



State Library

VOL. V.

PATAGONIA, SANTA CRUZ COUNTY, ARIZONA, FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1917

No. 14

Road Work Started in Patagonia Region

County Engineer Larimore has finished work on the Washington-Duquesne road to connect with the new bridge, and this week has commenced work on the Patagonia road. Two crews are to be employed, one at Bloxton, to work towards the place where the new road had been completed this side of the river, the other from Sonoita to work towards Patagonia. When the crew at Bloxton has connected the work from that place to the new road, it will turn towards Patagonia. The engineer says he expects to have a good road all the way from Rain Valley through Patagonia to Nogales in as soon a time as good work will permit. It now looks as though the prediction made by Mr. Larimore several weeks ago, that this road would be completed by the last of July will be fulfilled.

Road work in this county has now reached the point where it will necessarily be slower and more expensive than any heretofore built. In the neighborhood of Bloxton and on towards Patagonia is a rough, mountainous country, and from Sonoita this way, especially in the vicinity of Mr. Ashburn's ranch, is another hard piece of road that will require considerable work. There is a possibility that the route may be changed at Flux canyon, below Patagonia, so as to go over the hills and keep away from the river. Hope is also expressed that the road below Sonoita may be so changed as to avoid going under the railroad tracks, which at present is one of the most dangerous roads in the State. Nothing definite is known about these proposed changes, however, further than that the Supervisors and the county engineer have them under consideration.

Bids for building the road through Hellgate canyon to connect the Oro Blanco country with Nogales, will be received, but it is not believed the road can be built for \$20,000, the amount specified in the call for bids. This sum may be expended in repairing the old road, in case contractors are unwilling

Dirt Broken for New First Baptist Church

Ground was broken for the new Baptist church in Patagonia—the first Protestant church to be established here—at an open air meeting held Sunday afternoon on the lot donated by C. B. Wilson and E. H. Evans. Mrs. Geo. W. Parker opened the services by asking divine aid in a fervent prayer. Rev. J. S. Gashwiler of Sonoita made the principal address, being followed by the reading of the articles of faith by F. T. Rigsby. Mrs. Ray Ferguson and Mrs. R. P. Pope sang solos. The honor of breaking the dirt for the building of the first Protestant church in Patagonia was given to Miss Ruby Shields. The call for members to the newly organized church resulted in six charter members being enrolled.

to attempt to build the short cut for that figure. There is another little matter of about \$20,000 which may come out of the original bond issue of \$150,000, and which seldom enters into road calculations. It is the several thousand dollars over estimated cost of the new bridge and the interest and cost of sale of the bonds.

The Supervisors want it understood they have no intention, and never had any intention, of abandoning the old road through the great Harshaw mining country. A notice having reference to a proposed new road to connect with the San Rafael valley road, was erroneously posted in the wrong place, thus causing many to believe the old Harshaw-Mowry road was to be abandoned. The matter of bridges has not been decided upon, but it will probably be necessary to build a few in this part of the county. Bridges, however small, cost a lot of money. It may be for this reason talk of their construction is avoided. But if the full benefit of the new roads is to be enjoyed throughout the rainy season as well as in fair weather, bridges or culverts will have to be built in several places. The crossing just out of Patagonia, on the Harshaw road, where the late Walter Fortune lost his life, is the most conspicuous need of a bridge in this part of the county. It is feared that unless this crossing is bridged, the county may sometime lose another valuable Supervisor.

CONCENTRATES

Lead-silver ore is being shipped from the Flux mine this week.

Geo. Long and Tony Kline of Bisbee were in the Patagonia country this week. Mr. Kline owns mining property at Harshaw. Mr. Long is an oldtime partner of Herb McCutchan.

Chas. Buck and Ed Kinney, formerly in the Patagonia country, are now located at Elizabeth, N. M., where according to report they have a property of considerable merit, and are now negotiating a deal for its sale.

Herb McCutchan was in town Sunday from the West Side group, near the Three K. Sinking is going on at this property, with very favorable indications. Sinking is also in progress at the Hulda group, the property of O. F. Ashburn.

Dr. A. C. Wright, well known in Cananea and Bisbee, who was recently in the Patagonia district and made a deal for J. M. Hackett's property near the Salero, is expected to return this week. He is to make Patagonia his headquarters while developing the claims.

A party of mining engineers and representatives of financial interests was up from Nogales this week, inspecting the Volcano group, the property of Richard Farrell and associates. It is from this property that fine-looking ore, carrying copper glance similar to the Three R ore, has been taken recently from almost the surface.

The Duquesne Mining and Reduction company is being held down to its contract for 750 tons of copper ore per month by the Douglas smelter, and as a result leases on Duquesne ground have been cancelled, effective April 2. Last month about 3000 tons of ore were shipped, and to date this month the company has shipped from Patagonia over 600 tons of copper ore. They are also shipping zinc ore, on which there is no limit, to a smelter in Colorado.

Good moving picture show Sunday, eve.

HERE AND THERE

E. K. Cumming, insurance man of Nogales, was in town yesterday on business.

W. C. Ely, of Fresno, Cal., was registered at the Commercial hotel in Patagonia Tuesday.

C. C. Chapman underwent a minor operation at the hospital in Nogales last week, and is recovering from its effects in good shape.

Miss Bradford and Miss Miller, Patagonia teachers, went up to Benson on the Saturday morning train, returning in a machine Sunday.

Almost every resident of the Patagonia country has had business in Nogales this week, in attendance at the regular term of Superior court.

Mrs. Ray Ferguson and little son, Kent, went down to Nogales Tuesday evening to meet Senator Ferguson on his return from legislative duties at Phoenix.

C. B. Wilson is this week having the old drug store building, now used as a storage room, torn down and moved on to the foundation on the lot adjoining the new postoffice. When finished the building will be occupied by R. C. McIntyre, who will open an ice cream parlor.

An especially interesting picture is offered to moving picture patrons on Sunday evening's entertainment in "D'Arcy of the Northwest Mounted," a three reel film of stirring dramatic action. A roaring farce is also on the program, a baseball comedy, "O, What a Whopper," in two reels of fun.

The last Saturday in March of each year is the date set by law for holding school elections, but as no notice has been posted within the 15-day limit by the clerk of the board of trustees of Patagonia school, no election will be held here this year. Any two legal voters in the district may give notice of the election, if they want one, provided this notice is given ten days prior to the election.

Indian War Veterans to Receive Pensions

Surviving veterans of the Indian wars are to receive a pension of \$20 a month and their widows are to receive \$12 a month, from the terms of the Indian War Veterans' Pension bill, just passed by Congress and signed by the President. It is a fitting tribute to the valor of those intrepid pioneers whose bravery in subduing and finally exterminating the hostile redskins made possible the building of the great West.

Several Patagonia citizens are to become beneficiaries under the new law. Geo. F. Weiland, the Jefferson Camp mining man, who has a splendid record of many years' service in the Indian campaigns, is eligible to the pension. So is George Clark, another well-known mining man, associated with Jens Peterson in the development of the American Boy mine in the Santa Rita above Patagonia. Mrs. John Smith, widow of the late John Smith of Crittenden, is also eligible to the widow's pension. There may be more Indian war veterans or their widows in this community who are entitled to the pension provided in the new bill, and if so they are urged to immediately prepare their discharge papers, or other evidence of service, to establish their eligibility. The bill is said to be rather liberal in pensioning all who served in the Indian campaigns from 1863 to 1891.

The military record of George Weiland, as disclosed by many official documents exhibited since the passage of the Indian war veterans' bill, is interesting. When a mere kid he ran away from his home in Pennsylvania and joined the Union army as a drummer boy in 1862. His father secured his release, on the minority clause, and gave the youngster a thorough licking for his audacity. Later the young man's ambition to become a soldier was gratified when the Government needed men to fight the Indians. He promptly enlisted and put in some strenuous time back in '76. Mr. Weiland saw service at the famous Powder River campaign, at the Big Horn and in the Black Hills. His first discharge was on account of sickness, but he afterwards re-enlisted and served another three-year term. Later he was identified for many years with the militia in New Mexico and Arizona. He assisted in the capture of

Paul Wilkey Killed by Machine Upset

Paul Wilkey, 28, a well known and popular young business man of Patagonia, was killed early Sunday morning when the machine in which he was riding turned turtle. The accident occurred on the road just out of Nogales. Mr. Wilkey was accompanied by a sergeant, and they were returning to Nogales from a trip to the soldiers' camp. His companion was badly bruised and rendered unconscious by the accident, but will recover. A blow out of one of the front tires and the too quick use of the emergency brake, was the cause of the accident, it is thought. Wilkey's skull was crushed when the machine turned over on him.

Mr. Wilkey had been associated with Homer Edwards in the Patagonia Smoke House, and had resided here with his wife for the past several months. He is survived by the widow, father and mother and six brothers. Most of the family now reside in Nogales, the old home being in Hondo, Texas. Interment was made in the Nogales cemetery Wednesday.

the notorious Geronimo, and was with the squad of soldiers which escorted the infamous old renegade to Florida, where he was exiled. Mr. Weiland is not a very old man yet, notwithstanding his great experience and long and faithful service to his country. Another national crisis is imminent. He has seen war in all its phases, and is not anxious to go, but willing if need be. What a splendid example to the youth of a united nation, now that we hear so much talk of submarines and that "kultur" stuff!

Lee Reagan was up from Nogales yesterday.

\$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.

Address: E. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, Inc.

PATAGONIA BARBER SHOP

WM. FESSLER, Prop. Hot and Cold Baths
Shop Closed on Sunday
AGENT TUCSON STEAM LAUNDRY
Laundry sent on Monday, returned Saturday

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

COMMERCIAL HOTEL

PATAGONIA, ARIZONA
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

The old standby for
FRESH BEEF, MUTTON, PORK
AND VEGETABLES
PATAGONIA MEAT MARKET
VAL VALENZUELA SR., Proprietor.

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.

The First National Bank of Nogales,

Nogales, Arizona.
ASSETS OVER \$2,000,000.00

Builders' Hardware

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

Mail Orders a Specialty

ROY & TITCOMB, Inc.

Nogales, Arizona.

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.

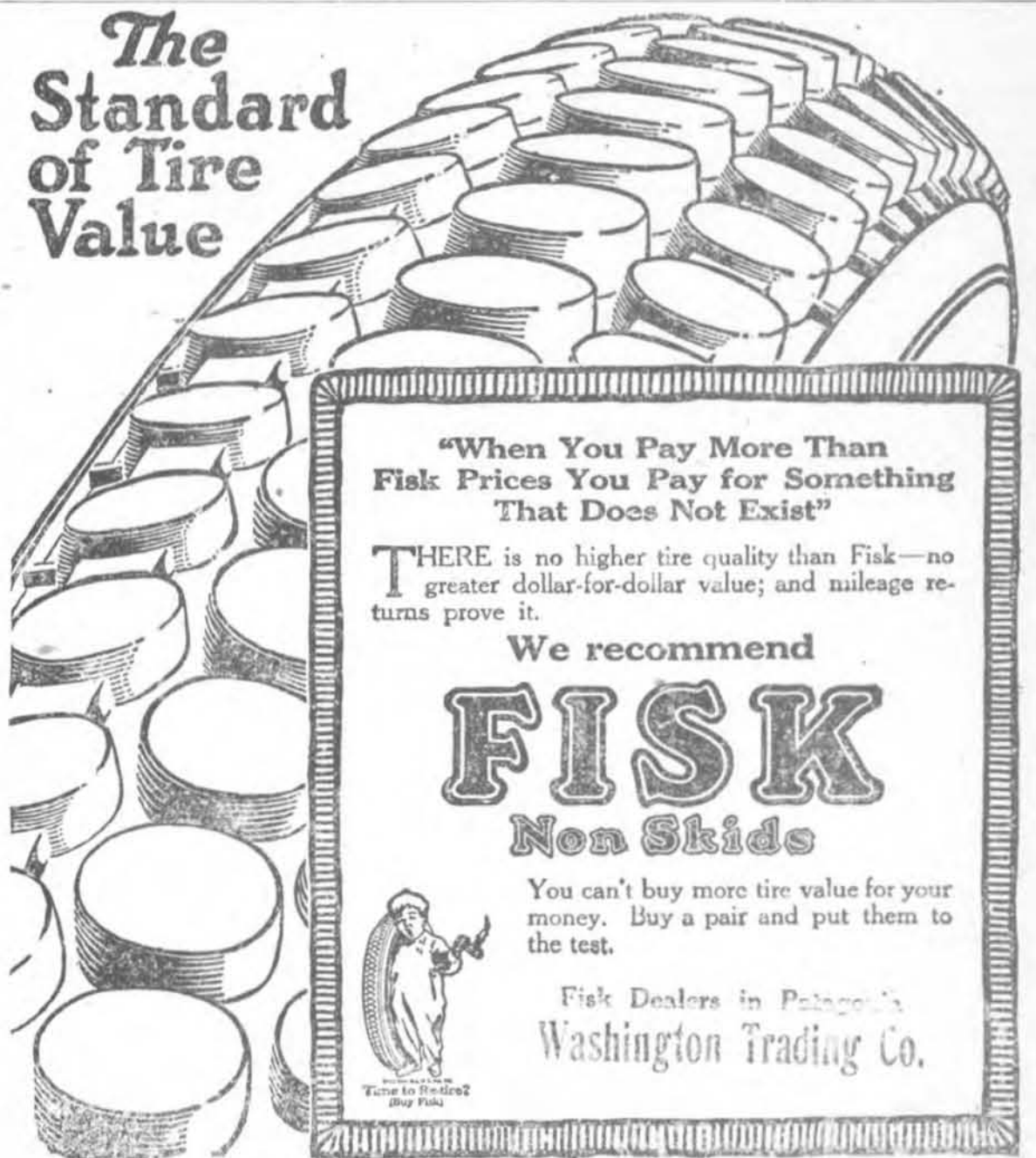
WE PAY POSTAGE ON OVER \$2



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

The Standard of Tire Value



"When You Pay More Than Fisk Prices You Pay for Something That Does Not Exist"

THERE is no higher tire quality than Fisk—no greater dollar-for-dollar value; and mileage returns prove it.

