Gunnison Valley, per ton	18.00@19.00
Straw, per ton	4.00@ 5.00

Grain.	
Wheat, ch. mill, 100 lbs., buying	\$2.32
Rye, Colo., bulk, 100 lbs., buying	1.85
Oats, Nebraska, 100 lbs., buying	1.95
Colorado oats, bulk, buying	1.95
Corn chop, sack, selling	2.13
Corn in sack, selling	2.10
Bran, Colorado, per 100 lbs., selling	2.15

Flour.	
Hungarian Patent	\$4.20

Dressed Poultry.	
Less 10 Per Cent Commission.	
Turkeys, fancy D. P.	26 @28
Turkeys, old toms	20 @22
Turkeys, choice	17 @18
Hens, fancy	21 @22
Springs, lb.	18 @20
Ducks, young	18 @20
Geese	16 @20
Roosters	10

Live Poultry.	
The following prices on live poultry are net F. O. B. Denver:	
Hens, fancy, lb.	18 @19
Springs, lb.	20 @22
Stags, lb.	19 @22
Roosters	9 @9
Turkeys, 10 lbs. or over	20 @22
Ducks, young	16 @17
Geese	15 @16

Eggs.	
Eggs, graded No. 1 set, F. O. B. Denver	24
Eggs, graded No. 2 set, F. O. B. Denver	19
Eggs, case count, misc. cases, less commission	7.50

Butter.	
Creameries, ex. 1st grade, lb.	38
Creameries, 2d grade, lb.	33
Process	31@32
Packing stock	25

Fruit.	
Apples, Colo., fancy, box	\$1.00@3.00
Pears, Colo., winter, box	2.50@3.00

Vegetables.	
Beets, cwt.	\$2.75@3.00
Carrots, cwt.	2.75@3.00
Cauliflower, lb.	.10@.12
Celery, Pascal, b. gr., doz.	.40@.75
Onions, table, doz.	.40@.50
Onions, cwt.	10.00@14.00
Potatoes, cwt.	4.50@ 5.25

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

Metal Market Quotations.	
St. Louis—Spelter, \$9.98.	
New York—Lead, 10 1/2c.	
Bar silver—75 1/2c.	
Copper—Casting brand, \$32.12 1/2.	

Boulder.—Tungsten concentrates.	
60 per cent, \$17.00 per unit. Crude ores, 60 per cent, \$15.00; 25 per cent, \$9.40 @12.00; 10 per cent, \$5.70@10.00 per unit.	

Chicago Live Stock Quotations.	
Chicago.—Hogs—Bulk, \$14.50@14.80; light, \$14.10@14.80; mixed, \$14.30@14.65 heavy, \$14.30@14.95; rough, \$14.30 @14.45; pigs, \$11.25@13.65.	
Cattle—Native beef cattle, \$8.50@12.50; stockers and feeders, \$5.00@3.60; cows and heifers, \$5.00@10.00; calves, \$9.50@13.00.	
Sheep—Wethers, \$10.90@12.35; ewes, \$5.75@12.15; lambs, \$12.25@15.00.	

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.	
Chicago.—Butter—Creamery, 33@40c.	
Eggs—First, 27 1/2@27c ordinary firsts, 26 1/2@26c; at mark, cases included, 26 1/2@27 1/2c.	
Potatoes—Idaho, Colorado, Washington and Oregon whites, \$2.40@2.50; Wisconsin and Michigan whites, \$2.22 @2.55.	
Poultry—Alive, higher. Fowls, 21c; springs, 21c.	

Price for Flax.	
Duluth, Minn.—Lined—On track \$2.90 1/2@2.90 1/2; May, \$2.92 1/2 bid; July, \$2	

IN THE LIMELIGHT

CULTURED DR. RITTER

When Dr. Paul Ritter, the minister of Switzerland at Washington, was thrust into sudden prominence by being selected to look after Germany's interests in this country, people began to ask "What about this Doctor Ritter, what manner of man is he?" In Washington where he is best known the reply usually is, "Why, surely you know the Swiss minister. He is quite delightful, so cultivated, and his wife is one of the handsomest and most accomplished women of the diplomatic corps"—but actual facts as to his past career and present interests are hard to come by. He is a doctor of laws and not of medicine (L.L. D. of Leipzig university); a knowledge of law in general and international law in particular being a necessary qualification for entrance into the diplomatic service of Switzerland.



Doctor Ritter, who was born at Basel in 1865, studied at the University of Paris, at Basel, Goettingen, and Jena before taking his degree at Leipzig, and practiced law in his home town for a short time. His first diplomatic experience was gained in the foreign office at Bern. Then he was sent to Japan, first as consul, later as consul general, when all Switzerland's diplomatic relations with the Flowery Kingdom were in the hands of her consular officers, and later still as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, a service of 17 years, during which time he developed a deep affection for and extraordinary comprehension of the Japanese people, of their politics, and literature.

Doctor Ritter came to Washington in 1909. Since then he has managed the diplomatic business of his country with great tact and maintained the pleasantest social relations with his colleagues of the diplomatic corps and with several successive administrations. He is a man of wide culture and a notable linguist, speaking Japanese fluently as well as several European languages.

OF SENATORIAL STOCK



Frederick Hale, the new senator from Maine, is of senatorial stock. His father is ex-Senator Eugene Hale and his mother, Mrs. Mary D. (Chandler) Hale, is the daughter of Senator Chandler, late of Detroit, Mich. Senator Hale's brother, Chandler Hale, married a daughter of Senator Cameron, late of Pennsylvania.

Frederick Hale goes into the United States senate at about the same age as his father, who was replaced five and a half years ago by Charles F. Johnson, Democrat, who now in turn is displaced by the son, after one term.

Frederick Hale was born in Detroit, October 7, 1874, and his earliest days were passed in that city. When he was about twelve years old he was sent abroad and tutored in a French family in Versailles. He gained an intimate knowledge of the French language, which was an asset in the recent campaign. He delivered several speeches in French. He was educated at Groton, where he fitted for Harvard, graduating in 1896. He attended the Columbia Law school and was admitted to the bar in 1899. He was a Roosevelt leader in 1912.

Hale is unmarried, maintains a handsomely appointed house on State street in the exclusive section of Portland, entertains delightfully and is a host whose guests are brought to realize what royal hospitality really is. He is a member of clubs almost without number.

