

Far Famed Mowry Mine Is Again to Resume Operations

The Tucson Citizen of Tuesday says: Probably one of the biggest and most interesting mining deals that has been brought to our attention of late is the culmination of the sale of the famous Mowry Mines to the Standard Metals company. Negotiations have been pending for some time past for the re-opening of the Mowry, but it was not until a few days ago that Theron Walker, a Los Angeles broker, received a telegram from the East that a satisfactory purchase price had been arrived at and the deal was now closed. The Mowry property consists of 24 patented claims, or 420 acres, on which is situated the town of Mowry, with postoffice, school, smelter and everything else pertaining to a large mining camp. The Standard Metal company's chief engineer, Wm. J. Mitchell, is now at the Mowry, and it is believed extensive operations will begin at an early date and that the mine will soon again regain its oldtime activity.

The Mowry is located about nine or ten miles south of Patagonia, and supplies for the camp as well as ore from the mine, are handled from this railroad station. There is an interesting tale attached to the far-famed Mowry Mines, for during the American operations preceding the Civil War the property, then known as the "Patagonia Mines," was the most noted and richest in these regions.

The mineral deposit was discovered in 1858, and its discoverer, named Johnson, sold it to a number of army officers who operated the property for a time, then selling it to Sylvester W. Mowry, who had been a lieutenant in the army, resigning to engage in that enterprise. Lieut. Mowry erected a reduction plant and conducted operations on an elaborate scale for those times. He smelted the ores in reverberatory furnaces, the product being lead bars, rich in silver, that were transported to Guaymas by wagon, thence by sea to Swansea, in Wales, where the metals were separated and the silver refined. It is reported that in the course of two or three years the output exceeded one million dollars.

In 1862 the property was seized by

American military authorities in Arizona, and Mowry was placed under arrest, charged with treason. He was kept in confinement several months at Fort Yuma and then released. The property, however, was not restored to him. The specific charge of treason against Mowry was that he had shipped lead to the South that was cast into Confederate bullets that were used against the Federal armies in the Civil War. Farish, the official historian of Arizona, states that Mowry endeavored fruitlessly to secure from the government reparation for the damage done in seizure of his property, writing extensively to bring his case to public attention, and that a few years later he died in poverty in London. McClintock gives a different version. According to that historian, Mowry did succeed in collecting \$40,000 from the general government, which sum was paid in 1868, shortly after which payment Mowry died in London. Mowry's writings calling attention to the rich mineral resources of Arizona and Sonora, in his endeavors to right his own wrongs, are valuable contributions to the annals of both states.

Several times since Mowry's day have the Mowry Mines been worked, and about a dozen years ago there was erected a reduction plant of goodly size and capacity, handling about 100 tons of ore daily. The mine was explored to a depth of 500 feet. Litigation terminated operations, however, until the last few months, when some parties leased the property and worked it on a small scale up until the time negotiations were started for its purchase by the Standard Metals company.

J. D. Rountree, the well driller, is back in Santa Cruz county from the country near Florence, where he has been drilling for some time. In the last well he dug there he had to go over 500 feet before water was reached. He is now setting up his outfit at Sonoita to put down a hole, after which he will probably come to Patagonia and drill a well for Neil McDonald, and then move out to the Wilson ranch in the San Rafael valley, which he has leased for the coming year.

The dining room at the Commercial Hotel was reopened this week, under the management of Mr. Schultz, after improvements had been made. He now has a very neat and comfortable dining room, and is enjoying a good patronage.

CONCENTRATES NEWS IN BRIEF

Brocky Shannon, who with Dave Dowd, owns valuable claims in Alum Gulch, near Patagonia, is now at Miami.

W. R. Stringfellow, who has been in the Patagonia district for some time, being employed as watchman at the Gringo part of the time, left the district this week for Tombstone, accompanied by Mrs. Stringfellow. He says he hopes to return again and make the Patagonia country his permanent home.

James W. Malcolmson, an engineer of note throughout the mining regions of the West, has been in Patagonia this week, from Kansas City, making an examination of the Harshell mine. He is accompanied by a party of Kansas City men interested in the report he will make on the property. Mr. Malcolmson is consulting engineer of the famous El Tigre mine in Mexico.

