

SANTA CRUZ PATAGONIAN

VOL. V.

PATAGONIA, SANTA CRUZ COUNTY, ARIZONA, FRIDAY, JAN. 5, 1917

No. 3

Rodeo at Nogales Furnished Sport to New Year's Crowd

A big crowd attended the Southern Arizona Cattleman's New Year's celebration and rodeo at Nogales Monday, and were entertained in a pleasing manner, a splendid warm day adding to the attractiveness of the affair. The program of cowboy sports was given in one of the canyons on the outskirts of town. Nearly every cowboy and his family from Patagonia and the up-county was there, and the crowd was also augmented by the attendance of hundreds of soldiers, which with a regimental band, gave quite a military aspect to the occasion. Not the least interesting and spectacular feature of the affair was the glorious raiment of the "lady busters," who were bedecked in costumes calculated to make the famed Lily and Solomon in all his glory take a back seat. One of the lady riders was an expert bronco buster and held her seat upon the pitching bronco with a grace and ease seldom equalled by the most expert cowboy. The other woman rider was not quite so good, but what she lacked in horsemanship was more than made up in the favorable impression upon the audience created by her pretty blue eyes and golden curls.

In the men's events, first money in the bronco riding went to a professional rider from Oregon, who follows fairs and exhibitions of a wild west nature. Second money, a purse of \$75, went to "Bill" Kane, a local cowboy. B. Lewis' horse won the race from Det Walker's gray in good time.

The calf roping contest furnished the most interesting part of the program. The cowboys did not make as good time as expected in roping and tying the calves, but considerable fun was furnished. The calves were all pretty fair sized, and while good rope work was done, the trouble was experienced in throwing the calf. Nick Berich and Burt Sorrells won first and second money, in 31 and 32 seconds, respectively, while Det Walker and Hayden Hunt were tied for third place, in 33 1/2 seconds. Other Patagonia cowboys to enter this event, but who failed to get inside the money for different reasons, were: Jesse Gatlin, "Rastus" Carns, Nick Farrell, Ray Sorrells, "Shorty"

Wyatt and James Kane. Chas. V. Fowler of Nogales was one of the principal promoters of the rodeo, and he is being complimented for the success of the entertainment.

T. H. Pattison and family will leave tonight for Camden, Ala., to make an extended visit of several months with relatives. They expect to return to Arizona again, but whether they will return to Patagonia is not certain. Mr. Pattison has been employed while in Patagonia as bookkeeper and salesman for the Washington Trading company. He and his estimable wife, as well as their two bright little sons, Ralph and Arthur, will be greatly missed from this community. The best wishes of a host of Patagonia friends accompany them wherever they may cast their lot.

W. R. Hughes, a nephew of Sam Hughes, distinguished pioneer of Tucson, was in Patagonia one day this week in company with Hi Corbett, who is interested in the Patagonia Lumber company, and was down with his wife and party on a trip of inspection. Mr. Hughes came to Tucson in '76. He now lives in Oklahoma, but regrets he did not remain in Arizona.

Edw. Massey, deputy mine inspector, was in the Patagonia district several days this week, coming down from his headquarters in Bisbee to investigate the accident at the old Mowry mine, in which two Mexicans and an American, employees of the Standard Metals Co., were seriously injured by the explosion of a missed hole, after they had gone back in the shaft. Six rounds were placed, and five were discharged, but the sixth missed, and the men, thinking all six had gone, went back into the shaft and resumed work, when a pick struck the hole of the sixth charge and caused the explosion. None was killed, but all three were very seriously injured, the eyes of the American and one of the Mexicans being almost completely blown out. It was a very regrettable accident, but the mine inspector attaches no particular responsibility to the company, the carelessness of the men in going back into the shaft before making sure that every shot had gone off, being the real cause. It is said the company will send the men whose eyesight was so seriously injured by the explosion to a specialist in Phoenix, and every possible medical aid given them.

CONCENTRATES NEWS IN BRIEF

J. M. Hackett, preacher and prospector, has returned to Patagonia to attend to work on claims he owns in the Tyndall district.

Mr. and Mrs. Tony Kline came in from Bisbee Thursday evening to spend a few weeks at Harshaw, where Mr. Kline has some mining property.

M. A. Hogan, popular foreman at the Trench Consolidated Mines Co., in Harshaw, has been very sick for the past several days, but is reported to be improving at the present time.

E. J. Callahan, a scout from El Paso, has been in the Patagonia country the past week, giving some of the promising prospects the "once over." He is said to be on a still hunt for an attractive churn drill proposition.

W. J. Mitchell, superintendent of the Standard Metals company, which has recently taken over the Mowry, has been in the district this week, accompanied by his family. Definite announcement concerning the proposed re-working of this famous old property is expected to be given out by the 15th inst.

It will be a few weeks yet before the oil flotation mill nearing completion at the Three R mine will be running, owing to many delays in the arrival of machinery for the plant. While work on the mill is in progress regular shipments of high-grade are going out to the smelter.

Work at the Coronation group, near the Three R, which has been going on under the supervision of Franklin W. Smith, of the firm of Smith & Ziesemer, Bisbee engineers, is said to be showing more favorable indications now than at any other time since this exploration work started.

The tunnel at the Southwestern, a few miles from Patagonia, being run by Messrs. Fessler, Wagner and Leek, this week encountered a good face of low grade ore, which is expected to lead to greater values with a few more rounds. An average assay across four feet returned values of over \$4 to the ton, mostly in copper.

W. J. Kain, mining engineer of New York, extensively traveled in Europe, where he represented American munitions makers in the different capitals, who was in Patagonia several weeks ago, writes the Patagonian from California, where he is now visiting, that he will have news of importance concerning properties in this district as soon as he returns to the East. He expects to return to New York within a few days and again take up with capitalists different Patagonia promotions he has under consideration.

Notices have been sent out by the Copper Queen smelter at Douglas to all its customs shippers that the company will refuse to accept ore from any except those who have contracts. The new ruling went into effect the first of the year. It specifies that customs shippers who hold contracts will be held rigidly to the amount specified in the contract, and will be allowed no extra tonnage. This ruling will have the effect of shutting off a quantity of ore from outside sources. It is understood that the company intends to replace this with ore from its own mines, in order to get the full benefit of the market. The persons who will be affected chiefly by the new ruling will be the newer properties.

LOST—Or or near Rocky hill, Harshaw, a round opal stickpin. Finder will be suitably rewarded by returning same to Mr. Sydenham, at the office of the Trench Con. Mines Co., in Patagonia.

Harry Fryor was a passenger to Nogales on Tuesday evening's train.

Marshall McDonnell has returned from Alpine, Texas, where he spent Christmas a day with home folks.

Many Patagonians were in Nogales on New Year's day to attend the local cattlemen's rodeo.

W. C. Shields returned the latter part of last week from a trip into New Mexico on a mule buying expedition.

Mrs. Geo. Hand and children returned last Saturday from Bisbee, where they spent the holidays with friends and relatives.

J. T. and W. D. Parker have opened up a butcher shop in the room adjoining A. S. Henderson's store and are now ready for business.

W. F. Christman of Sonoita was in town Tuesday, securing 'dobe' makers to begin work on the new store building at Sonoita, which he is going to put up.

The new Board of Supervisors organized at the regular monthly meeting this week, the first one of the new year, by electing Mr. Harrison of Nogales chairman.

Rev. R. P. Pope, Baptist missionary at Patagonia, has changed the date of his regular services in Patagonia, at the school house, from the fourth to the third Sunday in each month, at 11 a. m.

