

## Good Price Secures Many Cattle Here for June Delivery

S. W. Brown and J. P. Robertson, cattle buyers of El Paso, accompanied by Frank M. King, the Tucson cattle broker, were in the Patagonia country this week buying cattle, signing contracts for early June delivery at \$32, \$37 and \$42. About 1000 head were secured. The price, \$32 for yearlings, is slightly higher than that paid last year in this community, although few if any deliveries were made in the spring and in the fall these prices prevailed.

Cattlemen are feeling relieved now that warmer weather has at last arrived. The cold weather and especially the freezing nights, held back the grass, and while no great suffering of stock was reported, considerable anxiety was felt. In some places a few cattle were reported to be dying. With the coming of warmer weather, and the consequent springing up of better nourishment, it is believed cattle will pull through until rains come. If the usual spring showers come—and old-timers in this part of the state say they never fail in the month of April—cattlemen should have the best year they have ever experienced.

Among the Patagonia cattle growers who signed contracts for June delivery to Messrs. Brown and Robertson were: Jas. Parker Sr., Geo. W. and Duke Parker, J. S. Gatlin, Albert, Jesse and Jas. L. Gatlin, Ernest Best, Clyde McPherson, J. I. Jones, B. Lewis and Pete Bergier.

Dr. A. W. Adkinson of Los Angeles and state superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal church, will hold his regular quarterly services this week as follows: Patagonia, school house, Sunday morning and evening; Sonoita, Monday evening; Fruitland hall, Tuesday evening and Elgin Wednesday. Dr. Adkinson is listed among the best preachers of California.

Geo. W. Piper of Malcolm, Minn., an oldtime resident of Patagonia, in renewing his subscription to The Patagonian for another year, says he cheerfully gives up the \$2, as the paper keeps him well informed of all the happenings back home. Mr. Piper is running a cash store at Malcolm, and from the tone of his letter is doing well. He wishes to be remembered to his many Patagonia friends, especially to Messrs. Foley, Keating and Mayor Powers.

## New Phase of War Brings Competition to U.S. Bean Raisers

Four solid trainloads of beans from the Orient, valued at over a million dollars and constituting the largest single movement of this commodity ever coming to the United States, have arrived in San Francisco to be transhipped to Eastern markets. One train of 29 cars has already started for New York. Three others will be required for the total shipment, which amounts to 65,000 bags. The consignment is being handled by the Western Import company, which has been working for the last seven years to introduce them in America. The beans are of all varieties and their appearance here is one of the new developments that the European war has brought about in this country.

Sam Pressler was called back to Douglas on important business Tuesday morning, from his ranch in the San Rafael.

## HEREANDTHERE

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde McPherson went to Nogales Tuesday morning in their new car, where Mrs. McPherson, a daughter and one of the heirs of the late Julius Kunde, made final proof on the Kunde homestead.

Capt. John Cady has been heard from in Los Angeles. The gallant comodore got his picture in the Times, and is regaling the natives with stories of Wilmington and Los Angeles forty years ago.

Mrs. L. L. Nevius was awarded damages of \$2500 and costs of court, by a jury in the Superior court at Nogales last week, in a suit against R. N. Keaton, alleging defamation of character. Both are well known residents of San Rafael.

Harry Blackledge, who with Mrs. Blackledge and children recently moved to Patagonia from Benson, is kept quite busy at his trade as carpenter. Mr. Blackledge is a good workman and finds good demand for carpenters in and around Patagonia.

The American Garage, recently opened in Patagonia by Messrs. Hopkins and Valles, has employed an expert automobile mechanic from California, and is preparing to handle all kinds of automobile work. The new building will be completed this week.

## HAPPENINGS AT HOME

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Larimore were through town Sunday from Nogales.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Kinley of the San Rafael were business visitors in Nogales the latter part of last week.

Isaac Fraizer and J. T. Little, civil engineers from Nogales, were in Patagonia a few days this week, doing surveying.

Several new lock boxes have been installed at the local postoffice this week, to accommodate the growing business.

Claude Wilson and Sam Dodson were Nogales visitors Tuesday, both going down for medical attention. Mr. Dodson has been suffering severely from trouble with his eyes.

Mayor Powers was around at his place of business this week, after a several weeks shutdown, while the mayor was confined to his home from rheumatism.

J. R. McIntyre has been appointed a notary public at Parker Canyon, which should prove a convenience to the people of that community when they need notarial work.

J. W. Ragsdale, wife and sister-in-law, were in Patagonia this week, looking over this field with a view to starting a drug store here. They may return later and take up their enterprise.

Mrs. A. S. Henderson is in Tucson this week, where she may have to undergo an operation for ear trouble. The judge returned from Tucson Wednesday night, and reported her condition as not very satisfactory.

The program for Sunday evening's moving picture show is made up of five good reels of a well balanced entertainment. "The Money Lenders," a stirring drama in two reels, should be interesting. Another good picture, "The Silent Man of Timber Gulch" is also in two reels, while a splendid comedy, "Their Awful Predicament," will conclude the entertainment.

## NEWS OF THE MINES

J. V. Burge of Denver, Colo., is among the mining men in Patagonia this week, looking over the field with a view to a possible investment.

Franklin W. Smith came in Wednesday evening and went out to the Coronation group, near the Three R, where exploration is in progress under his direction.

The crosscut tunnel at the Morning Glory, C. B. Wilson's fine property this side of the Mowry, is now in a distance of about 400 feet, and is opening up what appears to be a big body of low-grade copper ore.

J. H. Verfuth and Mr. Colberg have purchased A. J. Hook's interest in the Wandering Jew, in the Tyndall district, and are now at work remodeling and enlarging the mill on the property. Mr. Colberg was for several years the minerals separation expert for one of the biggest mining corporations in the Southwest. Mr. Hooks still retains the Royal Blue, in the same district, on which he intends to continue development.

G. W. Travers, a world-traveled mining engineer, now from San Francisco, has been in the Patagonia country the past week. He has had 40 years' experience in mining in different parts of the world, and finds many things of interest in the Patagonia region. He is so favorably impressed with the mineral resources and possibilities of this district that it is believed he will take over some properties here.

D. Salcido, who is leasing from Gray brothers near the Three R, has about 100 sacks of very high grade copper ore out, but owing to the smelters' refusal to accept more shipments he is unable to find a market for it. Many other prospectors in this district, including leasers on the Duquesne, are in the same fix and are anxiously awaiting announcement from the smelters that their plants have been enlarged sufficiently to admit of treatment of a much greater tonnage, now while copper is selling at over 30 cents a pound.

## Evil Days Seem to Have Come on the Bootleggers' Trade

At the term of Superior court in this county ended this week, Judge McAllister of Graham county presiding in place of the regular Superior judge, W. A. O'Connor, several bootlegging cases were up for trial, and with one exception, convictions were secured in every case. Sentences ranging up to 18 months in the county jail and fines up to \$300 were imposed. Judge O'Connor, holding court in Graham county while his own court was being presided over by Judge McAllister, the two judges having been disqualified in their own counties in bootlegging cases, was even more severe and dealt out some stiff sentences to those convicted in that court of illegal whiskey selling. In the four convictions in Graham county, Judge O'Connor imposed a sentence of two years in jail and a fine of \$300 on each defendant.

## CONCENTRATES

Several men are in the district this week, looking for leases, mostly for lead-silver properties.

The Duquesne company is shipping out lots of lead-silver-sinc ore this week to the smelter at Florence, Colo.

J. Lee Brown, who has been in a hospital in Nogales the past several weeks, has returned to Harshaw, where he has mining property.

The Pinal, one of W. R. Ramsdell's properties, in the Santa Ritas above Patagonia, is going ahead with development. A crew of about 65 men is now employed.

The Flux is now shipping about two carloads of lead-silver ore a week to the smelter at El Paso. The ore is coming from a new workings at the mine, which has produced much good ore.

The deal which has been pending for several weeks over the taking over of the old Mowry mine, near Patagonia, one of the most famous old mines in the entire Southwest, by the Standard Metals Co., has been completed this week. Work is to start up at once. Churn drills will be used in exploration work.

## List of Pupils Who Have Earned Credit by Their Good Work

**ROLL OF HONOR.**  
Attendance—Pedro Hernandez.  
Scholarship—Leta Mead, Eduardo Rodriguez, Sara Areaga, Dolores Espinosa, Jesus Hernandez, Homer Edwards.  
MRS. CARMAP.

Attendance—Charles Coombs, Maria Espinosa, Edwin Guerra, Herbert Holcomb, Grace Kane.

Scholarship—Maria Espinosa, arithmetic; Ignacio Juarez, arithmetic; Grace Kane, spelling; Dave Gardner and Margaret Gardner, spelling; Herbert Holcomb, spelling and history; Charles Coombs, spelling and reading; Roger Riggs, reading; Edwin Guerra, history.  
HAZEL MILLER.

Attendance—Ruth Gatlin, Edith Fitts, Maria Rodriguez, Genevieve Hernandez, Cecil Wilson.

Scholarship: Spelling—Juana Hernandez, Frank Sayre, Agnes Davido-vich, Luz Perades, Mercedes Perades, Inez Espinosa. Reading: Kendrick Carman, Jose Espinosa, Fred Gardner, Mickey Costello, Lizzie Gardner. Numbers: Juana Hernandez, Albert Johnson, Edith Fitts, Ruth Gatlin.  
ALICE BRADFORD.

Attendance—Lela Shields, Rue Wilson, Emma Kane, Bessie Holcomb, Lupe Valenzuela, Joe Chapman, Lucille Fitts, Charles Brown.

Scholarship—Lela Shields, physical geography, algebra, ancient history, physiology; Charles Brown, history; Bessie Holcomb, English; LeYancha Cook, Lupe Valenzuela, Nelson Walker and Edwin Huntington, arithmetic; Emma Kane, spelling.  
MRS. COOMBS.

Arrangements are being made to discontinue the postoffice at San Rafael some time about the first of the month, or as soon as the inspector can make the transfer, and in future mail for that community will be handled through the Patagonia office. A postoffice will probably be re-established at Mowry now that it is understood the old Mowry mine is to be re-worked, and when this office is established people of the San Rafael should be able to get a rural route service from that point.

**EXPERT BLACKSMITHING**  
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**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.

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.

**SURE ???**

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

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

**The First National Bank of Nogales,**  
Nogales, Arizona.  
ASSETS OVER \$2,000,000.00

**Miners Ranchers**

SEND YOUR ORDERS TO  
**International Drug Co.**  
H. L. SCHERB, Prop.  
NOGALES, ARIZ.  
WE PAY POSTAGE ON OVER \$2

**\$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: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

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THEY'RE the best tire buy on the market today. Fisk Quality is unexcelled and mileage returns prove it. Buy a pair of Fisk Non-Skids and put them to the dollar-for-dollar value test. "When you pay more than Fisk prices you pay for something that does not exist." Don't forget that, when you buy tires.

Fisk Dealers in Patagonia  
**Washington Trading Co.**

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

Mail Orders a Specialty  
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Nogales, Arizona.

**The Owl Says**

Our drug store is as near as your mail box. Mail Orders—Prompt—try us

**OWL DRUG STORE**  
Nogales, Ariz.

## COST OF THE GREAT EUROPEAN WAR PLACED AT 66 BILLIONS

Almost the Equal of One-Third the Entire Wealth of the United States Is Swallowed Up—May Reach \$100,000,000,000 by Next Year—Along With This Loss of Substance Goes Frightful Loss of Life.

London.—A careful estimate of the total wealth of the United States at the beginning of 1917 places it at a little above \$200,000,000,000. A careful estimate of the cost of the war down to the beginning of the spring campaign is \$66,000,000,000.

In other words, almost exactly one-third of the total wealth of the United States, by far the richest country in the world, has been swallowed in the voracious maw of the war monster.

As a matter of fact, this does not nearly represent the total cost of the war to the world. Aside from the expenditures of Great Britain the dependencies representing the outlying empire have all incurred tremendous costs by their part in the war. The United States added more than one-half to its annual expenditures for the fiscal year 1916-17, chiefly by reason of the war. All over the world countries have been increasing their expenditures in order to carry their part of the burden which the war has laid upon the world, while the greater part of them have been suffering and are more or less impoverished because of the dislocation of economic processes.

And there is yet, by common consent in all probability at least another year of war ahead. If the struggle continues to the spring of 1918 its cost to belligerents and neutrals will by that time probably be estimated as high as \$100,000,000,000.

### Appalling Human Losses.

Along with this loss of substance goes a frightful loss of human resources; millions of the best manhood of the most highly developed and productive countries.

It is impossible to realize the meaning of the figures which attempt to suggest what the war is costing. Statesmen of Great Britain, France and Germany have recently been warning their peoples that after peace is declared the war basis of expenditures will have to go on for yet a long time.

It will be impossible immediately to demobilize the armies and return them to the business of production. The restoration of something like normal conditions will probably require, in the view of those authorities, as long a time as the length of the war itself. Of course as the process of demobilization goes on and conditions are restored more and more toward the normal the extraordinary expenses will be in progressively diminishing volume.

The wisest men, the ones in possession of the fullest information on which to base judgment, shy at every attempt to lead them into discussion of the situation which the European world will have to cope with after the war.

### Bonar Law's Reassurance.

Bonar Law, chancellor of the British exchequer and a cool-headed man of affairs, who has no disposition whatever to fall into panic, has repeatedly admitted that England's rate of expenditure could by no means be carried on indefinitely, though he has always coupled this with the reassuring insistence that Britain and her allies could stand the strain longer than their enemies, and that therefore they were bound to win.

At no former time in the world's history was war so much a question of economic power as now. The one justifiable and really worth while parallel which history presents to the present struggle is of course found in the wars of the French revolutionary and Napoleonic periods.

Bonar Law has assured the British nation that in the opinion of himself and his colleagues in the government the empire will as easily bear the burdens of the war as it did those imposed by the Napoleonic struggles. Indeed, the example which was furnished by the Napoleonic struggles, of how great nations absorbed over a period of years the tremendous losses caused in such a struggle, is the one thing which furnishes reassurance and encouragement to European statesmen as they contemplate the burden which they are piling up for the future to bear.

### England as Debt Reducer.

After the Napoleonic wars England pretty steadily reduced from year to year the principal of its debt, and by successive reorganizations was able also greatly to reduce the rate of interest. The marvelous increase of wealth, the expansion of commerce, the great development of the mercantile marine, the profitable opportunities for foreign investment that were afforded by the development all over the world not only of British colonies but of independent countries provided Britain with the opportunity to rehabilitate itself.

But the experience of France following the Napoleonic era was different. France did not possess a great overseas empire whose development gave it opportunities for great profit. Neither did France become a great industrial country during the era of the factory systems development to anything like the extent England did. Finally, France did not apply itself in the assiduous English fashion to wiping out the Napoleonic war debt.

France, in short, lived chiefly with-

in herself, while Great Britain became a world empire, its commerce, its domains, its investments, its every interest reaching all over the world.

Yet the genius of the French people, though they went about it in an entirely different way, proved just as capable of taking care of the obligations handed over to it from the Napoleonic period as did that of the English people.

### New Heritage of Freedom.

If England emerged from that struggle firmly possessed of an empire and colonies and commerce extending to all the continents and all the seas, France emerged with a new heritage of freedom, of something like real opportunity, with a redistribution of its land and wealth, which vested the average French family with a power of productiveness quite beyond anything that had been dreamed of or had been possible under the old regime of Bourbonism and feudalism.

If England gained in substance, France improved in spirit. If England was able to go about paying off its debts, France was able to increase its producing capacity so greatly that the burden of its debt was borne without difficulty and without interfering with a vast and continuous enhancement of the national wealth.

Is it possible that this experience of Europe following the Napoleonic wars may be repeated after the present European struggle? For answer to this question men with visions of the future have little difficulty finding an affirmative; and they justify their confidence by pointing out that this war is as truly a war of emancipation as were the struggles that began with the French Revolution.

If the revolution wrenched France and the continent generally away from the institutions of political feudalism and spiritual repression, the present war, if it is even to be fortunate, liberate the world from the institutions of political militarism and industrial feudalism.

If the land of France was demoralized as to its ownership as a result of the revolution the instruments of factory production, of transportation, of finance, developed since the revolution, will be socialized as a result of the present struggle.

If the revolution brought not only to France but to the rest of Europe a juster distribution of political power, the war of today will bring a fairer distribution of the products of the world's industry, a wider recognition of man's rights in the pursuit of liberty and happiness, a great sharpening of intelligence and widening of educational opportunities.