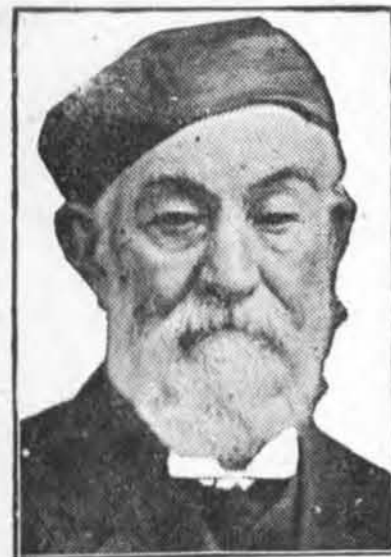
GERMANY'S BOSS

General von Ludendorff, officially chief of staff to Field Marshal von Hindenburg, is virtually dictator of all Germany. Ludendorff is supreme. All the threads, not only of military control, but also of civil administration, food distribution, industry, agriculture, and even foreign relations, all of which are subordinate to military requirements, now run to the country seat of the prince of Pless, where General von Ludendorff sits with Von Hindenburg at imperial headquarters. Nothing is done unless "Ludendorff" is for it.



It was Ludendorff's fiat that organized the universal auxiliary labor service, converted German industry to an unmodified war basis, deported Belgian, Roumanian and Serbian workmen to Germany and tightened the regulations for food distribution. In the final consideration it was Ludendorff's influence that committed Germany to the unrestricted submarine warfare. All these decisions and determinations, of course, are covered by Field Marshal von Hindenburg's name and authority, but he leaves such nonmilitary matters almost exclusively in the hands of Von Ludendorff.

"UNCLE JIMMY'S" FAME



"Uncle Jimmy," otherwise and more formally known as Col. J. F. Edwards, late of the army of the Confederate States of America, is famed in Washington for two reasons. One is that he has been a doorkeeper in the United States senate for 40 years, and still holds the job. The other and more picturesque reason for his fame is that he is the only living man who had the nerve to "cuss out" the late Senator Vest.

Vest was a senator from Missouri in the Confederate congress after the war started, and then joined the Southern army as a private. He was assigned to the troops commanded by Col. J. F. Edwards. In later years when Vest became a United States senator his former commander obtained the place of doorkeeper, but was still Colonel Edwards to the senator. "Uncle Jimmy," as he came to be known, is of a volcanic temperament, and not forgetting that Vest was once his subordinate, used to swear at the senator whenever he felt like it, and he always got by with it, much to the astonishment of his fellow employees. Edwards is a much-liked and privileged character about the senate.

The KITCHEN CABINET

Words of frank cheer, glances of friendly eyes, Love's smallest coin, which yet to some may give the morsel that may keep alive a starving heart.

DRIED APRICOTS.

Apricots dried are more valuable as a food than in the fresh stage, the water is evaporated and sugar is added making a more concentrated food with all the aroma, flavor and color still present.

Dried apricots stewed and put through a sieve, using sugar and cream, a pinch of salt, then frozen, makes a most dainty ice cream of delicious flavor.

Apricot shortcake is the ordinary shortcake served with stewed apricots and the sauce thickened slightly, with a little butter added for richness.

Raisin Pie-de-Luxe.—Stew together a cupful of seeded raisins and a quarter of a cupful of currants (dried) in a pint of apricot juice. Add three tablespoonfuls of butter and two egg yolks and a tablespoonful of oil of lemon juice, sugar if needed, cook slightly. Put into a shell, previously baked, cover with a meringue made with the whites of the two eggs and four tablespoonfuls of sugar.

Fifteen-Minute Pudding.—Take a cupful of flour, a quarter of a teaspoonful of salt and a teaspoonful of baking powder, sift together and add just enough rich milk to make a drop batter. Butter some cups, either custard or any pudding cups, put into each a spoonful of the drop batter, then drop in two or three apricots with a tablespoonful of the juice, add another spoonful of the dough on top, then put into a pan of boiling water to steam, allowing the cups to set in the water, not too deep, as the water will boil into the cups. Cover tightly and cook 15 minutes. Serve with whipped cream with a few chopped apricots stirred into it.

Apricot dumplings may be made as one does apple dumplings: roll two or three pieces of the fruit in a square of biscuit dough, cover the dumplings with the apricot juice with bits of butter and bake for a half hour in a hot oven.

A coffee cake is made quite fancy by rows of stewed apricots placed on top just before it goes into the oven. Such a cake may be served hot with a sauce for a dessert if so desired.

We all know we cannot always make ourselves well, but few perhaps realize how much we can do to keep ourselves well.—Sir John Lubbock.

LENTEN DISHES OF SALMON.

If eggs continue at their present high price, dishes of other foods will of necessity need to be served to save their cost. Salmon is such a favorite fish and either fresh or canned is always to be found on the market.

Salmon Cups.—Chop fine the contents of a can of salmon, add to it a half cupful of soft bread crumbs, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, one of lemon juice, two beaten eggs, salt and pepper to taste and a half cupful of rich milk. Mix until well blended, then pack in greased cups, set into a pan of water and bake until firm. Turn out and serve hot on individual dishes with white sauce.

Salmon Soup.—Cook a grated onion for ten minutes in a quart of milk. Add two tablespoonfuls each of flour and butter, cooked together; add salt and pepper and half a can of salmon. Cook ten minutes, press through a sieve and serve very hot.

Fried Smoked Salmon.—Make a marinade of four tablespoonfuls of olive oil, two of vinegar, two cloves, a bay leaf and six pepper corns. Pour this over a pound of smoked salmon and let stand for several hours. Then fry the slices in a good salad oil and serve at once, garnished with slices of lemon.

Salmon Souffle.—Flake a can of salmon, add to it the well beaten yolks of three eggs, a half cupful of bread crumbs which have been soaked in warm milk, salt, pepper and a little lemon juice. Beat the whites of the eggs until stiff, then fold them into the mixture. Bake in a moderate oven in a buttered dish set in hot water.

Scalloped Salmon With Peas.—If canned peas are used drain them from the liquor, put a layer of salmon, free from skin and bones, with a cupful of bread crumbs and two cupfuls of thin white sauce in layers with the peas and white sauce, using the crumbs buttered to cover the top. Bake until the crumbs are brown.