A Mr. Farragut of Mississippi has taken the position at the Washington Trading company, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Pattison. Mr. Farragut is related to the famous admiral of the same name. He has been in Arizona before, and is accompanied by his wife and two children.

Jack Evans' many friends in this district will be glad to know he is somewhat improved, although still unable to be out. He is now at Pottsville, Pa. He has had a long, hard siege, it but is the hope of those who know him here that he will pull through and return to Arizona in the near future.

Pete Bergier, the expert trapper, reports a good business in his line this season. He has his traps in Red Rock canyon, near Patagonia, and is enjoying a good revenue from them. Not only are there more coyotes, wildcats, skunks, etc., this year than formerly, but the prices of the hides are better.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Hall and children of Otterville, Mo., are making a visit with the family of their brother-in-law, Supervisor Geo. W. Parker, in the San Rafael valley. On New Year's day the two families, accompanied by Mrs. Chalmers of Parker's Canyon, motored down to Nogales in the Supervisor's

Catarhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured
by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure catarhal deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. Catarhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and the tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Many cases of deafness are caused by catarh, which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarh Cure acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarhal Deafness that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarh Cure. Circulars free. All Druggists, etc. F. J. CIBNEY & CO., Toledo, O.



A Large, Cold Bottle
of our ginger ale, lemon soda or other carbonated beverages will taste fine, even if not accompanied by the small hot bird. Keep a supply at home and you'll always have a drink you can enjoy yourself and can offer to your friends.

PENDERGRASS' Amusement Parlor

Parker Bros. Meat Company
Patagonia, Ariz.

Choice Steaks, Pork, etc.
Shop in room adjoining Henderson's Store. Open all hours of day.

big new Studebaker to attend the wild west exhibition and rodeo given by local cattlemen.

A Nogales paper says that Mrs. R. N. Keaton, wife of the San Rafael valley farmer, was robbed one day this week while in Nogales shopping. A Mexican boy grabbed her purse and ran away with it.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Kelly and family are recent arrivals in Patagonia from Tombstone, Mr. Kelly coming over to take a job as teamster with C. B. Wilson, in freighting the Three R ore from the mine down to Bloxton. On Saturday night a baby daughter arrived to gladden their home. They were unable to find a vacant house in Patagonia, and have located in Bloxton temporarily.

Carlos Valenzuela, who broke his leg on Christmas night, when he slipped on the ice and snow, is doing well, but of course is still confined to his room and will be for some time.

Mr. and Mrs. Brooks of Parker Canyon have been registered at the Commercial hotel in Patagonia this week. Mrs. Brooks has been ill and they came here for medical attention.

Uncle Bill Powers, famed mayor of Patagonia by virtue of 35 years' residence in the district, has been in his room all week, suffering from rheumatism. He expects to go to the hot springs within a few days.

The Campbell-Hunt contest over the governorship of Arizona is in statu quo pending a decision of the State Supreme court on the writ of peremptory mandamus for which Campbell's attorneys will apply today, and which they expect will place him in possession of the office until the contest is finally determined. There is a tentative understanding that neither Hunt nor Campbell will exercise any of the major functions of the office until after this hearing.

Governor Hunt issued a statement early in the week, saying that he is holding the office notwithstanding Mr. Campbell's certificate of election because the inspection so far shows him to be in the lead. The following letter was sent to Mr. Campbell by Mr. Hunt: "Executive Chamber, State Capital, Phoenix, Ariz., Jan. 2, 1917.

"Dear Sir: In view of the gross misrepresentation to which I have been subjected recently by the newspapers who are championing your cause, I have committed to writing my reply to your anticipated formal demand for the possession of the records of the governor's office, and hand it to you forthwith.

"It is my understanding that after conference between my attorney, Mr. Ives, and your attorneys, Mr. Ives signed a stipulation whereby he agreed to answer and argue a mandamus proceeding immediately upon your filing the same, provided copies of the papers were given to him 48 hours prior to the filing. If your attorneys had given him such papers Saturday he would have been prepared to argue the mandamus proceeding this morning after your attorneys had filed them. He advises me that your attorneys will not file the mandamus papers until Thursday. He personally would have preferred that

Kansas City Money to Develop Claims Close to Patagonia

The Consolidated Arizona Copper Mines Company is a new corporation formed by Kansas City capital to develop a group of nine claims on the Fred J. Miller property, just on the other side of the famous old Mowry mine in this county. This week a party composed of Messrs. J. A. Ritzler, Otto Zimmer and C. A. Jimeron, all of Kansas City and financially interested in the company, were on the property making arrangements to proceed with development, which it is understood will be done in a very thorough manner. Former surface work on the claims has revealed good copper indications, and at a depth of about 100 feet gave very encouraging assay returns. It is the intention of the new company to start work from one of these prospect shafts, and put it down to a depth of at least 500 feet before starting other exploration. This shaft will then be made the main working shaft, and is to be of two compartments.

Fred J. Miller, a well known and competent mining man of this county, will be the resident superintendent, and in charge of the operations. An idea of the magnitude of the work planned may be gathered when it is learned that Mr. Miller will be required to put up a bond of many thousands of dollars before being allowed to assume the responsibility of the local management.

The personnel of the Consolidated Arizona Copper Mines company is made up of bankers and brokers of Kansas City, whose financial resources are of the very best. It is evidently their intention to spend a large sum of money in developing this promising group of claims. From the results in other mines at depth in the Patagonia country, and particularly in this favored region between the Mowry, with its reputed production of millions, and the Duquesne, one of the most consistent producers in this part of the State, it is freely predicted the new company will soon be on a producing and paying basis, if their plans of systematic and thorough mining are carried out.

the matter of right to possession should have been judicially determined today.

"If the Supreme court should hold that you are entitled to the temporary position I would immediately turn it over to you, and congratulate you upon your temporary occupancy of the office. If on the other hand the court should decide that you are not entitled to the temporary possession, then, as the present incumbent, I will, under the law, hold out until the right of the office be established. My only purpose is to proceed with all possible dispatch to terminate the dispute and to abide in all respects with the law.

"In order that no misunderstanding regarding my present attitude may arise, I shall hand copies of this communication to representatives of the press, with permission to publish it at their pleasure.

"Geo. W. P. HUNT,
Governor of Arizona."

To Our Many Friends and Customers

WE EXTEND THE SEASON'S GREETING. We thank you for your many past favors, and most earnestly solicit their continuance, assuring you that our increased business will be the means of offering you better facilities in a merchandise way than ever before.

May happiness and prosperity come to each and every one of you and stay put—is our New Year's wishes to you.

Washington Trading Co.

PATAGONIA, ARIZONA

SURE ???

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

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

"Secure Our Rates" BURT M. NABORS & COMPANY

"All Kinds of Insurance"
General Agents for Arizona.
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Mine Owners' and Contractors'
Liability-Compensation Policies,
Automobile Insurance, Fidel-
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dent and Health policies.
119 Central Ave.
(Jefferson Hotel Building)
PHOENIX, ARIZONA.

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

PATAGONIA RESTAURANT

JOHN F. B. SCHULTZ, Prop.
Short orders served Choice steaks and fresh eggs.
Steady boarders \$1 a day. Meal tickets, 21 meals \$7.
Home cooking. Next door to Patagonia Smokehouse.
Table Supplied With Best the Market Affords

ASSAYS

(REVISED PRICES)
Gold or Silver..... 75c. Gold and Silver\$1.
Lead or Copper (by best methods).....\$1.
Lead or Copper with Gold and Silver.....\$1.50
Lead, Copper, Gold and Silver in same sample.....\$2.00
Prompt and Accurate Work
Hugo W. Miller, Nogales, Arizona.