Following the Napoleonic wars the big dominating fact in the economic development of the nineteenth century was the rise of the factory system of production and the development of modern means of transportation. Following the present war it may confidently be expected that there will be further and no less significant advances in the methods of production, carrying to all the world the benefits of those big, highly organized and intensely efficient units whose growth were bound to win.

### PRETTY PRINCESS



Princess Beatrice, daughter of King Alfonso of Spain, born July 22, 1909. It is noticed that her features resemble strongly those of her father.

has particularly marked the more recent industrial evolution in the United States and Germany.

### American Republic Is Model.

In the direction of nation building, of peopling and utilizing for the common benefit of men the unused places of the world, the master achievement of the nineteenth century, was the building of the American republic.

To the twentieth century's aspirations in this same direction is reserved the privilege of making a truly great and modern nation out of the teeming, essentially democratic millions of Russia; of developing Africa and South America as the eighteenth and nineteenth century developed America; of building great European communities in Australia, in South Africa, in East Africa, in the Niger and Congo basins and in North Africa; of directing the Occidentalization of China, with its vast and capable population and almost limitless resources; of building a group of great, powerful, efficient democracies on the foundations that are already firmly laid in the republics of South America.

Along with this political development will go an industrial advance whose measure and results must be judged by projecting into the future the gains of the last century. Your industrial democratic thinkers point out always that the rate of this advance is constantly being accelerated. Science is more and more coming to the re-enforcement of invention. Productive capacity is growing at a pace that moves with the expansion of intelligence, the improvement of educational methods, and everywhere there is insistence that educational systems must, in the new era, be so improved that the intellectual potentiality of mankind shall be brought to bear upon the problems of the race as never before.

### Europe Bears Strain Well.

One of the marvels of these times is the fact that Europe is able to bear the strain so well. But for khaki everywhere and girl bus drivers London would look not particularly different from the London of normal times. Everywhere one hears people inquiring with wonderment and almost awe, "How does this people carry the load with so little evidence of strain?"

Doubtless the answer will be found in the fact that an appraisal of property accumulations does not include the value of the new "days" work" that every 24 hours brings to the world.

The war is being paid for in great part day by day, month by month. Waste is turned from its peace channels to war channels. War compels the community to save; to waste less in the ordinary ways in order that it may waste more in guns and shells and battleships and mines and all the paraphernalia of war.

A philosopher once said that if all the constructions and plants of the earth's surface might be conceived as being destroyed in one cataclysm while leaving intact the human race in its present stage of intellect and adaptability, a single generation would see those structures restored in far more useful practical form, and mankind would be better for the privilege of that one sweeping reorganization.

Not many people will want to see the experiment tried. The present war is near enough to the universal cataclysm. But to the extent that it shall teach men to utilize more effectively the power contained in this great stream of human energy, flowing past the undeveloped dam site of each successive today, it will have made human effort more important and accumulated property less so.

The chief wealth of the world, after all, is its people. Europe is learning this. It is getting ready for great social reforms after the war that will enable it by a better utilization of its human resources to make up the losses it is now suffering, and by the economies it is effecting in its daily life it is paying as its cost for a large share of the war's cost.

### 'MODEL MAID' WINS BACK PAY

Euphrosina Weigert of Brooklyn Worked and Waited Twelve Years for \$2,066.71.

New York.—Trial of an action before Justice Cropsey in the supreme court in Brooklyn, through which Miss Euphrosina Weigert won a verdict of \$2,066.71, revealed her as the "model servant" so much talked of and so conspicuous by continued absence.

The testimony showed that Miss Weigert was content to wait 12 years for her wages and was delighted with the interest displayed by her employer, who took her "occasionally" on excursions to the cemetery and on these trips bought lunch for her.

In 1902 she entered the employ of Mrs. Josephine Prentice of 145 Hancock street, who died October 22, 1915. A year after she had entered this employ her wages were increased from \$18 a month to \$22. She said that in 12 years she received but \$171.90.

### SAFETY PIN IN ENSILAGE

Not Discovered Until Autopsy War Held on Dead Cow in California.

Marysville, Cal.—Owing to the fact that a valuable cow, owned by Emery Coe of Allen township died under peculiar circumstances, which baffled veterinary surgeons, an autopsy was held which disclosed the fact that the death was caused by a safety pin, which was open, being imbedded in her heart. An eight-inch piece of No. 11 wire was also removed from her stomach. It is believed that the animal swallowed the safety pin while eating ensilage.

# STORMING the TRENCHES of the HOUSE FLY

Now is the time to begin your summer fight on the deadly, dirty fly pest:: Read our article and act on the information given:: Take no chance on having a case of typhoid in your family this year



DO YOU remember the story of your fairy-tale days about the little tailor who was so proud of his success of killing seven flies, all at one fell swoop, that he made for himself a belt with the words upon it, "Seven at one blow?" This was long before the days of "Swat-the-fly" campaigns, so after all, the little tailor did a greater thing than he realized.

It was not so very long ago that the common house fly was held up as a pattern of harmlessness—hence the phrase, "He wouldn't hurt a fly." Now all this has been changed. Health officers everywhere are doing everything possible to make everyone realize it is his imperative duty to kill every fly that comes within his reach. A war of extermination has been declared against the house fly. This summer greater forces than ever are being prepared to storm the trenches of the common enemy of mankind, and rout him forever. It is realized that it is within the power of the house fly, apparently such a feeble creature, to slay more human beings than can the most modern artillery of the heaviest caliber!

Year by year the war on the house fly is gaining in strength. It started only a few years ago, when the vitally important matter of the dangers of what Ecclesiastes refers to as "the fly in the ointment" was made plain.

Prof. L. O. Howard, chief of the bureau of entomology, United States department of agriculture, has made an extensive study of flies. The results of Professor Howard's investigations are given in a recently issued government bulletin, which contains much valuable information that will enable communities to wage effective warfare on flies.

### Death-Bearing House Fly.

"There are several species of flies which are commonly found in houses," says Professor Howard, "although but one of these would properly be called the house fly. This fly, which is found in nearly all parts of the world, is a medium-sized grayish fly, with its mouth parts spread out at the tip for sucking up liquid substances. On account of this conformation of its mouth parts the house fly cannot bite, yet no impression is stronger in the minds of some people than that this insect does bite.

"The house fly lays its eggs upon all kinds of filth. The number of eggs laid by an individual fly at one time is undoubtedly large, probably averaging about 120, and a single female will lay at least two and possibly four such batches. Under the most favorable conditions of temperature and moisture the egg state may last hardly more than eight hours. The maggots which issue from the eggs are very small and transparent. They grow rapidly.

"As the larvae attain full size they gradually assume a creamy white color. Just before pupation they become very restless and migrate from their feeding ground in search of a favorable place in which to pass the pupal stage. They will often congregate at the edges of piles of filth near the ground or burrow into the soil beneath, or they crawl considerable distances away to pupate in the ground or in loose material under the edges of stones, boards, etc. The pupae or 'sleepers,' are more or less barrel-shaped and dark brown in color. In mid-summer this stage lasts from three to ten days, four to five days being the usual duration.

### How Fly Spreads Disease.

"The adult fly, upon emerging from the puparium, works its way upward through the soil or filth and upon reaching the air it crawls about while its wings expand and the body hardens and assumes its normal coloration. In a very few days the female is ready to deposit eggs.

"The body of the house fly is thickly covered with hairs and bristles of varying lengths, and this is

especially true of the legs. Thus, when it crawls over infected material it readily becomes loaded with germs, and subsequent visits to human foods result in their contamination. When we realize that flies feed upon the most filthy substances the necessity and importance of house-fly control is clear.

"In army camps, in mining camps and in great public works bringing together large numbers of men for a longer or shorter time, there is not always proper sanitation, and the carriage of typhoid germs to food by flies is common and often results in epidemics of typhoid fever. And such carriage of typhoid is by no means confined to temporary camps. In farmhouses, in small communities and even in badly cared for portions of large cities, typhoid germs are carried to food by flies.

"In the same way other intestinal germ diseases are carried by flies. Asiatic cholera, dysentery and infantile diarrhea are all so carried. Nor are the disease-bearing possibilities of the house fly limited to intestinal germ diseases. There is strong circumstantial evidence that tuberculosis, anthrax, yaws, ophthalmia, smallpox, tropical sore and parasitic worms may be and are so carried.

"In the effort to destroy flies the use of sticky fly papers is very common. Another way is to expose in shallow dishes a mixture of formalin and milk or water, sweetened with a little sugar (one teaspoonful of commercial formalin to one teaspoonful of water or milk). This is most effective when no other liquids are accessible to the flies. Formalin diluted in this manner is not poisonous to man and will not injure fabrics. In this respect it is much safer than the fly poisons containing arsenic.

### Methods of Destroying Flies.

"Burning of fresh pyrethrum powder is also effective in killing flies in rooms.

"Flytraps may be used to advantage in decreasing the number of flies. As a rule the larger ones are the most effective. These should be placed on the outside of houses, stores, stables, etc. Bananas, sugar and vinegar, milk and beer will be found to be attractive baits under most circumstances.

"The most logical method of abating the fly nuisance is the elimination or treatment of all breeding places. It would appear from what we know of the life, history and habits of the common house fly that it is perfectly feasible for cities and towns to reduce the numbers of these annoying and dangerous insects so greatly as to render them of comparatively slight account.

"The bureau of entomology has for some years advised that all refuse and filth in which flies are likely to breed be kept in fly-tight pits or bins. There is no doubt as to the effectiveness of this method when the necessary precautions are taken.

"Fly-breeding in accumulations of filth can be prevented by the use of chemical substances which will kill the eggs and maggots of the house fly. We have conducted a series of experiments during the last two years in which a large number of chemicals were applied to infested manure and observations made on their efficiency in killing the maggots. Of the numerous substances tried the one which seems best to fulfill these conditions is powdered hellebore. For

the treatment of manure a water extract of the hellebore is prepared by adding one-half pound of the powder to every ten gallons of water and after stirring it is allowed to stand 24 hours.

"The simple and effective stock mixture thus prepared is sprinkled over the manure at the rate of ten gallons to every eight bushels (ten cubic feet) of manure. From the result of 12 experiments with manure piles treated under natural conditions it appears that such treatment results in the destruction of from 88 to 99 per cent of the fly larvae.

"Another chemical found to be even more effective as a larvicide is powdered borax. The best results are obtained when the borax is applied in solution, or when water is sprinkled on after the borax has been scattered evenly over the filth. Borax is not only effective in killing the larvae of flies, but when it comes in contact with the eggs it exerts a toxic action which prevents them from hatching.

"Antifly crusades have been very numerous in recent years, and some have been noteworthy both as to methods and results. However, it is not amiss now to emphasize the importance of concerted organized effort on the part of whole communities, not only cities, but suburban and rural neighborhoods as well. By the most painstaking care one may prevent all fly breeding on his premises, but it will avail him little if his neighbors are not equally careful. Some sort of co-operation is necessary. One of the first and most important elements in any antifly crusade is a vigorous and continued educational campaign to bring the people to a realization of the dangers from flies and the possibility of getting rid of them."

### Rémance of a Statue.

Of all Robert Burns' statues scattered over the world, one of the finest, and the one with the most romantic history, is that in Washington park, Albany, N. Y. It is the work of a local artist born of English parents, but the cost was defrayed by an eccentric and close-fisted old maid, Mary McPherson, who, with her false hair and the gay colors and fine clothes in which she arrayed her weary old body, was an object of ridicule to the thoughtless youth of the town.

She put aside her gaudy clothes only when she went into mourning for her father and brother. From them she inherited a considerable fortune, and, through the persistence of two old Scottish friends of her father, she was induced to leave the greater part of \$40,000 for the erection of a worthy memorial to the poet of her native land. Albany, which used to make fun of "poor Mary McPherson," is today proud of her.

### Austrians Contribute Coin.

Vienna says every one of the 13,000,000 German-Austrians within the empire is represented by 1,154 kronen (\$231) in the war loans that have been raised in Austria. These loans have amounted to 18,000,000,000 kronen, of which the German subjects have subscribed some 15,000,000,000. The 3,000,000 Czechs have subscribed 1,250,000, while the remaining 13,000,000 inhabitants, including 8,000,000 citizens of Galicia and the Bukowina, have subscribed 1,750,000,000.

### Biggest Oil Well Capped.

Word comes of the successful capping of what is probably the biggest oil well ever known. This well is in the Tampico field in Mexico, whence the British navy gets most of its fuel oil. The biggest well flows 200,000 barrels a day. It was estimated that the stream first flowed with a pressure of 1,200 pounds to the square inch. When the gusher was struck it blew a two ton drill 150 feet into the air. The oil spouted 600 feet high. Over a million barrels were lost before the flow was under control.

### Irish Harps.

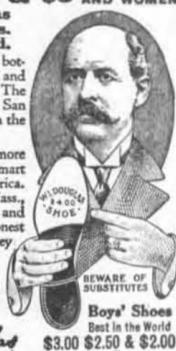
Evidently the Hawaiian ukulele is not the only musical instrument that is becoming more popular in the United States, for the annual report of a North American harp manufacturing company, just issued, shows that the sales of Irish harps during the past year were more than twice those of 1915, and were distributed among 35 states. It may be added that harps were also sent to Hawaii, which fact shows that the people there, however, partial they may be to their native

ukulele, are not unwilling to supplement it with an instrument of very different character.—Christian Science Monitor.

### Japan's Camphor Monopoly.

The camphor production of the island of Formosa is one of Japan's monopolies. The present area of camphor afforestation is 10,650 acres, and some of the trees are said to be from 500 to 1,000 years old. During the next few years the area will probably be greatly extended.

# 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.**  
  
 Boys' Shoes Best in the World \$3.00 \$2.50 & \$2.00  
 W. L. Douglas President of W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., 185 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

## 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 all fare 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

## On High Gear Does the Work of Four Big Horses

**WORKS DAY AND NIGHT**  
**PULLFORD only \$135.00**  
**F. O. E., Quincy, Illinois**

Attached to any Ford or practically any other car in 30 minutes. Removed in less time. No holes to drill. All steel construction. Note steel wheels, 10 inches wide. Does all your heavy hauling—coal, wheat, hay, potatoes; does your plowing, harrowing, seeding, harvesting, etc. Lugs can be removed from wheels, and a larger sprocket is furnished for road hauling. Live agents wanted in every county in Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico and Western Nebraska. Write or wire at once for circular, or come to Denver at once. Immediate deliveries guaranteed.



Pullford pulling two plows, plowing 8 inches deep, with Ford Automobile

**THE HEADINGTON AUTO CO., Distributors**  
**1636 BROADWAY : : : DENVER, COLO.**

**In Georgia.**  
 "Ben Jason."  
 "Yes, suh."  
 "Accused of being under the influence of liquor on Christmas eve."  
 "Yes, suh."  
 "Profanity."  
 "I might er swo—yas, suh."  
 "Resisting officer?"  
 "I sho' tried ter lick dat Irishman, judge."  
 "Petty larceny."  
 "Count dat in, too."  
 "Ben—the law must deal heavily in your case. Is there anything you left out on your holiday spree?"  
 The negro scratched his head.  
 "Yas, suh; ef yo' could lemme out fo' a few minits, I'd like ter beat up my ol' woman fo' 'ceptin' presents from a Macon barber."—Case and Comment.

**A Lucky Bullet.**  
 Hussar declares that there is no mascot to compare with the bullet with which a man has been wounded. "At the Battle of the Marne," he says, "I was struck by a bullet which lodged in my right thigh without doing much damage. When it was extracted I drilled a hole through it, and suspended it by a string from my neck. And, although I have been through dozens of fierce battles since then, including the hottest fights on the Somme, and have seen my comrades fall in hundreds, I have come through them all without a scratch, thanks, I firmly believe, to my bullet mascot."—Tit-Bits.

Honolulu has 2,500 automobiles.

**"Chinese Knew the English."**  
 An Englishman who was appointed to an important post in China married soon after. Among the recipients of the usual little cardboard boxes containing pieces of wedding cake was a Chinese merchant with whom the bridegroom had an outstanding account for goods supplied. After the honeymoon one of the first persons the newly-wedded husband met was his Celestial creditor.  
 "And how did you like the cake?" said the Englishman, laughing, after the usual congratulations.  
 "Ah, ha," returned the Chinaman, with a cunning leer, "me no such big fool to eat him, sah, me put cake in fire. Burn him up. Ha! he!"  
 "Oh, that's too bad," said the Englishman, very much hurt. "You might have 'tasted it at least, out of compliment to my wife and myself. Why didn't you?"  
 "He too clute, sah," said the Celestial, with the same cunning smile. "You owe me monee, sah; sendee polson cake; I eat him; I die; you no payee up. Hou-p-la! He! he! he! I know you Inglesh!"