The Duquesne Mining and Reduction company is still shipping ore and concentrates from this station, notwithstanding published reports that they intended to change their shipping station to Zorrilla, the little Mexican station on the other side of the line, a few miles below the mine. Two caterpillars are engaged on the haul to the Mexican station, but all the big freight teams are still hauling to Patagonia, and indications are the haul will continue this way for an indefinite period, as the teamsters very wisely refuse to take any chances on having their outfits stolen by marauding bands of Mexican bandits, which might happen if they hauled to the Mexican station instead of Patagonia. For the down haul the freighters are paid \$6 per ton, and if they are loaded on the return trip they make \$5 per ton. During the past month the Duquesne company has shipped to the smelters eighteen 50-ton cars of ores and concentrates.

As further evidence that the Patagonia country is the greatest cattle-growing region in the world, a calf not quite ten months old, raised on the Sonoita grant just below town, was sold to the Parker Bros. Meat Market this week by Manager Northcraft of the grant, which weighed exactly 394 pounds dressed.

FOR SALE—Or trade for milo maize or other feed, one good work mule. Inquire of Ed Ellis.

Legal Blanks and Conveyancing at The Patagonian Office.

Catarrhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured
by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure catarrhal deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. Catarrhal 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 catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Circulars free. All Druggists, 75c.
P. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Miners Ranchers
SEND YOUR ORDERS TO
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General Real Estate and Insurance Broker
Nogales, - - - Arizona

Parker Bros. Meat Company
Patagonia, Ariz.
Choice Steaks, Pork, etc.
Shop in room adjoining Henderson's Store. Open all hours of day.

Miss Marie Valenzuela has been sick this week with malaria.

Judge A. S. Henderson was a business visitor to Nogales Monday.

Ed Walters is putting up the new house for Gus Jaeger in Patagonia.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul McIntyre went to Nogales on Monday evening's train.

Mrs. N. A. and Mr. and Mrs. Johnny McDonald went to Nogales Monday evening.

Rev. R. P. Pope preached in Patagonia at the school house last Sunday, both morning and evening.

The little child of Mr. and Mrs. Brooks of Sonoita has been sick this week with bronchitis. Dr. Fitts attended her.

Mrs. E. D. Bardwell of Sweetwater, Texas, has been in Patagonia this week, attending at the bedside of her father, W. C. Shields.

The Washington Trading company has painted their store building this week, adding greatly to the appearance of that emporium.

Hon. Richard Farrell was down from his home at Harshaw Monday. He reports the condition of the roads to be unspeakably miserable.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. B. Hosier and little son returned to Patagonia Tuesday from Douglas. Mr. Hosier is interested in the Harshell mine, a few miles from town.

Mrs. Tony Klein, who with Mr. Klein has been living near Harshaw for the past several weeks, where they own mining property, left Tuesday morning for a short trip to Biabee, their permanent home.

T. G. Dunham, a San Rafael valley farmer, has leased considerable land in the valley for next year, which with his own place, he intends to put in beans. About 300 or 400 acres will be put in frijoles.

Miss Tootsie Stone was up from Nogales last Saturday to visit her parents here. She had recently returned from a short visit with Tucson friends, and reported a delightful time.

Henry Woods, the prosperous Canille cattleman, was down last Saturday from his ranch, going on down to the county seat on business. He is planning on putting up some buildings for rent on property he owns in Patagonia.

Pete Hanson has leased the Patagonia Restaurant, made vacant by the former proprietor moving to the Commercial Hotel, and is serving orders to customers. Pete has a reputation for being a good cook, and should do a good business at so favorable stand.

Out of respect to the memory of the late Admiral Dewey, Capt. Cady had his flag over the Patagonia Hotel at halfmast last Saturday, the day of the admiral's funeral. As a further mark of respect, the captain wore his sailor's uniform on that day.

From lifting an extra heavy quarter of beef Monday at the Parker Bros. Meat Market, Jim Parker strained his



They Are Certainly Nice
though there's nothing naughty about our carbonated beverages. A glass of our ginger ale is as good as champagne, although it doesn't sound so wicked. Try our root beer, too, if you want a drink that cannot be beaten for wholesomeness, any more than it can for snap, sparkle and just the right flavor.

PENDERGRASS' Amusement Parlor

arm so severely that it was temporarily paralyzed. He was obliged to lay off from further meat cutting, and secured Newt. Schaeffer, an experienced butcher, to work for him at the block.

Geo. H. Brooks, the Duquesne mining man, recently returned from a two months' visit to New York State. He reports a splendid time, but says he is glad to get back to Arizona again.

The family of Tom Gardner is moving into their new house in Patagonia this week. The new home is one of the very best in the country, and adds to the beauty of the town, which is becoming known as a place of beautiful homes.