We recommend

FISK Non Skids

You can't buy more tire value for your money. Buy a pair and put them to the test.

Fisk Dealers in Patagonia
Washington Trading Co.

STOP TO WATCH BAYONET DUEL

American Who Fought in France Describes Ghastly Incident of the War.

DUELISTS KILL EACH OTHER

Former Harvard Student Who Enlisted in Canadian Regiment and Lost an Eye in Service Tells of Thrilling Experiences.

Cambridge, Mass.—A vivid war diary by Almer Auzias de Turenne, a student at the Harvard Law School now living in Seattle, who lost his right eye fighting with the First Canadian contingent at Ypres, is published in the Harvard Alumni Bulletin, extracts of which follow:

"I had completed my first year at the law school of Harvard university," says de Turenne, "and was spending my holidays in Canada when the war broke out, and I, an American, decided to enlist.

"It was on September 4, 1914, at Valcartier, near Quebec, one of the training camps of Canada, that I enlisted in the Fifth battery, Second brigade, Canadian Field Artillery. After remaining a short time in camp we left Canada for England, a force of 30,000 men, as members of the First Canadian contingent, and thence we went to France to the firing line. It was not until the first German gas attack that we got a real idea of warfare in all its horrors."

After a short account of the battle of Neuve Chappelle and the first use of gas by the Germans, De Turenne describes the battle of Ypres:

Describes Fateful Battle.

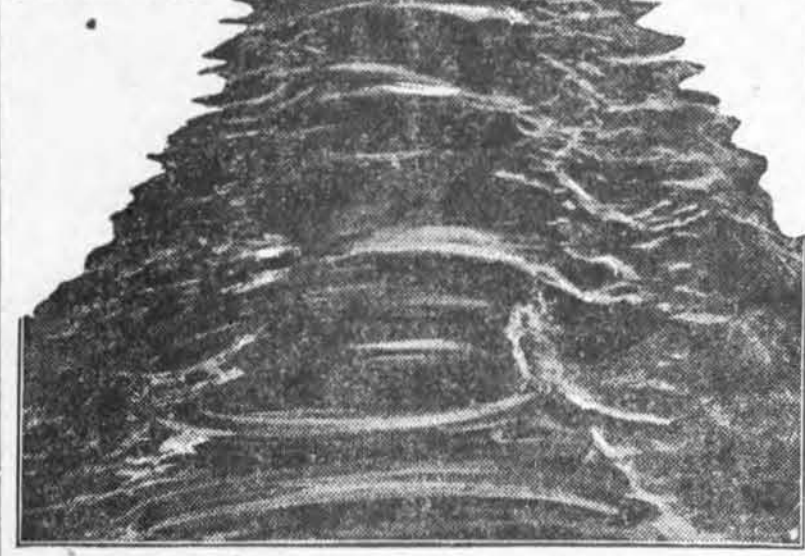
"Ahead of us lay a long field, and then a row of tall trees bordering the Yser canal, then further on another plain and a little hill. At my point of vantage I picked up a pair of field glasses and, looking along the Yser canal, I could see black lines moving up a hill. The infantry was charging. Occasionally the black lines would stop and then continue again, leaving every time black dots behind them—these were the dead and wounded. At night time it was also possible to see our own shells explode.

"One morning about 10:30 the gunners were all sitting by their guns awaiting the order to fire, some smoking, others chatting. Shells were flying by, but far off, and nobody was paying attention, we got so used to them. I happened to be fixing the bridle of my horse, about 20 feet from the nearest gun, when I heard a shell come. It seemed to come straight for where I was, judging by the sound; I turned around to see it explode. It exploded above my head at about the height of 30 or 40 feet. I saw the explosion. A large piece of the outside

The Wake of a Torpedo

THOSE who have traveled by the seas of the sea during the last two years and have gone near that end of the earth where chaos reigns, have watched with unrelaxed vigilance for a stealthy rippling of the surface made by that mole of the sea, the torpedo, as it bores itself a hole through the water.

Great ships have strained the eyes of their lookouts in relentless vigilance and have racked their very vitals in attempts to dodge the destructive creature at the point of the wake. Men aboard have watched the serpent thrust itself out until its nose has reached their own stout craft,



of the casing of the shell, about a quarter of an inch thick and one inch and a half long, struck me flush in the right eye, smashing the orbit, penetrating clean through the face, causing a bulging of the hard palate of the mouth, whence it was extracted. I still have the piece, which I treasure as a souvenir. For a moment I was stunned as though hit by a sledge hammer; then came a nasty sensation, not exactly very painful. Putting my hand to my face, I managed to reach a little fence by the nearest gun, and there the loss of blood caused me to sit down. My companions lying to my aid, I was laid on an old-fashioned Flemish farm wagon drawn by the shadow of a once decent horse. During all that time I was fully conscious, and I distinctly remember my trip from the place of the wound to England."

Ghastly Bayonet Duel.

Mr. de Turenne describes the following incident, of which he was an eye witness:

"It was in the early times of this terrible struggle. Somewhere in Flanders the trenches stood only 200 yards apart. On one side were the French, on the other the Germans. The Germans had attempted a counter-attack.

when the end has come. Nations have listed with bated breath while witnesses have testified to the crawl of the waters that means the approach of the torpedo. International crises have hung upon what men said they saw of a track in the trackless deep.

The photographer has here made a picture of the travail of the placid ocean in the wake of one of these messengers of death, so that he who sails may recognize the handwriting of the reaper if he should chance to read it.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington, March 19.—With the announcement of the ruthless destruction of three unarmed American merchant ships by submarines, it was unofficially admitted here that virtually a state of war exists between the United States and Germany.

Technically the United States remains in a position of armed neutrality. Whether this shall be changed before April 16, the date fixed for a special session of Congress, the war-making branch of the government, President Wilson has not decided.

London, March 19.—The sinking of the American steamships City of Memphis, Illinois and Vigilancia was announced Sunday. Fourteen men from the Vigilancia are missing, as are some of the men from the City of Memphis. The crew of the Illinois was landed safely.

The Illinois, from London for Port Arthur, Texas, in ballast, was sunk at 8 o'clock Sunday morning.

The Vigilancia was torpedoed without warning. The submarine did not appear. The captain, first and second mates, first, second and third engineers, and twenty-three men of the crew have been landed at the Scilly islands. The fourth engineer and thirteen men are missing.

The City of Memphis, which left Cardiff Friday in ballast for New York was sunk Saturday.

When she left port the City of Memphis had the Stars and Stripes painted on both sides.

She encountered a submarine about 5 o'clock Saturday evening. The German commander ordered the captain of the steamer to leave his ship within fifteen minutes.

The entire crew entered five boats and the submarine then fired a torpedo which struck the vessel on the starboard side, tearing a great hole through which the sea poured.

The steamer settled down quickly and foundered within a few minutes.

During the night the boats became separated, and at 4 o'clock Sunday morning three boat crews were picked up by a patrol vessel and landed. These boats contained thirty-three men, mostly Americans.

All the officers were Americans. The officers believe that the other boats will be rescued.

Russia's Fleet Joins in Revolution. London.—The entire Russian Baltic fleet and the fortresses at Viborg and Sveaborg have joined the revolutionary movement in Russia, says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Copenhagen which is based on reports received from Haparanda, Sweden.

Fletcher and Carranza Confer. Mexico City.—The American ambassador, Henry P. Fletcher, had a long conference with General Carranza at the palace. Workingmen of Mexico City paraded in honor of General Carranza's election to the presidency of the republic.

Peronne and Sixty Towns Captured by British—French Hammer Foes Hard Between Avre and Oise. British forces in their latest push on the western front have retaken approximately 450 square miles of French territory occupied by the Germans since the beginning of the war. The following are the more important of about eighty towns and villages recaptured by the British: Bapaume, Chaulnes, Peronne, Grevillere, Fresnes, Horgny, Villers Carbonelle, Barleux, Eterpigny, Le Dransloy, La Maisonnette, Biefvillers, Bibucourt, Achiet-Le-Grand, Achiet-Le-Petit, Ablameville, Bucquoy, Esberts.

The French, in cooperation with their British allies in this new thrust, have retaken and are in possession of about 325 square miles of territory formerly held by the Teutons. The following are the more important towns reported as occupied by the French: Noyon, Crouy, Carlepont, Morsam, Nouvronnere, Roze and Lassigny.

Coloradoan Killed in Arizona. Tucson, Ariz.—G. F. Sullivan, a mining man of Cripple Creek, Colo., was instantly killed near this city when an automobile in which he was riding overturned, pinning him beneath the wreckage. The other members of the party escaped with minor bruises.

Meatless Friday for Clubs. London.—Nearly all the leading London clubs have decided on one meatless day a week, and for the sake of convenience Friday has been chosen as the day.

U-BOATS SINK THREE U.S. SHIPS

CITY OF MEMPHIS, ILLINOIS AND VIGILANCIA WRECKED RETURNING TO NEW YORK.

FOURTEEN MEN MISSING

PRESIDENT IS EXPECTED TO ORDER NAVY TO ACT AGAINST U-BOATS.

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RAIL STRIKE DECLARED OFF

COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE GIVEN AUTHORITY TO ACT FOR OPERATORS.

SHORTER DAY, SAME PAY

GRANT NECESSARY DEMANDS TO ASSURE OPERATION OF LINES DURING WAR PERIL.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

New York, March 19.—After a forty-eight-hour truce between the four railroad brotherhoods and the railroads had been declared here late Saturday, thus averting the great "progressive" strike that was to have begun at 7 o'clock Saturday night, W. G. Lee, chief of the trainmen and spokesman for the brotherhood chiefs, asserted that he believed an amicable settlement of all the differences would be reached by Monday.

New York, March 19.—The conference committee of railroad managers early this morning authorized President Wilson's mediators to make whatever arrangements were necessary with the railroad brotherhoods to call off the threatened strike. The formal letter in which this authorization was made was signed by Ellisha Lee, chairman of the managers, committee, and was as follows: "In the national crisis precipitated by events of which we heard this afternoon, the national conference committee of railroads join with you in the conviction that neither at home nor abroad should there be fear or hope that the efficient operation of the railroads of the country will be hampered or impaired. Therefore you are authorized to assure the nation there will be no strike, and as a basis for such assurance we hereby authorize the committee of the Council of National Defense to grant to the employees who are about to strike whatever adjustment your committee deems necessary to guarantee uninterrupted and efficient operations of the railroads as an indispensable arm of national defense."

The decision reached by the managers at their midnight conference means that the brotherhoods have won an important victory, although it does not bring them all their original demands. By the agreement, it is assumed they will be awarded pro-rata time for overtime on the basic eight-hour day, which they have been assured.

Their original demands called for time and a half for overtime on the same basic day.

Secretary Lane issued this statement: "Regardless of the decision of the Supreme Court on the Adamson law, the basic eight-hour day will go into effect."

Immediately after Secretary Lane had made his announcement, the brotherhood members sent telegrams to all the general chairmen informing them that the strike had been declared off.

Germans Going to U. S. Forts. Washington.—The 700 interned German sailors at the Philadelphia navy yard will be moved to Forts McPherson and Oglethorpe, Ga.

Norway's Fisheries Booming. Christiania.—The value of Norway's fisheries in 1916 was 146,000,000 kroner, as against 37,000,000 kroner in 1914.

The "United States of Russia." New York.—The empress and crown prince are now safe in Finland and the emperor is at the Snetogorsky monastery in Pskoff, according to a cablegram made public here by the Russian-American Asiatic corporation. According to Ivan Norodny, head of the corporation, the cablegram was from their representatives in Petrograd and was transmitted through the Belgian minister. Mr. Norodny announced the receipt of dispatches also saying that the duma is promulgating orders for the formation of a government to be known as the United States of Russia, with Prince Lvoff as president.

Guardsmen Held in U. S. Service. Denver.—The War Department has issued orders from Washington, suspending the muster-out of all national guardsmen now in the federal service, detaining on the Mexican border all troops that have not yet left, and holding all others at their respective demobilization camps.

U. S. Consuls Return to Mexico. Washington.—American consular officers, withdrawn from Mexico when the border situation was acute, have been ordered back to their districts. Americans are advised by the State Department not to return to Mexico. John R. Silliman will return to Guadalajara, his old post; Thomas Dickinson goes to San Luis Potosi as vice consul; Randolph Robertson to Monterey as vice consul; Thomas D. Bowman to Frontera as consul, and William E. Chapman to Mazatlan as consul.

FRUIT LAXATIVE FOR SICK CHILD

"California Syrup of Figs" can't harm tender stomach, liver and bowels.

Every mother realizes, after giving her children "California Syrup of Figs" that this is their ideal laxative, because they love its pleasant taste and it thoroughly cleanses the tender little stomach, liver and bowels without griping.

