

# SANTA CRUZ PATAGONIAN

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## Baca Float Settlers May Lose Homes

Nogales, Ariz., Jan. 9.—A serious condition is developing on the Baca Float grant, in Santa Cruz county, just north of here, where a large number of settlers have been served with papers in ejectment proceedings. They have combined to fight and at a meeting held in the Calabasas school house provided funds to employ counsel.

In 1860 the United States purchased from Luis Maria Baca a large tract of land in northern New Mexico, near Las Vegas, Baca receiving as consideration the right to select five tracts of public land of approximately 100,000 each. Two of these were placed in New Mexico, one in Colorado and two in Arizona. One of the Arizona "floats" is in western Yavapai county and now is the property of Dr. E. B. Perrin. The other right was on June 20, 1863, dropped upon lands in the upper Santa Cruz valley, including the settlements of Tubac, Tumacacori and Calabasas. This claim was made within three days of the expiration of a three-year limit and was governed by a stipulation that the land taken was to be non-mineral in character and vacant, it being claimed later that both conditions were disregarded.

The Baca claims were decided adversely to the claimants in the land office, and by the secretary of the interior, but a favoring decision finally came in the Supreme court of the United States in 1914, although for a much smaller area than had been demanded. Seventy families were then resident on the grant, one family for 45 years and many of them for 25 years. Patents have been issued for some of the land from the United States as far back as 22 years.

An Arizona legislature has memorialized congress, asking that relief be given these victims of land litigation, and that they be permitted at least lieu rights on other government lands, but nothing of the sort has been done and their property is now to be taken from them. Just what can be done to help them in a legal way is not known, as it had been thought the limit of litigation, had been reached in their behalf.

San Francisco, Jan. 10.—The United States circuit court of appeals yesterday modified the decision of Judge W.

H. Sawtelle of the United States district court of Arizona, in Bouldin et al. vs. Watts and Davis, which is the famous Baca Float case. The circuit court of appeals modified Judge Sawtelle's decision to the extent of giving to the Bouldins the one-nineteenth interest awarded to Joseph E. and Lucia J. Wise, grantees of Antonio Baca. The Bouldins had appealed from Judge Sawtelle's decision granting this interest to the defendant Wise.

The claimants to the Baca Float joined hands years ago to establish their interest as against the settlers, and, having done that, they began new litigation in the United States court at Tucson to establish the interests as among themselves. The original grantees were Jesus Maria and Cabeza de Baca. The Wises claimed to have derived their title through an heir named Antonio Baca.

Evidence for the need for signing the Ajo road properly from end to end is shown by the experiences of Tom Heady, manager of the San Rafael ranch, and his wife, who were lost on the desert three days last week, wandered on foot into Mexico and finally were rescued by a Mexican when almost exhausted, says the Tucson Citizen. Mr. Heady and his wife set out for Ajo from Tucson by automobile. They reached their destination. On the return trip they encountered a fog, during which they lost the road. Upon attempting to drive through a tank, or water hole, in the tracks of a wagon which had preceded them, the car was stalled so that they could not pull out. The Headys then continued the journey on foot. They had only a small lunch and a canteen of water. A Mexican with horses who found the stranded machine trailed them. They were from 8 to 10 miles below the line when he came upon them. There is no way to tell whether a person is in the United States or in Mexico, according to Mr. Heady, and he believes tall white monuments should be erected in order to prevent other travelers going astray. He is an old frontiersman and did not believe it possible for him to get lost, but admits now that the same thing might happen again.

O. H. Weaver, a Nogales merchant, formerly in business here, made a trip last Sunday from the county seat to Duquesne and Mowry, stopping in Patagonia a short time on the return trip.

## CONCENTRATES

The Blue Lead is uncovering some fine lead ore.

Harry Barnett was in from the Happy Jack yesterday, to secure burros for work at the camp. He says work at the Happy Jack is going along nicely.

The metal market: Copper, unsettled; first, second and third quarters, 26@ 32½c. Lead, 7.50; silver, 75½. The average price of copper for the month of December, 1916, was 31.89 cents.

F. J. Miller was in town Wednesday, taking out mine timbers for the Consolidated Arizona Copper Mines company, whose property sidelines the old Mowry and upon which extensive development has been started.

Johnny Costello is getting out some good ore at the Deep Down, in the Santa Rita. This property has several well defined ledges of both copper and lead. Johnny is unable to do much in the way of developing the copper, but is taking out lead.

One of the most important plans of the Arizona State Bureau of Mines is to conduct a legislative research bureau for laws relating to mining, both state and federal, in conjunction with the department of legislative research of the University of Arizona.

D. G. Kidder and A. Bauderof, mining men of Los Angeles, arrived in Patagonia Tuesday. They are representatives of a Los Angeles company which owns claims in the Mowry country. Machinery is expected and work is to begin within a few days.

Frank Valles, who is in charge of work being done on the old Ivanhoe property, a few miles northwest of town, says he is getting into some fine-looking ore from a winze at the 200. It is believed the company will sink the shaft on another 100 feet. Assessment work is also being done on the tunnel owned by the same company on the western slope of Red Mountain, in Alum Gulch.

Arrangements are being made to make a shipment this week from the Bland, the property near Patagonia, in which a good strike was made recently. The ore is lead-silver, and should bring good returns. "Jim" Strickland has been doing most of the work on the property of late, his partner, Pete Hanson, being somewhat under the weather the past several days with the grip. The Bland is owned by A. S. Henderson, Henry Lavin, Dr. Hardtmayer and Hanson and Strickland.

An important need of the State of Arizona is a method by which some of the many thousand men employed in the mines of the state can obtain the necessary knowledge to enable them to advance in their work. It is proposed to have the State Bureau of Mines give correspondence courses to those who are not able to attend the university, the work being given primarily for the miner and prospector, and designed to help a man better himself in his individual position. In addition to this it is planned to conduct miners' institutes in various parts of the state.

## It Will Pay You

to become a regular advertiser in  
—This Paper—

"Secure Our Rates"  
**BURT M. NABORS & COMPANY**  
"All Kinds of Insurance"  
General Agents for Arizona.  
*Western Indemnity Company*  
Mine Owners' and Contractors' Liability-Compensation Policies, Automobile Insurance, Fidelity Surety Bonds, Best Accident and Health policies.  
119 Central Ave.  
(Jefferson Hotel Building)  
PHOENIX, ARIZONA.

## Parker Bros. Meat Company

Patagonia, Ariz.

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

## NEWS IN BRIEF

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Bethell are in Tucson this week.

W. C. Shields has been very sick this week at his home in Patagonia.

W. D. Canfield, an insurance man of Nogales, was in town on business Tuesday.

Miss Sarah Rothrock visited friends in Patagonia this week from her home near Elgin.

Michael Davidovich was a passenger to Phoenix on Tuesday morning's train on a short business trip.

Dave Putnam's new house is about completed and will be ready for occupancy within a few days.

Ed Walters, the carpenter, this week completed the repairs on Geo. F. Weiland's house in Patagonia, recently damaged by fire.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Dale Goodrich, in Patagonia, on January 6, a 10½ lb. daughter. Mother and babe are both reported to be doing well.

Frank Stone has quit work at the Pinal mine, where he has been employed for the past several months, and expects to leave in a few days for the Globe-Miamia country.

Frank Seibold is still on the payroll at the Washington Trading company's store. He says he likes clerical work so well that he will probably go to work for a bank when he is through with his present job.