**The Result.**  
 "Had a fine speeding auto trip?"  
 "I should say so! Nothing else but fines!"  
 Few collisions occur on the path of virtue.  
 Wisdom sometimes strikes a fellow as does a snowslide from a roof.



**There's a good way to keep growing boys and girls healthy and happy and that is to give them**  
**Grape-Nuts**  
 for breakfast.  
 This wonderfully nourishing food has a sweet, nutty flavor that makes it popular with children.  
 One of the few sweet foods that does not harm digestion, but builds them strong and bright.  
 At grocers everywhere.

## CONGRESS CALLED FOR WAR SESSION

PRESIDENT SETS APRIL 2 AS DAY WHEN HE WILL ASK DECLARATION AGAINST GERMANY.

## U. S. ALREADY IN STRIFE

SESSION TO CONSIDER GERMAN ACTION IN SINKING THREE U. S. MERCHANT SHIPS.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington, March 22.—President Wilson's decision to call Congress earlier than the date first fixed for the extra session, April 16, was announced Wednesday. The President's mind finally was made up as the result of Tuesday's cabinet meeting, at which practically a unanimous opinion was expressed that while preparations to put the nation in a full state of armed neutrality were going forward, Congress, which alone has the war-making power, should be summoned.

The President deliberated on the question until late Tuesday night and early Wednesday made his decision. He chose April 2 because he thought it would be impossible for all members of Congress to reach Washington earlier.

The sentiment in Congress is understood to be overwhelmingly in favor of a declaration that as a result of Germany's acts against the United States a state of war already exists.

The foremost overt act which brought the President to his decision was the torpedoing without warning of the American merchantman *Vigilancia* with the loss of fifteen lives, some of them Americans.

When the President addresses Congress he is expected to go into the details of the situation very fully, particularly as to how it affects the future of the United States. While it is not known how much money President Wilson may suggest to Congress as necessary to meet the situation, leaders in the Senate have held the view that not less than \$500,000,000 should be granted at once in case war is declared. It is not probable that legislation giving such a sum would meet with any opposition.

A volunteer army of 500,000 is planned as a nucleus of what eventually would be an army of 3,000,000 and would be assembled in training camps.

The President's proclamation calling an extra session of Congress April 2 follows:

"Whereas, Public interests require that the Congress of the United States should be convened in extra session at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 2d day of April, 1917, to receive a communication concerning grave matters of national policy which should be taken immediately under consideration;  
 "Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the Congress of the United States to convene in extra session at the capitol in the city of Washington on the 2d day of April, 1917, at 12 o'clock, noon, at which all persons who shall at that time be entitled to act as members thereof are hereby required to take notice.

"Given under my hand and seal of the United States of America, the 21st day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, nine hundred and seventeen, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-first."

**Gen. Murguia Wants Men Paid.**  
 El Paso, Tex.—An American arriving from Chihuahua City Tuesday brought a report that Gen. Francisco Murguia, commander in chief of the de facto troops in the north, had sent a message to Gen. Carranza requesting money with which to pay his troops and munitions with which to conduct his campaign against Villa, threatening to resign unless the request was met at once. The report was in general circulation in Chihuahua City, the American said, but could not be confirmed.

**Michigan Guard Ordered Recruited.**  
 Detroit, Mich.—Michigan's National Guard will be raised immediately from approximately 5,000 men to 12,000 men, according to orders sent from Washington to Col. John S. Bersey, adjutant general of Michigan.

**Move Clocks Ahead for Summer.**  
 Rome.—A decree has been promulgated directing all Italian clocks to be advanced one hour from April 1 to Sept. 30.

**Financial Manager for Cody Fund.**  
 Denver.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the William F. Cody Memorial Association, Secretary A. U. Mayfield was employed as financial manager for the campaign to raise funds for the memorial shaft to be erected in Buffalo Bill's memory on Mount Lookout. The committee also has determined, at the request of the G. A. R. to change the date for the burial ceremonies, which had been set for Decoration day. It is probable that the following Sunday will be selected.

## WILSON CALLS 12,000 MILITIA

PRESIDENT ALSO ISSUES APPEAL FOR 27,000 MEN TO JOIN THE U. S. NAVY.

## ARMY IS REORGANIZED

"NATIONAL EMERGENCY" IS GIVEN AS REASON FOR SUMMONS TO RECRUITS.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington, March 27.—With the expected declaration by Congress of a state of war with Germany, President Wilson issued his first public military orders for the defense of the nation. He called into the federal service eleven regiments, three companies and two battalions of the National Guard in eastern seaboard states, comprising approximately 12,000 men, for local policing purposes.

He reorganized the army departments and in a general shake-up of seaboard commands transferred Gen. Leonard Wood, recognized as one of the ablest officers and tacticians in the army, from New York to Charleston, S. C. He increased the enlisted strength of the navy to the legal maximum of 87,000 men and instructed Secretary of the Navy Daniels to invoke emergency measures to recruit the 27,000 men the navy now lacks of war strength.

In taking this last step the President recognized officially for the first time the imminence of war. He acted under the provision of the navy law that "the President is hereby authorized, whenever in his judgment a sufficient national emergency exists, to increase the authorized enlisted strength of the navy to 87,000 men."

A general shake-up in the command of the country's outposts is contained in the first military order, Gen. J. Franklin Bell goes from San Francisco to New York; Gen. Hunter Liggett from the Philippines to San Francisco; Gen. Clarence G. Edwards from the Panama Canal Zone to Boston, and Gen. Edward H. Plummer from Nogales, Ariz., to the Panama Canal Zone. Gen. Barry will remain in command of the Central Department, which includes Colorado, with headquarters in Chicago.

The Southern Department will embrace the states of Louisiana (except the coast defenses of New Orleans), Texas (except the coast defenses of Galveston), Arkansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona. Headquarters at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

In designating state troops to be called out, it is apparent that the War Department has carefully surveyed the field of private enterprises which might be assailed in event of domestic disturbances. The number of troops from each state summoned to duty bears a direct relation to the shipyards, munitions plants or other industries in that state which may need military protection. Congress will be asked, it is understood, to expedite espionage legislation in connection with this phase of the situation.

**Abdication of Emperor Is Forecast.**  
 Paris.—The abdication of the German emperor is forecast by the former German magistrate who wrote the celebrated book "J'Accuse," in an interview published in *Oeuvre*.

**Indiana Cyclone Kills Thirty-Seven.**  
 New Albany, Ind.—Six additional deaths reported Saturday made a total of thirty-seven persons who lost their lives because of the storm here.

**Kills Three Babies; Ends Own Life.**  
 Boulder.—Determined to die, yet unable to bear the thought of separation from the four of her six children whom she loved the most, Mrs. William A. Nelson, 35 years old, living on a ranch two and a half miles east of here, hanged two of them with rags around their necks from the hooks in a clothes closet, tried to strangle her 3-month-old baby by knotting a cloth around its throat, shot her oldest daughter in the back and then turned the revolver on herself, sending the bullet through her heart.

**Colorado Assembly Adjourns.**  
 Denver.—After a thirty-hour session the Twenty-first Assembly adjourned sine die. The two-quart prohibition bill was agreed upon and passed; the governor's appointees were confirmed, the smelters probe measure approved, the wage bill slashed, and \$120,000 allowed for purchase of lots adjacent to Capitol. The old civil service bill was permitted to stand. At the close \$1 of 587 House bills introduced had been passed, and 76 of 434 Senate bills.

**ALLIES WIN LA FERRE FORTS.**

**Terrific Battle, Which May Be Turning Point of War, Begun.**  
 Paris reports capture of two forts at La Fere and the puncturing of the so-called "Hindenburg line." Desperate fighting between French and Germans reported on the Somme and Aisne rivers. French make more progress toward St. Quentin. Berlin admits further retirement but claims serious damage has been inflicted on the enemy.

# A Medicine for Women

**For Forty Years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has Relieved the Sufferings of Women.**

It hardly seems possible that there is a woman in this country who continues to suffer without giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial after all the evidence that is continually being published, proving beyond contradiction that this grand old medicine has relieved more suffering among women than any other medicine in the world.

**Mrs. Kieso Cured After Seven Month's Illness.**



Aurora, Ill.—"For seven long months I suffered from a female trouble, with severe pains in my back and sides until I became so weak I could hardly walk from chair to chair, and got so nervous I would jump at the slightest noise. I was entirely unfit to do my house work, I was giving up hope of ever being well, when my sister asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took six bottles and today I am a healthy woman able to do my own housework. I wish every suffering woman would try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and find out for herself how good it is."—Mrs. KARL A. KIESO, 596 North Ave., Aurora, Ill.

**Could Hardly Get Off Her Bed.**  
 Cincinnati, Ohio.—"I want you to know the good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I was in such bad health from female troubles that I could hardly get off my bed. I had been doctoring for a long time and my mother said, 'I want you to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.' So I did, and it has certainly made me a well woman. I am able to do my house work and am so happy as I never expected to go around the way I do again, and I want others to know what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me."—Mrs. JOSIE COPNER, 1698 Harrison Ave., Fairmount, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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

**Customer Had Change Coming.**  
 A man bearing a small basket of potatoes on his arm went into a grocery store to make a purchase. He could not produce enough change by 5 cents and, handing the clerk a medium-sized potato, started out. The clerk called to him, saying: "You have forgotten your change," and walking back to a sack, picked out two lima beans and passed them to the customer.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

**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. Watson* In Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

**Candles High in Paris.**  
 Candles have risen in price in France since the adoption of numerous measures respecting the consumption of gas, electricity and petroleum for illuminating purposes. Retail grocers throughout Paris generally now charge seven to eight cents for tallow candles that previously sold for three or four cents each. Small solid candles five inches long, which formerly retailed at two cents each, now cost the consumer six or seven cents.

**BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP**

Why take ordinary cough remedies when Boschee's German Syrup has been used for fifty-one years in all towns in the United States, Canada, Australia, and other countries, for coughs, bronchitis, colds settled in the throat, especially lung trouble. It gives the patient a good night's rest, free from coughing, with easy expectation in the morning, giving nature a chance to soothe the inflamed parts, throw off the disease, helping the patient to regain his health, assisted by pure air and sunshine when possible. Trial size 25c, and 75c family size. Sold in all towns in the United States, Canada, Australia, and other countries.—Adv.

**So He Would.**  
 Bill—They say one of the kings of Europe has a bed which cost \$25,000.  
 GH—Gee! If I had that I'd retire on a fortune!

**A Growl.**  
 "Are your married daughter and her husband living with you?"  
 "No; they're living on me."

**Makes the laundress happy—that's Red Cross Bag Blue. Makes beautiful, clean white clothes. All good grocers. Adv.**

**It is far better to have your neighbor owe you an apology than money.**

## Healthy Skin DEPENDS ON KIDNEYS.

The skin and the intestines, which work together with the kidneys to throw out the poisons of the body, do a part of the work, but a clean body and a healthy one depends on the kidneys. If the kidneys are clogged with toxic poisons you suffer from stiffness in the knees in the morning on arising, your joints seem "rusty," you may have rheumatic pains, pain in the back, stiff neck, headaches, sometimes swollen feet, or neuralgic pains—all due to the uric acid or toxic poisons in the blood. This is the time to go to the nearest drug store and simply obtain a 50c. package of Anurie, the discovery of Dr. Pierce of Buffalo, N. Y. Then drink a cup of hot water before meals, with an Anurie Tablet, and notice the gratifying results. You will find Anurie more active than lithia. Dissolves uric acid as water does sugar.



**AFTER "THE GRIP,"** or in convalescence from pneumonia, fevers, or other debilitating diseases, your quickest way to get flesh and strength is with Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. That gives purity to your blood, plumpness to your body, and puts every function into perfect working order. It makes thoroughly effective every natural means of repairing and nourishing your system. For pale, puny, scrofulous children, nothing approaches it. It builds up completely their flesh, their strength, and their health.

In the most stubborn Scrofulous, Skin or Scalp Diseases, Eczema, Salt-rheum, and every kindred ailment, it effects wonderful cures. Contains no alcohol or harmful drugs. In tablet or liquid form. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules, easy to take.

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

A German gunboat in the harbor of Tsin Tau, China, was blown up and sunk.

Russians admit important German success on the eastern front but claim some captured positions were recaptured.

Villistas under the command of Gen. Salazar captured the town of Madera, on the Mexican Northwestern railroad, according to arrivals at Juarez.

South of the Oise the French continue to cross the Ailette river, and north of Soissons, Paris says, considerable progress has been made toward Margival.

North of Monastir, after a violent fight, Hill 1,248 remained in the hands of the French. In a sixteen-hour battle near Kerind, Petrograd reports the Turks were forced to retreat to Kerind.

A British communication says that for the week ending March 18, sixteen British ships, each of a tonnage of more than 1,000, were sunk and eight of a tonnage under 1,000 tons. Twenty-one fishing vessels also were sunk.

The French cruiser (battleship) Danton was torpedoed in the Mediterranean sea on March 19, it was announced officially by the admiralty at Paris. Two hundred and ninety-six men were lost and 806 were saved by the destroyer Massue and patrol boats.

British report progress southeast of Arras, and the French, Paris says, have moved forward between one and a quarter and two and a half miles in the St. Quentin region. French troops also have made gains in the heights overlooking the Oise valley, northeast of Tergnier.

Paris reports the total amount of French territory liberated from the German invaders by the Somme offensive up to March 21st is 853 square miles situated in the four departments of Pas-de-Calais, Oise, Aisne and Somme. It includes 366 towns and villages, the homes of 181,935 Frenchmen. The Germans are still in possession of 7,126 square miles of France.

WESTERN

The death of John Ward, 70, of Evanston, Wyo., removes another of the "fighting sheriffs" who became famous during the early days when Wyoming was infested with outlaws.

No fewer than 2,000 Germans have left St. Louis since the United States severed diplomatic relations with the Kaiser's government, according to estimates secured from German-American sources.

An oil painting of Kaiser Wilhelm valued at \$100, was slashed in the first anti-German demonstration reported to the police in St. Louis. Fanatics wrecked the rooms of a German singing society.

Warren A. Waite, 60 years old, father of Arthur Warren Waite, under sentence of death in New York for the murder of John E. Peck by poisoning, died at his home in Grand Rapids, Mich. He had been ill ten days of pneumonia.

New Albany, Ind., was struck by a hurricane driving ahead at the rate of fifty-two miles an hour Friday afternoon, and besides killing more than fifty persons and injuring hundreds of others, wrought damage to residence and business property estimated at \$2,000,000.

WASHINGTON

President Wilson and all government officials are concentrating on the grim business of preparing the nation for war.

The chief railroads of the east petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission to amend its rules to permit a general increase in all freight rates.

Thirty thousand cases of smallpox rage in Germany and the disease is spreading, according to the speech of a Socialist member of the Reichstag, Herr Hoffman, received by the State Department.

First steps by the new Russian government toward the emancipation of Jews in Russia was reported by Ambassador Francis, who said all educational restrictions as to both schools and colleges had been removed.

United States Senator K. D. McKellar of Tennessee, in an interview, predicted the United States will call for a million volunteers almost immediately.

The government bond issue of \$150,000,000 to meet the naval expenditure will not be issued before summer, Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo announced.

Diplomatic Washington was convinced that the American recognition of the new Russian government will materially strengthen its prospects for permanence.

FOREIGN

A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says the Finnish diet will reassemble on April 4.

Important action reported on Macedonian front where French score considerable success.

Emperor William is suffering from a nervous collapse. It was stated in private dispatches from Berlin.

A declaration of war by Germany against America within the next few days would not surprise British officials.

Germany is preparing for another peace move. This is the gist of a dispatch from The Hague, printed in the London Times.

The Guatemalan government has handed to the German minister a protest against the recent German note on submarine warfare.

The new ministry of Alexandre Ribot made its declaration in Paris, pledging itself to carry on the war with all possible energy.

A dispatch received at Copenhagen from Haparanda, Sweden, says the Russian Social Democratic party has issued a manifesto demanding peace.

The town council of Petrograd has unanimously agreed to appoint a certain portion of women to several of its committees, says a Central News dispatch from Petrograd.