When cross, irritable, feverish, or breath is bad, stomach sour, look at the tongue, mother! If coated, give a teaspoonful of this harmless "fruit laxative," and in a few hours all the foul, constipated waste, sour bile and undigested food passes out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again. When its little system is full of cold, throat sore, has stomach-ache, diarrhoea, indigestion, colic—remember, a good "inside cleaning" should always be the first treatment given.

Millions of mothers keep "California Syrup of Figs" handy; they know a teaspoonful today saves a sick child tomorrow. Ask at the store for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has directions for babies, children of all ages and grown-ups printed on the bottle. Adv.

Covers for Plants. Folding covers, easily put into use, have been invented for protecting plants from cold.

CLEAR YOUR COMPLEXION

While You Sleep With Cuticura Soap and Ointment—Trial Free.

On retiring, gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment, wash off in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water, and continue bathing a few minutes with the Soap. The influence of this treatment on the pores extends through the night.

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

Floating Concrete Buoys. Floating buoys made of concrete for mooring vessels have been invented by an Englishman.

A KIDNEY REMEDY THAT PROVES ITS VALUE

About five years ago I commenced selling Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root and my customers are well enough satisfied with the remedy to continue buying it. This is a sufficient guarantee of its standing in this locality, and as far as we are aware it is a splendid preparation and gives universal satisfaction.

Very truly yours, L. J. CARRINGTON, Druggist, July 14, 1916. Woodland Park, Colo.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You. Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample size bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention this paper. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores—Adv.

Russian Salt Output. Russia's annual production of salt, which a government monopoly controls, exceeds 2,100,000 tons.

GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER

Few persons can be sick who use Green's August Flower. It has been used for all ailments that are caused by a disordered stomach and inactive liver, such as sick headache, constipation, sour stomach, nervous indigestion, fermentation of food, palpitation of the heart from gases, colic in the stomach, pains in the stomach, and many other organic disturbances. August Flower is a gentle laxative, regulates digestion, both in the stomach and intestines, cleans and sweetens the stomach and whole alimentary canal, and stimulates the liver to secrete the bile and impurities from the blood. Try it. Two doses will relieve you. Used for fifty years in every town and hamlet in the United States and in all civilized countries.—Adv.

Needn't Explain It. "There's one good thing about golf."

"What is it?"

"It's seldom that your wife insists on you taking her to see it played."

A motor-driven machine has been invented that polishes a cuspidor in half a minute.

Red Cross Bag Blue, much better, goes farther than liquid blue. Get from any grocer. Adv.

He Got His Wish.

The conjugal dispute waxed loud and furious. Mrs. Blank said, "Yes, yes; it was so!" and Mr. Blank said, "Pooh, pooh! It was not so!"

In the end came tears. Then Mrs. Blank fell to reproaches.

"I was reading one of your old letters, James, only today," she sobbed, "and you said it that you would rather live in endless torment with me than in bliss by yourself."

"Well," grunted Blank, "I got my wish."

Hardly Possible.

The following resolution was passed by an Irish corporation: "That a new jail should be built; that this be done out of the materials of the old one, and that the old jail be used until the new one is completed."

Make a Record for Efficiency

New British Armies Perfectly Organized and Fitted Out for Business of War.

HIGH IDEALS ARE FOLLOWED

Standard Set by Gallant Force Which Went Out to Mons Closely Followed in Training Thousands of Recruits.

London.—Great Britain's new armies are now so perfectly organized and fitted out that one may be likely to lose sight of the greatness of their creation and the unexampled difficulties that had to be surmounted. There was a sorry tatterdemalion stage, due to shortage of boots, uniforms and so forth.

The tiny army that went out to Mons in August, 1914, was probably the best-trained body of troops in Europe for its size. Its high standard was that which those training the new armies had before them as an ideal. The first 17 months of the war was the difficult period. Nearly all the efficient instructors had gone abroad with the men, who added another laurel to England's military record in the great retreat from Mons.

At the outbreak of war the accommodation available for single men in barracks in the British Isles was hardly 175,000 units. Hosts of recruits poured in. It was difficult to get timber, labor, inspectors; to all the camps water and gas or electric light had to be laid; old roads were repaired, new ones made, and special lines of railroad laid to all the largest camps.

Civilian Clothing Used.

In the clothing dilemma, while the dozen makers of khaki cloth were being expanded to two hundred, civilian overcoats were bought up and served out to soldiers.

When war started the country had fewer than 800,000 rifles, of which only the authorized reserve of 150,000 remained after the original force, mobilized on August 4, had been armed. And at that time the weekly output of rifles in the United Kingdom was under two thousand. Of guns there were at the outbreak of war only enough for eight divisions, with the authorized reserve for wastage.

The greatest difficulties arose from lack of officers to train the new armies. On the eve of starting an order came to the expeditionary force from the war office that every battalion should leave behind one captain and one subaltern to assist in training. That helped greatly. Some two hundred of the Indian army, home on leave, were retained for training purposes; retired officers ("dugouts") were appointed in large numbers; many civilians over the age of twenty-five received their first commissions as lieutenants or captains. The wisdom of providing a method of rapidly expanding the commissioned ranks by means of the Officers' Training corps became apparent. Within the first year of the war Oxford university O. T. C. provided more than 2,500 officers for the army; Cambridge University O. T. C. more than 2,000; three northern universities more than 1,000, and Inns of Court O. T. C. more than 2,500.

New Army Off After Nine Months. Only nine months after embodiment the first new army was sent to the front, closely followed by the second and third. Even some divisions of the fourth and fifth were fit to go to the front barely a year after they had been raised. And none of them gave a bad account of themselves.

The secret of the great triumph over difficulties lies chiefly in the magnificent spirit of all ranks. If any special rank is to be picked out, it is undoubtedly true that the backbone of these new armies was the junior subalterns.

Mostly untrained, or half trained, they came to learn their work with their men, and had no false shame in telling them so—without any prejudice of discipline. Not content with the exacting labors of the parade ground, they sat up late preparing their work for the next day, studying military textbooks, practicing problems of strategy and tactics; at mess hardly any junior subaltern talked anything but "shop." They put posers to the majors and the colonels, which these as willingly tackled. They were, in fact, all keen and on their mettle, and as on the whole they had been well chosen for brain power and aptitude to command, they taught themselves and their men, too, as they went.

The same tribute is applicable in greater or less degree to all ranks. There was everywhere a determination to overcome difficulties somehow and to get on with the work.

RECOGNIZES SON IN NAVAL MOVIE PICTURE

Charleston, W. Va.—When R. E. Washington, a hotel man here, went into a moving picture theater he learned the whereabouts of his twenty-year-old son Lawrence, who disappeared from his home two years ago.

The film showed a picture of the dreadnaught Pennsylvania in target practice in the Hampton Roads proving grounds, with Lawrence Washington manning one of the guns. The father recognized his son instantly.

The picture showed honors being conferred on the young man, who made three hits without a miss, as a result of which he was promoted from ordinary seaman to chief gun pointer, with an increase of \$8 in his monthly stipend.

The youth is a direct descendant of George Washington's brother Charles, for whom Charlestown, W. Va., was named.

RING TEARS OFF HIS FINGER

Catches in Nail as Wyoming Man Leaps From Hayrick to the Ground.

Newcastle, Wyo.—F. M. Johnson on Howard, while jumping from a hayrick to the ground the other afternoon, had the misfortune to lose a finger.

Mr. Johnson's ring became caught in a nail when he jumped, and the finger was torn completely off at the first joint. He was at once brought to town to have the finger attended to, and a physician amputated the member at the second joint.

He is now doing as well as can be expected. Mr. Johnson is staying at the home of his brother, Clarence Johnson, in this city, while he is under the doctor's care.

Nearly 1,000 in Family.

Hawthorn, Kan.—The biggest family in this county has almost 1,000 members. It is in Reserve, nine miles north of here. Reserve is a small town of 200 or more people with an average Kansas population in the country surrounding for an area of six miles. Yet in the town and the entire area of country within six miles of the town there are not more than ten families who are not related to each other by ties of blood or marriage. Of these ten families nearly all are strangers who have moved into the community in recent years.

Keep It Handy

Ward off attacks of grip, colds and indigestion by timely medication with the thoroughly tested and reliable remedy of the American household

PERUNA
It's better to be safe than sorry. Many a long spell of distressing sickness might have been prevented if this proved remedy had been resorted to in the first stages. Any article that has been so efficiently used for nearly half a century has proved its value. Tablet form if you desire it. At your druggists.



HORSE SALE DISTEMPER

You know that when you sell or buy through the sales you have about one chance in fifty to escape **SALE STABLE DISTEMPER**. "SPOHN'S" is your true protection, your only safeguard, for as sure as you treat all your horses with it, you will soon be rid of the disease. It acts as a sure preventive, no matter how they are "exposed." 50 cents and \$1 a bottle; \$5 and \$10 dozen bottles, at all good druggists, horse goods houses, or delivered by the manufacturers.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists, Goshes, Ind., U. S. A.

Red Cross Dogs in War.
There are more than 2,500 Red Cross dogs in the war fields doing work for the wounded.

Important to Mothers
Examine carefully every bottle of **CASTORIA**, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher* in use for over 30 years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Good for the Nerves.
To obviate the noise of pneumatic riveting machines, one has been invented that squeezes rivets into place with a pressure of a ton.

Died of Premature Old Age!

(BY V. M. PIERCE, M. D.)
How many times we hear of comparatively young persons passing away when they should have lived to be 70 or 80 years of age. This fatal work is usually attributed to the kidneys, as, when the kidneys degenerate, it causes auto-intoxication. The more injurious the poisons passing thru the kidneys, the quicker will those noble organs be degenerated, and the sooner they decay.
To prevent premature old age and promote long life, lighten the work of the kidneys by drinking plenty of pure water all day long, and occasionally taking a little Anurie before meals. This can be obtained at almost any drug store. Anurie will overcome such conditions as rheumatism, dropsical swellings, cold extremities, scalding and burning urine and sleeplessness due to constant urinating.

Changed the Bill of Fare.
Gent—is there any soup on the bill of fare?
Walter—There was, sir, but I wiped it off.

Smile on wash day. That's when you use Red Cross Bag Blue. Clothes whiter than snow. All grocers. Advr.

Use Sewer Gas.
An engine run by sewer gas is the invention of an Australian engineer.

Only a lot of cash can make an impression on a marble heart.

Wall paper that is made from rubber has been invented by an Englishman.

YOU GET STRONG, if you're a tired-out or "run-down" woman, with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

And, if you suffer from any "female complaint" or disorder, you get well. For these two things—to build up women's strength, and to cure women's ailments—this is the best medicine to benefit or cure. The "Prescription" regulates and promotes all the natural functions, never conflicts with them, and is perfectly harmless in any condition of the female system. It brings refreshing sleep, and restores health and vigor.
If you eat the right foods, and not too much of them, the poisons in your system can be kept down and thrown out by taking a natural laxative, such as that composed of May-apple, Juice of aloe, root of jalap, sugar-coated, and long sold by all druggists as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Get them to-day.

Diagnosis by Patient.
The physicians were consulting beside the bed of a man supposed to have appendicitis.
"No," said one of them decisively. "I think we should wait until he gets stronger before operating."
The other doctor opened his mouth to speak, but the patient beat him to it.
"What do you take me for?" he asked feebly. "A cheese?"

Giovanni Libretto, dead in New York, ordered \$10,000 spent on his funeral.

Kisses that are not intoxicating are the kind that drive a man to drink.

The Quinine That Does Not Cause Nervousness or Ringing in Head

Because of its Tonic and Laxative effect, **LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE** can be taken by anyone without causing nervousness or ringing in the head. It removes the cause of Colds, Grip and Headache. Used whenever Quinine is needed.

—but remember there is Only One "**Bromo Quinine**"

That is the Original **Laxative Bromo Quinine**
This Signature on Every Box

E. W. Grove
Used the World Over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

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. Canadian Government will pay an acre over one cent per mile from Spokane to Canadian destination. Information as to low railway rates may be had on application to

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

CZAR OF RUSSIA ABDICATES THRONE AFTER REVOLUTION

Grand Duke Michael Who Was Made Regent Also Quits—Monarchy Is Abolished.

ROMANOFF DYNASTY ENDS; 500 PERSONS ARE SLAIN

Anti-German Party in Complete Control of the Situation—Troops Join Revolutionists and Refuse to Fire on Mobs—Two High Officials Reported to Have Been Killed.

Petrograd, March 19.—Czar Nicholas II has abdicated the throne of Russia, both for himself and the twelve-year-old czarevitch. Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, his originally to be regent, also has abdicated.

This ends the dynasty of the Romanoffs.

Russia now is virtually a republic. Monarchy is Abolished.

The executive committee of the duma issued a manifesto stating that the government of Russia will be handled for three months by a committee of twelve. For the time being, it is stated, the monarchy has been abolished. Councils of nobility in fifteen provinces have endorsed the revolutionary government.

The Russian ministry, charged with corruption and incompetence, has been swept out of office.

One minister, Alexander Protopopoff, head of the interior department, is reported to have been killed, and the other ministers, as well as the president of the imperial council, are under arrest.

New Cabinet Announced.
A new national cabinet is announced, with Prince Lvoff as president of the council and premier, and the other offices held by the men who are close to the Russian people.