Santa Cruz Patagonian

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

J. B. PRICE, Editor and Owner

ARGENTINA LAND OF LUXURY.

South American Country Almost Ranks in Riches With Its Great Neighbor, The United States.

Like the English colonies which became our United States, the "United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata," declaring their independence on July 9, 1816, had to make good their assertions by a long war. The Argentine struggle lasted from 1817 to 1824. It was not until 1842 that Spain conceded to Argentina her freedom.

Having achieved liberty by their arms the Plata provinces fell apart and were not brought together until 1851, when Buenos Ayres, Entre Rios, Corrientes and Santa Fe agreed upon a union which they invited the other provinces to enter. Anarchy was the answer. There was no stable government until some time after the adoption of a Constitution in 1853, for Buenos Ayres repeatedly refused to accept the document. Argentina's present prosperous estate is the work of the last 50 years. Her growth may be said to have paralleled ours since we emerged from the wastage of our civil war.

How great that growth has been is better indicated by trifling details than by impressive statistics. In Buenos Ayres scrubwomen get \$3 a day. The fee for membership in a well-known club is \$1,500. The membership is not small either. Travelers leaving Buenos Ayres sometimes journey a whole day on an express train without once losing sight of enormous herds of grazing cattle. In La Prensa the country has a newspaper with correspondents in all parts of the world, from whom it receives, at the cost of heavy cable tolls, despatches that fill three pages daily. The Argentine has replaced the North American as the personification of unlimited riches in European eyes. His is the country of magnificent earnings—and of equally magnificent prices as well.

How vexed the old Spanish conquistadores would be were they alive to-day at the pastoral wealth they overlooked here. In their view the only wealth was solid silver and gold; they exulted in the dross of Peru and left the region of the La Plata to shift for itself, having found that the Parana and Paraguay rivers hid none of the silver that the early explorers had dreamed of finding. But this very neglect was Argentina's good fortune. Her colonists were left to develop the country for themselves; when the wars of the Liberation came they found few sentimental ties to bind them to Spain, and they possessed already the spirit of self-help necessary to insure the future of their country.

BEYOND CONTROL OF MAN

Absolutely Perfect Day is Something That Depends on Too Many Factors.

There is a pretty little sentimental song which begins with the words: "When you come to the end of a perfect day." It relates to true friendship and to an unforgettable incident, and it suggests that perfect days are rare in human experience. Perhaps they are. For perfect days depend upon many factors, and some of these are beyond the control of the individual. You cannot produce a perfect day at will any more than you can summon perfect weather to suit your convenience.

The hasty conception of a perfect day would be such a one as falls out to be entirely to your liking in every respect. That requires a combination of circumstances which is exceptional. You might set forth in the morning with the determination that, in respect to your own actions and affairs and your power over them, the day should be perfect, but in an hour or two external influences might intervene, and the whole thing go glimmering. If there be one element lacking, whether it be an environment, in the attitude of others or in yourself, perfection is not secured and the day takes its place in the common category, inspiring neither song nor rhapsody, and occupying no permanent place in the storehouse of fond recollections. In fact, it is the very rarity of perfect days that makes the subject one of comment, of story, of poetry, of cherished memories.

Purified Water.

Throughout the whole country the word has been passed to beware of bad water.

Your family doctor will tell you that the safest thing to do is to boil every drop of water that you drink.

Here is a simple arrangement for distilling water:

Slip one end of a hose over the kettle and let the other end pass down through a tightly fitting cork into an earthenware jug.

The steam rising from the kettle spout passes through the hose to the jug, and as the latter is cooled by the water outside, the steam condenses, or once more becomes water minus all impurities.

Once the device is set up you will not need to pay much attention to it, for the steam that usually goes to waste will be constantly forming into water.

The water surrounding the jug need only be changed once a day.

MEALS IN WARM WEATHER

Cold Dishes May Be Made Just as Appealing as Hot Ones, and Are More Healthful.

If you arrange to have cold sliced meat three or four times a week, see that the rest of the meal is light. But on the days when you serve vegetable dishes as the principal part of the menu make sure that the rest of the meal provides sufficient nourishment to even up the menu and make it as a whole equal in value to a meat meal.

For instance, you might have on Sunday, let us say, cold roast chicken with mashed potatoes, sliced cucumber salad and watermelon or berries. Monday night you might have a cold chicken jelly soup, made from the chicken carcass, a cold baked macaroni and cheese, with hot peas and potato chips, tomato with mayonnaise salad and a good, nourishing pudding with plenty of eggs and butter. Thus, in the chicken jelly, in the mayonnaise, made of eggs and plenty of olive oil, and in the pudding, you provide enough nutrition to make up for the difference in nutritive values of the meat and the macaroni dish.

Other good substitutes for meat dishes are rice soufflé, spaghetti a l'Italienne, cheese and rice baked, etc. You will find that almost every kind of salad will be welcome in the warm weather. When you make the salad dressings do not be sparing with the olive oil, for there is even more nourishment in real olive oil than there is in meat.

If you serve dainty cold meals and keep your table looking attractive, the hot weather will make very little difference in the appetite of your family.

To Cook Fresh Fruit.

Cooked fruits are especially good for delicate appetites and digestion. Raw fruits are for those who are stronger and can get all the benefit from them; the benefit is diminished by cooking. The best way of cooking fruit is not by boiling, but by simmering. In cooking very tender fruit bring the syrup to the boiling point, then throw the fruit in the hot syrup, cover tight, remove from the range or fire, and let it stand for half an hour. This applies particularly to berries.

To prepare larger fruit, throw it in boiling syrup, cover tight and leave it five minutes on the range; remove and let it stand half an hour. One pound of sugar to one quart of water, or a pound to a pound, is the usual allowance for the syrup.

Whitefish Turbot.

One three-pound whitefish, one and a quarter teaspoonful salt, one-eighth teaspoonful pepper, five cupfuls milk, one cupful flour, one tablespoonful minced parsley, two eggs, one-half cupful butter, three-quarters cupful of dry bread crumbs, one-half tablespoonful grated onion. Steam the fish till tender, remove the fish from the bone and sprinkle with salt and pepper. Scald one quart of milk and thicken with the flour dissolved in the remaining milk. Season with the onion and parsley, and then pour onto the eggs, beaten; add the butter in bits, whisking it in. Butter a baking dish and put in a layer of fish and then one of sauce, alternating till all is used. Cover with the breadcrumbs and bake 45 minutes in a moderate oven.

Folding a Tablecloth.

The best housekeeper I know insists on having her tablecloths folded three times lengthwise before any cross folding is done. This prevents the ugly hump that invariably comes in the center of the table when the cloth is folded in the usual squares. Not only does the linen set better when thus cared for, but it wears longer, as breaks first come in the creases, and the heaviest threads in a tablecloth are the horizontal ones. Few housewives know this, but they may investigate for themselves. Of course these heavier threads are better able to withstand the crease of the iron.—Mother's Magazine.

Orange Ice Cream.

Boil for 20 minutes a cupful of water, the juice of three oranges and a cupful and a half of sugar. Beat the yolks of four eggs until creamy and lemon color, and slowly pour over them, beating all the time, as you would for biscuit tarts, the hot sirup. Add a pinch of salt and heat over hot water, on the fire, for three minutes. Then remove from the fire and beat until cool. Then add three cupfuls of rich cream, turn into a freezer and freeze.

Lemon Cream Pudding.