Potatoes may be used in place of peas. Salmon made into a loaf and steamed, then garnished with cooked peas with a sauce, makes another delicious and nourishing dish of peas with salmon.

Fish Souffle.—Make a white sauce, using two tablespoonfuls each of butter and flour, adding the flour when the butter is bubbling hot; add a cupful and a half of milk, a teaspoonful of scraped onion, a tablespoonful of minced parsley, and two cupfuls of canned fish. Beat three egg yolks and add to the fish, then fold in the beaten whites and bake in a moderate oven until firm in the center. Serve with a white or tomato sauce.

Nellie Maxwell

WASHINGTON CITY SIDELIGHTS



Washington's Excise Methods Vex a Virginian

WASHINGTON.—Residents of dry Virginia, West Virginia and North Carolina and dry portions of Maryland are making fairly liberal contributions toward the support of the District of Columbia. Washington being the nearest wet city to many sections of the three states, those of the bibulous population who come this way sometimes remain long enough to satisfy their cravings for alcoholic thirst-quenching beverages, with the result that some of them fall into the hands of the police and are assessed \$10. for infractions of the Jones-Works excise law.

In several of the police stations there are supplies of "wet" goods taken from persons from the dry states, and it was because the police held a quart bottle of "brewster" belonging to a Virginian who had been arrested for intoxication that Major Pullman recently received a caustic letter from a member of the Virginian's family.

A collateral of \$10 was left at the police station by the man from the Old Dominion and his quart bottle was put with bottles of liquor that had been taken from other prisoners. When the visitor was sober enough to take care of himself he was released, and, it is stated, he left the station without requesting the return of his bottle.

All went well with the sobered individual until he reached home. Home folks were anxiously awaiting his return with the quart, and when he reached there without the bottle, it is stated, disappointment was expressed about the liquor he had left behind. Then one of the women of the family wrote a letter to Major Pullman questioning the right of the police to confiscate the quart of liquor.

It was pointed out in the letter that there was no intended violation of the liquor laws of Virginia, the writer explaining that heads of families are permitted to bring home one quart a month. The police made no claim to confiscation of the liquor, realizing it belonged to the visitor to the city. They did not want to return it to him, however, and have him repeat the offense for which he had been arrested, they stated, and for that reason nothing was said to him about it.

All Navy Officers Want Their Chance Afloat

"BY TODAY'S mail I have made a formal written request for duty afloat, in command of anything. I mean exactly what I said in my letter, as I would most gratefully accept the command of any ship, however obsolete or weak. I will not let the question of rank or dignity stand in the way of acceptance of the command of even a gunboat, if no other command is available. In my opinion, an officer can make his own opportunities for doing good work if he is given half a chance."



This letter, received by the chief of the bureau of navigation of the navy from one of the most capable captains in the service, who stands nearly at the top of his grade, and from a man who has only half completed his tour of shore duty, is typical of the flood of requests that are piling in upon the navy department from naval officers who "want their chance" if there is to be war with Germany.

Seldom in the history of the American navy has there been displayed more of a spirit of readiness for conflict among the officers of the fleet. From admirals to ensigns there is an eagerness all down the line for a chance to be in the thick of it, if a fight is to come.

Men on shore duty are beseeching the powers that be for transfer to sea assignments, and grizzled old retired officers are hanging about the navy department, grumblingly insisting that they are "feeling fit and ready for anything."

Naturally, the men of the navy feel that if there is to be war with Germany it will be the sea force of the United States that will play the leading part.

Uncle Sam's Queer Expenses in Foreign Lands

THE United States government pays out annually thousands of dollars for purposes that not one in a thousand citizens knows anything about. Although slave trading is generally supposed to be a thing of the past, the United States contributes about \$100 as its share of the expense of keeping up at Brussels an institution known as the international bureau for the repression of the African slave trade.

Our government is deeply interested in ascertaining the size of the earth over which we stretch our mighty hand; so it pays annually to the American embassy at Berlin, Germany, its quota as an adhering member of the International Geodetic association for the measurement of the earth, \$1,500. At Brussels there is an international bureau for the publication of customs; and the United States pays \$1,388 annually as its proportionate share of the expense. Also at Brussels every year \$2,270 is paid by this government as a contribution to the maintenance of the international bureau of weights and measures.

It costs the United States not less than \$14,100 annually to provide prisons for American convicts in foreign countries. These prisons are under the immediate jurisdiction of the consular officers at various cities in China, Korea, Japan and Turkey. They are seldom used, but they must nevertheless be maintained. The prisons, with the most of rent and salary of keepers, are as follows: Bangkok, \$1,000; Shanghai, \$1,550; Yokohama, \$1,550; Turkey, \$1,000. For keeping and feeding such prisoners as may from time to time be confined in these prisons, \$9,000 is set aside every year.

Young Secret Service Men Guard President

THE secret service squad assigned to guard President Wilson during these near-war days is composed of half a dozen typical young Americans, the oldest on the sunny side of thirty. Each is as agile as a panther and capable, single or collectively, of coping with any situation that may arise.



Since the days of the Buffalo tragedy which brought Theodore Roosevelt to the presidency, only young men of athletic build and keen intelligence have been assigned to the White House corps.

They are with or near the president every waking hour and surrender his care to the uniformed officers at the executive mansion proper only when the head of the nation retires for the night. It is impossible for the president to escape their watchful eyes, as he has more than once discovered when he has set out for a walk to his bank or on a shopping expedition without giving previous notice.

A system of electric call bells apprise the sleuths the moment the president starts from the White House, and he has never yet succeeded in reaching the outer gates without his escort. Surprising as it may seem, the secret service men do not take orders from the man who has the power to direct every military and civilian attache of the government. He may command them to stay behind, but they follow at a respectful distance. "Joe" Murphy, "Dick" Jervis, "Jack" Sly and "Ed" Starling, the latter a quick-moving Kentucky mountaineer, are the regulars at the White House. Recently two others have been added to the squad.