Charles A. Sulzer, Democrat, and brother of former Gov. William Sulzer of New York, was elected delegate to Congress from Alaska last November by a majority of 19 votes.

A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam says: "It is understood that the Dutch government has intimated that it is not prepared to allow armed American merchantmen in Dutch harbors."

The bread ration in Germany will be diminished one-fourth beginning April 15, owing to the scarcity of wheat, according to a dispatch from Berlin in the Weser Zeitung of Bremen.

The British, French and Italian ambassadors at Petrograd conveyed to the minister of foreign affairs an official recognition by their governments of the Russian provisional government.

Gen. Carranza issued a decree at Mexico City instructing provisional governors of the states to call elections for state offices, including governors, at such time as is most advantageous, but providing that they must be held in each case so that those elected can take office prior to July 1.

SPORTING NEWS

The annual society baseball game between the men and the women's team of the "Four Hundred" will be staged soon at Palm Beach, Fla.

Pink Hawley, last year captain of the Memphis Southern Association Club, has been signed to manage the Sioux City Western league team.

Koji Yamada, billiard champion of Japan, defeated Ora Morningstar, 300 to 227, in the first of their series of exhibition 18.2 ballkline games at Denver.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt, national woman's single champion, defeated F. F. Scovel of London on the Coronado Country Club courts at San Diego, Cal., 6-4, 4-6, 6-3.

Edward "Eddie" Miller, reputed to have been the oldest professional baseball player in the United States, died at Ogden, Utah. Miller was a member of the Boston and Brooklyn baseball teams before the National League was organized.

GENERAL

Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, was awarded in New York the civic foreign gold medal for distinguished public service.

Governor Holcombe at Hartford, Conn., amplified his statement that men hostile to this country were engaged in military drill nightly.

In a mighty fervor of patriotism, a great throng at Madison Square Garden in New York called upon Congress to proclaim a state of war between Germany and the United States.

The first woman to enlist in the United States Navy, Miss Loretta Walsh, 20, is on the job in a red, white and blue uniform. Her tie is red, her waist white and her skirt blue. She is assistant recruiting officer in Philadelphia.

A semi-official announcement that in the event of war the college year at Harvard University probably would be terminated within a short time and the university plant turned into a military training camp, was made at Cambridge, Mass.

The unprecedented prosperity attending the operations of the United States Steel corporation for 1916 are set forth in the annual report. Total earnings of \$342,997,092 exceeded those of 1915 by \$202,747,026; net income of \$294,926,565 showed an increase of \$196,958,602 and surplus net income for the year aggregated \$201,835,585, as compared with \$44,269,574 in the previous year.

David Overton, under sentence of death for the murder of Probate Judge W. T. Lawter of Huntsville, Madison county, Ala., and J. L. Latham, convicted of forgery, were shot to death by a posse of ten deputy sheriffs and fifty Birmingham College students at Owenton, a suburb of Birmingham.

A. P. Brown, 29 years old, was killed and eight persons were injured, two, it was believed, seriously, when a gas explosion wrecked three buildings in the residence section of Kansas City, Mo.

ARIZONA  
STATE NEWS

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

COMING EVENTS.  
July 4-6—Elmer Annual State Reunion at Prescott.

Miami is to have a new M. E. church.

The new acid plant at Douglas has been completed.

Tucson is to have a municipal playground and athletic park.

Twenty-six blocks of streets will be paved in Flagstaff this summer.

Billy Heinze of Pirtleville was assaulted and robbed while walking to Douglas.

Flagstaff is to become the storage point for California onions, according to present plans.

A party of Butte, Mont., mining men are investigating property in the Camp Verde field.

Dirt is flying on the right-of-way of the new railroad from Clarkdale to the Extension smelter.

The matter of a historical pagant for Tucson has been taken up by the Luncheon Club.

John Reiney, for many years a resident of Tombstone, was committed to the state asylum for the insane.

Three cans and two jars of opium and a pipe showing considerable usage were confiscated by deputy sheriffs at Miami.

Gordon Wales, a former member of the Utah national guard, attempted to end his life in the Lowell jail by slashing his throat with a razor.

Members of the Bisbee lodge of Elks are planning to swamp Prescott on July 4, 5 and 6, when the annual state reunion of the order is held.

Deputy Sheriff Dan Armer arrested Frank Mirch, a resident of Globe, in conjunction with the alleged murder of Joe Rogic, the Pinal mountain miner.

That the districts around Mayer, McCabe, Poland and Humboldt will soon be in the limelight almost as much as the Verde district is today, is the prediction of E. C. Koepke.

Mohave county produced more metal in 1916 by many thousands of dollars than in 1915, although the Tom Reed and Gold Road only made production during part of the year.

Cutler Wood, 14 year old son of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Wood of Lower Miami, was almost instantly killed when he collided on a motorcycle with a stage, driven by Ralph White.

An ore strike of considerable importance was made on the Golden Hammer property in Mineral Park assaying \$7.20 gold, 32 ounces silver, 10 per cent zinc and 6.4 per cent lead.

Four Ajo citizens were captured on the Ajo-Sentinel road, near Sentinel, with an auto load of booze, and at their trial at Yuma were held under bond of \$750 each to the Superior Court.

Lots on the Hogback have risen from \$100 to \$150 a piece in price since it was announced that the United Verde Extension is to build a new town just below the Jerome city limits.

About thirty-three business establishments of Tucson, mostly cigar stores and fruit stands, must throw away their punch board, dice boxes, and all other contrivances dealing with games of chance.

Michael McEnroe, a miner aged 38 years, was fatally injured at Bisbee when he drove his pick into a missed shot in a drift on the 200 level of the Gardner shaft. He died at the Copper Queen hospital.

Three Yuma lads were arrested, charged with breaking into box cars.

The Warren District Commercial Club and the Warren Business Men's Association gave the members of the El Paso Pep, Push and Progress special an auto ride over the district on their visit to Bisbee.

To Bisbee belongs the distinction of having the largest postal savings bank in the state of Arizona, as well as the twentieth largest postal savings banks in the United States. The postal savings bank at Bisbee now has total deposits of \$308,401.

That Andrew Paavala, the 27 year old miner, who was suffocated in a cave-in at the Miami Copper Company's mine at Globe, met an accidental death and that there was no responsibility attached thereto, was the verdict of a coroner's jury.

In spite of the fact that the tungsten market is very low at present, the owners of tungsten properties should not be discouraged, says a report from the Arizona State Bureau of Mines. When tungsten was \$110 per unit, it was entirely too high.

Manuel Castillo, a one-legged bootblack, was taken to the Arizona hospital in Tucson for treatment of an ugly knife wound in his left arm, and Louis Facin, a miner, was locked up in the city jail on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon, as a result of a battle between the two over a woman.

The constitutionality of the Arizona investment companies law, better known as the "blue sky law," was upheld in an opinion handed down at Phoenix by Assistant Attorney General R. William Kramer.

WESTERN  
MINING AND OIL  
NEWS

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Prices Quoted for Metals.  
New York, March 21.—Lead, \$9.87 1/2. Bar silver, 72 1/4. Copper—Casting brand, \$31.37 1/2.

St. Louis.—Spelter, \$10.40.

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.

Experiments in the Outman district indicate that concentrates of thirty tons into one can be made by the flotation process.

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

J. H. Dundon and J. H. Beauchamp are exhibiting jewelry gold ore from the Mohawk group, located in the southern end of the Chloride district.

Recent wage advances to miners of Jerome section made in conformity with the advance in the average price of copper per pound, will raise the mine payroll of that section to above \$700,000.

Showing an income for the year 1916 of \$20,587,940.60, from the sale of copper, silver and gold, and an expenditure of \$9,431,105.22 and a cash balance, as of Jan. 1st, amounting to \$2,643,570, the annual statement of the Calumet and Arizona Mining Company has been made public.

Colorado.

The mill crosscut on the Silver Bell mine at Ophir Loop is now in about 2,600 feet.

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

A rich strike is reported made by J. L. Wilson, lessee of the United Gold Mines Company at Cripple Creek.

The New Monarch Mining Company at Leadville is retimbering the Cleveland shaft from surface to a depth of 250 feet.

United Gold Mines Company of Cripple Creek sold sixty-six broad gauge cars of ore in February, 2,000 tons, average \$22, gross production \$44,000.

Developments in Cresson mine in the past few weeks indicate that the production on one of the lower levels will be doubled.

The experimental flotation plant at the Smuggler mill at Telluride is working well. The plant will be made large enough to treat 600 tons.

The search for lead-silver and lead-silver-zinc properties in Colorado bids fair to reopen a number of old mines in Boulder, Gilpin and Clear Creek counties.

Development programs in the Clear Creek, Summit, Lake, Eagle, Teller, Ouray and San Juan camps are fairly marked out for 1917, with capital and skill behind them.

Wintry weather interfered but little with development at Cripple Creek. In all sections of the camp programs for 1917 are now under way, and valuable ore strikes are reported.

Georgetown reports that Convery & McCluskey, who are leasing in the Capital 100 feet west of where the rich gold strike was discovered by Hanson & Company late in the fall, opened up a body of ore a few days ago which showed gold, plainly visible to the naked eye.

New Mexico.

On March 1st the Oaks Company paid its fourth consecutive monthly dividend of 1 per cent on outstanding preferred stock.

The North drift from fifty-foot level in Eberle mine in the Mogollon district continues in ore, and a shipment to custom mill will be made.

The shaft on Johnson mine at Mogollon is now down 400 feet, with stations and levels at each 100-foot point. Ore has been exposed for the entire depth. A small compressor plant will be installed at once.

A cross-cut is being driven from adit level on Clifton mine to determine location of foot wall. This is part of the Queen Vein system of the Mogollon district and the ledge is of mammoth proportions for a greater part of its extent.

At the Maud S mine the Oaks Company is clearing old drifts and getting ready for an extensive course of development. It has produced around one million dollars and a great extent of virgin ground remains to be explored.

Wyoming.

The Satter Company is planning drilling for deep oil at Byron.

The large oil companies have entered on an extensive era of preparations for the drilling campaign, which spring will bring.

The first big oil strike in the Powder river dome of Wyoming was made when the Jorth well, in section 32, filled at once with 350 feet of oil after the drills had gone three feet into sand at a distance of 2,250 feet.

DIVERSIFICATION INCREASES IN SOUTH



FOUR SHORTHORN HEIFERS ON OKLAHOMA FARM.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.) An indication of the hold which the movement for diversification has taken in the South is seen by dairy specialists of the department in the growth of the cattle division at the Louisiana state fair in four years from 25 head exhibited to 400. This fair, in a section heretofore not well supplied with dairy cattle, stood second last year among the Jersey shows of the United States.

Other indications of diversification by development of the dairy industry are found in the organization in the South last year, with the assistance of the dairy division of the department, of three bull associations and three cow-testing associations, the purchase of 927 head of cattle, including 166 bulls, and the establishment of two additional college creameries.

An example of what the development of dairying means to Southern communities is pointed out by a specialist in Alabama where practically all the cream supplied to the creameries of the state is produced by native cows. One plant in the boll-weevil territory of the state produced last year 129,000 pounds of butter, worth \$30,000. This represents an asset present before the construction of the creamery, but largely wasted or improperly handled at that time.

COTTON BOLL WEEVIL

Large Sums Spent to Ascertain Methods to Control Pest.

Expensive to Raise Crop With Such Adverse Conditions as Are Brought About by Presence of Insect—Control Zone Urged.

(By PROF. C. E. SANBORN, Department of Entomology, Oklahoma A. and M. College, Stillwater.)

The cotton boll weevil has now practically located itself throughout the cotton belt of the United States. Millions of dollars have been spent in ascertaining methods for its control. Much has been developed in the way of growing cotton in spite of the boll weevil. It is expensive, however, to raise cotton with such adverse conditions as are brought about by this insect. Millions of dollars worth of cotton will be destroyed annually as long as the pest exists in our country.

Very little significance was attached to this bug, when it first appeared in Texas because its characteristics were practically unknown. Its life history was unknown, and until the latter could be ascertained its future significance could not be foretold.

Texas Fields Destroyed.

While investigation was under way the onward dissemination and multiplication of the boll weevil was also under way, and the cotton fields of Texas were being rapidly destroyed. After the entomologists had studied out the life history and habits of the pest it had gained such a foothold in Texas that its control was quite problematical. Cotton planters were not organized for co-operation, and as time passed the weevil took advantage of human weakness and continued its movement throughout the cotton belt.

At the time that the weevil was present in only one or two states the non-infested states were profiting on account of the decreased cotton production caused by the infestation. At that time inauguration of a federal control zone would have been an injustice to the cotton growers of that zone.

By a control zone is meant a strip of country arranged something after the fashion of a fire-guard practice, common along railroad lines and pastures in the wild-grass country. A fire guard is generally made by burning off a narrow strip of grass in order to protect the grass pastures from an accidental prairie fire.

A control zone (which might be designated as No. 1) would be a strip of cotton territory, preferably not less than 200 miles wide, and extending around the north arc of the boll weevil territory. In this strip no cotton should be grown for two years. A new zone (No. 2) for the following year should border the south side of zone No. 1, and be at least 200 miles wide, and also overlap the previous year's control zone. Zone No. 1 could be utilized beginning with the spring of 1919.

By the end of the year 1921 the entire cotton belt of the United States could be free of the cotton boll weevil. Such a method, if scientifically operated, would discontinue the existence of the boll weevil in the United States, and mean the saving of millions of dollars annually.

VERY VALUABLE FORAGE CROP

Soy Bean Also Promises to Be Useful in Many Boll Weevil Regions as a Money Maker.

The soy bean may be grown throughout the humid and semi-humid sections of the South and in the Southern portion of the corn belt. It is a very valuable forage crop and promises to be very useful in many boll weevil regions as a cash crop, and a source of oil seed for the oil mills.

CARING FOR STABLE MANURE

Fertilizer Should Never Be Thrown on Field Where It Will Not Soon Be Mixed With Soil.

Stable manure should never be thrown out on a field where it will not soon be mixed with the soil; nor should it be piled out in the open, for much of the fertility will be lost by leaching. If the manure cannot be placed on a field that is to be planted shortly, it is best to allow it to accumulate in the stall, being careful to keep the stall dry and well littered.

Corn stover, wheat, oat or rye straw, leaves or pine straw can be used for litter. Besides absorbing the liquid manure and saving it for the plants to use, the litter adds fertilizing materials of value. It is a good plan to use as much litter as possible for bedding; for by being mixed with the animal manure it is more readily decayed. Much waste material can be made into good manure in this way.

The stalls should be fairly deep so that they will hold all the manure which accumulates between times of planting the various crops. The animals will pack the manure by tramping, and it keeps best when packed. It should be moist, but not wet, and should be protected from sunshine.

PUSH ERADICATION OF TICKS

Demonstrated Fully That It Is Not Impossible Matter—Co-Operation Is Needed.

"Everyone who says that cattle fever ticks cannot be eradicated from any county in Florida, or from the entire state, admits that he is not willing to co-operate with his neighbors, the state and the federal forces to wipe out of existence this great menace to the cattle industry," is the statement of Dr. E. M. Nighbert of the United States bureau of animal industry, in charge of tick eradication work in Florida.

"The success of the tick eradication campaign in other quarantined states has demonstrated that it is not an impossible matter, even where large areas of the territory are open range," says Doctor Nighbert, and he cites the instance of lifting the quarantine from nearly 80,000 square miles in California. Much of that area was coastal range, with conditions similar to those in open range counties in Florida, yet an area has been cleaned up in California, much larger than the entire state of Florida.

Steady progress is also being made in tick eradication work in Texas, which is considered an open range state, and in all other quarantined states, so that the work in Florida is no more difficult than has been accomplished elsewhere. If you want the tick eradicated it can be done, and at a comparatively small cost per head of stock.

WARNING IS GIVEN PLANTERS

South Will Do Well to Buttress Monopoly of Cotton Supply by Better Management.

Southern planters need not be alarmed over the use of the fiber of the common marsh cattail as a substitute for cotton. It is a war expedient, and except for special uses will end with the war. But it serves to point the warning often uttered in this paper, that the South will do well to buttress accidental monopoly of the world's chief cotton supply by scientific investigation and plant breeding, as well as by better management of the fiber now produced.

It would be contrary to all experience and probabilities if a little group of states, without intelligent effort on their part and purely by favor of nature, should continue to produce two-thirds of the world's chief clothing material.—Chicago Journal.