For several days Petrograd has been the scene of one of the most remarkable risings in history. Beginning with minor food riots and labor strikes, the cry for food reached the hearts of the soldiers, and one by one the regiments rebelled, until finally those troops that had for a time stood loyal to the government, took up their arms and marched into the ranks of the revolutionists.

The members of the new national cabinet are announced as follows:

- Premier, president of the council and minister of the interior, Prince Georges E. Lvoff.
- Foreign minister, Prof. Paul N. Milukoff.
- Minister of public instruction, Professor Manuiloff of Moscow university.
- Minister of war and navy, ad interim, A. J. Guehikoff, formerly president of the duma.
- Minister of agriculture, M. Ichingreff, deputy from Petrograd.
- Minister of finance, M. Tereshtenko, deputy from Kiev.
- Minister of justice, Deputy Kerenski of Saratoff.
- Minister of communications, N. V. Nekrasoff, vice president of the duma.
- Controller of state, M. Godneff, deputy from Kazan.

Hits Pro-German Acts.
With Czar Nicholas' reign at an end it is believed the pro-German element in the inner court circles has been quieted permanently.

The entire Russian population recently had come to the conclusion that this element and the government were doing everything in their power to interfere with the proper conduct of the war and bring about a separate peace.

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Although considerable fighting took place, it is not believed the casualties are large—probably not exceeding 500.

Last Monday morning the government troops appeared to control all the principal squares of the city. Then came a period when it was impossible to distinguish one side from the other. There was no definite line between the factions. The turning point appeared to come about three o'clock in the afternoon. For two hours the opposing regiments passively confronted each other along the wide Litenev Prospect in almost complete silence.

Suddenly a few volleys were exchanged; there was another period of silent suspense, and the government regiments finally marched over to join the revolutionists.

DISORDER IN RUSS CAPITAL

Palace of Czar's Aide de Camp Sacked—Political Prisoners Liberated From Confinement.

London, March 19.—The Times Petrograd correspondent describes the sacking of the residence of Count Fredericks, aide de camp to the emperor, as a deplorable incident. His house was set on fire. His aged wife was carried off fainting. His daughter was ill treated.

swept like a tornado to other parts of the city, where the scene was duplicated.

At first it seemed a miracle that the revolutionists, without pre-arranged plan, without leadership or organization, could in such a short time with comparative ease achieve a complete victory over the government. But the explanation lay in the reluctance of the troops, to take sides against the people and their prompt desertion to the ranks of those who opposed the government.

Streets Are Deserted.
The scenes in the streets were by this time remarkable. The wide thoroughfares where the troops were stationed were completely deserted by civilians except for a few daring individuals, who, creeping along walls and ducking into courtyards, sped from one side to the other.

But the side streets were choked with people. Groups of students, easily distinguished by their blue caps and dark uniforms, fell into step with rough units of rebel soldiers and were joined by other heterogeneous elements united for the time being by a cause greater than partisan differences.

Unkempt workmen, with ragged sheepskin coats covering the conventional peasants' costume of dark blouse and top boots, strode side by side with well-groomed city clerks and shopkeepers.

This strange army of people, mustered on the street corners, shouldered their newly acquired rifles and marched out to join the ranks of the deserting regiments.

Put Up Last Stand.
At nightfall only one small district of the city, containing the war office, the admiralty buildings, St. Isaac's cathedral, and the Military hotel, still resisted the onslaught of the revolutionary forces, and the battle for the possession of Petrograd came to a dramatic conclusion.

entire section of Petrograd, in which are located the duma building, artillery headquarters, and the chief military barracks, passed into the hands of the revolutionary forces and the warfare.

While the council sat in the last meeting that they were destined to hold the building was surrounded and the besiegers poured rifle and machine gun fire upon the defenders.

For a few hours the fiercest battle of the day continued; the streets were swept by a steady fusillade, and the crowds scattered for the nearest shelter, some of the people being compelled to spend the night in courtyards or corridors of office buildings or wherever they first found refuge.

Last of Troops Surrender.
Toward morning there was a sudden lull, broken by exultant shouts, which deepened into a roar and was succeeded by the Russian revolutionary "Marseillaise." The regiments defending the admiralty had surrendered and gone over to the side of the revolutionists.

The ministers in the admiralty building were then arrested and the Russian national colors were replaced by the red flag of the revolutionists.

Although sporadic fighting continued between small groups until Wednesday, the "cause of the people" had triumphed.

It was on Sunday, March 11, that the duma was dissolved by imperial order, the ukase reading as follows:

"The sittings of the duma are adjourned owing to extraordinary circumstances until further notice. They will be resumed not later than April."

On Monday the ukase was read to the duma in regular session. On adjournment the duma leaders, presided over by President Rodzianko, declared the government overthrown, and that a special committee, composed of the leaders of the various parties in the duma would submit a list of names for the new cabinet.

Resume of Developments.
On Tuesday revolutionary bulletins appeared in the streets with the simple caption, "News," containing a resume of the developments. They were eagerly read by all classes. Rodzianko's telegrams to the emperor and others to the commanders of the troops at the front were reproduced. The first message to the emperor was as follows:

"The situation is grave. Anarchy reigns in the capital. The government is paralyzed. The transport of provisions and fuel is completely disorganized. General dissatisfaction is growing in the streets. It is necessary to charge immediately some person trusted by the people to form a new government. It is impossible to linger, since delay means death. Praying God that the responsibility in this hour will not fall upon a crowned head."

Kronstadt Joins Revolt.
London, March 19.—Telegraphing from Petrograd Wednesday, Reuter's correspondent says Kronstadt, the fortress and great naval station at the head of the Gulf of Finland, 20 miles west of Petrograd, has joined the revolutionary movement. Two deputies, Popelnoff and Taskine, on instructions from the duma committee, proceeded to Kronstadt, where the troops placed themselves at the disposal of the duma.

One of the most remarkable features of the great revolution has been the speed with which the people have resumed normal life. Order is the watchword of the day.

Paris, March 19.—"During the revolution," says a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd, "the hated Krony prison was seized by the revolutionists after a short resistance by its guards. All the political prisoners held there were liberated."

"Among those arrested were Bishop Pirhin, the Metropolitan of Petrograd,

W. L. DOUGLAS

"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"
\$3 \$3.50 \$4 \$4.50 \$5 \$6 \$7 & \$8 FOR MEN AND WOMEN
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 make. 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.

An Essential Step.
The republic of Panama has had its first bank failure, and feels that it is cutting its teeth as an infant in the family of nations. The process is never wholly pleasurable, but it has to come.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Have I never satisfied until it gets both arms full.

Pure glycerin will help to dissolve fruit stains from linen.

India has begun active mining of pitchblende, the chief source of radium.

The United States yearly spends \$100,000,000 in building public schools.



Universal Service. Certain-teed stands for universal service. In every part of the world you will find Certain-teed products "doing their duty," in all kinds of weather and under all conditions—rendering Universal service of the best kind.

Certain-teed Roofing

gives Universal Service to all who use it. For factories, office buildings, farm buildings, garages, etc., CERTAIN-TEED is the efficient roof. It costs less to buy, less to lay and less per year of life. It is light-weight, clean, sanitary, weather-proof and fire retardant. For residences CERTAIN-TEED Slate Surfaced Shingles have all the advantages of CERTAIN-TEED Roll Roofing, plus artistic beauty. CERTAIN-TEED is guaranteed for 5, 10 or 15 years, according to thickness (1, 2 or 3 ply), but lasts longer than the period of guarantee.

If you are building or need a new roof, it will pay you to investigate CERTAIN-TEED before deciding upon any type of roof. Sold by leading dealers all over the world at reasonable prices.

Whether you do your own painting or employ a painter it will pay you to insist on getting CERTAIN-TEED. Any good dealer can supply you. If he doesn't carry CERTAIN-TEED he can get it—for you.

CERTAIN-TEED PRODUCTS CORPORATION
General Roofing Mfg. Co., Gregg Varnish Co., Mound City Paint and Color Co.
New York Chicago Philadelphia St. Louis Boston Cleveland Pittsburgh Detroit Buffalo San Francisco Milwaukee Cincinnati New Orleans Los Angeles Minneapolis Kansas City Seattle Indianapolis Atlanta Richmond Grand Rapids Nashville Salt Lake City Des Moines Houston Duluth London Sydney

Farm Hands Wanted

Western Canada Farmers require 50,000 American farm labourers at once. Urgent demand sent out for farm help by the Government of Canada.

Good Wages Steady Employment Low Railway Fares

Pleasant Surroundings Comfortable Homes No Compulsory Military Service

Farm hands from the United States are absolutely guaranteed against conscription. This advertisement is to secure farm help to replace Canadian farmers who have enlisted for the war.

A splendid opportunity for the young man to investigate Western Canada's agricultural offerings, and to do so at but little expense.

Only Those Acustomed to Farming Need Apply
For particulars as to railway rates and districts requiring labour, or any other information regarding Western Canada apply to

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

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

Berlin says sixteen hostile aircraft brought down in France.

Bagdad capture includes two-thirds of Turkish army's artillery.

French drive back Germans on 1,500-meter front, taking prisoners.

The capture by the Russians of the Persian town of Kermanshah is reported.

French cabinet to be reorganized by Premier Briand; more ministers believed plan.

At the end of June, France will have spent in the war in round figures \$3,000,000,000 francs (about \$16,000,000,000).

British cavalry from Bagdad has occupied Kazimain, on the Tigris river five miles above Bagdad, it was officially announced.

Andrew Bonar Law blames Irish Nationalists for hampering conduct of war; tells House of Commons government may appeal to country.

Socialist members of Prussian diet openly talk of rebellion; say upper classes no longer can drive "serfs to war." Scoff at hopes of full German victory; denounce ruthless submarine war.

Francisco Villa captured Parral, Chihuahua, defeating the Carranza forces there, according to a report received by government agents at El Paso, Tex., and forwarded to Washington.

Czar abdicated Russian throne for self and son. Brother refuses to accept, ending Romanoff dynasty; Duma and new council of ministers constitute government until meeting of constitutional assembly.

The British troops in the Somme region of France have occupied almost all of the St. Pierre-Vaast wood and 3,000 yards of German trenches north and south of the wood, according to the British official communication.

The Emperor of Russia has abdicated and Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich, his younger brother, has been named as regent for the 12-year-old Czarévitch. The Russian ministry, charged with corruption and incompetence, has been swept out of office. Alexander Protopopoff, head of the Interior Department, and former minister Sturmer, are reported killed.

WESTERN

City official of Cheyenne, Wyo., closed all moving picture theaters, owing to the epidemic of scarlet fever.

The Anaconda Copper Mining Company will soon commence the erection of the world's largest smelting stack at its smelter in Anaconda, Mont., to replace the large stack now in use.

Hiram W. Johnson, United States senator-elect, relinquished the governorship of California before a joint session of the Legislature, and Lieut. Gov. William D. Stephens, former representative in Congress from the Tenth district, became the state's chief executive.

WASHINGTON

Former Senator W. E. Chilton of West Virginia petitioned the Senate to investigate the election of his Republican opponent, Howard Sutherland, who defeated him by a narrow margin last November.

The Navy Department awarded contracts for new ships totalling approximately \$135,000,000. Five battle cruisers at \$19,000,000 each and six scout cruisers at approximately \$6,000,000 each are to be built.

The special Senate session which began March 5 adjourned sine die on the 16th after confirming most of the 1,400 nominations which failed at the last session and failing to ratify the \$25,000,000 Colombian treaty.

China has severed diplomatic relations with Germany, taken possession of all German merchant ships in Shanghai, about six in number, placed their crews on shore under guard and placed armed guards on the vessels.

The United States sent to General Carranza a formal notification that it cannot participate in his proposed pan-American concert to cut off munitions and food shipments to the European belligerents with a view to forcing peace.

President Wilson Friday called upon the railroad managers and chiefs of the employes brotherhoods as patriotic men to reopen the question at issue between them and prevent a general interruption of railway traffic "in this time of national peril."

Confidential diplomatic reports from the representatives of a neutral government in Mexico, passing through Washington on their way to Europe, say the German bank in Mexico City and the German legation there are guiding virtually the entire financial and diplomatic affairs of Mexico.

FOREIGN

The date of the next consistory has been fixed by Pope Benedict as March 22.

Thirty thousand saloons in Great Britain will probably be closed during the next few months.

Gen. Obregon has resigned as minister of war in the Mexican Cabinet and shortly will retire to private life.

Fernand Labori, who was attorney for Capt. Alfred Dreyfus, died in Paris after a long and painful illness.

Official action by Great Britain, France and Italy in recognition of the provisional government of Russia was taken in Petrograd.

Gen. Louis Hubert Gonzalve Lyautey, minister of war in the French Cabinet, has resigned as the result of incidents in the Chamber of Deputies.

The pope has decided to pronounce an important allocution at the consistory to be held at the end of the month, according to a news dispatch from Rome.

During the funeral of Count Zeppelin at Stuttgart ten airplanes and two airships flying mourning flags, appeared over the church yard and dropped wreaths.

As a special mark of honor to the late George W. Guthrie, American ambassador to Japan, the emperor is expected to detail a Japanese warship to transport the body to the United States.

Mail carried on an American ship, the Standard Oil tanker John D. Archbold, was removed by the British authorities at Halifax, according to the officers of the vessel, which arrived in New York from Bergen, Norway.

On Jan. 1, 1913, Grand Duke Michael was banished from Russia by Emperor Nicholas and relieved of the command of the Chevalier guards because of his marriage. He was also ousted from his position as regent-designate.