J. W. Miller has received word that the new chemical, recently ordered for the new fire department in process of organization, has been shipped from New York, and should arrive in Patagonia within a few days.

Howard Keener, the San Rafael farmer, suffered some pain this week, as a result of being spilled from the back of a mule when the saddle slipped and the animal became unmanageable. He was not seriously injured.

Willie King, who spent his boyhood days in Patagonia, was in town this week in the interests of the Schweitzer Machine Co., of Tucson. He was accompanied by J. J. McIntosh, representing the engineering department of the same company.

Renters of postoffice boxes who have not paid their box rent are hereby notified that their boxes will be rented to others without further notice, in compliance with the rules of the postoffice department. GEO. H. FRANCIS, Postmaster.

Gus Jaeger, who is interested in some good mining claims at Jefferson Camp, in the Harshaw district, where he has

### Catarrahal Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure catarrahal deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. Catarrahal 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 this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Many cases of deafness are caused by catarrahal deafness, which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrahal Cure acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarrahal Deafness that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrahal Cure. Circulars free. All Druggists, 75c.  
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.



A Large, Cold Bottle of your 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

been living for the past several months, is going to build a new home in Patagonia. Work on his house will start within a few days.

John P. B. Schultz, who with Mrs. Schultz has conducted the Patagonia Restaurant for the past several months, has made arrangements whereby he is going to take charge of the dining room of the Commercial Hotel. The Schultzes are good caterers and should enjoy a splendid business in the hotel restaurant.

For the first time war prices on wheat in Chicago touched \$2 a bushel Monday. No. 2 red winter wheat for immediate delivery was sold at that price. Pressing demand for shipment to Europe and for domestic milling needs were reasons for the rise.

Announcement is made from the department at Washington of the allotment of a million dollars for the construction of roads and trails in the national forests. Colorado was allotted \$62,000, Montana \$70,000, New Mexico \$42,000, Wyoming \$40,000 and Arizona \$58,000.

The Webb-Kenyon law, designed to prevent liquor shipments from "wet" to "dry" states, has been declared constitutional by the Supreme court. The court also upheld West Virginia's prohibition amendment prohibiting citizens from receiving liquor for personal use shipped by common carriers in interstate commerce.

A hearing on the new Papago Indian reservation matter before Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane will be held January 18. It is stated that the secretary of the interior will grant a hearing to a delegation representing Pima county on the application to set aside the order creating the Papago reservation.

The exportation of cow hides from Mexico has been stopped by an order from the treasury department issued in October, but which became effective on January 1. This order requires a statement from the nearest consular official that the hides are from animals free from ticks or foot and mouth disease and from a district in which these diseases do not exist. Hides from Mexico now either have to be certified to or be dipped in a germicidal mixture before they can be brought across the line.

The new 640-acre grazing homestead law gives promise of being the means of stimulating entries of government land. Already a number of applications have been received at the land office for entry. Owing to the vacancy in the office of register of the Arizona land office, no entries could be made, but they will be received and filed. The law requires a petition to accompany each application, asking for the designation of the land applied for as being subject to entry under the law. The designation has to be made by the secretary of the interior.

Arrangements are being made to give another moving picture entertainment at the Opera House, on Sunday evening, Jan. 21. A good program will be given, and a large crowd is expected.

## Governorship Case Postponed Until 25th

A press dispatch from Phoenix says: The Supreme court of Arizona, in a decision handed down Tuesday, on the motion of Senator Ives to strike out portions of the complaint in Tom Campbell's mandamus proceedings, held that the allegation in the complaint in reference to the canvass by the Boards of Supervisors, except as to the carrying of results to the secretary of state, should be stricken out, leaving the only allegation in the complaint the one as to the issuance of a certificate of election. The court did not attempt to decide who is the real governor of Arizona, this being the question in the contest proceedings. Counsel for Tom Campbell immediately announced they would amend their complaint and file a motion to strike out portions of Senator Ives' answer. This will be heard before the trial of the main case.

It is said the ground on which Governor Hunt's attorneys will oppose the issuance of a writ of mandamus now that their motion has been disposed of, is that Campbell, having failed to resign as tax commissioner, is still holding that office and was ineligible to take the governor's office. Campbell's attorneys contend that when he became governor the office of tax commissioner became vacant. He filled the vacancy by appointing Rudolph Kuehler to the position.

At the conclusion of the inspection of ballots in the contest case, it was announced that counsel for both sides had agreed to postpone the trial of the case from Monday, January 15, to Thursday, January 25. Both sides claimed to have made very material gains as a result of the inspection of the ballots just completed. Many disputed ballots will have to be decided by the courts.

## ELGIN

Rev. Gillette preached morning and afternoon at Canelo last Sunday. An elegant lunch was enjoyed at the noon hour. Mr. and Mrs. John McCarty attended services in their beautiful new car.

Rev. Trevor Orton will preach at Canelo Sunday, Jan. 14, and at Elgin in the afternoon.

The community is grieved to hear that there is no hope for Mr. Turney's recovery. He was shot recently by Mr. Ward and his son.

Miss Mamie Ballen has returned to Benson High school, after spending the holidays with friends in this vicinity.

A car of beans will be shipped out by V. P. Hanson, the Elgin merchant, this week.

Hurley Mowrey has returned to High school at Benson, after spending the holidays at home.

H. B. Rothrock expects to ship a car load of tepary beans in the near future. People of this community dislike very much to see all of the firewood being shipped out of the county.

We are sorry to lose the family of Mr. H. T. Ridge from our community. He recently sold his home and stock to a Mr. Minger of Huachuca.

## 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 P. 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.

## 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

## Santa Cruz Patagonian

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

J. B. PRICE, Editor and Owner

### CLOCK TO BE DEPENDED ON

Cleveland Claims the Record of Having the Most Accurate of World's Timekeepers.

In the Case School of Applied Science in Cleveland there is a clock that holds the world's record for accurate timekeeping. Over a period of several months it showed a variation of only eight-thousandths of a second a day, which, in a year's time, would be less than three seconds.

Ship chronometers, which are the most accurate time measuring instruments in general use, cannot keep true time within less than three to five seconds a month. Marine observations are absolutely dependent on accurate timepieces, but ship's officers have to be satisfied if they can adjust their chronometers so that they will either gain or lose a certain amount each day. Then they add or subtract and get absolutely correct time.

This Case clock, says the Youth's Companion, stands on a stone pier, independent of the building, that extends sixteen feet to a natural shale foundation. It is in a small room surrounded by two other rooms, all built with brick walls. Gas stoves heat the outer rooms, and electric contact thermometers regulate the temperature. The gas stove flame automatically rises or falls with the variation in the outside air temperature. Thus on warm days in August the flame in the gas stove is very low, while in below-zero January it burns at its brightest. It is the clock room itself the temperature is adjusted by an ordinary sixteen-candle power incandescent lamp that is flashed on and off by another electric contact thermometer. The school strictly enforces the rule that there must never be more than two persons in this inner room at one time.

The clock, which stands five feet high, has three separate dials that register the hours, minutes and seconds. It is inclosed in an airtight glass jar, inside of which are delicate instruments for measuring temperature, atmospheric pressure and moisture. A small amount of chloride of lime, which is an efficient desiccating material, is kept always in the jar to absorb the moisture.