Beat yolks of four eggs and four tablespoonfuls of sugar (I use more sugar). Add juice of one lemon and the grated rind and two teaspoonfuls of hot water. Cook in double boiler until thickened. Remove from fire and stir in whites of four eggs beaten stiff with two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Eat cold.

Rice a la Creole.

Chop a large onion, two seeded green peppers and half a cupful of raw ham. Mix well and fry lightly in butter. Add a cupful of parboiled rice, three cupfuls of beef stock, one cupful of stewed tomatoes and a teaspoonful of salt. Cook slowly until the rice is tender and the liquid nearly absorbed.

When Slicing Bacon.

Always place the rind side flat on the table when slicing bacon, and do not try to slice through it. When a sufficient number of pieces are cut, slip the knife under them and you can easily slice them away very close to the rind.

City of the Saints



CITY AND COUNTY BUILDING

USUALLY it's the young school ma'am who pre-empt's the seat next the driver of the sight-seeing auto, who asks the question: "Is polygamy really extinct among these Mormons?" The others behind strain their ears, for they've been dying to make the same query. You see, in Salt Lake City you never can tell. Our own guide about the city, for example, was an intelligent young Mormon who was born under the system, writes Felix J. Koch in the Utica Globe.

In reply they tell you volubly and vaguely that the United States courts have declared polygamy to be illegal, and the Mormon church itself some short time after promulgated an edict forbidding its practice.

Visitors to Salt Lake City naturally seek first of all the "holy of holies" of Mormonism, the Temple block. This, if nothing else, makes one admit that a people, born of polygamy, who can accomplish such wonders as just this structure here, are undoubtedly the peers of many monogamous races. Out on what was the desert at the time of the Mormons' coming, in a desert which tires the traveler even as he glides across it now by railway, there is a city that is as beautiful as any in the land. And its most beautiful thing is this Temple block.

You enter by one of the large gates built of wooden gratings and come upon a small brick structure housing the bureau of information and headquarters for guides. The steps lead up between two lions into the little struc-

ture. Then comes an array of chairs, covered over when not in service. On beyond you face the monster arena of pews, yellow, long, smooth benches these, in four endless series, stretching back from the rail; their evenness broke only by a curious series of yellow posts, richly veined, that extend back in severe rows to support the balcony.

Well over that balcony slopes the curious arched roof, one of the greatest arches of its sort in existence. Down from it depend great chandeliers to illumine the chamber. At the heart of the roofing two skylights, square cut, accentuate to the eye the height of this ceiling, as well as reveal its thickness. Temple All of Wood.

Meanwhile your guide tells how all the structure was put up of wood, and this at a time when the builders were 1,000 miles from a railway. A people that could erect such a thing as this, whether born in polygamy or not, is not to be despised. Nor has it failed to keep pace with the times. The organ, for example, is run by electricity, and a people who will invest in an organ of 5,500 pipes, ranging from half an inch to 35 feet in size, cannot be lacking in culture.

Far down at the front of the organ the three seats await the presiding officers. Sometimes 22 presiding officers are marshaled here. The system maintained in the church government, especially considering the numbers governed, is marvelous. Not even the splendidly organized Roman Catholic church has ever attempted to exact a



THE TEMPLE

ture reserved to this end; beds of palm and cacti are banked at either side, and ahead broad cement walks seem to invite you to obtain your cicerone and explore.

With a "sister of the church" as guide, you start. Out in the court she halts to tell the story of the sea gulls, to whose memory the new statue is in course of erection, then continues on to the great granite churchlike building that serves as assembly hall. Within the church body is divided by two long aisles, simple walls of white plastering, reaching up to the roof. The interior is not as large as the Tabernacle, and so suits certain purposes better.

The Mammoth Organ.

The assembly hall has a notable new mammoth organ, concerts on which also draw crowds. Just before it the arrangement is typical of Mormon assembly houses. High above, the ceiling is attractive, too, being divided into sections by curving ridges of a heavy wood. Throughout the assembly hall will bear comparison with church structures in any part of the world.

Crossing the court once more, you learn more of the Mormons. No stated time for worship is set by them. Prayer may be held at any time.

The entrance to this huge Tabernacle is the more unique because so insignificant. Just a small rear door, reached by a wee step. Thence on, up similar stairs, you pass, to the heart of the great Tabernacle. You emerge on a platform that allows you to survey the vast spaces. Just before you is the area for the choir, behind you other series of chairs tier up to the big organ. The instrument is of heavy wood; the great pipes gilded and over them all hangs the legend, "Welcome to Utah." Before the pulpit, close at hand, a large leather bench has posi-

tion in kind from all communicants. But the Mormon church receives a tenth of all the annual profits of its membership; it sells the wares, when paid in kind; it attends to its churches and it sends out missionaries the world over, and yet never has one heard a breath of scandal over distribution of the stupendous funds come to its trustees' hands.

Your guide explains the division of the Church of Mormon here, while you fix the picture in your memory. You note the strange spellings caused by age upon the ceiling above; you note the strange chandeliers more closely.

By and by you take the steps to the balcony, occupying one of the innumerable seats that range back from the rail. You look straight across to the organ front, to realize distances here, then recall how the gallery is built back some two feet and a half from the wall in order to better the acoustics. Off in the distance, 200 feet or more from where you sit, a janitor, busy cleaning, drops a pin on the rail and you hear it quite distinctly. He rubs his hands and you catch the sound as though you stood close by. All this, remember, is not result of chance, but careful planning by the Mormons.

In Utah today church and state are distinct and separate and all offices of government are open to Mormon and non-Mormon. As result, the state levies its tax on the Mormon, and this he has to meet, along with his church tax. Despite this double taxation Utah folk bear up well and flourish. Salt Lake City has shops, homes, streets the equal of any in the land. In fact, there is a certain cleanliness, freshness and charm to it that delight and that cause the traveler to tarry, again and again in the "City of the Saints," as it is called.

RED MAN PROGRESSING

Passing of Indian Medicine Man New Step Forward.

Uncle Sam, in Effort to Perpetuate Race, Aids His Wards in Putting End to the Ravages of Disease.

The day of the old-time Indian medicine man is rapidly passing. Encouraged by Uncle Sam, the red man is turning more and more to the white man's physician and his medicine.

The passing of the Indian medicine man marks another step toward the Americanization of the original American. In the face of the march of civilization through the reservations of the red men, the medicine man has held his own to a remarkable degree until recently, when the ravages of tuberculosis and trachoma among the infants on the reservations led to the conclusion that if the red man was to be perpetuated, modern sanitary and medical measures must be adopted.

Uncle Sam has endeavored to do his part in the protection of his wards by greatly increasing the number of hospitals for the use of the Indians. While there were only 53 hospitals in 1912, with a capacity of 1,256, there were 74 in 1915, with a capacity of 2,045, and more are being built or planned.

Substantial increases have also been made in the number of field matrons and nurses, and an attempt made to furnish the best practicable service with the appropriations that congress would make possible.

In view of the widespread prevalence of trachoma and tuberculosis, as reported by the investigation of the public health service, ophthalmologists have been increased in number from three to seven, and the number of regular agency physicians increased from 89 to 130, and contract physicians from 53 to 76.

The appropriation for relief of distress has been increased from \$200,000 to \$350,000.

Modern thought having indicated the importance of well-cared-for teeth, seven traveling dentists have been employed, whose duty it is to keep the teeth of the children enrolled in Indian schools in the best condition practicable.

In an effort to improve the sanitary surroundings under which Indians must live, campaigns for sanitary clean-ups have been waged on the various reservations.