WOMAN COULD HARDLY STAND

Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Fulton, N. Y. — "Why will women pay out their money for treatment and receive no benefit, when so many have proved that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will make them well? For over a year I suffered so from female weakness I could hardly stand and was afraid to go on the street alone. Doctors said medicines were useless and only an operation would help me, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has proved it otherwise. I am now perfectly well and can do any kind of work."—Mrs. NELLIE PHELPS, care of R. A. Rider, R. F. D. No. 5, Fulton, N. Y.

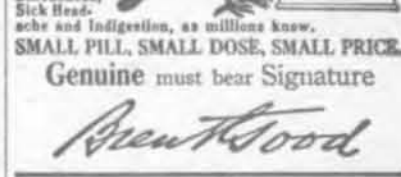


We wish every woman who suffers from female troubles, nervousness, backache or the blues could see the letters written by women made well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. If you have had symptoms and do not understand the cause, write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for helpful advice given free.

Don't Persecute Your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal, harsh, unnecessary. Try CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate membrane of the bowels. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Indigestion, no matter how long. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature.



PERSIA IS RICH IN OIL FIELDS

That's Why Three of the Big Belligent Nations Are After It—Fields Only Scratched.

A three-cornered rush for Persia has been on since the beginning of the great war. The Germans, by hurrying their Baghdad line, sought to reach the hapless Asian kingdom, Russia, which once had maintained a virtual protectorate over Persia, made a hard drive against the Turks in an effort to keep Persia from being overrun. The British got in the rush and launched their Mesopotamian expedition. Persia had suddenly become exceedingly valuable. Why?

The report of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company (Ltd.) in London a few days ago seems to contain the explanation. C. Greenway, chairman and managing director of the company, stated that the company's accrued dividends amounted to considerably more than \$500,000. Ten-inch pipe lines had been completed that permitted the shipment of 300,000,000 gallons of oil a year, and additional pumping stations are planned that will raise this to 3,000,000 tons. But the really significant statement was that the fields had merely been scratched and that they gave promise of furnishing enough oil to fill a large portion, if not the whole, of Great Britain's enormous demand for petroleum products.

Mr. Greenway stated that it had become a matter of the "highest imperial importance" to safeguard the development of the fields.

Very Much So. "Have they running water in the house you've rented?" "I should say so. There isn't a place in it that isn't leaking."

Foods Are Increasing In Price

But you can still buy Grape-Nuts at the same price.

This staple cereal in its air-tight, wax-protected package will keep indefinitely, yet is ready to eat at a moment's notice.

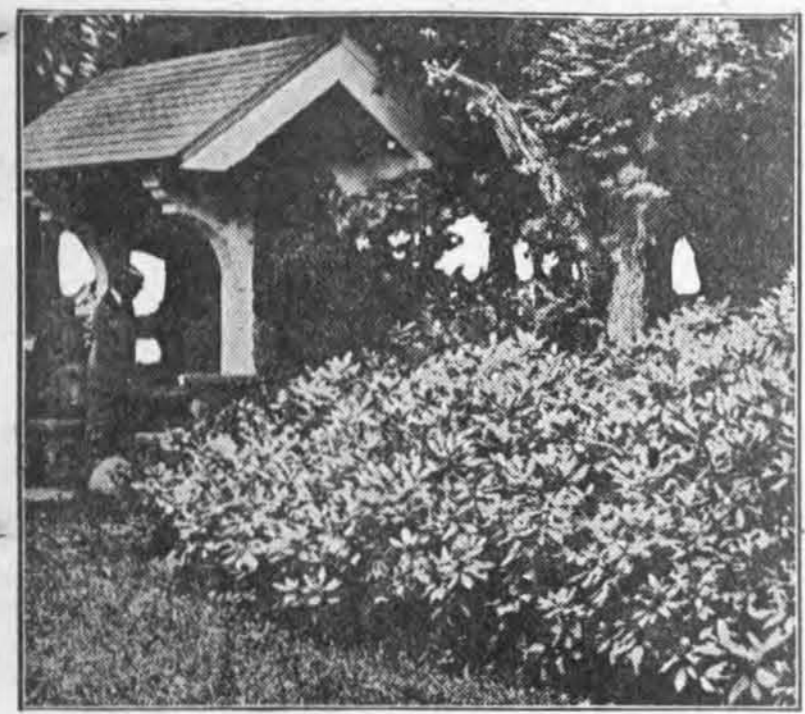
Grape-Nuts is full of compact nourishment with a delightful wheat and barley flavor.

The Most Economical of Prepared Cereals

Prepared Cereals

The HOME BEAUTIFUL

Flowers and Shrubbery
Their Care and Cultivation



A Fine Planting of Rhododendrons—the Effect Is Worth Studying.

FLORAL WORK IN SEASON

By LIMA R. ROSE.

Divide and set peony roots now. Fall planting is best for them.

Mixing compost rough for flower pots means without sifting it.

Hurry your order for bulbs and plants. Have your borders and pots ready for them when they come.

Roman hyacinths are best for late potting, as they come into bloom much earlier than the Dutch varieties. Each bulb throws up several flower-spikes.

Are your neighbors' plants finer and better than yours? If so, there is a reason for it, and you should seek to find out what it is and profit by the knowledge.

Fall is the best time to take up, divide and reset old plants of herbaceous perennials, or to plant most new ones. They should become well-established before freezing weather as to root growth.

More herbaceous perennials are heavy feeders, and a thorough enrichment of the lower soil is of great importance. Top dressing every fall should be well attended to, and this should be forked into the soil in the spring, after the freezing is done.

Winter protection is valuable for all plants, no matter how hardy they may be. The object of this is not to keep the plant roots warm, but to prevent the sun, especially in the spring, from warming and thawing the stalks and ground, thus exposing the plant cells to alternate thawing and freezing, which is very hurtful to them.

Lay in a supply of potting soil now, so if the need arises for soil when the ground is covered with snow or frozen, it can be met. Equal parts of good garden soil, old, well-rotted manure leaf mold (or wood soil) and sand should be stirred well together, sifted through a coarse sieve and stored under shelter in boxes or barrels.

Do not let the plants intended for the window garden stay out too long. Even a slight chill will hurt the tender ones, and do the happy ones no good. Do not pinch out the buds after the first of November.

Do not transfer the plants at once from the border to the sitting room. From the open air to the veranda or a bench on the sunny side of the house; from there to a shed or cool room as the frost approaches, then to some room where a near fire shall banish the actual cold; then place them in your windows and they will not realize the change so greatly.