# Nan of Music Mountain

By FRANK H. SPEARMAN

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## DE SPAIN GOES TO MORGAN GAP AND TAKES A BAD MAN BUT HE HAS AN ENCOUNTER WITH NAN

The region around Sleepy Cat, a railroad division town in the Rocky Mountain mining country, is infested with stage coach robbers, cattle rustlers and gunmen. The worst of these belong to the Morgan gang, whose hangout 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 Lefevre as his assistant. Soon the trouble starts, when Sassoon of the gang cuts the throat of a coach driver. De Spain, Lefevre and Scott, an Indian, start to Morgan Gap at night to arrest Sassoon.

### CHAPTER IV—Continued.

Scott was the first to reach the trees. The little grove spreads across a slope half a mile wide between the base of one towering cliff, still bearing its Spanish name, El Capitan, and the gorge of the Purgatoire. To the east of this point the trails to Calabasas and to Sleepy Cat divide, and here Scott and Lefevre received De Spain, who had ridden slowly and followed Scott's injunctions to keep the red star to the right of El Capitan all the way across the slinks.

Securing their horses, the three stretched out on the open ground to



wait for daylight. De Spain meditated first on how he should capture Sassoon at daybreak, and then on Nan Morgan and her mountain home into which he was about to break to drag out a criminal. Sassoon and his malice soon drifted out of his mind, but Nan remained. Her form outlined in the mists that rose from the hidden creek seemed to hover somewhere near until Scott's hand laid on the dreamer's shoulder drove it suddenly away. Day was at hand.

De Spain got up and shook off the chilliness and drowsiness of the night. It had been agreed that he, being less known in the gap than either of his companions, could best attempt the difficult capture. Bob Scott, who knew the recess well, repeated his explicit directions as to how De Spain was to reach Sassoon's shack. He repeated his description of its interior, told him where the bed stood, and even where Sassoon ordinarily kept his knife and his revolver.

De Spain gave his horse his head—it was still too dark to distinguish the path—and advanced at a snail's pace until he passed the base of El Capitan, when of a sudden, as he rode out from among high projecting rocks full into the opening, faint rays of light from the eastern dawn revealed the narrow, strangely inclosed and perfectly hidden valley before him.

De Spain caught his breath. No description he had ever heard of the nook that screened the Morgans from the outside world had prepared him for what he saw. From side to side between the frowning cliffs which rose, at points, half a mile into the sky, it was several miles, and the gap was more than as much in depth, as it ran back to a mere wedge between unnamed Superstition peaks.

Every moment that he pushed ahead warned him that daylight would come suddenly and his time to act would be short. The trail he followed broadened into a road, and a turn brought him up startled and almost face to face with a long, rambling ranch-house. The gable end of the two-story portion of the building was so close to him that he instantly reined up to seek hiding from its upper and lower windows.

From Scott's accurate description he knew the place. This was Duke Morgan's ranch-house, set as a fortress almost at the mouth of the gap. To pass it unobserved was to compass the most

ticklish part of his mission, and without changing his slow pace he rode on. No bullet challenged him and no sound came from the silent house. He cantered away from the peril, thinking with a kind of awe of Nan, asleep, so close, under that roof—confident, too, he had not been seen—though, in matter of fact, he had been.

Other cabins back toward the north wall could be seen dimly to his right, but all were well removed from his way. In due time, as Scott had advised, he saw confronting him, not far ahead, a small, ruinous-looking cabin shack. Dismounting before this, he threw his lines, shook himself a little, and walked up to the cabin door. It was open.

De Spain called gruffly to the cabin inmate. There was no answer. He hitched his trouser band near to the butt of his revolver with his right hand, and laid his left on the jamb of the door, his eyes meantime boring the darkness to the left, where Sassoon's bed should be. The utmost scrutiny failed to disclose any sign of it or any sound of breathing from that corner. He took a few steps toward where the man should be asleep, and perceived beyond a doubt that there was no bed in the corner at all. He turned toward the other corner, his hand covering the butt of his gun. "Hello, Shike!" he called out in a slightly strained tone of camaraderie, addressing Sassoon by a common nickname. Then he listened. A trumpeting snore answered. No sound was ever sweeter to De Spain's ear. The rude noise cleared the air and steadied the intruder as if Muscle mountain itself had been lifted off his nerves.

He tried again: "Where are you, Shike?" he growled. "What's this stuff on the floor?" he continued, shuffling his way ostentatiously to the other side of the room. He felt his way toward the inner door. This was where he expected to find it, and it was closed. He laid a hand gingerly on the latch. "Where are you, Shike?" he demanded again, this time with an impatient expellive summoned for the occasion. A second fearful snore answered him. De Spain, relieved, almost laughed as he pushed the door open, though not sure whether a curse or a shot would greet him. He got neither. And a welcome surprise in the dim light came through a stuffy pane of glass at one end of the room. It revealed at the other end a man stretched asleep on a wall bunk—a man that would, in all likelihood, have heard the stealthiest sound had any effort been made to conceal it, but to whose ears the rough voices of a mountain cabin are mere sleeping potions.

The sleeper woke to feel a hand laid lightly on his shoulder. The instinct of self-preservation acted like a flash. His eyes opened and his hands struck out like cat's paws to the right and left: no knife and no revolver met them. Instead, in the semidarkness a strange face bent over him. His fists shot out together, only to be caught in a vise that broke his arms in two at the elbows, and forced them back against his throat. A knee, like an anvil, pushed inexorably into his stomach and heart and lungs. Another lay across his right arm, and his struggling left arm he could not, though his eyes burst with the strain from their sockets, release from where, englelike claws gripped at his throat and shut off his breath. He lay still.

"Are you awake, Shike?" Sassoon heard from the gloom above him. But he could not place the voice. "You seem to move around a good deal in your sleep. If you're awake, keep still. I've come from Sleepy Cat to get you. Don't mind looking for your gun and knife. Two men are with me. You can have your choice. We've got a horse for you. You can ride away from us here inside the gap, and take what hits you in the back, or you can go to Sleepy Cat with us and stand your trial. I'll read your warrant when the sun gets a little higher. Get up and choose quick."

Sassoon could not see who had subdued him, nor did he take long to decide what to do. With less trouble than he expected, the captor got his man sullenly on horseback, and gave him severely plain directions as to what to do. Sassoon, neither bound nor gagged, was told to ride his horse

down the gap closely ahead of De Spain and neither to speak nor turn his head no matter what happened right or left.

In the growing light the two men trotted smartly a mile down the trail without encountering a sign of life. When they approached the Morgan ranch-house De Spain rode close to his prisoner, told him what would happen if he made a noise, and even held him back in his pace as they trotted together past the gap stronghold. When they left the house behind and the turn in the road put them out of range of its windows, he closed up the distance between himself and Sassoon, riding close in to his side, and looked back for a fraction of a second. When he looked ahead again he saw confronting him, not a hundred yards away, a motionless horseman.

### CHAPTER V.

#### Heels for It.

With a sudden, low command to Sassoon to check his horse, De Spain pressed the muzzle of his gun to his prisoner's side. "You've got one chance yet, Shike, to ride out of here alive," he said composedly. "You know I am a rustler—cousin of John Rebstock's. My name is 'French'; I belong in Williams cache. I rode in last night from Thief river, and you are riding out with me to start me on to the Sleepy Cat trail. If you can remember that much—"

De Spain stopped half-way through his sentence. The figure revealed in the half-light puzzled him at first. Then it confused and startled him. He saw it was not a man at all, but a woman—and a woman than whom he would rather have seen six men. It was Nan Morgan.

With her head never more decisively set under her mannish hat, her waist never more attractively outlined in slenderness, she silently faced De Spain in the morning gray. His face reflected his chagrined perplexity. He could already see Nan's eyes. They were bent keenly first on him, then on his companion, and again on him. De Spain kept his face down as much as he dared, and his hat had been pulled well over it from the beginning.

They were now almost abreast. The very instinctive knowledge that her eyes were bent on his made him steal a glance at her in spite of himself. The next instant he was shamefacedly touching his hat. Though nothing was lost on her, Nan professed not to see the greeting. When she spoke her tone was dry with suspicion.

"Wait a moment, Sassoon. Where are you going?" she demanded. Sassoon hitched with one hand at his trousers band. He inclined his head sulkily toward his companion. "Starting a man on the trail for Sleepy Cat."

"Stop," she exclaimed sharply, for De Spain, pushing his own horse ahead, had managed without being observed, to kick Sassoon's horse in the flank, and the two were passing. Sassoon at



He Saw It Was Not a Man at All, but a Woman.

the resolute summons stopped. De Spain could do no less; both men, halting, faced their suspicious inquirer. She scrutinized De Spain keenly. "What is this man doing in the gap?" "He came up from Thief river last night," answered Sassoon monotonously.

"What is he doing here with you?" persisted Nan. "He's a cousin of John Rebstock's from Williams cache," continued Sassoon. The yarn would have sounded decently well in the circumstances for which it was intended, but in the searching gaze of the eyes now confronting and clearly recognizing him, it sounded so grotesque that De Spain would fully as lief have been sitting between his horse's legs as astride his back. "That's not true, Sassoon," said his

relentless questioner. Her tone and the expression of her face boded no friendliness for either of the two she had intercepted.

De Spain had recovered his wits. "You're right," he interposed without an instant's hesitation. "It isn't true. But that's not his fault; he is under arrest, and is telling you what I told him to tell you. I came in here this morning to take Sassoon to Sleepy Cat. He is a prisoner, wanted for cutting up one of our stage-guards."

Nan, coldly skeptical, eyed De Spain. "And do you try to tell me"—she pointed to Sassoon's unbound hands—"that he is riding out of here, a free man, to go to jail?"

"I do tell you exactly that. He is my prisoner—"

"I don't believe either of you," declared Nan scornfully. "You are planning something underhand together."

De Spain laughed coolly. "We've planned that much together, but not, I assure you, with his consent."

"I don't believe your stories at all," she declared firmly.

De Spain flushed. The irritation and the serious danger bore in on him. "If you don't believe me it's not my fault," he retorted. "I've told you the truth. Ride on, Sassoon."

He spoke angrily, but this in no wise daunted Nan. She wheeled her horse directly in front of them. "Don't you stir, Sassoon," she commanded, "until I call Uncle Duke."

De Spain spurred straight at her; their horses collided, and his knee touched hers in the saddle. "I'm going to take this man out of here," he announced in a tone she never had heard before from a man. "I've no time to talk. Go call your uncle if you like. We must pass."

"You shan't pass a step!"

With the quick words of defiance the two glared at each other. De Spain was taken aback. He had expected no more than a war of words—a few screams at the most. Nan's face turned white, but there was no symptom even of a whimper. He noticed her quick breathing, and felt, instinctively, the restrained gesture of her right hand as it started back to her side. The move steadied him. "One question," he said bluntly, "are you armed?"

She hated even to answer, and met his searching gaze resentfully, but something in his tone and manner wrought a reply. "I can defend myself," she exclaimed angrily.

De Spain raised his right hand from his thigh to the pommel of his saddle. The slight gesture was eloquent of his surrender of the issue of force. "I can't go into a shooting-match with you about this cur. If you call your uncle there will be bloodshed—unless you drop me off my horse right here and now before he appears. All I ask you is this: Is this kind of a cut-throat worth that? If you shoot me, my whole posse from Sleepy Cat is right below us in the aspens. Some of your own people will be killed in a general fight. If you want to shoot me, shoot—you can have the match all to yourself. If you don't, let us go by. And if I've told you one word that isn't true, call me back to this spot any time you like, and I'll come at your call, and answer for it."

His words and his manner confounded her for a moment. She could not at once make an answer, for she could not decide what to say. Then, of a sudden, she was robbed of her chance to answer. From down the trail came a yell like a shot. The clatter of hoofs rang out, and men on horses dashed from the entrance of the gap toward them. De Spain could not make out distinctly, but he knew Lefevre's yell, and pointed. "There they are," he exclaimed hurriedly. "There is the whole posse. They are coming!" A shot, followed closely by a second, rang out from below. "Go," he cried to Nan. "There'll be shooting here that I can't stop!" He slapped Sassoon's pony viciously with his hand, spurred past her himself, and was away. White with consternation and anger, she steadied herself and looked after the fleeing pair. Then whirling in her saddle, she ran her pony back to the ranch-house to give the alarm.

Yelling like half a dozen men, Lefevre and Scott, and De Spain and his prisoner dashed toward them, separated, let the pair pass, and spurred in behind to cover the flight and confront any pursuers. None at the moment threatened, but no words were exchanged until the whole party, riding fast, were well past El Capitan and out of the gap. For some unexpressed reason—so strong is the influence of tradition and reputation—no one of the three coveted a close encounter with the Morgans within its walls.

"It's the long heels for it now, boys," cried De Spain. His companions closed up again.

"Save your horses," cautioned Scott, between strides. "It's a good ways home."

"Make for Calabasas," shouted Lefevre.

"No," yelled Scott. "They would stand us a siege at Calabasas. While the trail is open make for the railroad."

A great globe of dazzling gold burst into the east above the distant hills. But the glory of the sunrise enlivened forth an admiration from the three men hurrying a fourth urgently along the Sleepy Cat trail. Between breaths De Spain explained his awkward meeting with Nan, and of the strat he was in when Lefevre's strong lungs enabled him to get away unscratched. But for a gunman a narrow squeak is as good as a wide one, and no one found fault with the situation. They had the advantage—the only question was whether they could hold it. And while they continued to cast anxious glances be-

hind, Scott's Indian eyes first perceived signs on the horizon that marked their pursuit.

"No matter," declared Lefevre. "This is a little fast for a fat man, anyway." He was not averse, either, to the prospect of a long-range exchange with the fighting mountaineers. All drew rein a little. "Suppose I cover the rear till we see what this is," suggested Lefevre, limbering up as the other two looked back. "Push ahead with Sassoon. These fellows won't follow far."

"Don't be sure about that," muttered Scott. "Duke and Gale have got the best horses in the mountains, and they'd rather fight than eat. There they come now."

Dashing across a plain they themselves had just crossed, they could see three horsemen in hot chase. The pursued men rode carefully, and scanning the ground everywhere ahead, felt as-



They Locked Sassoon Up.

sured of their escape. Though their pursuers rode in at times with a show of rushing, the chase was a stern one, and could be checked whenever necessary. Halting at times to breathe their horses, De Spain with his two companions and their prisoner rode into Sleepy Cat, locked Sassoon up, and went to the Mountain house for breakfast.

### CHAPTER VI.

#### Maintaining a Reputation.

The abduction of Sassoon, which signalized De Spain's entry into the stage-line management, created a sensation akin to the exploding of a bomb under the range. The whole mountain country, which concentrates, sensibly, on but one topic at a time, talked for a week of nothing else.

Experienced men in the high country—men of that class who, wherever found, are old in the ways of the world, and not promptly moved by new or youthful adventure—dismissed the incident after hearing the details, with the comment or the conclusion that there would hardly be for De Spain more than one additional chapter to the story, and that this would be a short one. The most active Morgans—Gale, Duke and the easy-going Satterlee—were indeed wrought to the keenest pitch of revengeful anger. It was an overwhelming insolent invasion—and worst of all, a successful invasion, by one who had nothing but cool impudence, not even a budding reputation to justify his assault on the lifelong prestige of the gap clan.

De Spain himself, somewhat surprised at the storm he had kicked up, heeded the counsel of Scott, and while the acute stage of the resentment raged along the trail he ran down for a few days to Medicine Bend to buy horses. Both Gale and Duke Morgan proclaimed, in certain public places in Sleepy Cat, their intention of shooting De Spain on sight; and as a climax to all the excitement of the week following his capture, the slippery Sassoon broke jail and, after a brief interval, appeared at large in Calabasas.

This feat of the Morgan satellite made a loud laugh at De Spain's expense. It mitigated somewhat the humiliation of Sassoon's friends, but it in no wise diminished their expressed resolve to punish De Spain's invasion, Lefevre, who as the mixer among the stage men, kept close to the drift of public sentiment, decided after De Spain's return to Sleepy Cat that the stage-line authorities had gained nothing by Sassoon's capture.

"We ought to have thought of it before, Henry," he said frankly one night in Jeffries' office, "but we didn't think."

"Meaning just what, John?" demanded De Spain without real interest.