By the aid of a set of dry batteries the clock automatically winds itself every seven minutes. The movement is adjusted slow or fast by pumping air in or out of the glass container. Observations are made from the outside through double glass windows through the separating walls and by means of a small electric lamp placed over the dials.

Not only can this wonderful piece of clock mechanism be adjusted to show less than a three second annual variation, but it is also possible to make electric connections with other similar clocks elsewhere. With this as a master clock the others can be made to keep the same accurate time.

### HISTORY MADE BY THE INDIAN

Real Life Story of the Red Man Has Not Been Properly Set Forth by White Writers.

It has been pointed out more than once that if one could but "get at the facts" of the history of the Indian tribes it would be of interest to compare these with what is related as the fortune of most civilized nations. It is only in tradition that the history of the Indian lives, and only one version of the story is ever heard. Sometimes this is so true to nature that no room for doubt can be found. Such is the following chapter from the annals of the Beavers, a Canadian tribe:

One day a young chief shot his arrow through a dog belonging to another brave. The brave revenged the death of his dog, and instantly a hundred bows were drawn. Before night had fallen some eighty lay dead around the camp, the pine woods rang with the lamentations of the women; the tribe had lost its bravest men.

There was a temporary truce. The friends of the chief whose arrow had killed the dog yet numbered some sixty people, and it was agreed that they should separate from the tribe and seek their fortune in the vast wilderness lying to the south.

In the night they began their march. Sullenly their brethren saw them depart, never to return. They went their way to the shores of the Lesser Slave lake, toward the great plains which were said to be far southward, by the banks of the swift-rolling Saskatchewan.

The tribe of the Beavers never saw this exiled band again, but a hundred years later a Beaver Indian, who followed the fortunes of a white hunter, found himself in one of the forts of the Saskatchewan. Strange Indians were camped about the palisades; they were members of the great Blackfoot tribe, whose hunting grounds lay south of the Saskatchewan. Among them were a few braves who, when they conversed, spoke a language different from that of the others, and in this language the Beaver Indian recognized his own tongue.

Preparedness.  
"How did you get your motorcycle so far in advance of the other orders?"  
"I seized the cycle-logical moment to ask for it."

## CITIES SAVING BABIES

Most of Larger Municipalities Engaged in Work.

Milk Inspection, Visiting Nurses and Infant-Welfare Stations Among the Most Important Features.

Of the 599 American cities with 10,000 or more population, over two-thirds have reported to Uncle Sam's children's bureau that some kind of work affecting the health of babies is carried on by the municipality from public funds, according to the tabular analysis of infant-welfare work by public and private agencies in the United States which has just been published by the bureau. In 20 cities this work is so highly organized that a special division devoted to child hygiene is included in the city health department.

Cities of every type are found among those reporting special municipal health work for babies. In general it appears that municipal work is more highly developed in large cities than in small, and yet two cities with less than 100,000 population—Duluth, Minn., and Montclair, N. J.—are found among the 20 having a municipal division of child hygiene. The others are Boston, Buffalo, N. Y.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, O.; Detroit, Mich.; Jersey City, N. J.; Kansas City, Mo.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Milwaukee; Nashville, Tenn.; New York, Newark, N. J.; Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Providence, R. I.; Seattle, Wash.; Toledo, O.

Babies and mothers are helped by the municipalities in various ways. It is true that 255 cities report milk inspection as the only municipal activity directly affecting babies, but 100 municipalities employ a nurse to visit the homes and teach the mother what to do for her baby, and to help her when the baby is sick. Special municipal nurses are assigned in 63 cities to the care and instruction of prospective mothers. In 60 cities infant-welfare stations are maintained with doctors in attendance, and mothers bring their babies for weighing and examination and advice about feeding and general care. Many cities have both infant-welfare stations and visiting nurses. Classes for instructing older school girls in infant hygiene are conducted by 44 municipalities.

Many state departments of health and extension divisions of state universities also report extensive educational work in child hygiene, such as lending exhibits, lantern slides and films, distributing pamphlets and sending out lectures, maintaining a regular press service and conducting special campaigns for complete birth registration. Kansas, New Jersey, New York and Ohio have organized special divisions of child hygiene within the state departments of health. In Massachusetts infant-welfare work is a well-defined feature of the work of the division of hygiene.

### EACH ROCK TELLS OWN STORY

By Putting All This Information Together Uncle Sam's Geologists Learn How Earth Was Formed.

Every rock tells its own story to Uncle Sam's geologists, who are constantly at work studying the formation of the ground in various parts of the country. In few places is the story of the upbuilding of the earth's crust so plainly and impressively told as in the Grand Canyon of Arizona, whose walls form a great natural geological section, in which each layer of rock is in its original position relative to those above and below it.

As a rule the geologist who would decipher the records of the rocks must get a bit here and a bit there. He may find the edges of some beds exposed in a river bluff and others sticking out on a steep mountain side. He determines by fossils or other means the order in which the beds were deposited, and by putting all his information together he constructs what he calls the columnar section for the district in which he is working—that is, a section showing the order, thickness and character of the beds. Such a section discloses the strata that form the upper part of the earth's crust at that place, just as a slice of layer cake shows at a glance the various layers of which it is composed.

After a number of districts in a region have been studied and their general columnar sections determined, the geologic history of the region can be learned by comparing these sections, just as the engineer who is drilling for low-grade copper ores compares his drill records and thus learns the outlines of the ore body. Such a comparison of the beds at one place and another shows how certain beds change in character and thickness from place to place or even thin out and disappear. It enables the geologist to draw some conclusions as to the former distribution of land and sea, to distinguish the deposits laid down in deep water from those spread by rivers over their flood plains, and to reconstruct in imagination the course of events at a time long before the beginning of the Grand Canyon.

First American Tariff.  
The first tariff act in our country was signed by President Washington on July 4, 1789, near the very beginning of his first administration. Hamilton was the author of the measure, which provided for specific duty on some 47 articles, and ad valorem rates on other groups of articles.

# SOUTH AMERICA'S THIRD CITY



MUSEUM OF YPIRANGA

FOR RAPID growth and development, Sao Paulo, Brazil, stands almost preeminent among the cities of the world. Founded in 1554 by Jesuit priests under Father Jose de Anchieta, the "Apostle of South America," the city had only 5,000 inhabitants in the year 1816. In 1832 the white population amounted to about 15,000 in the whole municipality, and in 1850 there was scarcely any change in the figures. But after 1875, which is to say after railroads began to penetrate the fertile interior and the great development of coffee culture opened the way to white immigration, there was a series of leaps in the number of inhabitants: In 1872 Sao Paulo had 23,000 inhabitants; in 1890, 65,000; in 1893, 131,000; in 1900, 240,000; in 1910, 375,000, and in 1915, 500,000, says Miss J. Elwin Elliott in the Pan-American Magazine.

Between 1890 and 1900 Sao Paulo arose from her position of a pleasant but practically stagnant town, waking to extraordinary activity; she transformed her outward appearance, practically rebuilding the old city, laying out new areas of streets and repaving the old ones; presently she reformed her water supplies, constructed a splendid system of sanitation, and public stands in beauty of edifices (public and private), avenues and city streets, civic cleanliness and order, among the first cities of the Americas. She comes third in size among South American cities, with Buenos Aires first and Rio de Janeiro second.

For the year 1916 the revenues of Sao Paulo are calculated at about 9,000 contos, which at the rate of exchange prevailing at the end of 1915 is the equivalent in United States money of about \$2,250,000.