The importance of bringing about a real improvement in infant mortality if the Indian is to be perpetuated has been recognized, and an earnest campaign has been instituted and is now in force to save the babies. This campaign has brought out the most cordial co-operation on the part of all employees in the service, and while the results can only be shown after a period of years its effectiveness is even now apparent.

FEW REALIZE VASTNESS OF THE GRAND CANYON

Few persons can realize on a first view of the Grand Canyon that it is more than a mile deep and from eight to ten miles wide. The cliffs descending to its depths form a succession of huge steps, each 300 to 500 feet high, with steep rocky slopes between. The cliffs are the edges of hard beds of limestone or sandstone; the intervening slopes mark the outcrops of softer beds. This series of beds is more than 3,000 feet thick, and the beds lie nearly horizontal. Far down in the canyon is a broad shelf caused by the hard sandstone at the base of this series, deeply trenched by a narrow inner canyon cut a thousand feet or more into the underlying "granite." The rocks vary in color from white and buff to red and pale green. They present a marvelous variety of picturesque forms, mostly on a titanic scale, fashioned mainly by erosion by running water, the agent which has excavated the canyon.

"CONSCIENCE FUND" BOOSTED

Uncle Sam Enriched by More Than \$54,000, Biggest Contribution Made in Any One Year.

Whether or not it is indicative of the growth of the public conscience, Uncle Sam profited more in 1915 by the awakening of the consciences of some individuals than he had in any other year since the "conscience fund" of the treasury department came into existence in 1887. In that year the total contributions to the fund were \$250. During the last fiscal year the fund was increased by more than \$54,000.

It is pointed out that conscience has recently been unusually active, not only to enriching the federal treasury but in helping private and public corporations and individuals. An Ohio man paid 25 cents for apples stolen six years ago; a Californian paid a newspaper subscription 33 years overdue; a woman sent stamps to a Kansas City street railway company to pay for four fares, and a Pennsylvanian paid up a hotel bill he skipped 25 years ago.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

MARY GRAHAM BONNER

MR. PLAIN SPARROW'S CALL.

"It was such a hot day yesterday," said Daddy, "that Mr. Plain Sparrow simply could not get cool. You see he never goes away in the winter and so he gets used to really cold weather. On a day as hot as it was yesterday he simply doesn't know what to do with himself."

"Daddy," said Nancy, "won't you tell us why his name was Mr. Plain Sparrow? Are they different from the usual Sparrows, or the chipping Sparrows?"

"Or any relation to the Song Sparrows?" asked Nick.

"Well, I never," laughed Daddy. "To think that his name should puzzle you. He called himself Mr. Plain Sparrow because that was exactly what he was. He was just a plain, ordinary Sparrow, and he thought it such a wise thing to call himself that—and not put on any silly frills. He prided himself on being sensible."

"If there's anything in this world I hate," he said, "it's pretending to be what a creature is not. And so he called himself by the name of Mr. Plain Sparrow, and his wife was Mrs. Plain Sparrow, and his children were the Plain Sparrow Children."

"Well, after all, Daddy," said Nancy. "He was a sensible old fellow, even if I didn't know what his name meant!"

"But I must tell you about his adventures yesterday when he was so hot," continued Daddy. "His wife had been taking a nap all day and she had said she didn't want to wake up for anything unless Mrs. Brown Sparrow came to call. Then she would get up and have a good gossip talk with her. For as you know the Sparrows love to gossip."

"And sure enough Mrs. Brown Sparrow had come to call and so Mr. Plain Sparrow was left alone to do whatever he chose. The Children had all gone to a Party, and he was lonely as well as hot."

"I think," he said, "that I will take a walk or a fly, to the Duck Pond in the park nearby. Yes, it seems to me that's an excellent scheme. I would like to see those Ducks, for they're right smart creatures, and I like to hear their funny quack-quack talk."

"Now Mr. Plain Sparrow wasn't a great musician for none of his family had any too lovely voices, and he wasn't at all particular about pleasant



"Would You Like to Join Us?"

voices either, for that matter. No amount of shrieking, and chatting and talking could bother him. So after he had made up his mind what to do, off he started.

"He flew along until he reached the Pond. It was quite shady and nice and cool, and he was extremely glad he had chosen such a beautiful way of spending the afternoon."

"What are you up to, Ducks?" he called, as he flew over the Pond, and then perched on a small bush that was at one side.

"Mr. Plain Sparrow was willing to make friends with anyone at all. He was not snobbish or fussy as to just who were his friends—no, there was certainly no nonsense about him."

"We're well," said the Ducks. "We're enjoying a cooling drink between swims. Would you like to join us? It's just tea time."

"Ten time, eh?" said Mr. Plain Sparrow. "And would you give a fellow a good, fat worm in place of bread and butter and cake?"

"Quack-quack, ha, ha," laughed the Ducks. "We don't like bread and butter and cake. But we can't get the worm for you just now, as we're not very good at digging on such a hot day!"

"Well, then, how about my digging for a couple of them, and then joining all you nice Ducks when you're ready to have your tea?"

"Splendid idea," quacked the Ducks. And off went Mr. Plain Sparrow to a soft place in the earth where he thought there would be some good worms.

"Pretty soon he came back with some fine ones, and he sat on his perch and ate them, while the Ducks nibbled at their food, and had drinks of pond water, which they called tea. Mr. Plain Sparrow flew down and took sips of water by the side of the pond and in one very shallow place he had some nice shower baths while the Ducks were having swims. And before he left he told the Ducks what a good time he had had, and how nice and cool he felt."

"Well, you're so friendly we're glad you came," quacked the Ducks once again."

TAKE GOOD CARE of the Stomach

IT WILL PAY YOU

When Weakness Develops
REMEMBER
HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS
Strengthens—Invigorates
The genuine has Private Stamp over the neck of Bottle. Insist on having it.

Precaution.
"I am no sentimentalist. I am a man of deeds and few words. Will you marry me, Mabel?"
"First, let me have a look at the deeds."
Made since 1846—Hanford's Balsam.
Adv.

New York Land Reforested.
Five thousand acres of state land and 3,000 acres of privately owned land in New York state has been reforested this year.

CALOMEL MAKES YOU SICK, UGH!

"Dodson's Liver Tone" better than calomel and can't salivate.

Calomel loses you a day! You know what calomel is. It's mercury; quicksilver. Calomel is dangerous. It crashes into our blue like dynamite, cramping and sickening you. Calomel attacks the bones and should never be put into your system.

When you feel bilious, sluggish, constipated and all knocked out and believe you need a dose of dangerous calomel just remember that your druggist sells for 50 cents a large bottle of Dodson's Liver Tone, which is entirely vegetable and pleasant to take and is a perfect substitute for calomel. It is guaranteed to start your liver without stirring you up inside, and can't salivate.

Don't take calomel! It makes you sick the next day; it loses you a day's work. Dodson's Liver Tone straightens you right up and you feel great. Give it to the children because it is perfectly harmless and doesn't gripe.

A selfish ambition is not the broadest thing in the world.

A conspicuous misfit is the small man in a great position.

It is possible even in trouble to taste a mouthful of happiness.

For weak joints apply Hanford's Balsam thoroughly and well rubbed in.

Our northern neighbor, Canada, is prosperous now. War prices for her crops and very profitable munition orders give her huge cash benefits.

The late E. H. Harriman once said: "I would rather go to the lunatic asylums of the country to get employees than to employ cigarette smokers."