"If De Spain is wise will he shoot on sight any member of the Morgan gang he meets, without waiting to ask questions or see what his opponent is going to do?"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

#### To Remove Warts or Corns.

An excellent preparation is made as follows: Salicylic acid, 20 grains; alcohol, one-eighth ounce; flexible collodion, one ounce. Mix together and apply with camel's-hair brush over hard surface of wart or corn for three nights. Soak in hot water, when a layer of skin will come off. Then repeat as before until wart or corn is removed.

## 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, prime	8.25@9.05
Cows (pulp fed), good to choice	8.25@9.00
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@5.00
Veal calves	9.50@12.25
Bulls	6.25@8.25
Feeders and stockers, good to choice	8.75@9.85
Feeders and stockers, fair to good	7.75@8.75
Feeders and stockers, common to fair	6.50@7.50

Hogs.	
Good hogs	14.35@14.75

Sheep.	
Wethers	11.25@12.00
Yearlings	12.50@13.15
Lambs	13.75@14.50
Ewes	11.00@11.60

### HAY AND GRAIN MARKET.

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

Hay.	
Buying Prices.	
Colorado upland, per ton	\$ 17.00
Nebraska upland, per ton	15.00@16.00
Second bottom Colorado and Nebraska, per ton	13.00@14.00
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	\$2.82
Rye, Colo., bulk, 100 lbs., buying	2.25
Oats, Nebraska, 100 lbs., buying	2.00
Colorado oats, bulk, buying	2.00
Corn chop, sack, selling	2.26
Corn in sack, selling	2.23
Bran, Colorado, per 100 lbs., selling	1.80

Flour.	
Hungarian Patent	\$4.15

Dressed Poultry.	
Less 10 Per Cent Commission.	
Turkeys, fancy D. P.	26 @25
Turkeys, old toms	20 @22
Turkeys, choice	17 @18
Hens, fancy	21 @22
Springs, lb.	20
Ducks, young	15 @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	09
Turkeys, 10 lbs. or over	20 @22
Ducks, young	16 @17
Geese	15 @16

Eggs.	
Eggs, graded No. 1 net, F. O. B. Denver	27
Eggs, graded No. 2 net, F. O. B. Denver	18
Eggs, case count, misc. cases, less commission	7.50@7.75

Butter.	
Creameries, ex 1st grade, lb.	39
Creameries, 2d grade, lb.	36
Process	34
Packing stock (net)	26

Fruit.	
Apples, Colo., fancy, box	\$1.00@2.00
Pears, Colo., winter, box	2.50@3.00

Vegetables.	
Beets, cwt.	\$2.75@2.90
Carrots, cwt.	2.00@2.50
Cauliflower, lb.	3.00 @12
Celery, Pascal, h.g., doz.	4.00@1.00
Onions, table, doz.	4.00 @50
Onions, cwt.	10.00@14.00
Potatoes, cwt.	3.50@4.50

### MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

Metal Market Prices.	
New York—Lead, @9.87 1/2	
Bar silver, 72 1/2	
Copper—Casting brand, \$11.37 1/2	
St. Louis—Spelter, \$10.40	
Boulder—Tungsten concentrates, 50 per cent, \$17.00 per unit. Crude ores, 60 per cent, \$15.00; 25 per cent, \$9.40 @12.00; 10 per cent, \$5.70@10.00 per unit.	

Chicago Live Stock Quotations.	
Chicago—Hogs—Bulk, \$14.85@15.05; light, \$14.20@14.95; mixed, \$14.50@15.05; heavy, \$14.45@15.05; rough, \$14.45@14.60; pigs, \$10.50@11.00.	
Cattle—Native beef cattle, \$9.20@12.05; stockers and feeders, \$6.75@9.65; cows and heifers, \$5.60@10.70; calves, \$10.50@12.25.	
Sheep—Wethers, \$11.20@12.60; ewes, \$9.00@12.25; lambs, \$12.75@13.25.	

Prices for Cotton.	
New York—Cotton—May, 18.87; July, 18.76; October, 18.28; December, 18.37; January, 18.55; Middling, 19.30.	

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.	
Chicago—Butter—Firsts, 25 1/2 @27c; ordinary firsts, 25 1/2 @26 1/2c; at mark, cases included, 25 @27c.	
Eggs—Firsts, 27 1/2 @27 1/4c; ordinary firsts, 26 1/2 @27c; at mark, cases included, 25 @27 1/4c.	
Poultry—Fowls, 22c; springs, 22c.	
Potatoes—Wisconsin and Michigan, white, \$2.25 @2.35; Idaho, Colorado, Washington and Oregon, \$2.40 @2.50.	

Price of Linseed.	
Duluth—Linseed—On track, \$2.88 1/2 @2.88 1/2; to arrive, \$2.88 1/2 @2.88 1/2; May, \$2.89 1/2; July, \$2.91 bid.	

'GATOR IS NEW RIVAL OF THE HORSE



Until recently it was supposed that the only good alligator was a dead one. At least no one ever found much use for one until after it had departed this life and turned its skin over to mankind for use in various ways. But now appears the much-feared 'gator as the rival of the horse. Visitors to an alligator farm at Jacksonville, Fla., are getting much sport out of driving about in a little runabout with a 'gator furnishing the motive power. It may be a little slow, but it's new and that's enough. The picture shows Miss Charlotte Ehlbeck of New York out for a drive.

DETHRONING KING POTATO

By DR. SAMUEL G. DIXON, Commissioner of Health of Pennsylvania.

The potato recently has been the most advertised vegetable we have. Its consumption far exceeds any other vegetable made up of a large proportion of starch. Let us consider the claims of the potato to the high dignity that has suddenly been thrust upon it. The human digestive system is limited in its power to digest properly large quantities of starch. Americans have made general use of starchy foods, and this practice is playing its part in checking the natural growth of our people, both in mind and in body.

The excessive eating of potatoes, so often taken at a meal simply as a matter of habit when there are other starchy foods and sugar in the meal to supply the same want, causes a catarrhal condition of the digestive system, thereby preventing the normal working of the glands of digestion. Gradually a diseased condition of the organs of digestion results and this prevents nature's process of preparing food for assimilation. Consequently the system has to absorb the waste products and a gradual starvation and poisoning is the result. The catarrhal patient, in addition, gradually loses resistance to germ diseases.

From babyhood and childhood up, we Americans indulge in an excess of starchy foods. A well-rounded diet demands starch along with meat and fat, of course, but we indulge in an excess of starch and the habit often continues through adult life.

Raw potatoes contain about 80 per cent of water, and in skinning and eyeing we lose on an average about 10 per cent of the raw potato. The baking of potatoes causes less loss and produces the most wholesome preparation for human consumption that can be made of the vegetable.

What does this suggest with the potato in the limelight and its cost out of all proportion to its real value? The answer is that its use can not only be cut down to a normal proportion of the diet for those who like its taste, but it can be entirely replaced by other foodstuffs which would supply starch in even greater quantities.

Potatoes have 18 parts to the 100 of starch and sugar (carbohydrates); jellies and marmalades, 60 to 90 parts; rice, 70; buckwheat and barley, 77; hominy, 76; cracked wheat, 75; macaroni and spaghetti, 74; raisins, 68; oatmeal, 67; toast, 66; beans, 60; bread, 50 to 60; chocolate, 30; canned peas, 9; dried peas, 62.

In raising the carbohydrates are mostly of the soluble variety known as sugars. In all the other foods mentioned the carbohydrates present are mainly starch.

With these things in mind, it is not hard to think of the potato being knocked off its pedestal.

Mercury Goes Up.

Here is not a rise in temperature, but an advance in the price of quicksilver. It has moved from \$80 per flask to \$110 since the announcement of the German submarine blockade. This isn't as bad as it might be, however. A year or so ago it reached \$300 per flask. It will probably be a long time before we are forced to pull in our thermometers from the porch and put them in the safe with the potatoes and other valuables.

operations they made a wager with each other as to who would make the biggest catch of fish.

They had been fishing for about half an hour with little or no success when John, who was studding, lost his balance and fell off the pier.

As he went headlong past Dick, the latter yelled:

"Hi, John. If you're goin' to dive for 'em, the bet's off!"

Superstitious.

Neighbor—I heard your dog howling last night. If he howls three nights in succession it's a sure sign of death.

Nextdoor—Indeed! And who do you think will die?

Neighbor—The dog.

Might Have Been.

"My boy might have been president of the United States."

"What happened?"

"He got married, and his wife wouldn't let him go into politics."

Negatived.

"Some day you'll be rich enough to retire from business."

"Give up my nice pleasant office and stay home?" rejoined Mr. Growcher. "I should say not."

Can't Run Down.

Wantsit—Do you know how long this bill of yours has been running?

Nopay—I believe it's been running now about six years, but—

Wantsit—Say, I believe you've discovered perpetual motion.

Particular.

"Casey is me pertickler friend. O'd have ye know."

"G'wan! If he was pertickler, he wouldn't be yer friend."

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

House Seems to Have Lost Its Respect for Senate

WASHINGTON.—Who remembers the time when the house of representatives treated the senate with respect? In those days it was courtesy never to mention the senate by name in house debates. When necessary they used the vague term, "another body," and sometimes went as far as making a wavelike motion to the north, indicating the direction in which "the other body" could be found.

But, like the English soldier's plaint in "Mandalay," all that is "shoved behind me, long ago and far away." Today the house actually ribs the senate up the back, right out in meeting.

Witness the sarcastic comment between Representative Mann and Representative Fitzgerald only a few days ago. Representative Mann was raising a rumpus because the senate had done something or other, and Representative Fitzgerald pleaded the excuse that the senate had to take such and such action and was asking the house for help.

"That's a good excuse," retorted Representative Mann, "but if the senate needs the help of the gentleman from New York it should elect him an advisory member."

At which Representative Fitzgerald grinned and answered: "Well, it probably wouldn't do the senate any harm."

American People Treat the White House Roughly

THAT in this grand and glorious republic the White House is really the people's house was brought out rather vividly in the hearings before the house appropriations subcommittee on the sundry civil bill. Col. W. W. Harts, who has charge of public buildings and grounds, appeared before the subcommittee and asked for an appropriation of \$60,000 "for extraordinary repairs and refurbishing of the executive mansion."

He made such a showing of public desecration of the White House—unintentional but nevertheless destructive—that the committee did not hesitate to grant what he asked.

Members of the subcommittee sat up and took notice when Colonel Harts told how roughly the White House is treated by the visiting public and how the furniture is demolished.

"The repairs," said he, "are required more and more as time goes on and are made necessary largely because of injuries inflicted upon the property by the public."

"There are between 1,000 and 2,000 people who go through the White House every day except Sundays, and the lower floor and the main floor of the White House have been very badly used. We have not been able, with the \$35,000 annually appropriated, to keep it up, so that many of the furnishings have not been restored or repaired that were put in there 15 years ago when the White House was rebuilt by President Roosevelt."

"Very few of these things are for the second story or the president's private part of the White House, but are mainly for the part of the White House used by the public."

"The people sit in the chairs, pull at the hangings and put their hands on the walls, so that they require painting and retouching all the time in order to keep the White House clean. The White House is the subject of special scrutiny by everybody who comes here, and in order to keep up the standard it requires about every four years a number of extraordinary repairs. I have been over all of these items with one of the members of the president's family to see whether they had any objection to anything or anything to urge in addition. The public takes great pride in the White House and wants it kept in good condition."

Representative Gillett of Massachusetts wanted to know why the window curtains should be renewed every 15 years and Colonel Harts replied:

"They have been relined and relined; they have been turned from end to end and inside and out, until now we cannot do anything more with them. People who go in the White House grab at the curtains in order to look out, and as high as the people can reach the curtains are worn to tatters, often completely worn through. On the furniture the edges have worn through and the plush seats are worn off by people constantly sitting on them. It is mainly for the use of the public that these repairs are necessary."

Five Spies Found to Be Residing in Washington

COINCIDENT with the discovery of 26 secreted Germans in Washington, a nest of spies was unearthed. The spies include three women and two men. Four of them have been in the employ of the United States government for many years. Two are employed in the bureau of engraving and printing, one in the post office, and another in the railway mail service.

In the event the foregoing has occasioned any alarm in these times of stress, it might be proper to state that there are three Shocks where this one came from, and that the Germans were discovered on page 503 of the 1917 city directory, just out, while the Spies were found on page 1134.

The same volume is likewise responsible for the information that Washington is not in such a very bad way when it comes to preparedness for eventualities. For instance, the capital has seven Forts, sixty Cannons, nine Guns, and one Sword. Already Washington has one Victory to its credit.

With two Harbours to guard, the capital has three Mines to do the work, and whereas there are three Shippers, there are likewise two Convoyes.

Preparedness advocates voice gratification over the fact that there is only one Slacker to be found here.

Opponents of prohibition professed to find consolation in the volume, showing as it does that the population of Washington is temperate, and also indicating that although the Sheppard bill was enacted into law the District will not be entirely without hope for liquid refreshment.

Forty-two Berrys are to be found in the District. The stock of refreshments inventoried in the directory includes eight varieties of Booze, five brands of Beers, nine Wifes, six Ryes and four Punches. The city has ten Glasses and one Botler.

Argument that the town is temperate is said to be found in the fact that there are two Sobers here and one Drinkwater, as compared with one Spree, one Tipple, three Pickles, one Jagger and one Lush.

President's Cobbler Finds Wilson Got New Shoes

"I GUESS President Wilson is wearing new shoes this time," said Frank Sumner of 1726 Pennsylvania avenue, who has repaired shoes for six presidents. "His shoes haven't come in lately, although there has been plenty of White House work." Sumner has the distinction of being the first Washington man to work for the president. Four years ago when Mr. Wilson arrived in this city to take the oath of office as president, Sumner repaired his shoes.

Mr. Wilson's shoes went over to 1726 Pennsylvania avenue to have heels put on them. The president-elect waited before taking the oath of office, while Sumner did a rush job. It was the first White House work sent out to be done under the Wilson regime, and marked another milestone in Sumner's business with presidents.

Grover Cleveland was the first president that Sumner worked for in repairing shoes. William McKinley like other mortals, had his shoes half-soled and heeled, and Sumner got the jobs.

President Taft's big shoes were repaired by Sumner.



WE WANT \$60,000 FOR REPAIRS ETC. OF THIS WHITE HOUSE

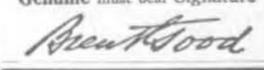
Don't fool with a cold. Cure it.



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

Your Liver Is Clogged Up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—Have No Appetite. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days. They do their duty. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion and Sick Headache. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature



BONES

We pay cash for clean, dry bones. Write today for price and particulars. P. O. Box 1107, Denver, Colo.



BEST BUYERS AND SELLERS OF CATTLE HOGS AND SHEEP STOCK YARDS-OMAHA. DROSG & CO

PATENTS

"ROUGH ON RATS" Rods, Bats, Mice, Bugs. Die outdoors. 10c and 25c.

W. N. U., DENVER, CO., 13-1917.

STOMACH MISERY GAS, INDIGESTION

"Pape's Diapepsin" fixes sick, sour, gassy stomachs in five minutes.

Time it! In five minutes all stomach distress will go. No indigestion, heart-burn, sourness or belching of gas, acid, or eruptions of undigested food, no dizziness, bloating, or foul breath.

Pape's Diapepsin is noted for its speed in regulating upset stomachs. It is the surest, quickest and most certain indigestion remedy in the whole world, and besides it is harmless.

Please for your sake, get a large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin from any store and put your stomach right. Don't keep on being miserable—life is too short—you are not here long, so make your stay agreeable. Eat what you like and digest it; enjoy it, without dread of rebellion in the stomach.

Pape's Diapepsin belongs in your home anyway. Should one of the family eat something which doesn't agree with them, or in case of an attack of indigestion, dyspepsia, gastritis or stomach derangement at daytime or during the night, it is handy to give the quickest relief known. Adv.

Diplomacy. Mrs. Green—Your cook told me that your husband is getting a very small salary.

Mrs. Wyse—We just tell her that to keep her from demanding a large one.

USE ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

The antiseptic powder to be shaken into shoes and sprinkled into the foot-bath. It relieves painful, swollen, smarting feet and takes the sting out of corns and bunions. The greatest comfort ever discovered for all foot-aches. Sold everywhere. 25c. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.—Adv.

Trying Her Hand. Patience—She spent two months at the seashore last summer, and not a man asked for her hand.

Patrice—Rather disappointing?

"Yes; but she's going to try her hand in Florida this winter."

To keep clean and healthy take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They regulate liver, bowels and stomach.—Adv.