The new fire chemical arrived in town this week, and will be uncrated and placed in a shed to be built for it within a few days, or just as soon as Mr. Miller, who is generously donating his time to the promotion of the new department, is able to be freed from a spell of sickness. The chemical cost about \$150 and looks to be worth the money. A shed to house it will be put up in the central part of town, probably between Valenzuela's meat market and the office formerly occupied by Geo. T. Coughlin. A number of skeleton keys will be distributed, so that there will always be some one close by with a key to the shed in case the apparatus is needed. Ladders will be ordered in a short time to be added to the equipment. The money for this much-needed protection was raised by subscription, Mr. Richardson heading the list with a donation of \$100. About \$250 was pledged, but not all of this amount has been collected as yet. When the full amount promised has been raised, and the additional equipment purchased, Patagonia will be fairly well protected from fires.

W. A. Sloan of Harshaw was a business visitor to Nogales this week, going down on Wednesday evening's train.

NO newspaper can succeed without advertising, therefore we solicit the patronage of our readers for those who by their advertising help to make this paper possible.

Passing of an Old and Respected Citizen of Patagonia

W. C. Shields, a well known and respected citizen of Patagonia, died at his home here Tuesday evening, Jan. 23, at 11:15 o'clock, of pneumonia fever, from which he had been suffering for the past few weeks. Deceased was a little over 66 years of age, and was born in Springfield, Mo., coming West in 1898, first locating in New Mexico, and removing to Patagonia about five years ago. Here he engaged in freight and contract work of different kinds and in buying and selling mules. He met with considerable success in his business ventures, and was thoroughly appreciated for his good sound honesty and square dealing. Mr. Shields went to his death like he lived, absolutely unafraid.

Interment was made in the Patagonia cemetery Wednesday afternoon, the Rev. R. P. Pope delivering the funeral sermon at the house before burial. All the business houses in town were closed during the funeral services, and almost the entire population of Patagonia and many from the surrounding country attended the last sad rites.

Mr. Shields had been married twice, and leaves a wife and nine children, most of whom are grown, to mourn his death. All of the sons and daughters were at his bedside during the last sickness. They are: Mrs. E. D. Bardwell and W. C. Shields Jr., of Sweetwater, Texas; Mrs. C. H. Turner and C. T. Shields, of Coalinga, Cal.; Mrs. J. A. Parker, of Pantano, Ariz., and Clyde, Ruby, Cecil and Lela, the latter three being children from the second marriage, of Patagonia.

The entire community extends sympathy to the family in their hour of great bereavement.

Patrons of the Patagonia postoffice are advised that in order to make up the mail for the southbound train and connect the Duquesne and rural mail with same it is necessary to close all the windows at the postoffice at 4:30 p. m. GEO. H. FRANCIS, Postmaster.

Crayon Portraits

Having completed a contract with The True Art Company to make for us 2000 Crayon Portraits, we wish to announce to our friends and patrons of Patagonia and vicinity that we have decided to make the following very liberal offer, good any time within the next 30 days:

Upon the completion of a purchase of \$5.00 in merchandise at our store, and for 50c in cash, we will give you ONE Lifelike Bust Crayon Portrait made from any bust photograph of yourself or of any member of your family, free from any other charge.

We have also arranged to have the artist do the work right here in Patagonia, so you may oversee the work of completing your picture, and be sure of a true likeness, or have the Portrait look exactly like the subject.

Our aim is to have everybody pleased. A satisfied customer is always a customer, is our motto. We have a sample of the work in our store, drop in and see it. When making a purchase, ask the clerk for a coupon.

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

PATAGONIA GARAGE
Blausler, Huntington & Co., Props.
AUTOMOBILE WORK
OF ALL KINDS
Expert Blacksmithing

Prices Reasonable, Consistent with the Very Best Work

Automobile Accessories
In the WILSON BLACKSMITH SHOP, Patagonia

Is it in the Dictionary?

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

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

SANTA CRUZ VALLEY BANK & TRUST CO.
Nogales - - - Arizona

PATAGONIA RESTAURANT
JOHN P. B. SCHULTZ, Prop.

Short orders served. Choice steaks and fresh eggs.
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

TAKE FISH BY WHOLESALE

Natives of South Pacific Island Have Their Own Method of Gathering Food From Sea.

The natives of Rarotonga, one of the islands in the South Pacific ocean, have a singular method of catching fish in which the whole community takes part. On the shore of the island there are many long, narrow lagoons, each lying between a beach and an outer reef of coral, that usually swarm with fish. The natives choose one of these stretches of shallow water for the fish drive, and close all breaks in the reef by laying nets across them or building up rough barriers with pieces of coral.