Crotons do not need a specially rich soil. Mix together three parts of leaf mold, one of garden soil and one of thoroughly rotted manure. Heat and moist air are essential. Full sunshine is liked, except in hot weather.



These Madame Testeau Roses Won Second Prize in the Seattle Flower Show.

SOME HINTS IN SEASON

By E. VAN BENTHUYSEN.

Give your garden crops just the fertilizer they prefer. Remember that plants furnish us with edible leaves or stalks, flourish if given nitrogen; when the fruit, root kernel or bulb, is the edible part dose with ashes, potash or phosphoric acid.

Keep an eye on the hotbed when the sun shines brightly. Too much heat will make the plants weak and spindly. Get the brush for the peas and poles for the beans when it is too wet to work in the garden.

If you have no hotbed, sow seeds in shallow boxes placed in the south window. Provide drainage, and water them when the soil feels dry to the touch.

Do not plow too early in the spring. Wait until the ground is dry. Follow with the harrow until the soil is finely pulverized.

Plant your wind-break in May—a hemlock hedge is the thing. Let the rows run north and south; this gives the most sun exposure.

CYCLAMEN

Given the proper conditions, the cyclamen is remarkably easy to grow. When well-grown it is difficult to find a more useful plant for room and window decoration. The soil best suited to them is a fresh, turfy loam, with a fourth to a fifth of well-rotted horse manure, to which add some clean sand if the soil is heavy. Plant so as to leave the top of the bulb just below the surface. The flowers vary from deep red to pure white.

PERENNIAL LARKSPUR

One of the plants which has benefited much of late years from the scientific attention of growers is the delphinium, that "perennial larkspur" which gives such a grateful bit of shaded blue when grown correctly.

A bed or border of delphiniums will often remain in full flower over a period of three months, and they form one of the small but gallant band of plants that will endure much bad weather.

PLANT CANNAS

Plant cannas one to two feet apart, depending altogether if they be dwarf or the tall-growing sort. They like very rich soil and plenty of water during the growing season. A mulch of straw manure will help to conserve the water that is given them. Cut off all the seed-pods as they form.

"GERMAN TERROR" IS FOUND TO BE HARMLESS YACHT

Story of Florence's Cruise in West Indies Is Stranger Than Fiction.

VESSELS FLEE AT APPROACH

Islands in Panic as Swift French Boat Puts in at Their Ports—"Captured" by an Allied Warship as She Reaches Her Destination.

New York.—How the steam yacht Florence, sold to French owners, terrorized West Indian ports and made British merchantmen flee from her because they thought she was a Prussian raider, was told in graphic language by her commander Capt. John Tritton, when he called at the New York Herald Ship News office on his return to this city.

All unwittingly the Florence, on her way from this port to Martinique, where she was turned over to her new owners, was responsible for much perturbation on the part of many merchant vessels, according to Captain Tritton, and caused hearts in French and British West Indian ports to skip several beats when her rakish form was sighted. The captain's story lays at rest the ghost of the mysterious raider that was reported cruising in the West Indies.

Stranger Than Fiction.

The story of the Florence's trip reads like the wildest of fiction. One merchantman who sighted her off Cape Hatteras almost ran on the shoals in her efforts to avoid the speedy craft; the governor of Nassau was convinced that she entered that port for a sinister purpose; the French consul at Puerto Plata denounced her as a Prussian raider, and when she finally dashed into the harbor of Fort de France, her designation, she narrowly escaped being blown out of the water by shore batteries and the guns of the French cruiser Jeanne d'Arc.

To understand the story of the Florence one must begin at the beginning. Built in 1903, by Lewis Nixon, at the Crescent ship yards, Elizabethtown, N. J., and christened the Czarina, she was sold some years later to John C. Eaton of Toronto, Canada, and renamed the Emaline. At the outbreak of the war she was turned over by him for the use of the Canadian coast guard, and once more rechristened, this time the Florence. She was sold a short time ago to the Societe Generale de Transports of Martinique, a French concern, which was to place her in the freight service in the West Indies. She came from Canada to New York, and was refitted for her new service, leaving this port under command of Captain Tritton and a crew of 15 on January 8.

From the time she left New York, Captain Tritton said, she met nothing but heavy weather. The Florence went slamming through the ruck at a good clip, for Captain Tritton had orders to deliver her as soon as possible. On January 11 she made Hampton Roads. Leaving there the next day she ran into her first adventure. She passed Hatteras that night, and, according to Captain Tritton, went inside the light vessel. A merchantman going the same way also was passing inside.

Merchantman Flees.

As the yacht, logging a good 16 knots, came racing through the heavy seas, with occasional flames spurring from her funnel, the merchantman turned inshore in an effort to get out of her way and make the three-mile limit. She was almost in the shoals before she turned out again. By that time the Florence was well by.

The Florence made Nassau, Bahamas, and on her arrival those aboard saw a great disturbance on shore. Soldiers could be seen assembling, and when the captain went ashore he found an automobile awaiting him. He was hurried to the home of the governor, and there underwent four hours of grueling before he could make the authorities believe that he was only what he had represented himself to be.

"If you had come in at night," he said the governor told him, "you would have caused a riot."

"If I had come in I would have played my searchlight on the port," Tritton said he replied, and the governor told him if he had there probably would have been an exodus from the town.

On January 23 the yacht touched at Great Inagua.

On the way from there the Florence passed between Tortuga island and Porto Paix, on the mainland of Hayti, passing through the funnel-like straits with an 85-mile gale behind her. Captain Tritton said that once in the straits he could not turn back and could only keep his vessel going before the wind, with all the steam he could crowd on, to give her steerage way. She made Agul bay with difficulty, having no pilot, and went bowling through the reefs at a great rate, with two men in the chains sounding. Captain Tritton was able to bring her in to safety without incident.

Makes for Cap' Hatien.

From there the Florence made for Cape Hatien, meeting on the way the Dutch steamship Orange Nassau, on her way to this port. Captain Tritton took his vessel through the banks of Monte Christi, for he himself was taking no chances on meeting Prussian

raiders. By that time the news of the Florence's arrival in West Indian waters had been spread, apparently by wireless, for her rakish form and great speed had excited curiosity and alarm, and each time he sighted a vessel she would sheer off and speed away as fast as possible.