Rather the skylark than the earth worm.

After the Marine is for Tired Eyes. Movies Red Eyes—Sore Eyes—Granulated Eyelids—Bleeds—Refreshes—Restores. Marine is a favorite treatment for eyes that feel dry and smart. Give your eyes as much of your loving care as your teeth and with the same regularity. CARE FOR THEM. YOU CANNOT BUY NEW EYES. Sold at Drug and Optical Stores or by Mail. Ask Marine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, for Free Book.

HASTE

By GEORGE MATTHEW ADAMS.

This is a great age for Haste. But as some wise Head has stated, Haste makes Waste.



Take time to Do things well. Haste in Eating makes Waste in Health. The Stomach rebels and refuses to co-operate and the whole human machine backs up the Stomach. And with impaired Health, there naturally comes a slowing

down of the Natural and Usual speed that always trots alongside Effort wisely and economically spent.

Take time to Think things out. A loss of Energy in Ill Temper and heated Words always means a loss of Power at the source—in your Brain and at the head offices of your Nervous System. Haste while in a Temper or under circumstances of Provocation is almost always regretted. When the Brain is all stirred up and the whole body up in arms—that's the time for Patience and Waiting—never for Haste. The thing to do then is to—

Take time to Cool off.

You never see a really big man going about his work as though the world was about to end. And yet the man who takes time and works his affairs out according to careful plans and system and then sticks to the program would be ready for the ending of the world at any time!

Take time to Work your very best.

No Other Poem Has Given World So Many Immortal Quotations as Grey's Elegy

No single poem in the English language perhaps has contributed so many lines that have passed into currency of quotation as Gray's famous Elegy. It is a veritable mine of epigrammatic nuggets that have enriched the language of orators and writers and become such familiar property that their origin is almost forgotten and they seldom now receive the credit even of quotation marks. Here are a few of them that will be recognized as old friends:

"The short and simple annals of the poor,"

"Rich with the spoils of time,"

"The paths of glory lead to the grave,"

"And freeze the genial currents of the soul,"

"Full many a flower is born to blush unseen and waste its sweetness on the desert air,"

"Some mute, inglorious Milton, some Hampden guiltless of his country's blood,"

"Hands that the rod of empire might have swayed,"

"The applause of listening senates to command,"

"The noiseless tenor of their way,"

"Far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife,"

"E'en in our ashes live their wonted fires,"

"A youth to fortune and to fame unknown,"

"To wade through slaughter to a throne,"

The inspirational influences of the poem have been far-reaching, says the Kansas City Star. Thomas Hardy's most famous book—and the best of his earlier novels—"The Madding Crowd," derived its title and perhaps its inspiration from one of the oft-quoted lines of the elegy. It is told of Daniel Webster that when he was being driven to the capitol to deliver his reply to Haynes he was heard by one of his companions to murmur over and over again as he rode along the words: "The applause of listening senates to command." It will also be

Capes of Marabou.

Marabou capes similar to the fur capes of the winter will be worn this spring. They are admirable as accompaniments of the modish straight little one-piece frocks. These capes are of white or brown marabou in various styles and they reach to the hips. There will also be smaller models fashioned in two tones. For instance, there may be a collar and yoke of white marabou finished with a deep border of white feathers striped with gray, or, perhaps, there will be little tufts of snowy ostrich on a marabou foundation.

Black and white speckled feathers make an effective edging to a plain white boa, the ends of which have enormous tassels of feathers.

A Woman Started It.

It was a woman, Della Salter Bacon, who started the famous Bacon-Shakespeare controversy. She was born at Tallmadge, O., 106 years ago and was educated in the school of Catherine Beecher, the sister of Henry Ward Beecher, and became a school teacher. Later she began writing books and tales and delivered many public lectures on literary and historical themes and gave Shakespearean readings. She was a friend of Carlyle, Hawthorne and other eminent men, but her greatest fame lies in the fact that she was the first to put forth the theory that Francis Bacon was the real author of Shakespeare's works.

SOME SMILES

Government Ownership.

"Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Tokins, "I am going to be in favor of government ownership."

"Have you given the matter any thought?"

"Yes, indeed. If we had government ownership of railroads I might be able to tell any conductor who didn't find me a seat on the shady side of the car that I wouldn't vote for him next election."

Pa's Idea of It.

Little Willie—Say, paw, what is a pink tea?

Paw—A pink tea, my son, is something that makes a man want to get out and daub crimson paint on the town.

Natural Deduction.

"That woman," said Herlock Shomes, the great detective, "has evidently heard that lemon juice is good for the complexion."

"Cause why?" asked old Dock Watson?

"She has such a sour-looking face," replied the g. d.

"But as a rule, women have better complexions than men."

"Naturally," commented the pill peddler.

"No artificially," snapped Shomes.

The Bet Was Off.

Two experienced anglers were fishing. One sat down on the pier, while the other stood. Just before beginning



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Paw—A pink tea, my son, is something that makes a man want to get out and daub crimson paint on the town.

Natural Deduction.

"That woman," said Herlock Shomes, the great detective, "has evidently heard that lemon juice is good for the complexion."

"Cause why?" asked old Dock Watson?

"She has such a sour-looking face," replied the g. d.

"But as a rule, women have better complexions than men."

"Naturally," commented the pill peddler.

The Bet Was Off.

Two experienced anglers were fishing. One sat down on the pier, while the other stood. Just before beginning



# THE COLD LAND OF FIRE



MOUNT DARWIN

**T**TIERRA DEL FUEGO (Land of Ice) they should have named it, those old Spanish navigators who were the first Europeans to see that cold southland. Perhaps they would have called it that had not the Yagans had the habit of communicating with one another by means of signal fires.

We can imagine what a stir was created among the aboriginal inhabitants of the Fuegian archipelago when they first beheld a full-rigged ship with its great white sails gliding into their horizon from realms they knew not of, says Edward Albes in the Bulletin of the Pan-American Union.

The first to see it doubtless grew alarmed. They hastened to build a fire on some high point to signal others of their kind. There was hurrying and scurrying toward the seashore—other signal fires were kindled—from point to point the news was flashed by fires at night and smoke by day—an important thing had happened; and fire was the wireless telegraph of the Fuegians. Yagans signaled to Yagans; the Onas saw the fires and they, too, became alarmed and started their fires. They were farther inland, were hunters, and roamed the forests and grass-covered prairies and were many. Even the other canoe Indians, the Alaculofs, doubtless saw the fires and wondered what could the matter be. To the navigating Spaniards these pyrotechnics were also a source of wonder. The whole land seemed to be dotted with blazing fires, so "Tierra del Fuego" seemed to them a most appropriate name—and "Land of Fire" it has been since in every tongue of the civilized world, notwithstanding that it is preeminently the reverse.

**Cold, But Beautiful.**  
Cold—but in parts beautiful beyond comparison. Naturally one's opinion of a city or section of country visited is often colored by his first impres-



ISLAND IN THE RIO LOPEZ

sions. These impressions in the case of the writer may have been unusually favorable, owing perhaps to the season of the year and the exceptionally fine weather when he viewed this out-of-the-way corner of the world. At any rate, he will never forget the scenic wonders encountered on a trip through the Strait of Magellan, and especially of that section of the Fuegian archipelago which borders on Magdalen sound, an arm of the strait which stretches almost directly south from the elbow formed by Cape Horn, the southernmost tip of the South American mainland.

It was during the first days of April—early autumn in the southern regions of South America—when we steamed into the Strait of Magellan at its Pacific end. We were en route to Punta Arenas, and the captain of the vessel had kindly consented to give us a near view of famed Mount Sarmiento, which meant a detour of some seventy miles down into Magdalen sound. It is just where the sound and Cockburn channel meet at almost a right angle that this ice-clad eminence known as the "Mountain King of the Southernmost Andes" dominates a scene of marvelous beauty.

We had passed between Clarence Island on the western and Dawson Island on the eastern side of the sound when we finally floated into what appeared to be a landlocked bay. All about us were cliffs and crags and snow-covered peaks and there, just at the southeast corner of the bay, standing like a glistening monument whose cap was hidden in the circling wreaths of vapor and of cloud, we saw Sarmiento.

**Magnificence of Sarmiento.**  
The vessel's engines were stopped, and we drifted close to the foot of

the great mountain that lifts its peaks some 7,000 feet or more into the mists above it. From its rugged sides two great glaciers, the deep blue of the ice shimmering through the thin crusts of snow, came down almost to the water's edge, while from lesser mountains close by we could see others of these slow-moving rivers of solid ice. The sun was sinking low, its rays painting gorgeous colors in the cloud-flecked sky while the shadows of the mountains to the west lengthened toward us. The water, smooth as a polished mirror, reflected the varying shades of darkened cliffs and silvered peaks and the delicate tints of the clouds above, presenting a scene that defied the power of an artist's brush or the eloquence of a poet's words.

Even the faithful camera was lamentably inadequate to fix this masterpiece of nature's art. Until it is so improved that it can catch and hold the glint of golden sunshine in shimmering snow; the varying hues of gray and brown and reddish tints of rocks and cliffs; the opalescent sheen of blue-green glaciers; the purple, amethyst, and rose of filmy clouds—photography can give not even a faint conception of the delicate beauties that nature scatters with lavish hand in that little corner of the land of Fuegians.

The Fuegian archipelago is made up of many islands of varying size closely clustered south of the Strait of Magellan. The largest of these, embracing an area about equal to that of the state of New York, is the island of Tierra del Fuego. It is on the southwestern arm of this island, separated from the main and more level section by Admiralty sound, that Mount Sarmiento is located. It forms the western tip of the Darwin range, which stretches from Beagle sound to Cockburn channel. The northern extremity of the island forms the eastern and southeastern shore of Magellan strait, and we subsequently saw vast areas

of the prairie sections, as after leaving Punta Arenas we steamed through the second and first narrows within pistol shot of the land. This section of the island, while less picturesque than that contiguous to Magdalen sound, is of much greater utility, for it is here that the large sheep ranches are to be found.

### Scanty Resources of Archipelago.

The physical environment of a race of people has much to do with its development, mentally as well as physically, in the course of centuries of existence. Climate, character of the land, resources offered in the matter of food, shelter, etc., all are important factors which either retard or hasten the development of the intellect and often modify even the structure of the body. Bearing this in mind, it is not at all astonishing that the Fuegian tribes had reached but a comparatively low stage in the process of their evolution. Especially is this true of the Yagans and the Alaculofs. The islands of the archipelago in which they had lived for many generations offered but scanty resources, while the climate was certainly far from ideal. These islands are for the most part the tops of mountains that project above the surface of the sea. According to one writer: "As one sails among them the idea that here is a mountain chain that at some time long past was suddenly submerged in the sea is irresistible. For miles and leagues one may coast along without finding a beach wide enough to furnish a foothold, not to mention a place for hauling up a yawl. That the mountain is as precipitous below the water as it is above is easily proved, for soundings with the deep-sea lead line often given 60 to 100 fathoms within 100 feet of the shore line."

## GREAT DEMAND FOR CANADIAN LAND

Americans Are Buyers and Becoming Settlers—Anxious to Get Cheap and Productive Land.

Reports are to hand that there will be a large influx of settlers from the United States into the Canadian West during the coming Spring. For a time there has been a falling off, on account of the fear of conscription, which of course was not possible, and which the Canadian Government gave every assurance would not be put into operation. In any case it would not affect the American settler, and more than that the man who was working on the farm, helping to produce the grain that goes to feed those who are at war, would not be affected.

The excellent yields of the Western Canada crops, and the high prices secured is having its influence on those looking for homes. The authenticated reports that have been sent out from time to time that this farmer and that farmer had paid for their entire farm holdings out of one crop has reached the ears of the man looking for a farm. When he hears that G. H. Betty of Nanton, Alberta, had 679 bushels of wheat from 12 acres or an average of 56½ bushels to the acre, he becomes interested. When he learns that Sidney E. Phillips of Bedford, Alberta, threshed ten hundred and fifty-three bushels of wheat, the average being 52½ bushels per acre, his interest is further aroused. Thos. Long of Lethbridge had 120 bushels of oats to the acre from a field of 25 acres, W. Quinn of Milk River had 6,094 bushels of wheat from 100 acres, an average of 60 bushels per acre, and Robert Tackberry of Nobleford makes affidavit that he had an average of seventy-six bushels of wheat per acre from a field of 10.03 acres. Thos. Boutout of the same place makes affidavit that from fifty acres he had a yield of fifty-three bushels of wheat per acre. Newell J. Noble's affidavit of getting 54 bushels per acre from 1,000 acres stands out most strongly as evidence of what the wheat grower can do. This affidavit is strengthened by a paragraph stating that he had 122 bushels and 30 lbs. per acre from 394.69 acres. Mrs. Nancy Coe makes affidavit that on her farm at Nobleford she threshed six thousand one hundred and ten bushels of wheat from one hundred and fifteen acres, or fifty-three bushels and eight lbs. per acre, and from a flax field (stubble field) she got 20 bushels and 38 pounds per acre.

It cannot be said that these were freak yields because so many had such great success. When these reports are read, the man looking for a farm becomes convinced.

These are only a few of the reasons that will cause a large influx of American farmers into the Canadian West during the coming Spring.

The farmers now resident in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are purchasing additional lands. Prices are low and Free homestead land can be had in many districts and the homesteader is welcome.—Advertisement.

### Wolfe's Sash to a Museum.

A new and valued addition has just been made to the museum of the Chateau de Ramezay. It consists of a cabinet containing a portion of the garnet silk sash worn by Gen. James Wolfe on the day he became the "Victor of Quebec" in 1759. In addition to the sash are the original letters that prove unmistakably the authenticity of the relic.—Montreal Star.

Don't be misled. Ask for Red Cross Bag Blue. Makes beautiful white clothes. At all good grocers. Adv.

**The Principles of Big Business.**  
First Surgeon—Do you think \$1,000 is too much to charge for taking out Bulger's appendix?  
Second Surgeon—No. But why don't you wait? He's making money so fast that you can get \$5,000 out of him in six months.—Life.

**YES! MAGICALLY!  
CORNS LIFT OUT  
WITH FINGERS**

You say to the drug store man, "Give me a small bottle of freezezone." This will cost very little but will positively remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet.

A few drops of this new ether compound applied directly upon a tender, aching corn relieves the soreness instantly, and soon the entire corn or callus, root and all, dries up and can be lifted off with the fingers.

This new way to rid one's feet of corns was introduced by a Cincinnati man, who says that freezezone dries in a moment, and simply shrivels up the corn or callus without irritating the surrounding skin.

If your druggist hasn't any freezezone tell him to order a small bottle from his wholesale drug house for you.—adv.

**Explained.**  
"My daughter, don't use powder on your face so much. It is so loud."  
"But, pa, this is noiseless powder."

The faultfinder finds few faults greater than faultfinding.

Energy never is enough, but it always is half enough.

## Kin Hubbard Essays

### Hon. Ex-Editor Cale Fluhart on "The Duties of an Editor"

"Next t' walkin' at th' head o' a minstrel parade with a big wooly overcoat an' cane ther haint nothin' that looks us fascinatin' as editin' a newspaper," said Hon. Ex-Editor Cale Fluhart, this mornin', as he mailed a stove pipe full o' carrots t' a niece in Virginia.

"Th' feller that stands up on th' nineteenth story o' a steel frame in January an' ketches red hot rivets in his apron is a loafer compared t' th' editor o' a newspaper," continued th' pioneer publisher.

"A Panhandle conductor has a tranquil existence when you figure up th' responsibilities o' a reg'lar editor. A editor must be a great diplomat. He must be both evasive an' direct; he must understand th' mainly art o' self defense an' talk entertainin'ly about th' European war; he must use rare discretion in th' distribution o' theater passes an' church supper tickets; he

th' boy that got color-blind while workin' in a grocery; th' liberal advertiser that wants his divorce kept quiet; th' feller that thinks some o' gittin' his friends t' insist on him comin' out fer mayor; th' woman whose lilac bloomed twice in May; th' oldest inhabitant who wants t' set th' paper right on th' date o' Horace Greeley's visit; th' feller that helped build th' oje mill that burned down east o' town; th' woman whose little boy kin draw anything; th' feller that likes th' editor personally but don't agree with th' paper; th' farmer with eighteen peaches on one twig; th' hobo that's walkin' from Bangor, Maine, t' Portland, Oregon; th' circus agent with red striped cuffs an' dyed mustache; th' perfume-laden queen that's gittin' up a 'home talent' for charity (?); th' farmer that found a Indian dart while plowin'; th' woman whose name has been omitted from th' list o' those present, an' last,



"Ther's th' Ole Chap With th' Greasy Stiff Hat an' th' Stained White Whiskers That Wants t' Look Thro' th' Exchanges for th' Dunkirk Standard."

must be willin' t' carry a lot o' magazines under his arm when at large; he must be fond o' musical treats an' conversant on th' zinc schedule; he must have a dress suit an' be able t' go an' hour without smokin'; he should wear glasses on a cord an' have a pale forehead an' not be afraid o' paste; above all he should have an unyieldin' spine an' th' courage t' say 'Yes.'