Additional evidence that the Liberals have virtually decided to substitute a campaign of fire and pillage for an organized military movement is contained in a report of a meeting held at Songo, Cuba, the headquarters of Maj. Rigoberto Fernandez, one of the rebel leaders.

The steamship Algonquin, flying the American flag, was sunk by a German submarine at 6 o'clock the morning of March 12, while on the way from New York to London. The crew of twenty-three men, including eleven Americans, was saved, although the submarine refused to assist the survivors in the lifeboats.

SPORTING NEWS

Play for the national A. A. U. basketball championship started in Chicago with sixteen teams competing.

The annual tournament of the National Association of Scientific Angling Clubs will be held in Chicago Aug. 31 and Sept. 1 and 2.

The racing season at the Denver City park track, under the management of the Gentlemen's Driving and Riding Club, will open earlier this season than last, according to an announcement made by the racing committee.

GENERAL

A bomb exploded in the Suffolk county courthouse, Boston, killing two men and injuring another.

Casper, Wyo., the recognized center of the petroleum industry in the Far West, is to have an oil exchange.

Profits from operations of \$9,756,379 are reported for 1916 by the American Sugar Refining Company in the annual statement, as against \$2,991,465 in 1915.

William F. Sheehan, former lieutenant governor of New York and a lawyer who was prominent in state and city politics in former years, died at his home in New York.

Nearly 20,000 union workmen, members of the Building Trades Council, were idle at Cleveland, Ohio, as a result of the sweeping lockout order put into effect by the Building Trades Employers' Association.

Mail carried on an American ship, the Standard Oil tanker, John D. Archbold, was removed by the British authorities at Halifax, according to the officers of the vessel, which arrived at New York from Bergen, Norway.

Harry K. Thaw was adjudged a lunatic by the Common Pleas Court of Philadelphia and, under the law, cannot be taken to New York on requisition to stand trial on charges of assaulting Frederick Gump, Jr., a high school student of Kansas City, Mo.

If war comes with Germany, James W. Gerard, former ambassador to that country, would be willing to lead a regiment of German-Americans, he said, upon his arrival in New York from Berlin. A citizens' committee greeted the returning diplomat and the city gave him a noisy welcome.

The flood in the rivers at Pittsburgh, Pa., registered twenty-three feet, half a foot above the flood stage. Lower sections of the city are inundated, but reports indicated that the property damage will be small.

WORK OF LEGISLATURE

APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED AT CLOSING SESSION.

List of Bills Passed by the Third Arizona Assembly, Which Adjourned March 8.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Phoenix.—At the closing session of the Legislature the appropriation bill, the county classifications bill, the red light abatement bill and the anti-gambling bill were passed by both Houses. Passage of the first two bills, it is thought, will make unnecessary the calling of the Legislature together again at this time.

The session cost about \$49,000, according to figures by State Auditor Jesse L. Royce, compared with \$149,450 for the four sessions of the first Legislature, and \$99,405 for the three meetings of the second Legislature.

The following is a complete resume of the work done by the State Legislature, the various bills passed and vetoed and those yet to be signed or vetoed by the governor:

Bills Signed by the Governor.

Appropriating \$50,000 for expense of Legislature. Signed by governor Jan. 23.

Minimum wage for women to be \$10 weekly and fixing penalties. Signed March 8.

Prescribing number of ballots to be furnished election boards. Signed March 8.

Pertaining to the establishment of high schools and the procedure for establishing high school districts. Signed Feb. 26.

Appropriating \$10,000 for the Northern Arizona State Fair at Prescott and for purchase of grounds and buildings. Signed Feb. 16.

Prohibiting sale of tobacco to minors or purchase or acceptance of tobacco by minors. Signed Feb. 26.

Creating teachers' pension law. Signed March 1.

Producers' marketing act. No license to be levied on producers of farm and garden products including swine, poultry, eggs and milk when sold direct to consumer. Signed March 1.

Providing for methods of distribution of Bulletins of Arizona State Bureau of Mines. Signed Feb. 26.

Appropriating \$15,375.13 to liquidate A. W. Greig's indebtedness. Signed March 8.

Appropriating \$7,000 for purchase of a gubernatorial mansion at Prescott. Signed March 8.

Creating Blue Range Game Preserve in Apache National Forest. Signed March 8.

Appropriating \$250 for relief of W. A. Combs, sheep inspector. Signed March 8.

Creating Pinal Mountain Game Preserve in southern Gila county. Signed March 8.

Creating county highway commissions to be appointed by boards of supervisors. Signed March 8.

Appropriating \$200 for painting portraits of presidents of Senate and speaker of House. Signed March 8.

Providing for appointment of a commission for the revision and modification of school laws to take effect at next Legislature. Signed March 8.

Making assessment lists a part of the assessment rolls. Signed March 8.

Appropriating \$5,000 for relief of National Guard between time called into service and time mustered into federal service. Signed March 8.

Senate Bills Signed by Governor.

Prohibiting unnatural sexual relations. Signed March 8.

Treating along Graham Game Preserve. Signed Feb. 26.

Abolishing fees in cases of adoption and making county attorney counsel for ward without fees. Signed March 8.

Amending state land code relative to loaning of state funds on first mortgages. Provisions for loaning "up to" to be appraised value of land, where appraised value is \$19 or more. Signed March 8.

Providing for free employment offices to be established by board of control in connection with United States Department of Labor. Signed March 7.

Providing for collection of back wages up to \$200 without letters of administration. Signed March 8.

Providing for hospitals to admit persons other than indigents under certain circumstances. Signed March 1.

Creating Huachuca State Game Preserve in Santa Cruz and Cochise counties. Signed March 8.

Providing for the inclusion within irrigation districts of entered and unentered public lands in conformity with Act of Congress approved Aug. 11, 1916, and providing for organization districts. Signed March 8.

Repealing law imposing annual license of \$200 on stockbrokers and providing for regulation of brokerage offices. Signed March 8.

Combining offices of county and city assessors and county and city tax collectors. Signed March 8.

Repealing act relating to large on range. Signed March 8.

Contractors' bonds subject to lien for material and labor on street improvement work. Signed March 8.

Reimbursing Con Cronin for attorney's fees. Signed March 8.

Amending law relative to selection of jurors. Signed March 8.

Making additional appropriation for completion of female ward at State Hospital for Insane. Signed March 8.

Assenting and complying with act of Congress providing for federal aid in construction of highways and post roads. Signed March 8.

Repealing Par. 5126, road maintenance. Signed March 8.

Repealing law code relative to fees to be charged by state land commissioner. Signed Feb. 26.

Prohibiting the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors to be sold in Arizona. Signed March 8.

Relief of Pinal Lumber and Hardware Company. Signed March 8.

Senate Joint Resolution No. 2, correcting error in S. B. 104. Signed Feb. 28.

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 3, to correct error in S. B. 64. Signed March 8.

Senate Joint Resolution No. 3, creating a commission of six members to investigate the subject of establishing a state smelter by a state smelting works or both. Carries \$1,000 appropriation for expenses of commission, members of which are to serve without pay.

Bills vetoed by Governor.

Designed to exempt Lowell Observatory from its share of inheritance tax on its portion of Lowell estate. Vetoed March 21, and veto sustained by Senate Feb. 24.

Sale of Benson Industrial School building. Vetoed on account of incorrect description of property March 7.

Bills Sent to Secretary of State Without Governor's Signature.

Adopting a state flag. Transmitted Feb. 26.

Exempting observatories from taxation. Transmitted Feb. 23.

House Bills in Hands of Governor.

Anti-house of prostitution; penalizing landlords.

Amending divorce law so as to require one year before remarriage.

Enacts into law the constitutional prohibition amendments adopted by the people and making certain exemptions.

Providing that counties of the first class may levy up to \$12,000 per annum for encouraging migration.

Anti-gambling. Makes participant equally guilty with keeper of game. Includes punch boards.

Providing for distribution of relief to widows by local boards of child welfare.

Providing for levy of 10c on each \$100 for state road fund.

Amending law regarding organization of drainage districts.

Amending law providing for apportionment of county school funds.

Relief of Mrs. W. J. Henderson, \$356.

Providing for construction of bridge over Gila river on Clifton-Solomonville highway. \$30,000.

Appropriating \$22,000 for approaches to Agua Fria river bridge, Maricopa county.

Creating commission of state institutions and abolishing board of control.

Relief of stockmen in Navajo and Apache counties for horses killed by order Sanitary Board.

Amending industrial pursuit act so as to provide for reinstatement of contract labor on state construction. To be referred to people.

Abolishing common towel and common drinking cup in public places.

General appropriation bill.

Providing for construction of viaducts for range live stock to pass over or under highway.

Transferring money in certain funds to general fund.

Senate Bills in Hands of Governor.

Verde river bridge \$20,000.

Relating to town officers, creating offices of town marshal, town clerk and town engineer.

Procedure for issuance and sale of school bonds. (See Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 4.)

Providing for law library deficit. \$4,325.

Limitations of personal actions. Makes statutes of limitations run five years on open account.

Prohibiting anonymous advertisements or circulars relative to initiated or referred measures.

Florence bridge appropriation. \$50,000.

Issuance of doctors' certificates, "reciprocity" arrangements.

Improvement act relative to publications.

High school cadets.

Relief of Capt. Corbett.

County classification act and fixing salaries of county and state officers.

Exemptions of jurors.

Bridge over Gila river at Wallton, Yuma county, \$50,000 for approaches.

Amending fees to be charged by state land commissioner.

Gas well in Apache county, \$10,000.

Provides for sending delegates to International Farm Congress at Peoria, Ill.

Including bond expense in 10% tax levy limit law.

Organization of National Guard to conform with federal act.

Back salaries of county officials, how recovered.

Designating Senator route for Prescott-Phoenix state highway.

Bridge over Gila river in Graham county, \$12,000.

Accepting federal vocational training act.

County fair appropriations. Not over \$5,000 for each county.

Aliens eligible to citizenship permitted to own real property.

Sale of Benson Industrial School building.

State levy bill.

Appropriating \$20,000 for mining exhibit building at state fair.

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 4, correcting S. B. 10, in hands of governor for signature.

ARIZONA NEWS NOTES.

A road bond issue of \$100,000 for Pinal county is being planned.

No mercy is being shown the traffic violators in the city of Tucson.

Fifty Tucson business men visited the thriving mining camp at Ajo in special cars.

March 24 and 25 have been set as the dates for the third annual tennis championship tournament at Tucson.

Three prisoners at the county jail at Tucson made their way to freedom through a hole in the east wall of the jail.

A number of Arizona mining men are now actively engaged in development work in the Lordsburg, N. M., district.

The government report shows the stocks of grains on Arizona farms March 1 much below a year ago, but prices higher.

W. H. Holland was fined \$7.50 in City Court in Bisbee for violating the city traffic ordinance by driving his machine past a street car.

Watches were presented to President Claude of the Senate and Speaker Johns of the House at the closing session of the Legislature.

April 10 has been set as the date for the Baca assessment hearing before the State Tax Commission. The hearing will be conducted in Nogales.

That there is unquestioned ore bodies in the western and northwestern part of the Bisbee quadrangle was the statement made by H. P. Collins.

In a fit of despondency, Alma McCoy, an habitue of a dance hall on Brewery Gulch, Bisbee, swallowed bichloride of mercury tablets in an attempt to end her life.

The best known gems found in Arizona, are the turquoise, garnet, peridot, chrysocolla, azzurmalachite, malachite, agate, chaledony, amethystine, quartz, diamond (meteoric) dipstone and topaz, says a bulletin of the State Bureau of Mines.

It has been known for a good many years that the highest quality of head lettuce could be produced in Arizona, but it remained for the gardeners at Glendale to produce head lettuce on a commercial scale and gain recognition upon the large markets of the country.

A debt, contracted by the territory of Arizona at the time the penitentiary was constructed at Florence, was wiped off the books of the state of Arizona when State Auditor Jesse Boyd issued a check to A. W. Gregg for \$17,124.40, the balance, with interest due him.

Charged with shooting her husband through the body in a recent brawl in the Twin Buttes section, Manuela de Lauterio, wife of Juan Lauterio, was arraigned before Superior Judge Pattee at Tucson on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon. She pleaded not guilty.

Accidental death was the verdict of a jury before Coroner Oscar L. Pease at an inquest over the body of E. M. Eagan, Southern Pacific switchman, which was found at the bottom of a sixty-five foot well of the Santa Cruz Valley Ice Company near the Southern Pacific roundhouse.

**WESTERN
MINING AND OIL
NEWS**

Western Newspaper Union News Service.
Metal Market Prices.
Lead, New York—\$10.00 asked.
Bar silver—73 1/4c.
Copper, casting brand—\$31.62 1/2.
Spelter, St. Louis—\$10.31.

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.

Jerome Verde is now in schist below the twenty feet of iron capping.

J. A. Martin is shipping ore from his mine Ramsgate to the smelter at Mayer.

The first shipment of molybdenite concentrates was made from the Leviathan mill in Copper Cañon.

A strike of chalcocite copper ore averaging 20 per cent, has been made in the shaft of the Mile Wide Copper Company in the Tucson mountains.

The cleanup of the Tom Reed Gold Mines Company at Oatman for February was larger than for many months past, being in excess of \$60,000.

The first round of holes in the Boston drift on the 350 foot level of the Carter mine at Oatman broke into ore. The shots showed a foot of high grade milling rock.