City expenditures are high, because Sao Paulo has employed large sums in creating a beautiful and well-kept city, clean, healthy, with fine public service. To perform all this work—and most of it has been done within the last dozen years—she has incurred a city debt of nearly \$4,000,000 United States currency, an amount far from excessive in view of her wealth and future prospects as a growing center of development. Under the control of broad-minded prefectos (mayors) of the city a great amount of boldly conceived improvement work has been done; the name of Paul Souza is among these makers of Sao Paulo, his work being followed by that of the famous Paul-



AVENIDA TIRADENTES

ts, Conselheiro Antonio Prado, to whom both state and city owe much. The present prefeito, Dr. Washington Luiz, is a fine representative son of Sao Paulo, energetic, farseeing, capable; he has done more than any other head of the city to purify it morally and physically, and while laying stress upon strict economy he has not hesitated to go ahead with certain civic improvements which will add much to the grace of the city.

Rapid Growth of Business.

The greatest source of revenue of Sao Paulo city is that obtained by the taxes levied upon "industries and professions." The greatest yield in this long list is that from factories, and the growth of income is significant of the quick development of Sao Paulo as a business center. In the year 1907 the taxes upon industries and professions yielded less than 2,000 contos of rats, while in 1911 they brought in 2,600 contos, or nearly half of the total city income. In 1913 the amount yielded had risen to over 3,000 contos of rats; in 1915 to 3,447 contos, out of a total revenue of about 8,961 contos. It may be calculated that this tax always brings in over 40 per cent of the city income.

Examining this list of contributing industries, professions and commerce, one finds that banks and banking agencies pay together some \$37,000 a year; shoe factories contribute \$8,000; and shoe stores rather less; ironworks pay nearly \$7,000; furniture factories and sellers bring in another \$8,000; goldsmiths and jewel workers about the same amount; match factories pay over \$4,000; druggists about \$9,000; sawmills, \$6,000; cotton factories, nearly \$12,000; jute factories, \$8,000; and potteries another \$8,000.

The biggest items in the expenditures of the city of Sao Paulo are those for public service, including upkeep of parks and gardens and municipal cleaning; all this work is splendidly performed, the city being quite one of the best kept on the western hemisphere. Nearly \$1,000,000 a year is thus spent.

Large Foreign Element.  
Sao Paulo, in common with all South American cities of importance, has a large foreign business element; the English and French have a strong hold in finance, have done a great deal of construction work, and own some powerful commercial houses representing large investments. The Italians are generally represented by the industrial element and smaller commercial enterprises, although there are also some great Italian fortunes here; Germans long ago entered in commerce, banking and agriculture, and there has been, especially since the European war began, an increasing commercial interest on the part of North Americans in Sao Paulo.

However, it must not be imagined that as has happened in some parts of Latin America, enterprise is in the hands of foreigners alone; the Paulistas has himself worked to make his state great, has constructed splendid railways, built roads and bridged rivers, developed huge plantations, created great commercial houses, is operating fine banks, and altogether is as keen an international trader as his brother from Europe.

"During my residence here," said one of the foreigners to the writer at the beginning of 1916, "I have twice seen the population of Sao Paulo double itself. I should not be surprised to see the same thing happen again in the course of the next ten years, with the pastoral development of the huge interior regions to which this city is the door. The modern Sao Paulo has been built within the last quarter of a century, and although the impetus given by the rise of the coffee industry was the great moving power, yet it has been greatly supplemented by the expansion of manufacturing in or near the city."

"Do you expect to see this factory extension continue?"

"Certainly. Remember that this is the greatest manufacturing center of all Brazil, and that we can ship our goods into every state in the Brazilian union and cater to a total population

of over 22,000,000 people, even if we do not take into account the markets of other South American countries."  
Fine Place to Live in.  
"It is a healthy city, a place where the white man can live and rear a big, healthy family," said one business man. "That is one great point. Then take its extraordinary situation with regard to the flow of commerce: Sao Paulo is the natural outlet not only for all the products of the rich interior of Sao Paulo state, the coffee, cattle, cereals and forest produce, but it is the door for the huge expanse of Mato Grosso, Goyaz and a great part of Minas Geraes, even if we do not count upon our railway connection with the three most southern states."

"I see Sao Paulo as the center of a great network of spreading lines all of which bring agricultural and mineral products to this great point of distribution. Within a radius of 200 miles of Sao Paulo there are 8,000,000 people."  
"We have a great deal to be proud of in Sao Paulo. I am not speaking only for our achievements in making the city convenient and beautiful, for any visitor can see for himself our fine colleges, hospitals, government buildings, splendid residences, evergreen parks; he can ride on our 240 kilometers of street railway, visit the Municipal theater and the museum at Ypiranga, go out to beautiful suburban districts and visit over 300 factories, and he will still miss the spirit that has made Sao Paulo great if he does not realize in what a short space of time all this has been accomplished, and in what a daring attitude of trust for the future. The Paulistas has planned for his children boldly and lavishly."

## FAITH IN GOOD ROADS

Country Spending \$200,000,000 Yearly on Improvements.

Ratio Expected to Be Double That Amount in Next Decade—Government Won't Aid Community That Doesn't Help Itself.

The country is now spending well toward \$200,000,000 a year on rural roads—perhaps twice what it was spending for that purpose ten years ago. Faith in good roads probably increased during the decade in an even greater ratio, and it will be surprising if the expenditure ten years hence is not double \$200,000,000.

This is mainly, of course, an effect of the motor car; but a lot of people misjudge the motor car because they forget—or do not know—that in all the more prosperous rural regions a gasoline vehicle nowadays is just about as standard an implement as a mowing machine. The day has long gone by when good roads agitation could be discredited by ascribing it to bloated urban plutocrats who wanted to ride comfortably.

By an act that became law last month the federal government purposes to contribute \$75,000,000 for good country roads used by the postal service, sharing the expense equally with the states or other local units. The work is to be done on specifications approved by the department of agriculture, duly inspected and approved.

The federal government ought to contribute, for highways are a legitimate national interest. Under this law it helps no community that does not first help itself. Its participation will tend powerfully to standardize road building and to distribute the results of experience; so it should tend to give a better quality of road for no greater cost.

Twenty-five years ago any given so-called public highway was usually the exclusive affair of a board of supervisors or commissioners who ruled for a year over a territory three or four miles square. Presently the counties came in; then the states; now the federal government—which is as it should be.—Saturday Evening Post.

### WHITWASH OF HIGH VALUE

Government Standard Is Very White and Will Last Well When Used on Outside Jobs.

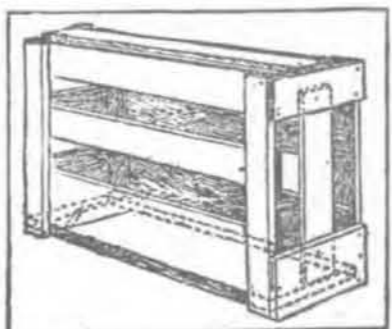
Following is the well-known standard recipe for "Government Whitewash": Slake one-half bushel fresh lime with boiling water, covering it to keep in the steam. Strain liquid through a fine sieve and add seven pounds of fine salt, previously dissolved in warm water; three pounds of ground rice, boiled to a thin paste and stirred in, boiling hot; one-half pound boiled gilders whiting; one pound white glue, soaked first in cold water until swollen, then carefully melted over fire. To this mixture add five gallons of hot water and let it stand covered a few days.