WIFE TOO ILL TO WORK IN BED MOST OF TIME

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

Indianapolis, Indiana. — "My health was so poor and my constitution so run down that I could not work. I was thin, pale and weak, weighed but 109 pounds and was in bed most of the time. I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and five months later I weighed 133 pounds. I do all the housework and washing for eleven and I can truthfully say Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been a godsend to me for I would have been in my grave today but for it. I would tell all women suffering as I was to try your valuable remedy." — Mrs. Wm. Green, 332 S. Addison Street, Indianapolis, Indiana.

There is hardly a neighborhood in this country, wherein some woman has not found health by using this good old-fashioned root and herb remedy. If there is anything about which you would like special advice, write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.



DIRECTS U. S. EFFORTS TO END LABOR DISPUTES



WILLIAM B. WILSON, Secretary of Labor.

LUMBER CUT IS LARGE

Output in Country in 1915 Was 37,013,000,000 Feet.

Yellow Pine Leads All Other Varieties With More Than One-Third of Total—Douglas Fir Next.

The lumber cut of the United States in 1915 reached a total of more than 37,000,000,000 feet, according to Uncle Sam's best estimate. A report of the forest service made this estimate of the cut, based upon incomplete reports received from mills in the principal states producing lumber, and it is believed that the estimate is close to the actual figures.

Yellow pine led all other varieties of wood in the total cut, with 14,700,000,000 feet, or more than one-third of the entire amount of lumber produced in the country. Douglas fir is next, with a cut of 4,431,249,000 feet.

The reported cut of lath in 1915 was 2,745,134,000, and it is estimated that the total cut was 3,250,000,000. The reported cut of shingles was 8,459,378,000, and the estimated total cut was 9,500,000,000.

The estimated cut of the various varieties of wood, with the average value per 1,000 feet of each variety, as given by the forest service report, were as follows:

Kind of Wood.	Probable Total M Ft.	Value Per M
Yellow pine	14,700,000	\$12.50
Douglas fir	4,431,249	20.50
Oak	2,978,000	18.00
White pine	2,700,000	18.00
Hemlock	2,775,000	18.00
Spruce	1,400,000	18.50
Western pine	1,293,385	14.50
Cypress	1,100,000	23.00
Maple	800,000	15.00
Red gum	658,000	12.50
Chestnut	490,000	16.50
Yellow poplar	484,000	22.50
Redwood	428,284	18.50
Cedar	420,000	16.50
Birch	418,000	16.50
Larch	375,000	11.00
Beech	360,000	14.00
Hasewood	260,000	19.00
Elm	210,000	17.00
Ash	190,000	22.50
Cottonwood	180,000	17.50
Tupelo	170,000	15.00
White fir	135,048	11.00
Sugar pine	117,701	23.50
Hickory	100,000	24.00
Balsam fir	100,000	14.00
Walnut	90,000	18.00
Lodgepole pine	36,488	13.00
Sycamore	25,000	18.00
All other kinds	49,581	14.00
Total	37,013,294

NEW STYLES HIT FACTORIES

Lessened Demand for Ingrain Carpets and Rugs Put Number of Plants Out of Business.

Changes in styles have had a disastrous effect upon many of the carpet factories of the United States during the past few years, according to Uncle Sam. A report of the census bureau shows that the number of carpet factories declined from 139 in 1909 to 97 in 1914. Several of these went out of business, Uncle Sam says, chiefly on account of the lessened demand for ingrain carpets and rugs, due to a change in styles.

The total value of products in 1914 was less by \$2,059,967, or 2.9 per cent, than the corresponding total of the preceding census.

The chief constituent material of the carpet and rug industry is wool, either in raw or in partially prepared form. The raw wool used in 1914 amounted to 52,552,449 pounds and cost \$10,493,743, as compared with 64,135,020 pounds, costing \$11,752,306, consumed in 1909. Woolen and worsted yarns also constituted important materials. Of woolen yarn, 21,628,360 pounds, costing \$5,821,848, was used in 1914. Worsted yarn to the amount of 9,267,278 pounds, costing \$4,592,900, was used. Of materials other than wool, yarn made of jute, ramie and other vegetable fiber is of greatest importance, this being the only material extensively used in the industry which in 1914 showed a gain as compared with 1909. The amount consumed in the later year, 59,148,266 pounds, costing \$6,040,186, represented an increase of 6.4 per cent in quantity and 53.8 per cent in value in comparison with the 1909 figures. Cotton yarn to the amount of 24,619,137 pounds, costing \$4,837,673, and linen yarn amounting to 7,602,200 pounds, costing \$1,414,824, were the other important materials used.

Why Suffer With Backache, Kidneys or Rheumatism, Now?

Letter Tells of Long Looked-for Prescription.
Dear Readers:—I am making a personal appeal to those of you who are bothered with kidney and bladder trouble and rheumatism, to give up the use of harsh salts, or alcoholic kidney medicines that you know nothing about, and in their place take a short treatment of "An-Uric" and be convinced of its superiority, as I was. I have taken many of the kidney medicines but none with the results of "An-Uric." I am so pleased with the curative properties of this wonderful prescription that I cannot say enough about it.

You've all undoubtedly heard of the famous Doctor Pierce and his well-known medicines. Well, this prescription is one that has been successfully used for many years by the physicians and specialists at Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y., for kidney complaints, and diseases arising from disorders of the kidneys and bladder, such as backache, weak back, rheumatism, droopy, congestion of the kidneys, inflammation of the bladder, scalding urine, and urinary troubles.

Up to this time, "An-Uric" has not been on sale to the public, but by the persuasion of many patients and the increased demand for this wonderful healing tablet, Doctor Pierce has finally decided to put it into the drug stores of this country within immediate reach of all sufferers.

I know of one or two leading druggists in town who have managed to procure a supply of "An-Uric" for their anxious customers in and around this locality.

At any rate don't give up hopes of being cured of your malady until just a few doses of "An-Uric" has proven that it will make you feel like a different person.—E. L. R.

ERROR—Please insert this letter in some conspicuous place in your paper.

Pontiac, Ill.—When Mrs. Katie M. Welch, 42 years old, became the wife of Luther G. Welch, 66, of Littleton, father of her divorced husband, she started a new middle in relationship. By her first marriage she had a son, Jay Welch, now married and the father of a daughter, Viola. By her second marriage, Mrs. Welch becomes stepmother to her divorced husband from whom she got a decree two years ago. She is step-grandmother of her own son, step-mother of her self, grand-mother, and step great grand-mother of Luther G. Welch, daughter of her son by her first marriage. If she has any children by her recent marriage she will not be only their mother, but also their sister-in-law.

For bruises use Hanford's Balsam.

Greatness always grows in the atmosphere of duty.

Twins of sadness: a childless home and homeless child.

To Break in New Shoes Always shake in Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures hot, sweating, itching, swollen feet. Cures corns, ingrowing nails and bunions. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. (adv.)

JAPANESE PROVERBS

A tongue of three inches can kill a man of six feet.
A small minded man looks at the sky through a reed.
Disease enters by the mouth.
For a woman to rule is for a hen to crow in the morning.
Good doctrines needs not help from marvels.
Many words, less sense.
There are thorns on all roses.
Inquire seven times before you believe a report.
He is a clever man who can preach a short sermon.
Don't rub salt on a sore.
A cur is bold and barks bravely before his own gate.
Treat every old man as thy father.
A good son makes a happy father.—Selected.

For inflamed sore eyes apply Hanford's Balsam lightly to the closed lids. It should relieve in five minutes.

Women kiss when they meet, men shake hands, and animals rub noses but what will Villa and the devil do when they meet?

The use of autos instead of legs will never cure your dyspepsia.

A real man is just as glad to render service as he is to accept it.

Plattery travels faster than truth, but scandal can out-distance either.