Plans are being made to resume mining operations at the Suscumbia mine, one of the noted silver producers of Yavapai county. The property is located in the Crown King country.

Colorado.

In the Idaho Springs district the French Flag mine has resumed operations.

The Mount Champion mine in the Lackawanna district continues to produce high-grade ore.

A fine specimen of ruby silver and gold ore comes from the lease of Shaffer and Phillips on the Almaden mine on Fall river.

The Boulder Tungsten Production Company has decided to build a refinery for the manufacture of tungstic acid and ferro-tungsten.

Records show that 563 new oil and gas companies have been formed since the beginning of the war with an authorized capital stock of \$666,000,000.

A report from Idaho Springs states that present indications point to the Ute Creek mining

Nan of Music Mountain

By FRANK H. SPEARMAN

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THE MORGAN GAP GANG STARTS TROUBLE AND DE SPAIN TAKES IMMEDIATE ACTION

The region around Sleepy Cat, a railroad division town in the Rocky mountain mine country, is infested with stage-coach robbers, cattle rustlers and gunmen. The worst of these belong to the Morgan gang, whose hang-out is in Morgan Gap, a fertile valley about 20 miles from Sleepy Cat and near Calabasas, a point where the horses are changed on the stage line from the Thief River mines to the railroad. Jeffries, superintendent of the Mountain division, decides to break up the depredations of the bad men and appoints Henry de Spain general manager of the stage line. De Spain goes to Calabasas with John Lefever as his assistant. Things begin to happen.

CHAPTER III.

The Spanish Sinks.

In two extended groups, separated by a narrow but well-defined break, a magnificent rampart, named by Spaniards the Superstition mountains, stretches beyond the horizon to the south, along the vast depression known as the Spanish sinks. The break on the eastern side of the chain comes about twenty miles southwest of Sleepy Cat, and is marked on the north by the most striking, and in some respects most majestic peak in the range—Music Mountain; the break itself has taken the name of its earliest white-settlers, and is called Morgan's gap. No railroad has ever yet penetrated this southern country, despite the fact that rich mines have been opened along these mountains, and are still being opened; but it lies today in much of the condition of primitive savagery, and lawlessness, as the word is conventionally accepted, that obtained when the first rush was made for the Thief River gold fields.

Business is done in this country; but business must halt everywhere with its means of communication, and in the Music Mountain country is still rests on the facilities of a stage line. The bullion wagons still travel the difficult roads. They look for safety to their armed horsemen; the four and six-horse stages look to the armed guard, the wayfarer must look to his horse—and it should be a good one; the mountain rancher to his rifle, the cattle thief to the moonless night, the bandit to his wits, the gunman to his holster; these include practically all the people that travel the Spanish sinks, except the Morgans and the Mormons. The Mormons looked to the Morgans for safety; the Morgans to themselves.

For many a year the Morgans have been almost overlords of the Music Mountain country. They own, or have laid claim to, an extended territory in the mountains, a Spanish grant. Morgan's gap opens south of Music Mountain, less than ten miles west of Calabasas. It is a narrow valley where valleys are more precious than water—for the mountain valley means water—and this in a country where water is much more precious than life. And some of the best of this land at the foot of Music Mountain was the maternal inheritance of Nan Morgan.

At Calabasas the Thief River stage line maintains completely equipped relay barns. They are over twenty miles from Sleepy Cat, but nearly fifty the other way from Thief river. And except a few shacks, there is nothing between Calabasas, Thief river and the mountains except sunshine and alkali. I say nothing, meaning especially nothing in the way of a human habitation.

The Calabasas inn stood in one of the loneliest canyons of the whole seventy miles between Sleepy Cat and Thief river; it looked in its depletion to be what it was, a somber, mysterious, sun, wind and alkali-beaten pile, around which was a ruin like those pretentious deserted structures sometimes seen in frontier towns—relics of the wide-open days, which stand afterward, stark and somber, to serve as bats' nests or blind pigs. The inn at Calabasas looked its part—a haunt of rustlers, a haven of nameless men, a refuge of road-agents.

The very first time De Spain made an inspection trip over the stage line with Lefever, he was conscious of the sinister air of this lonely building. He and Lefever had ridden down from the barn, while their horses were being changed, to look at the place. De Spain wanted to look over everything connected in any way, however remotely, with the operation of his wagons, and this joint, Lefever had told him, was where the freighters and drivers were not infrequently robbed of their money. It was here that one of their own men, Bill McCharty, once "scratched a man's neck" with a knife—which, Bill explained, he just "happened" to have in his hand—for cheating at cards. Lefever pointed out the unlucky gambler's grave as he and De Spain rode into the canyon toward the inn.

Not a sign of any sort was displayed about the habitation. No man was invited to enter, no man warned to keep out, none was anywhere in sight. The stage men dismounted, threw their lines, pushed open the front door of the house and entered a room of per-

haps sixteen by twenty feet. A long, high bar stretched across the farther side of the room. The left end, as they faced the bar, was brought around to escape a small window opening on a court or patio to the rear of the room. Back of the bar itself, about midway, a low door in the bare wall gave entrance to a rear room. Aside from this the room presented nothing but walls. Two windows flanking the front door helped to light it, but not a mirror, picture, chair, table, bottle or glass was to be seen. De Spain covered every feature of the interior at a glance. "Quiet around here, John," he remarked casually.

"This is the quietest place in the Rocky mountains most of the time. But when it is noisy, believe me, it is noisy. Look at the bullet holes in the walls."

"The old story," remarked De Spain, inspecting with mild-mannered interest the punctured plastering, "they always shoot high."

He walked over to the left end of the bar, noting the hard usage shown by the ornate mahogany, and spreading his hands wide open, palms down, on the face of it, glanced at the low window on his left, opening on the gravelled patio. He peered, in the semi-darkness, at the battered door behind the bar.

"Henry," observed Lefever, "if you are looking for a drink, it would only be fair, as well as politic, to call the Mexican."

De Spain, turning, looked all around the room again. "You wouldn't think," he said slowly, "from looking at the place there was a road-agent within a thousand miles."

"You wouldn't think, from riding through the Superstition mountains there was a lion within a thousand miles. I've hunted them for eleven years, and I never saw one except when the dogs drove 'em out; but for eleven years they saw me. If we haven't been seen coming in here by some of this Calabasas bunch, I miss my guess," declared Lefever cheerfully.

The battered door behind the bar now began to open slowly and noiselessly. Lefever peered through it. "Come in, Pedro," he cried reassuringly, "come in, man. This is no officer, no revenue agent looking for your license. Meet a friend, Pedro," he continued encouragingly, as the swarthy publican, low-browed and sullen, emerged very deliberately from the inner darkness into the obscurity of the barroom, and bent his one good eye searchingly on De Spain. "This," Lefever's left hand lay familiarly on the back of De Spain's shoulder, "is our new manager, Mr. Henry de Spain. Henry, shake hands with Mexico."

This invitation to shake hands seemed an empty formality. De Spain never shook hands with anybody; at least if he did so, he extended, through habit long inured, his left hand, with an excuse for the soreness of his right. Pedro did not even bat his remaining eye at the invitation. The situation, as Lefever facetiously remarked, remained about where it was before he spoke, when the sound of galloping horses came through the open door. A moment later three men walked, single file, into the room. De Spain stood at the left end of the bar, and Lefever introduced him to Gale Morgan, to David Sassoon, and to Sassoon's crony, Deaf Sandusky, as the new stage-line manager. The later arrivals lined up before the bar, Sandusky next to Lefever and De Spain, so he could hear what was said. Pedro from his den produced two queer-looking bottles and a supply of glasses.

"De Spain," Gale Morgan began bluntly, "one of our men was put off a stage of yours last week by Frank Elpaso." He spoke without any preliminary compliments, and his heavy voice was bellcose.

De Spain, regarding him undisturbed, answered after a little pause: "Elpaso told me he put a man off his stage last week for fighting."

"No," contradicted Morgan loudly, "not for fighting. Elpaso was drunk."

"What's the name of the man Elpaso put off, John?" asked De Spain, looking at Lefever.

He spurred ahead fast enough to overhear a request she was making of McAlpin to mail a letter for her. She also asked McAlpin, just as De Spain drew up, whether the down stage had passed. McAlpin told her it had. De Spain, touching his hat, spoke: "I am going right up to Sleepy Cat. I'll mail your letter if you wish."

She looked at him in some surprise, and then glanced toward Lefever, who now rode up. De Spain was holding out his hand for the letter. His eyes met Nan's, and each felt the moment was a sort of challenge. De Spain, a little self-conscious under her inspection, was aware only of her rather fearless eyes and the dark hair under her fawn cowboy hat.

Morgan, stepping back from the bar, waved his hand with an air of finality toward his inoffensive companion: "Here is Sassoon, right here—he can tell the whole story."

"Those fellows were miners," muttered Sassoon. His utterance was broken, but he spoke fast. "They'll side with the guards every time against a cattleman."

"Sassoon," interposed Morgan belligerently, "is a man whose word can always be depended on."

"To convey his meaning," intervened Lefever cryptically. "Of course, I know," he asserted, earnest to the point of vehemence. "Everyone in Calabasas has the highest respect for Sassoon. That is understood. And," he added with as much impressiveness as if he were talking sense, "everybody in Calabasas would be sorry to see Sassoon put off a stage. But Sassoon is off: that is the situation. We are sorry. If it occurs again—"

"What do you mean?" thundered Morgan, resenting the interference. "De Spain is the manager, isn't he? What we want to know is, what you are going to do about it?" he demanded, addressing De Spain again.

"There is nothing more to be done," returned De Spain composedly. "I've already told Elpaso if Sassoon starts another fight on a stage to put him off again."

Morgan's fist came down on the bar. "Look here, De Spain! You come from Medicine Bend, don't you? Well, you can't bully Music Mountain men—understand that."

"Any time you have a real grievance, Morgan, I'll be glad to consider it," said De Spain. "When one of your men is drunk and quarrelsome he will be put off like any other disturber. That we can't avoid. Public stages can't be run any other way."

"All right," retorted Morgan. "If you take that tack for your new management, we'll see how you get along running stages down in this country."

"We will run them peaceably, just as long as we can," smiled De Spain. "We will get on with everybody that gives us a chance."

Morgan pointed a finger at him. "I give you a chance, De Spain, right now. Will you discharge Elpaso?"

"No."

Morgan almost caught his breath at the refusal. But De Spain could be extremely blunt, and in the parting shots between the two he gave no ground.

"Jeffries put me here to stop this kind of rowdism on the stages," he said to Lefever on their way back to



For Many a Year the Morgans Have Been Overlords of the Music Mountain Country.

the barn. "This is a good time to begin. And Sassoon and Gale Morgan are good men to begin with," he added.

As the horses of the two men emerged from the canyon they saw a slender horsewoman riding in toward the barn from the Music Mountain trail. She stopped in front of McAlpin, the barn boss, who stood outside the office door. McAlpin, the old Medicine Bend burman, had been promoted from Sleepy Cat by the new manager. De Spain recognized the roan pony, but, aside from that, a glance at the figure of the rider, as she sat with her back to him, was enough to know him of Nan Morgan.

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As the horses of the two men emerged from the canyon they saw a slender horsewoman riding in toward the barn from the Music Mountain trail. She stopped in front of McAlpin, the barn boss, who stood outside the office door. McAlpin, the old Medicine Bend burman, had been promoted from Sleepy Cat by the new manager. De Spain recognized the roan pony, but, aside from that, a glance at the figure of the rider, as she sat with her back to him, was enough to know him of Nan Morgan.

tone and deliberate manner of the Indian, "if he can find him."

Lefever rode down to the inn without seeing a living thing anywhere about it. When he dismounted "in front he thought he heard sounds within the barroom, but, pushing open the door and looking circumspectly into the room before entering, he was surprised to find it empty. He noticed, however, that the sash of the low window on his left, which looked into the patio, was open, and two heelmarks in the hard clay suggested that a man might have jumped through. Running out of the front door, he sprang into his saddle and rode to where he could signal De Spain and Scott to come up.

He told his story as they joined him, and the three returned to the inn. A better tracker than either of his companions, Scott after a minute confirmed their belief that Sassoon must have escaped by the window. He then took the two men out to where someone, within a few minutes, had mounted a horse and galloped off.

"But where has he gone?" demanded Lefever, pointing with his hand. "There is the road both ways for three miles." Scott nodded toward the snow-capped peak of Music Mountain. "Over to Morgan's, most likely. He knows no one would follow him into the gap."

"After him!" cried Lefever hotly. De Spain looked inquiringly at the guard. Scott shook his head. "That would be all right, but there's two other Calabasas men in the gap this afternoon it wouldn't be nice to mix with—Deaf Sandusky and Harvey Logan."

"We won't mix with them," suggested De Spain.

"If we tackle Sassoon, they'll mix with us," explained Scott. He reflected a moment. "They always stay at



Morgan's Fist Came Down on the Bar.

Gale Morgan's or Duke's. We might sneak Sassoon out without their getting on. Sassoon knows he is safe in the gap; but he'll hide even after he gets there. I've got the Thief River run this afternoon—"

"Don't take your run this afternoon," directed De Spain. "Telephone Sleepy Cat for a substitute. Suppose we go back, get something to eat, and you two ride singly over toward the gap this afternoon; lie outside under cover to see whether Sassoon or his friends leave before night—there's only one way out of the place, they tell me. Then I will join you, and we'll ride in before daylight, and perhaps catch him while everybody is asleep."