A pint of the whitewash will serve to cover nearly a square yard. It is very white and will last well when used on outside work.

### HANDY HOG SHIPPING CRATE

Timber Used in Construction Should Be Southern Yellow Pine—List of Material Needed.

A strong shipping crate for hogs is an easy thing to make. It should be well built of southern yellow pine. A neatly built crate, a shipping tag bearing the shipper's name and that of his farm often will aid in selling stock.



Hog Shipping Crate.

In case the shipment is to be a long one, wire a pan of water in one corner.

Material for crate, 2 feet wide, 5 feet long and 3 feet high.  
1—1 by 12, for bottom end board;  
1—1 by 16—16 uprights and opening end;  
3—1 by 16—16 sides and closed end;  
2—1 by 12—10 floor and bottom side boards; 1—1 by 6—8 cleats—Farm and Home.

### SMALL TRACTOR IS FAVORED

Profitable Implement if Enough Land Is Cultivated to Use It Economically, Say Users.

The farm tractor is generally a profitable implement if enough land is cultivated to use it economically. This is the opinion expressed by three-fourths of the two hundred tractor users in Illinois to investigators for the United States department of agriculture. About one-third of the men in this list increased the acreage, on an average 120 acres to the farm, after buying the tractors and finding that they did not have room to use them to the best advantage.

## DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE



MARY GRAHAM BONNER

### CROCODILES' TEARS.

"The Gnomes wanted to have an Adventure," said Daddy, "so Peter Gnome suggested calling on the Crocodile Family.

"But they live so far away," complained one little Gnome.

"Well," said Peter, "if we're going to be too fussy we won't have an Adventure. You know sleeping and staying home won't give it to us. We've got to put up with all sorts of things when we're searching for an Adventure—yes, every kind of thing imaginable, Crocodiles, Snakes, and the Crocodiles' Cousins, the Lizards."

"The Lizards are nice," said another Gnome, "but I don't know that I'm so very fond of Crocodiles and Snakes."

"We're not going to see the Snakes," said Peter. "I said we might have to meet one or two on our way to see the Crocodiles, but nothing ever happens to the Gnomes, so don't be afraid."

"All the Gnomes began thinking of the plan and finally they decided that it would be a marvelous Trip to visit the Crocodiles.

"We must find out," said Peter, "why some Tears are called Crocodile Tears."

"Are some Tears different from others?" asked the very smallest Gnome of all.

"Yes," replied Peter, "the Crocodiles' Tears are not real, real, watery Tears. They are only make-believe Tears. But if you ask me any more questions we'll never be off."

"Peter Gnome gave a low whistle and down there came from the top of a nearby Mountain a great, big, billowy Cloud. Every Gnome jumped right on and nestled down just as if they were going to sleep, for the Cloud was so soft and almost like bed.

"Here we are," said Peter at last. The Cloud carried them down to another Mountain Peak, and then the Gnomes took their walking sticks and went down the Mountainside to the Crocodiles' Home.

"Hello, Crock," said Peter.

"That's not my name," said Grandpa Crocodile, and he began to wipe his Eyes with his enormous Handkerchief of green sea weed.

"Well, you needn't Cry about it," said Peter. "And that reminds me," he continued (as if for a moment he'd ever forgotten that it was the one thing he wanted to know) "why do you Cry so much—those queer, dry Tears?"

"It's my sad life," said Grandpa Crocodile, "and the Children are all the same. As for Mother Crocodile over yonder she's hardly ever smiling. She Cries and Cries and Cries. She has such a good Appetite."

"Now what under the Sun and the Moon and the King of the Clouds, has



"Well, You Needn't Cry About It"

a good Appetite to do with Tears?" asked Peter, who was decidedly puzzled. "Unless she has Indigestion, though I've never heard of a Crocodile with Indigestion."

"She has the finest Digestion any Crocodile could ever wish for. It's perfect. But she has a good Appetite and she Weeps."

"Tell us what you mean," said Peter, who was growing impatient.

"You're very stupid," said the Crocodile, "but I'll be gracious and tell you. For years and years and years we have all loved to eat delicious little Children, maybe, or delicious little Animals. Now our Family have outgrown their taste for Children. We've seen so many when we've been in the Zoo that have bored us with their silly ribbons and hats and coats that we have just taken to eating tender little Animals. But every time we eat anything like that we Cry for we feel it is so very sad. And when we're not eating we Cry because we feel it is very sad to have nothing good to eat. We Cry because we're cruel—we are—it's true—but maybe some day we'll stop Crying—then we'll stop eating little Animals. You see, Grown-Ups, we hear, speak of our Tears as meaning nothing, because they say if we really felt badly when we were cruel we wouldn't do the same thing over again—which is very absurd."

"You are a wretch," said Peter Gnome, "and until you learn to be honest and kind, you can never come to visit us. Good-by, and when you want to be our friends you must tell us you've learned good manners. Until then you'll stay by yourselves!"

No Place for Corn.  
On what toe does a corn never come? The mistletoe.

# BE PROTECTED AGAINST COLDS

by keeping the system strong and healthy and the blood rich and pure

# To that end---TRY HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

It helps Nature bring back the appetite, aids digestion and promotes strength and vigor

### Tobacco Aids Soldiers.

The beneficial effects of tobacco at the front were affirmed by the Lancet as long ago as 1870, when the question was being discussed in connection with the Franco-Prussian war. "The soldier," it was said, "weary with long marches and uncertain rest, obtaining his food how and when he can, with his nervous system always in a state of tension from the dangers and excitement he encounters, finds that his cigar or pipe enables him to sustain fatigue with comparative equanimity. . . . For the wounded it is probable that tobacco has slight anodyne and narcotic properties that enable the sufferer to sustain pain better during the day, and to obtain sleep during the night."—London Chronicle.

### DON'T GET RUN DOWN

Weak and miserable. If you have Kidney or Bladder trouble, Headache, Backache, Dizziness, Nervousness, and feel tired all over, get a package of JOTHER GRAY'S AROMATIC-LEAF. It never fails. Sold by all Druggists or sent by mail for 50c. Sample sent FREE. Address, The Mother Gray Co., Le Roy, N. Y. (Advt.)

### Swiss Army Always Ready.

Endurance tests show that in time of war the Swiss soldiers can "command" the highest Alpine passes and the most difficult mountains with light artillery. The infantry, the field artillery and cavalry are recruited by the cantons, but the engineers, guides, sanitary and administrative troops, as well as the army train, are enrolled by the confederation. The cantons furnish the uniforms and equipments, for which they are, however, reimbursed by the federal government, and the latter supplies the arms directly. A yearly inspection of armament and equipment at which every soldier, without exception, has to appear, prevents any neglect in that line, as every man keeps his uniform and rifle at home, and when the mobilization order goes forth, the whole army is ready for action within a few hours. A regular salary is paid only to the instructors, the general staff and a few other officials. The officers receive pay only during the brief period they are called upon for training. The common soldier, when on duty, has his traveling and living expenses paid and receives besides that a daily compensation of 22 centimes, or 16 cents.

# AN-URIC!

The Newest Discovery in Chemistry.