On January 26 the Florence steamed into Puerto Plata, where she found the French steamship Montreal and an American schooner at anchor. Captain Tritton brought his vessel up between the two and came to anchor. At once the French vessel's sides were thronged with her people, for the yacht was flying the French flag.

Captain Tritton got into trouble with the authorities. A pilot came on board and insisted that the Florence make fast to a buoy. Then came port authorities, who asked all sorts of questions. Two civilians followed, and were told to sheer off. Half an hour later two armed guards were sent on board, and when Captain Tritton went ashore to the office of the collector of the port he found that the collector was one of the civilians he had ordered off. The collector asserted that the Florence had come in under false pretences and told him that he would have to pay a large bill of port charges.

French Consul Mystified.

In the meantime the French consul arrived, and finding that the yacht, although flying the French flag, had no

SEEN AT A DOG SHOW



One of the freak things in the dog show of the Westminster Kennel club in New York was a negro kennel man who came from South Africa. He wore a ring through his nose and was almost as much looked at as the dogs. The photograph shows him with "Chubby" one of the prize winners.

1 Match for 3 Cigarettes, Jinx

Strange Superstitions, Coming From Trenches, Take Firm Root in England.

IS SURE OMEN OF DEATH

Lighting of Three Cigarettes From One Match Means Death to One or More of the Smokers—Origin of the Superstition.

London.—With every month of the great war new superstitions are continually finding origin among the rank and file of the British soldiery. These superstitions are speedily introduced into civil life and London is rapidly becoming one of the most superstitious cities in the world. It would seem, almost, that every man home on leave has a parcel of things that must be done or must not be done to avoid trouble.

Probably the most generally accepted superstition is that of using one match to light three cigarettes. It simply must not be done. The non-combatants are every whit as superstitious in this respect as the soldiery. It is a crime almost for anyone to light the cigarettes of two companions with the match he has just used to light his own. Try it in London or any place where Englishmen or soldiers are found and the offending match will be knocked from your hand.

Means Speedy Death.

The chaps from the trenches say that the lighting of three cigarettes with one match means the speedy death of one, if not all three of the group, and they will cite you a hundred and one instances to prove their contention. They will tell you of an instance last fall near St. Etol. A group of men were billeted in a house far back from the battle line. There had not been a shot or shell dropped in the villages for several weeks.

A new recruit, just over from "Blighty," as they call England or home, had passed a box of cigarettes among his new-found friends. He struck a match and before any in the group had realized it three cigarettes had been lighted. When it sud-

denly dawned on the group what had occurred there was deep silence for fully a minute.

"Too bad, old chap," finally remarked Tommy to the newcomer, "but it means light's out for you, if not the three of you."

The offender tried to laugh his fears away, but he couldn't. Two hours later the first shell in weeks struck the billet and when the Tommies had extricated themselves from the ruin they found that all but the newcomer from "Blighty" were safe. The lighter of the three cigarettes with the one match had been instantly killed.

Origin of Superstition.

There are many explanations for this superstition, but probably the most plausible is that of its being symbolic of the three candles placed at the coffin of the dead. It has been the custom to place two at the head of the coffin and one at the foot. So for generations in England and Ireland it has been considered a bad omen to have three burning lights in a room. Whenever it is found that three candles are burning in a room it is taken as a certainty that a death is soon to occur.

But whatever the origin of the match superstition, it is a firmly fixed one, and three brave is the man who dares to hold it in contempt.

From Puerto Plata the Florence ran for San Juan, P. R., where she found that the news of a Prussian raider in the West Indies had been circulated. As soon as he went ashore and saw the French consul he was asked if he had seen any signs of the raider.

"I am the raider," Captain Tritton told the consul, and after he had explained the French official insisted on taking the officers of the vessel on shore and treating them to dinner.

Two More Vessels Routed.

Going out of San Juan after night-fall, the Florence picked up two merchantmen, running with their lights burning. As soon as the yacht loomed up both vessels doused their lights and took to their heels.

On January 31 the Florence arrived at Fort de France, Martinique, her destination. It was dark when she arrived off the port, but Captain Tritton decided that as the weather was very rough he would take a chance and go in. With all lights burning, "looking like a floating Coney Island," as he expressed it, the Florence went past Negro Point. He blew his whistle to notify those on shore that he was coming in and at once a battery of searchlights was trained on him. Bugles blew the call to quarters on shore and a Morse light signaled him to come in behind the fort. Instead of that he continued up into the port, making 16 knots.

Taken as Transport.

When dawn came the Florence found that she was anchored between the Jeanne d'Arc and the Magdalen of the Royal Mail Steam Packet line, in service as a transport. The Magdalen was taking no chances, and her stern gun was aimed at the yacht. It was several hours before Captain Tritton was able to assure the port authorities that his vessel was really the Florence, which they were expecting. They explained to him that they had never believed that he would attempt to make port at night and that he had narrowly escaped being fired upon by the shore batteries at Negro Point.

He received a severe reprimand, he said, and was then told to take his vessel into the inner basin, where she was formally turned over to the agents of the French owners.

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PAINTS ALFONSO BY PROXY

Spanish Artist Uses Wax Figure for Portrait of the King of Spain.

Madrid.—King Alfonso, absorbed by his occupation, has been unable to give the necessary number of sittings to Carlo Vasquez, who is engaged in painting the monarch's portrait. Senor Vasquez, however, has solved the difficulty. No matter at what time one visits his studio the king can be seen there sitting in a familiar pose in the uniform of a colonel of infantry.

If one examines the sovereign attentively it can be seen that he retains his immovability—it is a wax figure which represents him. The figure and attitude of Alfonso have been exactly copied and he will have to pose only for the face and hands.

BILIOUS, HEADACHY, SICK "CASCARETS"

Gently cleanse your liver and sluggish bowels while you sleep.

Get a 10-cent box.

Sick headache, biliousness, dizziness, coated tongue, foul taste and foul breath—always trace them to torpid liver; delayed, fermenting food in the bowels or sour, gassy stomach.

Poisonous matter clogged in the intestines, instead of being cast out of the system is re-absorbed into the blood. When this poison reaches the delicate brain tissue it causes congestion and that dull, throbbing, sickening headache.