"If you do," predicted Scott, in his deliberate way of expressing a conclusion. "I think you'll get him."

It was so arranged.

De Spain joined his associates at dark outside the gap. Neither Sassoon nor his friends had been seen. The night was still, the sky cloudless, and as the three men with a led horse rode at midnight into the mountains, the great red heart of the Scorpion shone afire in the southern sky. Spreading out when they rode between the mountain walls, they made their way without interruption silently toward their rendezvous, an aspen grove near which Purgatoire creek makes its way out of the gap.

You'll find in the next installment that De Spain has picked a mighty big job for himself. Not the least of his troubles in the immediate future is pretty Nan Morgan, pride of the gang.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Took it the Wrong Way. A draper is bemoaning the loss of a customer at L—. A lady was in the shop on Saturday and bought some goods.

"How much is it?" "One dollar." "Dear me! Ninety-five cents is all I have with me. Cannot you let me have it for that?"

"Really, I could not," said the draper, "but you can pay the next time you are in."

"Oh, but suppose I should die?" laughingly inquired the lady. "It would be a small loss," rejoined the draper, but he saw from behind the injured look the customer wore as she crept out of the door that he had made a mistake somewhere, though it did not dawn upon him until too late.—Exchange.

Writers That Count. Two sorts of writers possess genius: those who think, and those who cause others to think.—Joseph Rouz.

LATE MARKET QUOTATIONS

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

DENVER MARKETS.

Cattle.	
Steers (pulp fed), good to choice	\$10.25@11.00
Steers (pulp fed), fair to good	9.50@10.25
Steers (hay fed), good to choice	10.00@10.60
Steers (hay fed), fair to good	8.75@ 9.75
Heifers (pulp fed)	8.00@ 9.00
Cows (pulp fed), good to choice	8.00@ 8.90
Cows (pulp fed), fair to good	7.25@ 8.00
Cows (hay fed), good	8.00@ 8.75
Cows (hay fed), fair	6.75@ 8.00
Cows, canners and cutters	4.50@ 6.00
Veal calves	9.50@12.00
Bulls	6.25@ 8.00
Feeders and stockers, good to choice	8.50@ 9.50
Feeders and stockers, fair to good	7.50@ 8.40
Feeders and stockers, common to fair	6.50@ 7.25

Hogs.	
Good hogs	14.40@14.75

Sheep.	
Wethers	11.25@12.00
Yearlings	12.25@12.85
Lambs	12.25@14.00
Ewes	10.75@11.25

HAY AND GRAIN MARKET.	
F. O. B., Denver, Carload Prices.	
Hay.	
Buying Prices.	17.00
Colorado-upland, per ton.	14.00@15.00
Nebraska-upland, per ton.	13.00@14.00
Second bottom Colorado and Nebraska, per ton.	12.00@13.00
Timothy, per ton	19.00@20.00
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	\$2.92
Rye, Colo., bulk, 100 lbs., buying	2.25
Oats, Nebraska, 100 lbs., buying	2.00
Colorado oats, bulk, buying	2.00
Corn chop, sack, buying	2.15
Corn in sack, selling	2.15
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.	20
Ducks, young	16 @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.	10 @12
Roosters	9
Turkeys, 10 lbs. or over	20 @22
Ducks, young	16 @17
Geese	15 @16

Eggs.	
Eggs, graded No. 1 net, F. O. B. Denver	25
Eggs, graded No. 2 net, F. O. B. Denver	18
Eggs, case count, misc. cases, less commission	7.25

Butter.	
Creameries, ex. 1st grade, lb.	39
Creameries, 2d grade, lb.	35
Process	33
Packing stock (net)	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, h.g., doz.	4.00@5.00
Onions, table, doz.	4.00@ 5.00
Onions, cwt.	10.00@14.00
Potatoes, cwt.	4.00@5.00

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.	
Metal Market Prices.	
Lead, New York	\$9.75 asked.
Bar Silver	74c.
Copper, casting brand	\$31.63 1/2.
Spelter, St. Louis	\$10.30.

Boulder, Colo.—Tungsten concentrates.	
60 per cent	\$17 per unit. Crude ores, 60 per cent, \$15; 25 per cent, \$9.40 to \$12; 30 per cent, \$8.70 to \$10 per unit.

Chicago Live Stock Quotations.	
Chicago.—Hogs—Bulk, \$14.55@14.85; light, \$14.90@14.80; mixed, \$14.25@14.90; heavy, \$14.30@14.90; rough, \$14.50@14.45; pigs, \$10.75@13.20.	
Cattle—Native beef cattle, \$9.00@ \$12.05; stockers and feeders, \$6.80@ 9.75; cows and heifers, \$5.80@10.75; calves, \$9.75@13.50.	
Sheep—Wethers, 11.00@12.50; ewes, \$8.75@12.25; lambs, \$12.25@14.85.	

Chicago Grain and Provision Prices.	
Chicago.—Wheat—No. 3 hard, \$1.85 1/2.	
Corn—No. 2 yellow, \$1.08 1/2@1.09; No. 3 yellow, \$1.07 1/2@1.08 1/2; No. 4 yellow, \$1.06@1.08.	
Oats—No. 3 white, 56 1/2@57 1/2; standard, 59@61 1/2.	
Barley—\$1.13@1.32.	
Clover—\$12.00@18.00.	
Timothy—\$4.75@5.75.	
Lard—\$19.05@19.07.	

Duluth, Minn.—Lime—On track.	
\$2.88 1/2@2.89; to arrive, \$2.88; May, \$2.90; July, \$2.91 bid.	

IN WESTERN VENEZUELA



VILLAGE IN THE LAGOON OF SINIMAICA

IT IS a time-honored story that relates the origin of the name Venezuela and one more to be credited than the majority of place name anecdotes. When Alonso de Ojeda, accompanied by the illustrious geographer, Amerigo Vespucci, entered the Gulf of Maracaibo in 1499 he found villages raised on piles above the water. From this circumstance he gave the name "Gulf of Venice" to the shallow sea inclosed between the arid peninsula of Guajira and Parajana. Those were days of flowery speech and fervid imagination; the comparison between Venice the Magnificent and the homes of humble fishing Indians in the new world struck the popular fancy and soon the whole land was known as Venezuela—Little Venice. The surviving pile-bullt villages north of the city of Maracaibo are still of great interest to the ethnologist and to the traveler with an eye for the picturesque.

Slipping out of Maracaibo at nightfall in a bongo manned by Parajano Indians, writes Herbert J. Spinden in the American Museum Journal, we arrived at the lagoon of Sinimaica at ten o'clock next morning. The bongo is a flat-bottomed boat propelled by sails or poles and fit for navigating shallow waters. The lagoon of Sinimaica is the largest of a series of small brackish lakes connected by natural canals called canoes. There are three villages

less much simpler and it is interesting to note that bandleers and belts made of long strings of beads are now worn under these generous garments. Tattooing is seen upon the arms while the face is ordinarily painted with a large circle upon each cheek connected by a line across the nose. The men are sometimes seen in their ancient attire which consists of a belt and breechcloth and sometimes a poncho. Artificial wigs are worn by the leading men, and sandals with tasseled latches. The Guajiro Indians live mostly in the interior of the desert peninsula that bears their name and their warlike habits have kept the white man from their territory. In two places they have come in contact with civilization, one at the Catholic mission of Rio Hacha in Colombia and the other at the lagoon of Parawaipowa where the Venezuelan government maintains a border garrison. The mountain range west of Lake Maracaibo (the Sierra de Perija) is controlled by the wild and little known Mollones.

Where Buccaneers Fought.
In Venezuelan histories one reads dark tales of Sir Walter Raleigh, L'Olonais, Sir Henry Morgan and the lesser buccaneers who ravaged the Spanish main for the glory of England and their own immediate fortune. Maracaibo was specked again and again. Even the strongly defended Gibraltar at the southern end of Lake Mara-



IN THE HEART OF THE VENEZUELAN ANDES

of Parajano Indians in this lagoon bearing the Spanish names La Boquita, La Boca del Cano, and El Barro. All are of the same character, being composed of detached clusters of houses well out from the low shore. Mangrove thickets fringe the open water where they have not been cleared away for coconut walks.

All Traffic by Canoe.
There is a tide of perhaps two feet in the lagoon and the houses rise two or three feet above the high-water mark. All traffic is by canoe and you step from the wobbly dugout upon ladders rising from the water and find yourself on a shaky platform of small poles. You are courteously invited to enter. The rectangular houses have light frames and roofs of heavy thatch. Mats inclose the sides and cover portions of the floor. The fireplace is a box filled with earth. While you sit on your heels and eat toasted plantains and boiled manioc, you see through the latticed floor the upturned face of little scavenger fishes eager to catch the crumbs that fall.

Freedom from the insect life that makes the shores unbearable may account for the custom of building houses out over the water. But it is an interesting fact that these lake dwellers also have houses upon the arid plain well back from the thicket-covered shores. The plain is a dreary stretch sparsely covered with acacias and other desert shrubs. The most conspicuous of these is the divi-divi from the seeds of which a valuable dye and tanning substance is extracted. The houses in the desert are mere roofs upon poles and as often as not the hammocks are swung under an unusually large tree. The natives take evident delight in keeping open house and in living al fresco.

How the Indians Dress.
The dress affected by the women at the present time is a voluminous gown resembling a partially deflated balloon. In ancient times the dress was doubt-

caibo was destroyed. Today one sees at the latter site a few modern huts built round the old plaza. Paved streets can be traced out into the bush and ruined walls enter the waters of the encroaching lake. Only a graceful bell tower remains intact from former times.

Lake Maracaibo is surrounded by a coastal plain extremely dry in the north and given over to cactus and thorny shrubs, but humid in the south and clothed in heavy forest. The sierras rise abruptly from the edge of this plain and to great heights. From the southern end of the lake the Andes seem an impassable wall with their forested slopes and fogbound crests. And indeed the trails that sideward deep gorges and climb lofty ridges, only to drop again to the roaring stream, find passes in the barren paramo some 14,000 feet above the sea. The transitions from one type of environment to another are sudden and startling.

A direct but little-used trail for Merida leaves the unhealthful lake port of Bobures, passes through small savannas and stretches of dripping forest to Torondoy, a coffee center, and then ascends the Torondoy river to its very source in the paramo of Mucumate. In the coffee region the mountainsides have been cleared of forest and only the widespread bucairi trees retained as shade for the tender shrubs. In February these bucairi trees are masses of vermilion blossoms.

Of Course.
"Ever made any money in stocks?"
"Yes, quite a lot."
"What did you do with it?"
"Oh, they got it back along with the rest."
Disposition and Face.
A perfect face never yet made up for an imperfect disposition.—Youth's Companion.

"CASCARETS" ACT ON LIVER; BOWELS

No sick headache, biliousness, bad taste or constipation by morning.

Get a 10-cent box. Are you keeping your bowels, liver, and stomach clean, pure and fresh with Cascarets, or merely forcing a passageway every few days with Salts, Cathartic Pills, Castor Oil or Purgative Waters?

Stop having a bowel wash-day. Let Cascarets thoroughly cleanse and regulate the stomach, remove the sour and fermenting food and foul gases, take the excess bile from the liver and carry out of the system all the constipated waste matter and poisons in the bowels.

A Cascaret to-night will make you feel great by morning. They work while you sleep—never gripe, sicken or cause any inconvenience, and cost only 10 cents a box from your store. Millions of men and women take a Cascaret now and then and never have Headache, Biliousness, Coated Tongue, Indigestion, Sour Stomach or Constipation. Adv.

German Coal Supply Twice Britain's.
Professor Lettner, an Austrian, estimates that at the present rate of consumption the coal mines of Great Britain will be exhausted in 720 years, whereas Germany has enough coal, including the invaded territory, for eighteen hundred years.

THE 3 D'S IN DODD'S

Mr. Robert W. Ferguson, Hingham, Mass., writes: I suffered from kidney disorder for years. Had incessant backache and trouble. Nearly died from it at one time while in Vancouver, but overcame it by a persistent use of Dodd's Kidney Pills. Finally I was completely cured. I occasionally use the remedy now in order to keep the kidneys regulated.

I have the highest praise for Dodd's. Be sure to get "DODD'S," the name with the three D's for deranged, disordered, diseased kidneys, just as Mr. Ferguson did. No similar named article will do.—Adv.

Friendship.
Mabel—Do you know anything about Tom Brown?
Arthur—Why Tom is my best friend.
Mabel—I know that, but is he all right otherwise?

GIRLS! GIRLS! TRY IT, BEAUTIFY YOUR HAIR

Make It Thick, Glossy, Wavy, Luxuriant and Remove Dandruff—Real Surprise for You.

Your hair becomes light, wavy, fluffy, abundant and appears as soft, lustrous and beautiful as a young girl's after a "Dandierine hair cleanse." Just try this—moisten a cloth with a little Dandierine and carefully draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. This will cleanse the hair of dust, dirt and excessive oil and in just a few moments you have doubled the beauty of your hair.

Besides beautifying the hair at once, Dandierine dissolves every particle of dandruff; cleanses, purifies and invigorates the scalp, forever stopping itching and falling hair.

But what will please you most will be after a few weeks' use when you will actually see new hair—fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair—growing all over the scalp. If you care for pretty, soft hair and lots of it, surely get a 25 cent bottle of Knowlton's Dandierine from any store and just try it. Adv.