This is a recent discovery of Doctor Pierce, who is head of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute at Buffalo, N. Y. Experiments at Dr. Pierce's Hospital for several years proved that there is no other eliminator of uric acid that can be compared to it. For those easily recognized symptoms of inflammation—as backache, scalding urine and frequent urination, as well as sediment in the urine, or if uric acid in the blood has caused rheumatism, it is simply wonderful how surely "An-uric" acts. The best of results are always obtained in cases of acute rheumatism in the joints, in gravel and gout, and invariably the pains and stiffness which so frequently and persistently accompany the disease rapidly disappear.

Go to your nearest drug store and simply ask for a 50-cent package of "An-uric" manufactured by Dr. Pierce, or even write Dr. Pierce for a free sample. If you suspect kidney or bladder trouble, send him a sample of your water and describe symptoms. Dr. Pierce's chemist will examine it, then Dr. Pierce will report to you without fee or charge.

NOTE:—"An-uric" is thirty-seven times more active than lithia in eliminating uric acid, and is a harmless but reliable chemical compound that may be safely given to children, but should be used only by grown-ups who actually wish to restore their kidneys to perfect health, by conscientiously using one box—or more in extreme cases—as "An-uric" (thanks to Doctor Pierce's achievement) is by far the most perfect kidney and bladder corrector obtainable.

A GREAT OFFER  
If you will cut this out and send 3 dimes to Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., you will receive a 1,000-page book, bound in handsome cloth, fully illustrated, all charges prepaid.

# LAND FOR SALE

In Solano County, California

160 acres known as Northwest Quarter, Section 28, Township 20, Range 2 West, in northwestern part of Solano County. Low price and easy terms to the right man. Address M. A. Green, 822 Mission Street, San Francisco, California.

# PLOW WHEAT GROUND EARLY

Buries Hessian Fly and Gives Soil Time to Become Moist and Compact Underneath.

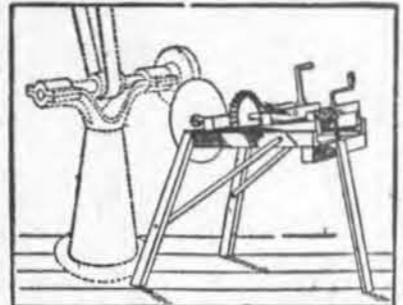
Early plowing of wheat is beneficial in more ways than one. Not only does it bury the Hessian fly, but it also gives time for the plowed soil to become moist and compact underneath. Such a condition of the soil is difficult to secure if plowing is put off until September. Keeping down the weeds also conserves soil moisture and plant foods. From five to seven hundred tons of water are necessary to produce a ton of dry weeds and moist of this may be saved for the wheat crop.

Plant food is made available more rapidly when early plowing is practiced, due to the better air circulation. If the weeds are kept down, this food is stored up and ready to give the wheat a quick, vigorous start when seeding time comes. If, on the other hand, the weeds are allowed to grow, they will draw heavily on this plant food and while they will eventually die and decay, restoring it to the soil, the wheat will not do well, for if the wheat crop waits until the weeds decay, the danger from winterkilling will be greatly increased. This difference in growth may make the difference between winterkilling and good spring condition.

# KEEP FARM TOOLS IN ORDER

Holder for Disks and Colters for Use When They Are Being Sharpened Is Handy Device.

The Scientific American in illustrating and describing a holder for disks and colters while they are being sharpened, invented by J. J. Hinds and M. R. Wright of Wall Lake, Ia., says: "This holder has a frame supported by, and movable vertically relative to, the stationary frame, the movable frame having a bearing at one end, in which a vertical shaft is journaled, this shaft having a thread meshing in a threaded orifice in a member secured to the stationary frame. The shaft has flanges disposed so that the movable



Holder for Disks and Colters.

frame may be raised or lowered relatively to the stationary frame of a crank secured to the shaft. Journaled in bearings in the movable frame is a longitudinally extending shaft, to the outer end of which is secured a disk or colter to be ground, the longitudinal shaft being driven by gearing, which connects a transverse shaft, having a crank, with the longitudinal shaft.

# TIME FOR CUTTING ALFALFA

Crop Should Be Allowed to Grow Slightly Longer for Horses Than Other Live Stock.

(By A. C. ARMY.)

For all classes of animals except horses, alfalfa should be cut for hay when the new shoots or stems begin to appear at the crown. These are easily seen just as they come up among the old stems at about the beginning of blossoming time. Cutting earlier than this is not desirable or profitable, since the yield will be smaller and the hay will be more difficult to cure. It should not be allowed to get much beyond this stage for two reasons: (1) Although a somewhat heavier first cutting of hay can be secured by allowing it to stand longer than the time recommended, the hay is neither as palatable, nor as nutritious. (2) Leaving the first crop after it is at the proper stage to cut delays and reduces the second crop, since the new shoots coming from the crown are cut off with the first crop. When alfalfa is to be fed to horses, it may be allowed to grow slightly longer than when it is to be fed to cattle, but it should never be left until the second crop is injured in cutting the first crop.

# GOOD AS RAT EXTERMINATOR

Exhaust Gases From Motor Proved Efficient by Illinois Farmer—Every Rodent Killed.

The exhaust gases of a gasoline engine are said to be fatal to rats. The chickenhouse of an Illinois farmer was infested with them. He attached a hose to the exhaust pipe of his motor car, inserted the other end under the floor and set the engine running. Twenty rats tried to escape, but were killed by dogs and when he took up the floor he found 140 rats dead or stupefied, not one escaping.

# MANURE FOR CLOVER FIELDS

Average Return of \$4.69 a Ton Made in Experiments Conducted at Iowa Station.

Barnyard manure applied to clover sod to be turned under the following spring has yielded an average return of \$4.69 a ton in experiments at the Iowa experiment station. Applications on clover-mixed meadows left for hay have produced an annual return of \$3.76 a ton at the Iowa station.

# Formal Suit of Fur-Fabric



A formal suit may arrive at distinction through novelty in material or unusual and original design, or by means of beauty in style and finish. Here is one that has drawn upon all these sources, and it presents a stunning conception carefully worked out. The formal suit, like the one-piece frock worn with furs, affords a distinguished costume for afternoon and for anything the afternoon may bring. It is worn with a costume blouse and is equal to all the demands of semi-dress. Velvet offers advantages for this kind of suit, and other pile fabrics, including that shown in the picture, are equally rich and more novel.

The suit is made with a plain skirt finished with a hem five inches wide. A material of this kind does not need decoration, but since needlework is the order of the day, an embroidered motif is allowed in two places at each side of the skirt at the hem. Very heavy silk is used for this work. The skirt sets smoothly about the hips and falls in folds below.

The coat is unusual in many ways. Its skirt is sloped upward across the front and right side, where it falls with a slight ripple from the waistline. It is much longer and fuller at the back. The body is plain, with easy adjustment to the figure. The sleeves are large and finished with deep, expansive cuffs, and there is a collar of most

generous proportions which swathes the neck in the becoming fashion most approved. The front of the coat does not open straight down the center, but the left side is curved to extend across the figure at the waistline and button at the right side. There is no giraffe, but a rectangular piece of the fabric takes the place of one at the back. It is ornamented with three buttons at each side.

It will be noticed that the skirt extends below the shoe tops, but lacks much of reaching the instep. This length is approved by style makers, but many women cling to the shorter skirts, and, since feet are so daintily clad, there is every reason for allowing them this privilege.