Cascarets immediately cleanse the stomach, remove the sour, undigested food and foul gases, take the excess bile from the liver and carry out all the constipated waste matter and poisons in the bowels.

A Cascaret to-night will surely straighten you out by morning. They work while you sleep—a 10-cent box from your druggist means your head clear, stomach sweet and your liver and bowels regular for months. Adv.

The Skye Terrier.

The two British sailors had secured tickets for the dog show and were gazing at the skye terrier which had so much hair that it looked more like a woolen rug than a dog.

"Which end is 'is' 'ead, Bill?" asked one.

"Blowed if I know," was the reply. "But 'ere, 'I'll stick a pin in 'im, and you look which end 'arks."

SOOTHES ITCHING SCALPS

And Prevents Falling Hair Do Cuticura Soap and Ointment.

On retiring, gently rub spots of dandruff and itching with Cuticura Ointment. Next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water using plenty of Soap. Cultivate the use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment for everyday toilet purposes.

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

Indians at the Front.

According to an official report, 1,200 Indians from the Canadian reserves have enlisted for active service in the war. Indians at the front, it is said, have proved themselves excellent riflemen and possessed of great powers of endurance. Last year Indians contributed over \$7,000 to war funds, and Indian women have been noteworthy contributors of knitted socks, mufflers and other comforts for the soldiers.—Out-look.

SYRUP OF FIGS FOR A CHILD'S BOWELS

It is cruel to force nauseating, harsh physic into a sick child.

Look back at your childhood days. Remember the "dose" mother insisted on—castor oil, calomel, cathartics. How you hated them, how you fought against taking them.

With our children it's different. Mothers who cling to the old form of physic simply don't realize what they do. The children's revolt is well-founded. Their tender little "insides" are injured by them.

If your child's stomach, liver and bowels need cleansing, give only delicious "California Syrup of Figs." Its action is positive, but gentle. Millions of mothers keep this harmless "fruit laxative" handy; they know children love to take it; that it never fails to cleanse the liver and bowels and sweeten the stomach, and that a teaspoonful given today saves a sick child tomorrow.

Ask at the store for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly on each bottle. Adv.

Differs From Bartlett.

Bix—Say, what's the rest of that quotation beginning "Truth is mighty?" Dix—"Searcie," I guess.

Toronto is to have street names patented on the corner lamps.

Grippy weather this. Better get a box of—

CASCARA QUININE

The old family remedy—in tablet form—safe, sure, easy to take. No opiates—no unpleasant after effects. Cures colds in 24 hours—Crisp in 3 days. Money back if it fails. Get the genuine box with Red Top and Mr. Hill's picture on it—25 cents. At Any Drug Store.

"RUGH on RATS" White Rats, Mice, Bugs, Lice outdoors, lice and fleas.

GALLSTONES
Avoid operations. Positive Liver & Stomach remedy. 25¢ per box. Results sure, home made. Write today. Gallstone Remedy Co., Dept. W-7, 219 S. Dearborn St., Chicago.

Little Beatrice Amado died last Saturday afternoon, as a result of burns she received a week previous, when attempting to start a fire with gasoline, thinking it kerosene. The poor child suffered great misery until death came as a relief. Interment was made in the Patagonia cemetery Sunday afternoon, with four little girls—Chona Carizozo, Josefa Romero, Chala and Artemisia Sanchez—acting as pallbearers. Little Beatrice was the 4 year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rafael Amado. The bereaved family has the sympathy of the community.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Strickland and the latter's son left Patagonia last week for Crowley, Colo., where they will make their future home. "Jim" has a small interest in the Bland mine near town. As a prospector in this district, he made a good uphill battle against big odds, but when the smelters refused to take more ore, he was forced to give up the uneven struggle, temporarily at least. Mrs. Strickland will also be missed from the community, where she has a wide circle of friends. The best wishes of their Patagonia friends follow them to their new home.

Santa Cruz Patagonian

J. B. PRICE - EDITOR AND OWNER

ELGIN

Saturday evening, March 10, the school teacher, Mrs. Everhart, assisted by her friends of the Vaughn neighborhood, gave a very pleasant reception. The house was well filled, and the delicious oyster supper was much enjoyed.

Rev. Orton preached in the morning at Canelo, in the afternoon at Elgin last Sunday. Our pastor improves on acquaintance. He has taken up his residence near Canelo.

The earth has been pretty well turned up around here, and the farmers are expecting another great harvest next fall.

George Bayley of Canille is carrying the mail in a beautiful new automobile.

As a result of the trade excursion here next week from El Paso, this section is going to get a real writeup in the El Paso Herald, for that enterprising newspaper is going to have more men on the train than any other El Paso firm. The El Paso Herald is strictly a paper of the Southwest—and probably the best in the Southwest. It is a consistent booster of all the Southwest all the time.

Santa Cruz county has adopted the payroll system, for the payment of salaries of county and precinct officers, and in future it will not be necessary to make demand for them.

I am instructed by the postmaster-general to collect box rents at the Patagonia postoffice as follows, beginning April 1: Lock boxes, medium, 45 cents per quarter; lock boxes, large, 60 cents per quarter. GEO. H. FRANCIS, P.M.

NOTICE OF CONTEST.

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, Phoenix, Arizona, February 27, 1917.

To Daniel Sullivan of San Rafael, Arizona, Contestee: You are hereby notified that George W. Parker, who gives San Rafael, Santa Cruz county, Arizona, as his postoffice address, did on February 9th, 1917, file in this office his duly corroborated application to contest and secure the cancellation of your homestead entry No. 026633, Serial No. made August 9, 1916, for S 1/2 SE 1/4 and SE 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec. 10, and N 1/2 NE 1/4, Section 15, Township 22 S., Range 17 E., G. & S. R. Meridian, and as grounds for his contest alleges that you have not established your residence upon the land, that you have never established or made any permanent or substantial improvements upon the land, that you have not been upon the land for more than a year last past, and that to all appearances you have permanently abandoned the land and that your absence has not been due to your employment in the military service of the United States in connection with operations in Mexico, or along the borders, or in mobilization camps, in the military or naval organization or the National Guard.

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

You should state in your answer the name of the postoffice to which you desire future notices to be sent to you. J. L. IRVIN, Register. JOHN J. BIRDNO, Receiver. Date of first publication March 9, 1917. Date second publication, Mar. 16, 1917. Date third publication, Mar. 23, 1917. Date fourth publication Mar. 30, 1917.