When they have done that, six or seven hundred men, women and children wade into one end of the lagoon carrying little, plaited fiber bags filled with utu nut. In most cases the water is about three feet deep, and nowhere more than four feet; so the natives march slowly up the lagoon, trailing behind them the bags of utu nut. As this substance is wet it forms a peculiar narcotic, which it diffuses through the water. The process is called "poisoning the lagoon."

Half an hour is allowed for the "poison" to spread, and at the end of that time all the fish are under the influence of the drug, and are swimming about in a confused and aimless manner. The natives, armed with long, pronged spears, form a line that reaches from side to side of the lagoon, and march along shouting, splashing, and driving the intoxicated fish before them. When the fish are all collected at the farther end of the lagoon, the natives begin to cry, "Eh-hu-hu-u-u!" and the barbed spears fly in all directions. The natives are very dexterous with the spears, and the fish are so sluggish, owing to the effects of the utu nut, that very few of them escape.

Many of the "poisoned" fish seek the shelter of the coral reef and hide in the crevices; and so some of the natives "fish" the reef. They put on glass goggles and sink beneath the water, where they remain submerged for one or two minutes. They feel about among the coral for the listless fish, which they get with a short, thrusting spear. These methodical fishermen usually make the biggest catches; but the merry men in the open water enjoy the best sport. Numerous varieties of fish are obtained, but all have the brilliant and beautiful coloring peculiar to the fish of the tropics.—Youth's Companion.

Poetry Everywhere.

Budding Poet—There's poetry in everything!

Editor—That's true; and the basket over there is full of it!

VALUABLE AS GREEN FODDER

Opinion of Growers of Sudan Grass is That It Will Largely Take Place of Millet and Sorghum.

Most of the earlier accounts of Sudan grass failed to make clear that this new crop is nothing more or less than a fine-stemmed, nonsaccharine sorghum. It has most of the characteristics of the ordinary sorghum, and its requirements as regards soil and climate are similar except that the Sudan grass differs from sorghums by maturing earlier and having such fine stems that it is readily cured into hay.

Experiments made at the Kentucky state station in 1915 produced a crop of eight tons per acre of dry hay in



Sudan Grass in Texas.

two cuttings. This exceptionally high yield was made possible by unusually fertile soil and good culture. The plots were drilled about the middle of May, using 20 to 25 pounds of seed to the acre, seeded with an ordinary grain drill.

The first crop was cut when the Sudan grass was fully headed, and the second crop in time to avoid the first frost.

Where Sudan grass has been grown for two or three years it is the opinion of the growers that it will largely take the place of millet and sorghum for fodder purposes, and also be valuable as a green fodder to cut for supplementing pasture.

SEPARATE RAYS OF SUNLIGHT

Just How It May Be Broken Up to the Human Eye, in a Variety of Ways.

Sunlight, which we call white, is composed of light rays of different colors—red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet. It can be broken up into its constituent colors in various ways. If it passed through a transparent prism (like the crystals that hang from a chandelier), or if it falls on a surface which has almost invisibly minute irregularities (like mother of pearl or the wing of a butterfly), we see the rays into which sunlight has been separated. These phenomena are observed when light is not absorbed, says Popular Science Monthly.

Hold a piece of red glass in front of flame and we see only red. Rays of all other colors have been absorbed. The natural colors of the objects we see about us, leaves, flowers, books and chairs, depend upon absorption. A green leaf throws back chiefly green rays; the rest are absorbed. So, the natural color of everything in nature is the unabsorbed residue from full white light. There is no such thing as color by itself.

A swarm of minute particles, scattered in the path of white light, will break it up, like the surface of mother of pearl. If the particles happen to be of just the right size and the spaces between them just the right distance, they will absorb rays of one color only and throw off the rest. The atmosphere is filled with countless dust particles, and their size and spacing is such that they scatter rays which we call sky blue. Nearer the horizon, larger particles turn the blue into white; this happens above a dusty town and when mists or clouds hang above us. All that is left of white sunlight, after passing through many miles of blue scattering air, appears in the hues of sunset. The size and spacing of dust particles as well as the angle at which sunlight strikes them determines the color of the sky.

Lithography.

The first successful example of the lithographic art was produced 120 years ago by Aloys Senefelder, a Bavarian, who produced a piece of music printed by this process. Senefelder was a composer, but he was too poor to bear the cost of having his works published. He then began to experiment with the hope of discovering some cheap method by which he could do the printing himself. The lithographic process was suggested to him by his having made for his mother a memorandum of clothes to be sent to the washerwoman. He carelessly wrote this memorandum on a slab of stone, intending to copy it. As the stone lay before him he thought of trying the effect of applying printer's ink to the lines and thus take an impression. The experiment led to others, and in 1796 Senefelder produced a piece of music from lines drawn in slight relief on a slab of stone. The inventor obtained a patent for his process in several of the German states, and labored to extend his art throughout Europe. Everywhere it met with favor, especially in France.—New York Mail.