Julie Bottomley

### Well-Dressed Woman.

A well-put-together woman seen in Fifth avenue the other day in the morning hour wore a covert cloth suit plaid and belted but on today's lines; a cross fox flat animal neck boa, which harmonized with the tan of the covert exactly, and a balloon tam of velvet, with one of the new veils which have the plain blue mesh over the face and the tan embroidery in spiral leaf design over the hat crown only.—New York Herald.

# In View of the Holidays



The ingenuity of those who create new caps and negligees and other dainty belongings for womanhood has been put to its annual test. Before the holidays these luxuries that women love blossom out at their best, and they must be like and unlike those that have helped make other holiday times radiant. Whether they were ever more beautiful or not cannot be determined. It is certain they were never more beautifully made or more alluringly dainty.

Soft silks or satins, silk crepe, chiffon lace and ribbon, as in times past, are the mediums in which designers work out their inspirations. Silver tissue and silver laces and other things that possess shimmer and gleam extend their field of usefulness beyond the dinner and dance costume to do a little twinkling in the boudoir cap. And even negligee assumes the splendor of gold or silver cloth, veiled with the sheerest fabrics or laces.

There is nothing prettier for the short boudoir or breakfast coat than either plain or printed crepe or soft silk, with the limpest of silk lace draped over it. Tassels or pendant ornaments made of silver or gold cloth, and ribbon, as always, are found in company with these materials.

Two pretty caps are shown in the picture given here. At the right an open-meshed silk lace with crepe de chine make the cap, and small chif-

fon roses add touches of color to it. The lace is caught back at each side of the face by them. Small flower-like pendants on a silver cord are made of silver tissue, and they furnish and weight the hanging ends of lace. This cap is very easy to make, for the lace and crepe are basted together and given to the hemstitcher to be set together by machine stitching.

The cap at the right is made of a net-top lace, with the plain edge frilled about the face and the scalloped edge overlapping the plain edge of a second strip of lace. At the crown of the head the lace is gathered into a rosette. The cap is as simple as can be. A border of narrow satin ribbon is stitched to the net top of the lace, about two inches in from the edge, to form a casing for a small flat elastic. This is inserted and the lace frilled on it. At the back a rosette and two ends of ribbon shelter a little spray of tiny flowers. Three little wheel bows of narrow ribbon are set about the face, one in front and one at each side of the cap, just above the frill.

Julie Bottomley

### In Excellent Taste.

Silver trimmings are in excellent taste for this season's black and white hats.

### Cripple Who Made Good.

An interesting case that came before the federal employment agency of the United States was that of a cripple who applied at the New York office for a position as barman on a dairy farm. The government's labor agent sent him to a dairy farmer who had applied for help. When the cripple arrived at the dairy farm, the farmer, greatly incensed at the man's infirmity, refused to let him go to work, and immediately communicated to the agent his indignation at being supplied with "a poor excuse for a man." The agent insisted that the farmer give the cripple a chance to show his ability. Also, he made the proposition that instead of the \$25 a month named as wages in the former agreement, the cripple should be allowed to work at the rate of a dollar a cow per month, he to milk all the cows he could handle. The farmer took the agent up on this offer, with the result that the cripple has been getting \$30 a month for his work.—World's Work.

### Packing for Vacation.

"Jack?"  
"Yes?"  
"Can't you bring some fat friends home to dinner? I positively must have some heavy weight to sit on my trunk!"—Life.

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

### He Knew.

The teacher was trying to make his pupils understand that all good comes from one source. As an illustration, he told them of building a house and putting water pipes with taps in all the rooms, these pipes not being connected with the main in the street. "Suppose I turn on a tap and no water comes, what is the matter?" He naturally supposed that some of the boys would answer that the water was not turned on at the main, but they didn't. On the contrary, one boy at the foot of the class called out: "You didn't pay your water bill!"

# CALOMEL SELDOM SOLD HERE NOW

Nasty drug salivates, makes you sick and you lose a day's work.

Every druggist in town—your druggist and everybody's druggist has noticed a great falling-off in the sale of calomel. They all give the same reason. Dodson's Liver Tone is taking its place.

"Calomel is dangerous and people know it, while Dodson's Liver Tone is perfectly safe and gives better results," said a prominent local druggist. Dodson's Liver Tone is personally guaranteed by every druggist who sells it. A large bottle costs 50 cents, and if it fails to give easy relief in every case of liver sluggishness and constipation, you have only to ask for your money back.

Dodson's Liver Tone is a pleasant-tasting, purely vegetable remedy, harmless to both children and adults. Take a spoonful at night and wake up feeling fine; no biliousness, sick headache, acid stomach or constipated bowels. It doesn't gripe or cause inconvenience all the next day like violent calomel. Take a dose of calomel today and tomorrow you will feel weak, sick and nauseated. Don't lose a day's work! Take Dodson's Liver Tone instead and feel fine, full of vigor and ambition.—(Advt.)

### Censorship Dragon.

Let the American people stand in fear and trembling of the eventful outcome of the insidious growth of censorship powers.

Censorship is no fantastical bugaboo—it is a real national peril, because the day may not be far off when censors, under the shadow of the American flag of Independence, will be empowered by legislative enactment to foist their individual whims, hobbies or prejudices on the suffering public.

It is not beyond our imagination to see a fanatical functionary, with the title of censor, who is a vegetarian, forcing the people of his city to abstain from meat.

Other censors with similar whims might censor tea and coffee, cigars and cookbooks. Already it is reported ministers are sensing the possibility of their pulpits being ruthlessly purged of objectionable texts.—New York Telegram.

# Resinol cleared away my pimples!

Resinol Ointment, with the help of Resinol Soap, usually removes pimples and makes the complexion clear and fresh. It is a most valuable household remedy for sores, burns, chafings, dandruff, etc. Sold by all druggists. For trial free, write to Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

Julie Bottomley

# ROOFING

WE SAVE YOU HALF. Composition Rubberine Roofing. Ready to lay. Best grades. Double sanded. 1-Ply, \$1.09; 2-Ply, \$1.25; 3-Ply, \$1.50. Rubber, plain, 1-Ply, \$1.15; 2-Ply, \$1.40; 3-Ply, \$1.75. Complete with nails and cement. Convince Yourself. ANGELUS ROOFING PAPER CO., 768 S. San Pedro St., Los Angeles, Cal.

# SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL

usually stops a stubborn cough or chest cold when ordinary specifics fail.

It helps strengthen the lungs and throat—adds energy to the blood—and gives the system the force to help resist disease.

Use SCOTT'S Refuse Substitutes

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J.

### Victorian Hobby.

The announcement offering for sale the wedding shoes of Queen Victoria recalls the fact that her majesty was a keen collector of historical relics. At a sale held in November, 1899, she commissioned a well-known dealer to secure for her a walking-stick carved to represent "Wisdom and Folly," once the property of Prince Charles Edward. The royal agent had carte blanche, and the stick was knocked down to him for \$160. This was a monstrous price when we consider that shortly before the young pretender's dirk, with flint-lock pistol attached, realized only \$3 15s; while the great Rob Roy's claymores, made by Andrea Ferrara, with its shark's skin grip and all, went for \$27 16s. At the Stuart exhibition organized in London some twenty years ago a number of most interesting exhibits came from Queen Victoria's collection.—Dundee Advertiser.

"Anuric" cures Backache, Lumbago, Rheumatism. Send 10c Dr. V. M. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., for large trial package.—Advt.