NOTICE OF SELECTION UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, APPROVED JUNE 20, 1910.

United States Land Office, at Phoenix, Arizona. State of Arizona. TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Notice is hereby given that the State of Arizona has filed in this office its Grant Selections, List Nos. 621 and 688, Serial Nos. 031586 and 031835, respectively, applying to select for the benefit of Payment of Bonds and Accretion Interest Thereon of Maricopa, Pima, Yavapai and Coconino Counties, the following described lands, to-wit:

- List No. 621, Serial 031586:— In T. 21 S., R. 18 E., E 1/2 Sec. 17; E 1/2 Section 20; NW 1/4; W 1/2 SW 1/4 Section 21. List No. 688, Serial 031835:— In T. 21 S., R. 18 E., E 1/2 SE 1/4 Section 19. (All in G. & S. R. M.)

During the five weeks' period of publication of this notice, or any time thereafter and before final approval and verification, this office will receive protests or contests as to any of the tracts applied for and transmit the same to the General Land Office. Dated at Phoenix, Arizona, February 26, 1917.

JOHN J. BIRDNO, Receiver. JOHN J. IRVIN, Register. First publication March 2 - 3-30-17.

LEGAL ADVERTISING

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.

Nogales, Ariz., Feb. 26, 1917. To H. E. Stevens and A. H. Moore, and their heirs and assigns: You and each of you, are hereby notified that there has been expended by Mark Lulley for each of the years 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914 and 1915, and by the undersigned as executor of the will and administrator of the estate of Mark Lulley, deceased, for the year 1916, the sum of Three Hundred Dollars (\$300.00) in labor and improvements upon the following lode mining claims located and situated in the Tyndall Mining district, Santa Cruz county, Arizona, to-wit:

The "Moore & Stevens Mining Claim," "Moore & Stevens Mining Claim No. 1," and "Moore & Stevens Mining Claim No. 2" the notices of location of which said mining claims are recorded in the office of the County Recorder of said Santa Cruz county, Arizona, in Book 4 of Mining Locations, at pages 6 to 10, both inclusive.

Said labor was done and said improvements were made in compliance with the requirements of the laws of the United States pertaining to annual labor upon mining claims, being the amount necessary to hold said mining claims for the annual period ending December 31 of the respective years hereinbefore mentioned, and especially for the year ending December 31, 1916.

And you are further notified that if within ninety (90) days after the publication of this notice you, or either of you, fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of said expenditure as such co-owner, your interest in the said mining claims will become the property of your co-owner therein, who has made such expenditures, performed said labor, and made said improvements, as provided by law.

LOUIS LULLEY, Administrator of the Estate of Mark Lulley, Deceased. First publication March 2—June 1, 17.

Notice for Publication

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, Feb. 10, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that Josie McPherson, heir of Julius Kunde, deceased, of San Rafael, Arizona, who on Aug. 29, 1916, made Homestead Entry No. 030775, for NW 1/4, section 12, township 22 S., range 16 E., G. & S. R. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make five year final proof to establish claim to the land above described before W. A. O'Connor, U. S. Commissioner, at Nogales, Arizona, on the 27th day of March, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses: William S. McKnight, Arcus Reddoch, Raymond R. Earhart, Victor J. Wager, all of Nogales, Arizona. J. L. IRVIN, Register. First publication Feb. 16—3-16-17.

Serial No. 031355 IN THE UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Phoenix, Arizona, Feb. 10, 1917.

Notice of Application for United States Patent, Mineral Survey No. 3115 Amended.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance to an Act of Congress approved May 10, 1872, ONYX KING QUARRIES COMPANY, a corporation under the laws of Arizona, and whose postoffice address is Tucson, Pima County, Arizona, has made application for a patent for fifty (50) acres on the Onyx King Placer Mining Claim, bearing marble and other building stone, the same being nine hundred and eighty (180) feet northerly and southerly and nineteen hundred and eighty (180) feet in an easterly and westerly direction, and being approximately in section one (1), township twenty (20) South, range fifteen (15) East, Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian (unsurveyed), Santa Cruz County, Arizona, and as fully described by the official plat and by the field notes on file in the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington, D. C., as follows, to-wit: Beginning at Corner No. 1, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone, whence the southwest corner of section 6, township 20 South, range 16 East bears East 33° 00' 00" and West thirteen hundred and twenty (1320) feet to Corner No. 2, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence North six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 3, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence West six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 4, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence North thirteen hundred and twenty (1320) feet to Corner No. 5, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 6, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 7, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 8, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 9, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 10, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 11, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 12, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 13, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 14, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 15, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 16, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 17, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 18, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 19, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 20, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 21, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 22, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 23, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 24, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 25, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 26, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 27, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 28, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 29, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 30, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 31, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 32, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 33, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 34, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 35, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 36, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 37, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 38, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 39, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 40, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 41, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 42, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 43, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 44, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 45, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 46, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 47, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 48, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 49, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 50, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 51, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 52, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 53, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 54, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 55, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 56, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 57, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 58, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 59, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 60, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 61, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 62, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 63, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 64, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 65, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 66, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 67, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 68, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 69, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 70, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 71, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 72, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 73, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 74, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 75, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 76, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 77, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 78, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 79, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 80, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 81, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 82, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 83, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 84, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 85, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 86, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 87, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 88, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 89, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 90, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 91, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 92, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 93, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 94, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 95, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 96, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 97, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 98, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 99, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 100, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 101, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 102, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 103, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 104, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 105, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 106, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 107, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 108, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 109, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 110, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 111, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 112, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 113, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 114, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 115, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 116, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 117, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 118, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 119, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 120, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 121, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 122, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 123, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 124, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 125, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 126, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 127, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 128, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 129, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 130, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 131, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 132, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 133, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 134, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 135, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 136, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 137, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 138, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 139, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 140, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 141, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 142, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 143, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 144, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 145, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 146, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 147, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 148, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 149, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 150, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 151, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 152, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 153, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 154, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 155, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 156, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 157, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 158, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 159, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 160, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 161, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence East six hundred and sixty (660) feet to Corner No. 162, a post 4" in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone; thence South six hundred and sixty (660)