It Takes the Fire Out

To take the fire out of a burn or scald quickly use Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh. Apply it lightly at once and the inflamed skin should be quickly cooled. Be prepared for accidents by always having a bottle on hand.—Adv.

Robins Travel by Train.

When a boxcar was pulled into this city the other day for repairs it was found that a robin had built her nest under the car and had hatched three young ones.

When the car was pushed on the repair track the mother bird flew around greatly excited and could not be driven away. The men searched the car and found the nest. They put the nest in a small box, cut a hole in it and rolled it to a post.

The mother bird took possession immediately and is feeding her young numerous times daily.—Vancouver (Wash.) Dispatch to Seattle Times.

Furnishing Needed Dyer. This country's demand for crude dyes is being met in part by greatly increased imports of cutch from Burma.

UNCLESAM WORKS AS A PEACEMAKER

Has Settled Great Many Disputes Between Employers and Employees.

WILL LISTEN TO GOVERNMENT

Both Sides in Labor Controversies, Unwilling to Yield to Each Other, Will Accept Federal Mediation.

Uncle Sam, in recent years, has been playing an increasingly important role of peacemaker between employers and employees who become involved in disputes that result in strikes or lockouts.

Uncle Sam has acted chiefly through the division of mediation and conciliation of the department of labor, but in some cases other agencies are brought into service. The work of this division of the department of labor is of a purely industrial character. Questions affecting railway operation are specially excepted from the jurisdiction of the department of labor and placed under the United States board of mediation.

The work of the department's mediation and conciliation division has been rapidly increasing. Since the department was created on March 4, 1913, approximately 100 labor disputes, involving actual or threatened strikes, have been amicably adjusted. In approximately a score of cases the department's efforts have failed. In the cases adjusted more than 150,000 workmen were directly affected and more than 220,000 indirectly affected.

"The reason why the department of labor is so often successful in preventing or settling strikes by mediation and conciliation," said Secretary of Labor Wilson the other day, "lies in the fact that both disputing parties recognize the government as a superior agency. They will listen to the government when they will not listen to any individual or agency."

No Hint of Compulsion.

One of the curious things is that neither in the law authorizing this new work for industrial peace, nor in the methods pursued under the law, is there the slightest hint of compulsion. The government agents do not even seek to arbitrate. Here is the working plan:

Upon the invitation of either disputant or upon its own initiative, the government steps up to the combatants, and, without even going between them or attempting to pull them apart, says, "Here, don't you think this ought to stop? If so, let's all get together and fix up some kind of agreement." It generally works.

A strike is a little war. All the passion entering into war enters into strikes. The difference is that the government now supplies between groups of citizens the superior agency for settling disputes lacking between nations.

A strike is not only like war; it is like any kind of fight. Both sides want to quit—but quit winner! In the ordinary course, "surrender" is not considered until the one or the other side is down and out. Compromise is disliked because compromise is not "victory."

The would-be peacemaker must be a vastly superior person than either combatant or he'll get beat up. Diplomacy enters in choosing the ways and means of pointing out how all hands can "lay down arms" and still "save their faces." Though unwilling to yield direct to the other an inch in position or a comma in their respective demands, both disputants are generally willing to concede much at the suggestion of L. e. government.

Common Sense Big Factor. Experience has convinced the authorities of the department of labor that successful strike settlement is generally a matter of inducing all parties concerned to use common sense. The labor spokesmen are not always informed of the general conditions in the business of the employer. They may also not be informed as to wage and time conditions at other points in their own industry. They frequently do not know that the same issues for which they are fighting have been fought out before.

To lay all such facts before labor, is part of the duty of efficient conciliators when the demands are exorbitant. To kill the goose that lays the golden egg—i. e., to unfairly harass the employer and perhaps drive him out of business—to further limit the market for any one kind of labor—is bad business for labor. This is always a factor when the agents of the department of labor deal with particular strikes. The tendency lies towards a big industrial development—the standardization of wages and working conditions in the various industries. As cases multiply, a record upon which to build a standardized structure is being created.

Sewer Pipe Output Falls. The value of the brick and tile products of the United States in 1915 was \$125,794,844, according to Uncle Sam's figures. This was a decrease of about 3 per cent as compared with the previous year. The product that showed the greatest decline was sewer pipe.



The High Calling of Motherhood

demand the utmost precaution in maintaining health at high efficiency. It is doubly important and nothing in the world is so needful as Scott's Emulsion, good cheer and sunshine. Scott's Emulsion makes the blood rich and pure. It contains the vital flesh-building and bone-building properties and insures abundant nourishment. It strengthens the nerves and creates energy and vitality during this period. Expectant and nursing mothers always need Scott's Emulsion. YOUR DRUGGIST HAS IT 13-11

THE OLD MOTTO

We found it in the attic where it long had lain away; Dust had veiled the letters in a shroud of misty gray, A spider's web was tangled in its odd, fantastic weaves. Across the frame whose corners were hand carved in oaken leaves, The old discarded motto—it was in green and red, On perforated cardboard, and "God Bless our Home," it said.

"God Bless our Home"—and loving hands reach out from all the years, The hands that always reached to help, that wiped away our tears, And now we know full well that when this motto held its place, They meant the faded prayer that today we slowly trace; That every morn of work to do, that every night of rest, The good old home was by some mystic benediction blest.

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

The wise man you know, is a man among men, but the fool is just only a fool.

Soon, however, the poor dove of peace will have no place to even call its roost.

Many a man is poor because he dreams that the world owes him a living and does nothing himself to get it.

Sore Granulated Eyelids, Eyes

Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Stinging, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Freack Druggists c Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

Times are not near so hard with some men when they want a plug of tobacco as when their wives ask for a new pair of shoes.

Keep to the right is just as safe in morals as it is in passing on the street.

Hard work is no drag on anybody; it is rather the best kind of an up-lifter.

PENSIONS FOR REMARRIED WIDOWS. The remarried widows (if now a widow) of Civil War Union soldiers, sailors and marines may now secure pension on the service of the first (Civil War) husband. Fee fixed by law and contingent upon success. Over 25 years' experience. TABER & WHITMAN CO., Washington, D. C.

L. A. N. U. 1916—No. 44

Free Trip To LOS ANGELES

Your railroad fare from here to the city will be refunded at either of my offices where dental work amounting to \$10 or more is done, and where fare is not in excess of \$1.00. Bring this paper with you, to be filed in our office. If fare is in excess of \$1.00, that amount will be deducted from your bill. This is done merely to test the advertising value of this paper, and is for a short time only. Every courtesy extended to out of town patients. Why not get a free shopping trip to Los Angeles, and have your teeth put in first class shape by a first class dentist?

DR. FRANK C. CAMPBELL

Two superbly equipped offices at 437 AND 520 SOUTH BROADWAY in the heart of the shopping district.

Set of Teeth, best red rubber, \$5.00
Gold Crowns \$4.00
Bridge Work \$4.00
Porcelain Crowns \$4.00
Gold and Porcelain Fillings, \$1 up
Silver, Amalgam and Cement Fillings 50c up

SPECIAL OFFER

ALUMINUM PLATES, \$18 each. Plates repaired good as new. The cleanest, lightest and most satisfactory plates made—Absolute fit and satisfaction guaranteed.

W. L. DOUGLAS

"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"
\$3.00 \$3.50 \$4.00 \$4.50 & \$5.00
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

SHOES

We invite every one to see our new arrivals in Shoes for spring and summer wear—for men, women and children.



We especially invite YOU to come in and see them.

We were fortunate in making our selections in the wholesale markets. And you will be fortunate in the purchase of a pair of these Shoes.