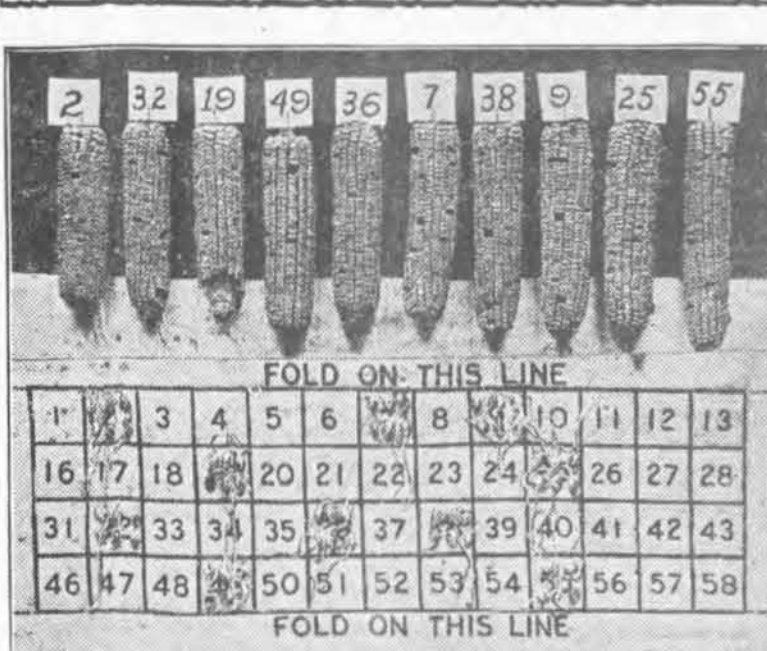
Success at Last.
"Hurrah! Hurrah! Five dollars for my latest story, 'A Modern Husband.'"
"Congratulations, young man. From whom did you get the money?"
"From the express company." They lost it.

FRECKLES

Now is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots.
There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as the prescription ointment—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots. Simply get an ounce of ointment—double strength—from your druggist, and apply a little of it night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is so mild that more than one ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful clear complexion.
Be sure to ask for the double strength ointment as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.—Adv.

The Sign of Indian Prosperity.
The ownership of a motorcar may not always be a safe index of material prosperity, but in the case of John Lightfoot of Arizona, ownership of a car may at least be taken as a proof that the blanket Indian can succeed at dry farming. Mr. Lightfoot is said to possess such a machine, but it is safe to predict that he will not have the only red man to enjoy this privilege.

EARLY CORN PLANTING IS RECOMMENDED



ORDINARY RAG-DOLL SEED-CORN TESTER.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Corn will not grow during cold weather as wheat and oats. Corn planting time is, therefore, a little later than the best time for sowing spring wheat or spring oats. However, according to Farmers' Bulletin 773, when seed of perfect vitality is used, it is remarkable how early in the spring corn can be planted and result in good stands and good yields. Seed of perfect vitality will often remain in cold or dry soils for several weeks and afterwards germinate and yield well. Irregular stands are sometimes attributed to poor seed, when dry, poorly prepared spots are the cause. Fields are sometimes seen in which the seed germinated promptly in moist spots but did not germinate in dry spots until rains came.

Wait for Warm Soil.
Where the seasons are long and moisture plentiful, it is customary to wait until the soil is warm before planting. In semiarid regions, however, corn should be planted early. With the soil in proper condition it is generally advisable in semiarid regions, south as well as north, to plant corn before danger from frost is entirely past. Corn planted very early usually makes a slow, tough growth

and a month after planting may be smaller and look less promising than that planted later. The early-planted corn ripens first, however, and usually produces the larger or the better crop. Because of its slow, tough growth corn planted very early is not so susceptible to frost and drought as corn planted later and growing more rapidly.

Injury From Frost.
In a series of years the gain in mature corn secured from early planting will more than make up for any injury from spring frosts. Excellent corn crops have been produced from plantings frozen off or frozen back when the plants were from a few inches to a foot or more tall. Corn is not often entirely killed by spring frosts, and if some should be injured the loss is much less serious than that from summer drought or from fall frost.

Early-planted corn derives more benefit from the spring moisture supply, becomes well rotted before summer droughts begin, and may even mature before these droughts become severe. Where the growing season is very long and warm, plantings made at about 30-day intervals increase the chances of hitting the season right and raising some good corn.

SAFE FARMING URGED

Food, Feed and Fertility Go to Make Up Foundation.

Circular Issued by Department of Agriculture Points Out True Value of Cotton—Money Crop Is Last on the List.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)
Food, feed and fertility are the foundations of safe farming, according to the United States department of agriculture. A circular sent to farmers, bankers and business men in cotton territory by the chief of the office of extension work in the South says: "Let us feed the people, feed the live stock, and feed the soil. When we have done these three things, then raise such average in money crops as we have the labor to tend."

The circular points out that the true value of cotton to the farmer is to a great extent the amount of food and feed that it will purchase. The price of cotton has risen, it is true, but so has the retail price of all other farm produce. "By growing all cotton," says the author, "and exchanging it for a living, you are simply swapping a high-priced product produced by your labor for a high-priced product produced by the labor of the other fellow. When you follow safe farming, however, you produce your own food and feed at cost and sell your cotton for the other fellow's dollars."

Safe farming is defined in the circular as including these items:
(1) A home garden for every family on the farm, from one-tenth to one-fourth acre, well located, well tilled, and tended as carefully as any other crop on the farm, planted in rotation to time the vegetable crops so as to have a continual supply for the family table as many days in the year as possible. To this should be added one-fourth of an acre of potatoes, either Irish or sweet, or both, to be used as food for the family.

(2) Enough corn on each farm to last the family and the live stock for one year, with a little excess for safety.

(3) Sufficient oats and other small grain to supplement the corn as food for one year with certainty. These small grains conserve the soil in winter and provide summer grazing for live stock.

(4) Hay and forage crops to supply the live stock on the farm for one year, with a little excess for safety. The legumes, which add fertility to the soil and produce the best hay, should not be forgotten.

(5) The necessary meat, eggs and milk for the family. The meat should be procured by increased attention to poultry and hogs because of the rapidity with which these can be produced. Every family should have at least two cows, so that one can be in milk all the time. A sufficient number of brood sows should be kept to produce the pork for the family, with some excess for sale. The average number of poultry per farm should be gradually in-

creased to at least fifty. There should be eggs and poultry for the home table, with a sufficient excess for sale. The live stock on the farm should be gradually increased so as to consume the otherwise wasted products and make productive the unproductive and unutilized lands.

(6) Cotton for the main money crop after the living has been amply provided for.

(7) The sale of the surplus products of the garden, the orchard, the poultry, the live stock, and the feed crops to cover the necessary running expenses of the farm, leaving the cotton as the real cash crop.

The present prices of cotton, says the circular, should not be permitted to tempt any farmer to depart from this program. It is the only safe plan to follow, no matter what the price of cotton may be.

TO PRODUCE SANITARY MILK

Cows Must Be Clean, Healthy and Well Cared For—Avoid Feeds With Objectionable Flavor.

In order that milk may be sanitary and healthy the cows must be healthy, clean and well cared for and must not be given feeds that will produce objectionable flavors in the milk; barns must be well lighted, ventilated and kept clean and be roomy enough to prevent undue crowding of the cows; barnyards must be kept reasonably clean, and should be well drained so as to insure, as far as possible, cleanliness of cow; manure must not accumulate near or be piled against the barn; the floor of the milk room should be of concrete, the room being well lighted, ventilated and screened; utensils such as cans, bottles and milk pails must be washed and scalded after each use, and all tinware must be free from open seams and rust; water supply for cows and for cooling and cleaning purposes must be clean and free from contamination; steam or hot water should be used for cleansing and sterilizing utensils.—Clemson College Bulletin.

NEGLECT OF POULTRY FLOCK

All Products, Particularly Eggs, Are High This Year—Good Care Is Quite Essential.

It costs considerably to feed a flock of fowls this season because of the high price of grain, but it does not pay to neglect the poultry on that account. All poultry products, particularly eggs, are high this year, and good care and feeding will make the flock very profitable.

REMOVING STUMPS IN FIELD

They Take Up Valuable Room and Make Work in Field Hard—Get Them Out of the Way.

If you have stumps in your field that you have been plowing around for years, determine to get them out of the way before spring.

They make it harder for man and animal working in the field, and take up valuable room.

WOMAN NOW IN PERFECT HEALTH

What Came From Reading a Pinkham Advertisement.



Paterson, N. J.—"I thank you for the Lydia E. Pinkham remedies as they have made me well and healthy. Some time ago I felt so run down, had pains in my back and side, was very irregular, tired, nervous, had such bad dreams, did not feel like eating and had short breath. I read your advertisement in the newspapers and decided to try a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It worked from the first bottle, so I took a second and a third, also a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Blood Purifier, and now I am just as well as any other woman. I advise every woman, single or married, who is troubled with any of the above-mentioned ailments, to try your wonderful Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier and I am sure they will help her to get rid of her troubles as they did me."—Mrs. ELSIE J. VAN DER SANDE, 36 No. York St., Paterson, N. J.

Write the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass., if you need special advice.

Cockroaches ARE FILTHY
Kill Them By Using **STEARNS' ELECTRIC PASTE**
U. S. Government Buys It
SOLD EVERYWHERE—25c and 50c

Wanted Brakesmen, Firemen \$30 to \$500 monthly; experienced unnecessary; no strike; steady work. Send stamp for application blank. Write Railway, Box 2-200, Fresno, Calif.

Sweden's Iron Deposits.
Experts have estimated the iron ore deposits of Sweden at about 1,300,000,000 tons.

ANY CORN LIFTS OUT, DOESN'T HURT A BIT!
No foolishness! Lift your corns and calluses off with fingers—It's like magic!

Sore corns, hard corns, soft corns or any kind of a corn, can harmlessly be lifted right out with the fingers if you apply upon the corn a few drops of freezone, says a Cincinnati authority.

For 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. This simple drug dries the moment it is applied and does not even irritate the surrounding skin while applying it or afterwards.

This announcement will interest many of our readers. If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to surely get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.—adv.

Details Wanted.
"What you got dem beans, Rasius?"
"Raised 'em."
"From whar—eggs or coops?"

If you would have the respect of others begin by respecting yourself.

Rest Those Worn Nerves
Every Picture Tells a Story
Don't give up. When you feel all unstrung; when family cares seem too hard to bear, and headache, dizzy headaches, queer pains and irregular action of the kidneys and bladder may mystify you, remember that such troubles often come from weak kidneys and it may be that you only need Doan's Kidney Pills to make you well. When the kidneys are weak there's danger of dropsy, gravel and Bright's disease. Don't delay. Start using Doan's now.
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
50¢ at all Stores
Foster-Milburn Co. Prop. Buffalo, N.Y.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM
A hair restorer of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c and \$1.00 at Druggists.

A Good Medicine is needed promptly to CURE COLDS AND LA GRIPPE. Ask for A WEEKS' BREAK-UP-A-COLD TABLETS—25c
All druggists sell them.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best service.
"ROUGH ON RATS" Kills Rats, Mice, Bugs, etc. outdoors. 50c and 25c.
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W. N. U., DENVER, NO. 12-1917.

Santa Cruz Patagonian

J. B. PRICE - EDITOR AND OWNER
Subscription \$2.00 a year.

The wickedness of "secret diplomacy" is the moral an English newspaper, the Manchester Guardian, draws and which it believes most people will draw from the account of Germany's intrigues in Mexico.

ELGIN

Born—Monday, March 19th, to Mr. and Mrs. Heavner, a daughter. Mother and babe doing nicely.

Mr. and Mrs. Timbe have returned to their home in Bisbee after a week's visit with the latter's mother, Mrs. V. P. Hanson.

Mrs. Harrison of Atlanta, Ga., has come out to attend the land contest of her son, Albert Harrison, who was killed two years ago by falling from a bridge near Sonita.

Mrs. Eva Barnett went to Tucson last Saturday to attend the funeral of her friend, Mrs. C. F. Richardson. Mrs. Richardson was one of the oldtimers, having come to Tucson over 30 years ago.

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

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

NOTICE OF CONTEST.

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

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, 1915, 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 23 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 in possession of 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, as shown below, your answer, under oath, specifically meeting and responding to these allegations of contest, or if you fail within that time to file in this office due proof that you have served a copy of your answer on the said contestant either in person or by registered mail. If this service is made by the delivery of 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 made, stating when and where 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.

Serial No. 033264. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR United States Land Office, Phoenix, Arizona.

February 28, 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, to-wit:

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. JOHN J. BIRDNO, Receiver. First publication March 2, 1917.

Serial No. 033264. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR United States Land Office, Phoenix, Arizona.

February 28, 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, to-wit:

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. JOHN J. BIRDNO, Receiver. First publication March 2, 1917.

LEGAL ADVERTISING

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.

NOTICE, Attention: 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 expenditures 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. 17, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that George J. White, of Sonita, 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 Sonita, 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.

Serial No. 0-1356 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 of an Act of Congress approved May 10, 1872, ONYX KING QUARIES 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 Pincer Mining Claim, bearing marble and other building stone, the same being nineteen hundred and eighty (1980) feet northerly and southerly, and nineteen hundred and eighty (1980) feet in an easterly and westerly direction, and being approximately in section one (1), township twenty (20) South, range (1) 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, 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 300° feet; thence 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) feet to Corner No. 163, 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. 164, a post 4' in diameter and 4'6" in length, set