"An editor has many callers an' he should be a reader o' human nature or th' circulation will dwindle. Ther's th' feller that's taken th' paper since his first issue an' who wants his sidewalk grade changed; ther's the ole chap with th' greasy stiff hat an' th' stained white whiskers that wants t' look thro' th' exchanges for Th' Dunkirk Standard; th' statesman with th' frock coat an' black cravat that has been misquoted; th' girl who Sundayed at Seymour an' who wants her first name spelled 'Edythe'; th' mother o'

but fer from bein' th' least, th' feller with th' three column communication written on both sides o' th' paper entitled, 'Th' Possibilities o' Concrete' or 'Th' Longevity o' Vitriolized Brick.'

"Th' modern editor must have th' generalship t' handle this motley army in such a fashion that each an' all o' 'em emerge from his sanctum shakin' with laughter. Then, when th' shades o' evenin' gather an' th' streets are deserted th' editor'll call his wife up an' tell her not t' set up fer him an' fill his pipe an' write a column editorial on 'Th' Future o' Alaska.' Aside from an occasional umbrella left behind or a pole seegar tossed on his desk th' editor o' a newspaper gits just about as much out o' life as a stationary engineer."

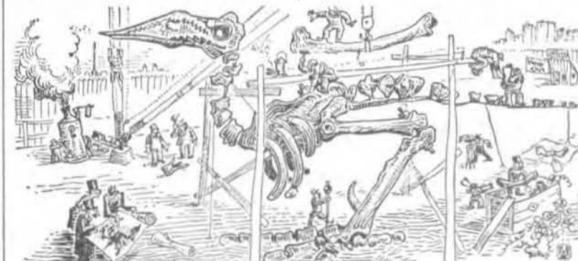
Resum'n, th' grizzled journalist said, "But th' most trouble I had when I wuz a editor wuz keepin' my wife from bein' th' paper out."

### Misplaced Energy

Somewhere in th' East th' slow, tedious process of restorin' a Great Auk (also spelled Aik, Awk, Alek and Aika) is in progress. This bird belonged t' an antediluvian race o' monsters even exceedin' in dimensions th' celebrated Diplodocus Carnegiei. If alive t'day an' able t' be up an' about th' Great Auk could easily pick flowers off th' roof o' th' Woolworth buildin'. While th' Great Auk wuz distinctly Arctic in its proclivities his huge bones are frequently unearthed in Florida, which shows that he wuz some little traveler

an' means in th' project expect t' re-colour is also a mystery.

What a pity it is that so much money an' energy is annually wasted in diggin' up th' fossil remains o' feathered skyscrapers an' long-waisted dinosaurs when ther's so many things o' comparatively recent years that might be restored t' th' real benefit o' ever-buddy. Let our scientists git t'gether an' devise some way t' ally th' fears o' th' little handful o' men who have cornered th' wealth o' this country. Let them knock off work on th' Great



When All th' Neck Bones o' th' Great Auk Are Collected an' Set in Place It Will Be Proven t' th' World That He stood at Least a Head Taller in His Bare Feet Than th' Famous Gigantosaurus Augustus Africanus, of Which So Little Is Known.

an' often wandered fer from headquarters. Still, fer a bird o' his size it wuz only a step from Spitzbergen t' Jacksonville.

When all th' neck bones o' th' Great Auk are collected an' set in place it will be proven t' th' world that he stood at least a head taller in his bare feet than th' famous Gigantosaurus Augustus Africanus, of which so little is known. Accordin' t' a distinguished Berlin scientist th' Great Auk abounded in Labrador as late as th' Tilden campaign, while a Vienna authority o' repute writes that large flocks o' th' bird were seen on th' finks o' th' south coast o' Newfoundland, an' that it wuz th' only North American bird without wings, defendin' its young by kickin'.

A section o' th' Great Auk's spine measurin' thirty-nine feet wuz found in Florida in 1880 an' is included in th' present frame now under construction in th' East. At present a party o' scientists are spadin' fer th' wishbone east o' Seattle, while still other scientists are follerin' a claw in Siamra with th' hope o' apprehendin' th' clawin' an' a couple of much-needed ribs.

Who furnishes th' money t' run down these tips, an' how society is t' be benefited by a complete skeleton o' th' Great Auk is not known, an' how those who are spendin' ther time

Auk fer a while an' set about t' restore confidence.

**Land of Many Reptiles.**  
Australia is supplied with 100 species of snakes, three-fourths of them venomous. The big pythons and rock snakes are harmless, but as one travels from the tropics southward the dangerous varieties increase in number and in Tasmania all are venomous, though only five are really deadly, and fortunately these are rarely seen.

The continent is also abundantly supplied with lizards. Three hundred and ninety species are recorded, and they may be seen not only in woods and prairies and deserts in the water among rocks and trees, but also in the less frequented city streets.

**Out of the Mouths of Babies.**  
"Mamma," said a small miss of three years, "our Sunday-school teacher said God would punish us if we were bad."  
"He certainly will," replied her mother.

"Does God wear slippers, mamma?" the little one asked anxiously.

In China and Japan men and women of all classes, callings and professions carry fans.

## IS CHILD CROSS, FEVERISH, SICK

Look, Mother! If tongue is coated, give "California Syrup of Figs."

Children love this "fruit laxative," and nothing else cleanses the tender stomach, liver and bowels so nicely.

A child simply will not stop playing to empty the bowels, and the result is they become tightly clogged with waste, liver gets sluggish, stomach sour, then your little one becomes cross, half-sick, feverish, don't eat, sleep or act naturally, breath is bad, system full of cold, has sore throat, stomach-ache or diarrhea. Listen, Mother! See if tongue is coated, then give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the constipated waste, sour bile and undigested food passes out of the system, and you have a well child again. Millions of mothers give "California Syrup of Figs" because it is perfectly harmless; children love it, and it never fails to get on the stomach, liver and bowels.

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

### Not Fussy.

"There's one thing I'll say for them, they're not a nervous family."

"How do you know?"  
"Every picture on their walls is tilted off straight, and they didn't seem to mind it a bit."

## SWAMP-ROOT SAVES KIDNEY SUFFERERS

You naturally feel secure when you know that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, is absolutely pure and contains no harmful or habit producing drugs.

The same standard of purity, strength and excellence, prescribed by Dr. Kilmer many years ago, is maintained in every bottle of Swamp-Root.

Swamp-Root is scientifically compounded from vegetable herbs. It is not a stimulant and is taken in teaspoonful doses. It is not recommended for everything. According to verified testimony it is nature's great helper in relieving and overcoming kidney, liver and bladder troubles.

If you suffer, don't delay another day. Go to your nearest druggist now and get a bottle. All drug stores sell it in two sizes—fifty cents and one dollar.

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

### Harmonious Help.

Stage Manager—Now don't forget what I told you about speaking in trumpet tones.

Actor—How can I forget those trumpet tones the way they have been drummed into me?

## "CASCARETS" FOR SLUGGISH BOWELS

No sick headache, sour stomach, biliousness or constipation by morning.

Get a 10-cent box now.

Turn the rascals out—the headache, biliousness, indigestion, the sick, sour stomach and foul gases—turn them out to-night and keep them out with Cascarets.

Millions of men and women take a Cascaret now and then and never know the misery caused by a lazy liver, clogged bowels or an upset stomach.

Don't put in another day of distress. Let Cascarets cleanse your stomach; remove the sour fermenting food; take the excess bile from your liver and carry out all the constipated waste matter and poison in the bowels. Then you will feel great.

A Cascaret to-night straightens you out by morning. They work while you sleep. A 10-cent box from any drug store means a clear head, sweet stomach and clean, healthy liver and bowel action for months. Children love Cascarets because they never gripe or sicken. Adv.

### Too Presumptive.

He—Does your mother object to kissing?

She—Now, just because I allow you to kiss me, you needn't think you can kiss the whole family.

### CUTICURA HEALS ECZEMA

And Rashes That Itch and Burn—Trial Free to Anyone Anywhere.

In the treatment of skin and scalp troubles bathe freely with Cuticura Soap and hot water, dry and apply Cuticura Ointment. If there is a natural tendency to rashes, pimples, etc., prevent their recurrence by making Cuticura your daily toilet preparation. Free sample each by mail with Book, Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. 1, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

### Of Course.

"How is a floating debt paid?"

"It is liquidated, I suppose."

The man who is too busy to figure out whether he is losing generally is.

**Santa Cruz Patagonian**

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

Entered at the postoffice at Patagonia, Arizona, as second-class mail matter.

Whatever may be thought of the general principle involved in a state's embarking in business enterprises, there was some merit in a bill before the recent Arizona legislature providing for the erection of a state smelter at a cost of \$750,000, though it may as well be remarked at the beginning that the sum is too small for the best results, says the El Paso Herald.

The bill aimed to provide the small mining company and the man with a small prospect, from which he is nevertheless able to take small amounts of ore, to get the ore smelted. In that way prospects can be made into little mines and little mines into big ones.

At present, the small miners are more or less at the mercy of the big operators who have the smelters. This is not meant to convey the idea that the large operators are taking advantage of the little fellows. What it means is that when production of large mines reaches the capacity of their treating plants, the small job lots of custom ore are apt to be cut off. More than once the large smelters have notified small customers of their inability to take care of custom ore. When that condition arises, the small producer is left high and dry, with no means of treating his ore, no income therefrom, and consequently no means of going ahead.

A state smelter would be a great benefit for the small miners. The bill failed to pass. If it had, the smelter should have been established at some centrally located place most convenient to copper shippers and the \$750,000 should be expended on a unit plant; that is, one which can be enlarged from time to time as the necessity arises and as funds may be made available. The smelter's earnings ought to be sufficient to take care of such enlargements. Perhaps something like the bill will come up again.

**SONOITA.**

Jeff Rountree, the well driller, is again with us for a brief stay.

Miss Roarke's recent party was well attended and everyone reported having had a most enjoyable time.

The postoffice has been moved to its more commodious quarters in the Sonoita Mercantile company's building.

R. C. Larimore, who for the past 18 months has had the Purdum ranch leased, has moved onto his homestead on the mesa.

The building of the new store having been completed and a goodly portion of the stock arranged, the doors are now open for business. The new store will enjoy a good business, is the general belief.

Better than 8 cents a pound are being offered for local beans, f.o.b. this station, for carload shipment, but even this tempting figure seems to have little effect in bringing any quantity on the market.

Due to the energies of Sheriff Earhart, the male population of Sonoita and vicinity has been sadly depleted for the past several days, the men being impressed into jury service at Nogales. Whenever one of the unfortunates escaped the first question was: "How did you get off?"

Last Friday night a happy gathering met at the local school house to tender a surprise farewell party to Mark Manning and family, who will soon leave this community for a sojourn in California and Wyoming. It was all beautifully arranged, except for the enforced absence of Mr. Manning, who was detained on the jury, although many other local jurymen attended. Anyway, it's only an revoir and not farewell to the popular couple, for they will be with us again in the future, and here's hoping the judge will not be so hard-hearted on another similar occasion.



**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**

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

J. L. IRVIN, Register.

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

FOR SALE CHEAP—A fine big Victrola, as good as new, with about 85 valuable records. Inquire of John P. Schultz, at Commercial hotel dining room.

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

FOR SALE—One span horses, 3 span mules. All good gentle work stock. Inquire of Ed Ellis, Patagonia.

NOTICE TO MINE OWNERS—To fully protect yourself from liability for indebtedness contracted by your lessees, you should publish your "Notice of Non-Liability," usually called "Mine Warning" notice in Santa Cruz Patagonian. The rates are low. Inquire.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred white Leghorn cockerels for breeding. Introduce new blood and your hens will do better. Also have for sale burros with complete outfit. Address P.O. Box 162.

**LEGAL ADVERTISING**

026633-3855.

**NOTICE OF CONTEST.**

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

To Daniel Sullivan, San Rafael, Arizona, Contestee:

You are hereby notified that George W. Parker, who gives San Rafael, Santa Cruz county, Arizona, as his postoffice address, did on February 9th, 1917, file in this office his duly corroborated application to contest and secure the cancellation of your homestead entry No. 026633, Serial No. made August 9, 1915, for S 1/2 SE 1/2 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 upon the land for more than a year last past, and that to all appearances you have permanently abandoned the land and that your absence has not been due to your employment in the military service of the United States in connection with operations in Mexico, or along the borders, or in mobilization camps, in 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 mailed, stating when and the post-office to which it was mailed, and this affidavit must be accompanied by the postmaster's receipt for the letter.

You should state in your answer the name of the 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. 032264.  
**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**  
United States Land Office, Phoenix, Arizona.

February 23, 1917.  
Notice is hereby given that John H. Page of Phoenix, Maricopa county, Arizona, the legal assignee of the heirs of James K. Rolfe, has filed in this office his application to enter under the provisions of Sections 2306 and 2307 of the Revised Statutes of the United States the following described land, viz:

Lot 1, Sec. 4, T. 20-S., R. 12-E., G. & S. R. Meridian.  
Any and all persons claiming adversely the lands described or desiring to object because of the mineral character of the land or for any other reason to the disposal to applicant should file their affidavits of protest in this office on or before the 16th day of April, 1917.

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

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

United States Land Office, at Phoenix, Arizona.

State of Arizona.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:  
Notice is hereby given that the State of Arizona has filed in this office its Grant Selections, List Nos. 621 and 622, Serial Nos. 031536 and 031835, respectively, applying to select for the benefit of Payment of Bonds and Accrued Interest Thereon of Maricopa, Pima, Yavapai and Cochise Counties, the following described lands, to-wit:

List No. 621, Serial 031536:—  
In T. 21 S., R. 18 E., E 1/2 Section 17; E 1/2 Section 20; NW 1/4; W 1/2 SW 1/4 Section 21.  
List No. 622, Serial 031835:—  
In T. 21 S., R. 18 E., E 1/2 Section 19.

(All in G. & S. R. M.)  
During the five weeks' period of publication of this notice, or any time thereafter and before final approval and certification, this office will receive protests or contests as to any of the tracts applied for and transmit the same to the General Land Office. Dated at Phoenix, Arizona, February 26, 1917.

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

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Serial No. 031356  
**IN THE UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Phoenix, Arizona, Feb. 10, 1917.**

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

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance to an Act of Congress approved May 10, 1872, ONYX KING QUARRIES COMPANY, a corporation under the laws of Arizona, and whose postoffice address is Tucson, Pima County, Arizona, has made application for a patent for fifty (50) acres on the Onyx King Pacer 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 fifteen (15) East, Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian (unsurveyed), Santa Cruz County, Arizona, and as fully described by the official plat and by the field notes on file in the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington, D. C., as follows, to-wit: Beginning at Corner No. 1, a post 4' in diameter and 4'6" in length, set 1' in the ground and surrounded by a mound of stone, whence the southwest corner of section 6, township 20 South, range 15 East bears East 3300 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. 1 and the place of beginning, and being approximately the

southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter (SW 1/4 NW 1/4 SW 1/4), the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter (NW 1/4 SW 1/4 SW 1/4), the East half of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter (E 1/2 SW 1/4 SW 1/4), and the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter (SW 1/4 SE 1/4 SW 1/4) of Section One (1), Township Twenty (20) South, Range Fifteen (15) East, as aforesaid. There are no adjoining or conflicting claims.  
Date of posting this notice on the claim, October 9th, 1916.  
J. L. IRVIN, Register.  
First publication Feb. 16, 1917.  
Last publication April 20, 1917.

**NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.**

Nogales, Ariz., Feb. 26, 1917.  
To H. E. Stevens and A. H. Moore, and their heirs and assigns.

You, and each of you, are hereby notified that there has been assigned by Mark Luley to 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 Luley, 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 Tyrrell 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 heretofore mentioned, and especially for the year ending December 31, 1916.

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

First publication March 3-June 11

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