Best quality of merchandise arriving daily. We now have one of the largest and most complete stocks of General Merchandise in the County.

A. S. Henderson

General Merchandise

PATAGONIA : : ARIZONA

Meet your friends at the **Patagonia Smoke House**

Edwards & Wilkey, Props.

The Owl Says

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

OWL DRUG STORE
Nogales, Ariz.

PAINTS

We carry both Sherwin-Williams' and Sewall's Prepared House, Porch Floor, and Inside Floor Paints in all colors. Also dry paints, buggy paints, varnishes, enamel, shingle stains, handcraft stains and colors ground in oil. Color cards sent on request.

ROY & TITCOMB, Inc.

NOGALES, ARIZONA

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Nogales, Ariz.

PATAGONIA MEAT MARKET

The old standby for **Fresh Beef, Mutton, Pork and Vegetables**

VAL VALENZUELA SR., Proprietor



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LOCAL AGENT, AT PATAGONIA COMMERCIAL CO.

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Santa Cruz Patagonian

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

J. B. PRICE - - EDITOR AND OWNER

HERE AND THERE

Whiskey, wine and beer, valued at \$20,000, was placed in a city sprinkling cart recently and sprinkled upon the principal business streets of Phoenix. A band, playing a funeral dirge, preceded the cart, and a parade of dry advocates followed. The liquor had been confiscated by the sheriff of Maricopa county, and the unique disposition was in accordance with an order from Superior Judge Stanford.

Examination of applicants for the position of mounted watchmen along the Mexican border in Arizona will be held in Phoenix, Tucson, Douglas, Clifton, Flagstaff, Globe, Prescott and Yuma on January 17, according to an announcement by the U. S. immigration service. The mounted watchmen, who must be able to speak Spanish and must be familiar with the border country, will receive a salary of \$100 a month. Closer supervision of the boundary and exclusion of undesirable aliens are given as reasons for the addition of mounted guards along the border.

With millions at stake in Arizona and the Southwest, cattlemen and sheepmen, through a committee in session in Phoenix last week, began to prepare a brief, stating their case against the raising of the price of grazing in the national forest reserves. Startling in the extreme, say the cattlemen, are the advices from Washington that grazing rates will be increased at least 100 per cent. This advance, they say, will work an overwhelming hardship on them, and that in consequence everything possible will be done, morally and financially, to cause the government to reconsider, and if possible, permit the grazing rates to remain where they are at present.

Following is the list of contributors to the Christmas tree fund, at the exercises given by the pupils of the Patagonia school on the evening of December 23, at the local opera house:

R. R. Richardson	\$5.00
O. F. Ashburn	2.50
J. W. Miller	2.00
W. H. Barnett	2.00
H. B. Riggs	2.50
Washington Trading Co.	2.00
A. Sydenham	2.00
A. S. Henderson	1.50
E. H. Evans	1.50
Mrs. James Kane	1.00
Paul Holmes	1.00
C. L. Northercraft	1.00
Val Valenzuela Jr.	1.00
Mrs. Rafael Amado	1.00
F. A. Stone	1.00
Mrs. Homer Edwards	1.00
H. B. Lawrence	1.00
Mrs. M. N. Davidovich	1.00
Mrs. C. B. Wilson	1.00
Mrs. Chapman	1.00
Mrs. Gatlin	1.00
Homer Edwards	1.00
E. P. Cook	.75
Albert Davidson	.50
L. Valenzuela	.50
C. N. Schaeffer	.25
Geo. H. Francis	.50
Carolina Valenzuela	.25
Ed Hainline	.50
Mrs. Pattison	.25
Mrs. Costello	.50
P. A. Blausser	.50
Joe Lamma	.50
Mrs. Ray Ferguson	.50

The teachers wish to express their thanks to the mothers who so kindly assisted with the work of the entertainment, and also to the many who have so kindly expressed their appreciation of our efforts. Mrs. COOMBS.

Turkeys can be raised to better advantage in Arizona than anywhere in the United States, says a bulletin from the agricultural extension service of the University of Arizona. The place most desirable for raising them is on irrigated or dry farms located close to the open range. The only difficulty in such a place would be danger from the coyotes, and the dreaded black head disease, which has played havoc with the birds in other places. In such a location the turkeys will gather practically all of their feed without expense from the time they are a month old, until within a month of Thanksgiving, when they should be fed liberally. One can raise turkeys profitably in almost any part of the southern portion of Arizona. This is the natural climate for them, as the birds have been found indigenous to this territory. The market need not be feared, for turkeys have no substitute at Thanksgiving and Christmas.

President Wilson has signed the Ferris bill, opening up 640 acre homesteads for stock raising and grazing purposes. It is accounted of great importance to the West. The bill passed the house a year ago, the senate on the closing day of the last session of congress, and final agreement was reported between conferees last week. Representative Ferris of Oklahoma, its author, said

that a considerable part of the 300,000,000 acres of public lands in the west and the 375,000,000 acres in Alaska could be utilized for stock raising under the new law. The law is rather lengthy, consisting of twelve sections, but will undoubtedly prove of interest to those who wish the details of the act. R. Grover Langmade, an attorney of Phoenix, has had printed several hundred copies of the new law, which he will furnish to readers of The Patagonian free of charge upon request. His address is Lewis Bldg., Phoenix, Ariz.

While other towns in Arizona, particularly Nogales, are complaining of numerous petty thefts, Patagonia seems to be absolutely free from this nuisance. It has been a long time since any citizen of this place has complained of anything missing; wood piles are left unmolested and chickens are at liberty to roam where they please. Which not only goes to show that the commandment, "Thou shalt not steal," has been pretty well instilled into the minds of the natives, but also, and on account of it, Patagonia is a much better place to live than some other places.

Notice of Forfeiture

Patagonia, Ariz., Nov. 15, 1916. To H. H. McCutchan and M. A. Hogan, their heirs and assigns:

You are hereby notified that I, Jake Johnson, the undersigned, have expended during the year 1915 the sum of Six Hundred Dollars (\$600.00) in labor and improvements upon the following lode mining claims, situated in the Wrightson mining district, in Santa Cruz county, Arizona, to-wit: The Dixie No. 1, Dixie No. 2, Dixie No. 3, Dixie No. 4, Dixie No. 5, Dixie No. 6, the notices of location of which are recorded in the office of the Recorder of said Santa Cruz county, Arizona, in Book 15, pages 494 to 590 of Mining Locations.

The labor was done and improvements made in compliance with the requirements of the United States Laws, being the amount necessary to hold said mining claims for the annual period, ending December 31, 1915.

Now, therefore, if within ninety days from the personal service of this notice, or within ninety days after the publication thereof, you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of said expenditure as co-owner, to-wit: One-half or Three Hundred Dollars (\$300.00) for the said year 1915, your interest in the said mining claims will become the property of the undersigned, your co-owner, who has made the expenditure required by law.

JAKE JOHNSON.
First publication Nov. 17, 1916.

Wm. POWERS

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Preaching services every other Sunday.

Other services by special appointment. It will always be a pleasure to meet all the friends at Sunday school and the other services.

TREVOR ORTON, Pastor.

S. F. Noon

Attorney and Counsellor at Law
Nogales, Ariz.

H. W. Purdy

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
With W. F. Chenoweth,
Nogales, Arizona

T. B. FITTS, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon.
PATAGONIA, ARIZONA

George H. Francis

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E. K. Cumming

General Real Estate and Insurance Broker
Nogales, - - - ARIZONA

Frank J. Duffy E. R. Purdum

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Stainway	120
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