### Life-Saving Rifle.

A rifle that shoots over the parapet while the user sits in comparative safety in the trench without necessity for exposing himself to the fire of the enemy is a late invention brought out by a well-known sportsman and big-game hunter of England. The feature of this invention is that the rifle is held vertically while the projectile is fired horizontally. This is accomplished by a curved deflecting tube, fixed to the muzzle of the gun, that changes the course of the projectile from the vertical to the horizontal as it leaves the gun.

In spite of the enormous friction that must accompany this change of direction the tube, as shown by actual tests, is not subject to excessive wear, while the effective range of a rifle equipped with this device is between 100 and 150 yards. The rifle is aimed by means of a periscope consisting of two mirrors, one fixed to the upper end and the other to the lower end of a tube that is mounted on the rifle barrel.

# LAND FOR SALE

In Kern County, California

20 acres fenced and having old well, about five miles from Bakersfield, California, near highway. Good alfalfa land or potatoes and other vegetables. Good crop is being raised on adjoining land. Near good homes and schools. Only five miles from Bakersfield. Low price and easy terms to the right man who wants some good land and good location where he can do well. Address, M. A. Green, 822 Mission Street, San Francisco, California.

# Why Suffer With RHEUMATISM

Mendelson's Rheumatic Remedy will cure you. Has cured hundreds. Why not you? Mrs. Anne Lochbaum, 106 1/2 Langton St., San Francisco, writes: "I have used the Mendelson Rheumatic Remedy, and it has proven a success when all other remedies failed. After taking two bottles, it has cured me of years of suffering, and I cheerfully recommend it to any who suffer from rheumatism." Price \$1.50 bottle. MENDELSON & CO., 202 6th St., San Francisco.

### AGENTS WANTED

In every locality, California and Arizona. Men and women to take exclusive territory for permanent, profitable business; goods indispensable in every home; steady repeat orders; live workers; address with references. THE PROVIDENT COMPANY, 310 Fay Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

IS IT STANDARD, CASING, RIVETED PIPE you want? Or is it air compressors, pumps, boiler plates, steam and gas engines, rails, car wheels, sucker rods, pulleys, shafting, etc.? Come, see us and get our prices. Have you anything in our line of goods you want to sell and you need the cash? KELLY MACHINERY CO. is ready for business either way. 554 Mission Road, Hoyle 130, Home 4181S.

L. A. N. U. 1916—No. 53

# 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.

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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.

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### Safety Demands Federal Control of the Railroads

That the interests of national defense require that control of railway lines should rest with the Federal government and not with the States, was the claim advanced by Alfred P. Thom, counsel to the Railways' Executive Advisory committee, in concluding his preliminary statement of the case for the railroads before the Newlands joint committee on Interstate Commerce:

"We must be efficient as a nation if we are to deal successfully with our national emergencies," said Mr. Thom, "and we must appreciate that efficient transportation is an essential condition of national efficiency. If we are to halt and weaken our transportation systems by state lines, by the permanent imposition of burdens by unwise regulation, we will make national efficiency impossible."

#### States' Rights Would Not Suffer.

Mr. Thom cited many instances in which shippers in one state were injuriously affected by selfish regulations imposed on the railroads by neighboring states. He pointed out that federal regulation would be no invasion of the rights of the states but would be the means of preserving the rights which they acquired when they entered the Union, one of which was the right to the free movement of their products across state boundaries.

#### What the Railroads Advocate.

The principles which the railroads believe should be incorporated in any just system of regulation were summarized by Mr. Thom as follows:

1. The entire power and duty of regulation should be in the hands of the national government, except as to matters so essentially local and incidental that they cannot be used to interfere with the efficiency of the service or the just rights of the carriers.

2. As one of the means of accomplishing this, a system of compulsory federal incorporation should be adopted, into which should be brought all railroad corporations engaged in interstate or foreign commerce.

3. The Interstate Commerce Commission under existing laws has too much to do and is charged with conflicting functions, including the investigation, prosecution and decision of cases. The latter duties should be placed in the hands of a new body which might be called the Federal Railroad Commission. Regional Commissions should be established in different parts of the country to assist the Interstate Commerce Commission by handling local cases.

4. The power of the Commission should be extended to enable it to prescribe minimum rates and not merely maximum rates as at present. This would increase their power to prevent unjust discriminations.

#### Justice to Public and Roads.

5. It should be made the duty of the Interstate Commerce Commission, in the exercise of its powers to fix reasonable rates, to so adjust these rates that they shall be just at once to the public and to the carriers. To this end the Commission, in determining rates, should consider the necessity of maintaining efficient transportation and extensions of facilities, the relation of expenses to rates and the rights of shippers, stockholders and creditors of the roads.

6. The Interstate Commerce Commission should be invested with the power to fix the rates for carrying mails.

7. The federal government should have exclusive power to supervise the issue of stocks and bonds by railroad carriers engaged in interstate and foreign commerce.

8. The law should recognize the essential difference between things which restrain trade in the case of ordinary mercantile concerns and those which restrain trade in the case of common carriers. The question of competition is not the only fair criterion.

9. The law should expressly provide for the meeting and agreement of traffic in other officers of railroads in respect of rates or practices. This should, however, be safeguarded by requiring the agreements to be filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission and to be subject to be disapproved by it.

"My legal proposition," Mr. Thom said, "is that the Constitution as it now is gives full authority to Congress to regulate the instrumentalities of interstate commerce in all their parts. If the power of regulation is to reach the public requirements, it must be co-extensive with the instrumentalities of commerce."

Mr. Thom explained that the roads are not asking either of the Committee or of Congress any increase in revenues, but that they are merely asking the perfection of a system which will be responsible to any need that may arise.

Rio Tinto, limited, has posted an interim dividend of 40 shillings, compared with 35 shillings six months ago and 20 shillings a year ago, says the Anaconda Standard. Rio Tinto is today repeating the history of 2000 years ago, when the Romans used Rio Tinto copper against the Goths. Today the Italians and the Germans are using Rio Tinto copper against the Goths. The Rio Tinto mines in the province of Huelva, Spain, were worked according to the oldest records, by the

Phoenicians 1100 B. C. The Carthaginians and Romans worked the Rio Tinto mines, and then the Goths took a hand, when they finally overthrew Rome. For 3000 years Rio Tinto has been the great copper mine of the world. Though still a great copper property, it shines in modern times mostly through the glamor of bygone centuries, for today the Rio Tinto mines are exceeded in market value by a number of American copper mining plants, notably Anaconda, Utah and the Copper Queen (Phelps-Dodge). Rio Tinto ranks next after these, and is one of the eight mining companies in the world with a market value of over \$100,000,000 for its securities.

It is to laugh when long-haired statisticians ponder over the ore reserve figures of copper mines and worry how long the mines will last. Rio Tinto, in Spain, which has been mining for 3000 years, and Cerro de Pasco, in Peru, which has been mining for 400 years (and still at very shallow levels) should dispel their worries. But both Rio Tinto and Cerro de Pasco emphasize what ought to be well known, that although a mine may last 3000 years, no company lasts so long. It is one thing to say that certain districts will be producing copper 100 years hence. It is another to say that the copper will be produced by the present company.

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### 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 executed during the year 1915 the sum of Six Hundred Dollars (\$600.00) in labor and improvements upon the following 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 500 of Mining Locations.

Thereafter 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.

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