Tiber Towing Paths.

The navigation of the Tiber has been one of the first considerations of Signor Bonomi, minister of public works, who has initiated a project to re-establish the old towing paths, following upon the study of the question made by a commission nominated by his predecessor in the ministry. Prior to 1842 vessels were towed up the Tiber by men or oxen as far as Ponte Felice about 144 kilometers from the mouth of the river, then steam tugs were used for the purpose, running from the sea to Orte, but the towing path was still maintained for the unloading of goods along the route as well as for towing. With the development of railways, however, the river transport fell into disuse, as both the bed of the Tiber and the towing path were no longer kept in proper condition, but now that works have been executed to facilitate the navigation of the Tiber from the sea to Rome and from Rome to Orte, it has become a matter of necessity to reopen the towing paths.

Chance for Good Work.

Fathers and grandfathers may talk longingly of "the good old days," but what lad of a generation ago was ever given a transcontinental trip as a reward for excellence in agriculture? Yet more than 30 California boys are to be so recompensed this autumn, and though the main purpose of the trip is to bring them into contact with almost every prominent type of agriculture in the United States, it will naturally bring them in touch with much else worth seeing and knowing. For instance, while in Massachusetts, the boys are to visit, not only farms and markets, but also universities and historic buildings. What state will first arrange such a trip for the girls who excel in household economics?

Indians Made Rich.

The Indian bureau at Washington during the last three years, has collected for and paid to American Indians, who are its wards, the tidy sum of \$5,563,000 in royalties on oil lands which they own. If economic prosperity insured cultural perfection, the descendants of the Five Tribes resident in Oklahoma would not need to continue to be wards of the government. But wealth may be acquired much faster than capacity to use it aright, as Lowell intimated when he wrote of the "pitious and irreparable poverty of the rich parvenu," and when he said, "The gold of gold is noble use."

Life in Modern Athens



ROYAL PALACE AND CONSTITUTION SQUARE

A GAINST a background of crumbling but magnificent marble temples, of massive aqueducts, of extensive amphitheatres, it is easy to project the ties of sentiment which bind the life of the Greek of today to that of the classic worthies from whom he claims direct descent, according to a communication addressed to the National Geographic Society by George Higgins Moses, formerly United States ambassador to Greece. Mr. Moses in his graphic picture of the Athens of today and of the modern citizens of the city which reached the pinnacle of its greatness in the days of Pericles, says:

"It was with only a slight shock that I learned that the man who brought me my morning coffee at the legation bore the tremendous name of Themistocles. And yet it is difficult to visualize the modern Athenian with those who once walked his streets.

"Thinking of Homer, of Praxiteles and of Phidias, one looks for Helen, for Hermes and for Athena; but the only Helen I ever saw in Athens was an American girl, married to a member of the cabinet, and whose golden hair, blue eyes and classic features made her at once the reigning hostess in the city. And it is only in the islands or deep in the country where the Albanian flood once swept across the Attic plain has never reached, that one finds the facial lineaments and the bodily grace which the ancient sculptor has taught the modern world as being common to all Greeks of classic time. And this survival persists chiefly among the children, because incessant toil and scanty nourishment soon deprive both boys and girls of their native grace and stamp them with the ineradicable marks of a life of labor.

Climate Is Agreeable.

"The Attic year is sharply divided climatically into two seasons, the rainy and the dry, the latter beginning late in May and extending to early October, and during which there is no rainfall except a single thunder shower, which comes with great regularity during the second week in August. Outside of Attica climatic conditions are somewhat better. In the islands along the Gulf of Corinth, and in the Morea there is constant greenery—grass, vines and many trees. But for one who spent, as I did, four summers on and in Athens, it is not easy to learn that hills may have a beauty aside from forests, and that colors, contour and form can lend enchantment to the naked rock. It was long before my New England eyes appreciated the wonderful tints which the Athenian sunset throws upon Lycabettus and Hymettus and that I learned that Athens now, as ever, should be hailed as the 'violet-crowned city.'

"Personally, I found the Athenian climate agreeable, and I cannot now recall a single day of my stay there when, even in the rainy season, the sun did not shine at least part of the time. Cold winds there were, to be sure, in winter, blowing down from the snow-capped hills above the town or blowing up from the sea at Phaleron; but there were no frosts; the roses bloomed during every month of the year in the legation gardens; oranges ripened in the open air, and we picked our breakfast fruit from the trees outside of the window, while the palm flourishes there as I have seen it nowhere else, not even in the Riviera. The summer heat is easily endurable, despite a well-nigh constant temperature of nearly 100, the absence of rain removing the humidity which makes American midsummer so intolerable.

Social Year Is Divided.

"Socially, too, the Athenian year divides itself with the climate. At the end of the rainy season the court, the diplomatic body and the rich flee away, the latter going, as they say, 'to Eu-

rope'; and to take their places there flock to Athens and to the seaside hotels at Phaleron and to villas and resorts at Kephissia-in-the-hills numbers of rich Greeks from Asia Minor and from Egypt; and the whole city reverses the order of its winter life, turning night into day and spending most of the hours between sunset and sunrise out-of-doors.

"Athenian houses are built to resist heat. The exterior and interior walls are all of thick stone, and, with tightly closed windows, one stays indoors until the afternoon tea, when the level rays of the setting sun permit adventure. Then one strolls or drives, dines wherever the dinner hour may find him, and invariably out of doors, journeys by tram to Phaleron for the bathing and the music, or seeks the cool garden of the Zappelon to see the 'movies,' or goes to Alyssida for dinner and the vaudeville, and never loses caste by returning home as late as two o'clock in the morning.

Athens Dines in the Open.

"Everywhere about the town, on the roofs of clubs or hotels, in the gardens or on the terraces of restaurants, beneath the pepper trees of the parks, and even in the streets tables are spread, and I venture to say that more than 100,000 people dine in the open air each night of an Athenian summer. Greek cooking is more oriental than indigenous. Lamb or kid, with chicken—which has always seemed to me to be the national bird of all Europe—are the principal meats, though from the shores of Eleusis come delicious wild duck, and other game birds are found near by, while pilau, a Turkish dish of rice with chicken or lamb, and gjiourti, the Bulgarian ferment of milk, are standards in every Hellenic bill of fare.

"With the renewal of the rains the brown fields and hillsides quickly clothe themselves in green. The royal family returns from its 'cure,' the dig lonnets come back from leave, the great houses of the city open, and the winter season begins.

"Entertaining in Athens travels a somewhat narrow circle. State dinners at the palaces, reciprocal entertainments at the legations, few receptions, and still fewer dinners at Greek houses form the backbone of the winter's enjoyment. Greeks rarely invite a stranger to their board, although among themselves exists a society which the foreign colony knows of chiefly by rumor.

"There is much conversation in Athenian salons, and always of a high order. In no capital of Europe, I believe, can be found a more cultured society, and in no drawing room that I have known does conversation flow so smoothly and at such a high level. Art, politics and the drama are all well known in Athens, and the Greeks are such accomplished linguists that any foreigner may use his own speech without hesitation. French, of course, is the prevailing foreign tongue, with English pressing it hard for first place."

A Possibility.

"Strangers in the city need have but little trouble in getting about on the street cars," we declared. "They run frequently and—"

"Eh-yah," returned old Festus Pester, "but perhaps some of the strangers do not come to town for the sole purpose of running frequently."—Kansas City Star.

She Knew the Game.

Mrs. Willis (at the ball game, as the pitcher and catcher hold a conference)

—What are they talking about?

Mr. Willis—About what to throw to the next batter.

Mrs. Willis—But they aren't allowed to throw anything to him except the ball, are they?—Pooh

POINTS ON KITCHEN ECONOMY

Little Suggestions That Will Be Found of Value in Every Home.

Wash a potato, wipe dry and put it in your breadpan. It will keep the bread fresh for days.

If eggs you are about to boil are cracked, add a little vinegar to the water, and they can be boiled as satisfactorily as undamaged ones.

Take great care of the milk; unless you have a very cool place to keep it, boil it as soon as it arrives. Keep it covered with a clean muslin cloth.

Tomatoes should always be skinned before being used for salad. To do this easily, place the fruit in a basin and pour boiling water over it. Let stand a minute, and then drain. You will find that the skin can then be removed without the slightest trouble.

Remember beef loses only three ounces to the pound in baking, four ounces in boiling, and five ounces in roasting. Thus roasted meat should be avoided when butchers' prices are high.

If the boiler immediately after use, and while still warm, is rubbed all over with any good household soap it will prevent rust, and will help to make the suds when the boiler is filled for the next washing day.

To clean a black dress take a dozen ivy leaves and steep them in boiling water. Leave till cold, then rub well over the stained parts. This liquid will remove all stains and make the cloth look almost as fresh as when new.

Don't throw bones that have been boiled for soup into the dustbin. Put them at the back of the fire, bank up with well-dumped small coal and they will burn for hours.

Mincing machines are not easy to take to pieces for the purpose of cleaning, as there is much difficulty in properly replacing the parts. The best plan, and one which leaves the machine quite dry, is to take a piece of very stale bread, or, if this is not obtainable, a piece of toast, and grind it through. This will be found to collect all the grease, fat and skin which adheres to the knives. Repeat until the crumbs come out quite clean and dry, and then carefully wipe the machine with a clean, dry cloth.

KITCHEN MAY BE ATTRACTIVE

Simple Decorative Schemes Add to the Comfort of the Cook, Whether Housewife or Servant.

So many people are in the habit of regarding the kitchen as a necessary evil that the idea of applying any decorative treatment to it and making it a really attractive place never seems to occur to them. The cook, whether she be the housewife or a domestic, has to spend most of her time there, and if for no other purpose than to make her comfortable and happy—incidentally thereby a better servant—the place should be made as agreeable to the eye as possible. The designers of really well-planned houses now take account of this consideration and adopt simple but well-recognized decorative schemes. We have something yet to learn in this respect from old Dutch and German kitchens and also from the kitchen of old New England farmhouses.—Dallas News.

Rice and Sausages.

Chop an onion, and fry it with a tablespoonful of dripping until it is of a nice golden color. Wash a teaspoonful of whole rice, put it on with cold water, and after bringing it to the boil, drain and stir it in among the onion. Add two breakfastcupfuls of stock (or water with gravy) and two sliced tomatoes, and allow to simmer until the rice is tender and absorbs the liquid. When ready stir in two tablespoonfuls of grated cheese, with sufficient salt and pepper to season. Pile in the center of a hot dish. Have some small sausages nicely browned. Place the sausages neatly around. This dish is quite complete without potatoes.

Raisin Cookies.

Cream half cupful sugar with quarter cupful butter. Add one egg and cream again. Then add quarter cup sweet milk, half teaspoonful vanilla extract and one cupful flour sifted with one and a half teaspoonfuls baking powder and a pinch of salt. Add more sifted flour to make a soft dough and roll out thin on a floured board. Cut into rounds with a cookie cutter. Spread a layer of chopped raisins between two cookies, press the filled cookies lightly with the rolling pin, and bake in greased pans in a hot oven until nicely browned.

Oven Frying.

The best way to fry ham, sausage, bacon and fresh or salt pork is in the oven. Use a frying pan or a tin or granite pan which is lighter to handle and much more easily washed. The meat browns above as well as below, does not spatter the stove with grease, and needs much less watching, also the extracted fat is whiter and has a better flavor than when the frying is done on the top of the stove.

Custard.

Beat slightly the whites of four eggs with one-fourth of a cupful of sugar, add a speck of salt, a few drops of almond or vanilla flavoring, and one pint of scalded milk. Strain into molds and steam or bake until firm. Scald another pint of milk and add to the beaten yolks of four eggs, cook until it begins to thicken and add one-fourth of a cupful of sugar and strain; flavor when cold.

DADDY'S EVENING



BIG TENT.

"The Gnomes," commenced Daddy, "said that they hadn't had a Circus in ever and ever so long."

"Do they like a Circus, Daddy?" asked the Children.

"About as much as you do," said Daddy smiling.

"Then they certainly must like it better than anything in the world," said Nancy.

"That's just about true," replied Daddy. "Well, Peter Gnome was the one who started it."

He had made all sorts of plans and had everything in readiness, when he put on a bright green suit and went around with his invitations.

"He was followed by all the other Gnomes, and the Fairies, Brownies, Elves and little Animals all soon joined the procession, for Peter Gnome kept on calling out:

"This way to the Big Tent! This way to the Big Tent! Over and over again he kept saying it until finally he had enough little Creatures following him to fill as big a Tent as ever you've seen."

"At last he stopped before it, and there everyone saw an enormous Tent made out of birch bark and moss. Inside there were Seats made of old trees, and there were also Reserved Seats of old pieces of trees covered with moss. Most of the Fairies took Reserved Seats.

"And there were poles to keep the Tent up. Some of the Spiders and Caterpillars who had followed along climbed up the poles. For they said they might miss a great many sights if they stayed on the ground, but if they were high up they would see everything that was going on.

"Then the Circus began. And such a Circus as it was. The Gnomes had certainly practiced some very fine Tricks, and the way they dashed about the Ring in the center of the Tent, and the way they turned Somersaults and did Tricks—made the Brownies and old Elves and Fairies delighted beyond words that they had been invited.

"But when all the Tricks were over, and all the little Creatures thought it was time to leave, out came Peter Gnome and stood on the Platform made of a Toadstool in the center of the Ring.

"Ladies and Gentlemen," said Peter Gnome—for he had heard that was what they were called in the real Circus Tents—"I want to take up a few minutes of your time."

"It's not our time any more than anyone else's," interrupted one of the Snails who had come in late.

"Well," continued Peter Gnome, "for a little while I wish to talk to you. And this is what I want to say. After this Circus there will be a Concert—the finest Concerts ever heard. And in addition to that there will be a Side Show where will be seen the Bearded Lady and the Tallest Men living. All keep your Seats and one of the Gnomes will be around to collect from you the extra payment of two stems of grass."

"All of the Fairies and the rest of the audience laughed when Peter Gnome said that.

For well they knew he didn't want any payment for the Concert and Side Show, but that he thought it would be so much more fun to have a Gnome go around and make-believe to collect it."

"Who was the tallest man?" asked Nick.

"O I D M R. Giant," said Daddy. "He had been made to come just this once, and he did enjoy being made such a fuss of. The only thing he didn't like so much was when some of the Spiders crawled up his great long legs and tickled him a little. But soon they stopped when they saw he didn't like it and began weaving webs instead."

"All right," said Mr. Giant. "Make all the homes you like. I'll carry you to my Cave when I go, and you can have your Homes there. The Spiders, of course, were delighted."

"And the Bearded Lady turned out to be none other than Peter Gnome himself—dressed in a fine gown of oak leaves and wearing over his face a mask made out of the roots of trees!"

Willie Had Had Enough.

"Look at that poor tramp, Willie," said his mother. "Don't you wish he had some of your pudding?"

"I wish he had it all," said Willie, who was suffering from a sense of fullness.



Tallest Man.

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J. B. PRICE - - EDITOR AND OWNER

HEREANDTHERE

That politics makes strange bedfellows, is a well known and familiar saying, but with women in politics, it is likely the expression will have to be cast into the discard, or there will be some nasty scandals.

Over 18,000 different brands are listed in the new brand register just published in the Livestock Sanitary Board of Arizona. The register is the most complete ever issued in the State and contains all brands registered with the board prior to August 20, 1916. The last register of brands was published in 1908, and contained 12,000 different brands.

Announcement that General Funston has ordered a military road through the Fort Huachuca reservation is followed with the announcement that the citizens of Santa Cruz county intend to push vigorously their demands for a state highway from the Pima county line to Sonoita. Santa Cruz county has already appropriated \$6,500 for a road from Canille to Elgin. With the military road and the county road completed, the construction of the state highway would be the last unit in a network of fast, fine roads that would open the country, afford swift movement of troops in all directions, and avoid desert and boggy roads. The road from Bisbee to Hereford is in good condition. When it strikes Empire it is boggy, full of washes and almost impassable.

Congressman Carl Hayden has made good his promise to the people of Yuma by passing through the House the Senate bill providing for the irrigation of the Yuma Mesa, so that this measure will soon go to the president for his approval. The Mesa unit of the Yuma reclamation project contains about 40,000 acres of the best citrus fruit land in the United States, over 30,000 acres of which are still a part of the public domain, but withdrawn from entry at this time. The new act provides that the government lands shall be appraised at a minimum price which shall be sufficient to pay for the cost of constructing the irrigation works necessary for their reclamation, and shall be sold to the highest bidder, payment to be made in four annual installments. Residence upon the land is not required.

The second semester of the school year of the Tempe Normal begins this week, and many classes in the professional, high school and review courses will be organized. It will be an excellent opportunity for students to enter and do a half year's work on any of the regular courses, or to do special work in English, mathematics, history, science, music, manual training, home economics, art, agriculture and commerce. Classes are also organized for the accommodation of teachers and others who desire to secure a state teachers' certificate. Information relating to courses, expenses, requests for catalogs, etc., should be addressed to the president of the Normal at Tempe, Ariz. The present school year is the most successful in the history of the institution. The attendance in all departments has passed the 700 mark, and there will be nearly 100 graduates.

The subscription list to raise funds to pay for the silver service of the battleship Arizona, being raised throughout the State, is now at the Washington Trading company in Patagonia, and those wishing to contribute to this fund are requested to ask for the list and put their names down for whatever sum they may feel like giving. It is a patriotic donation purely. The heart of every Arizonan would swell with pride should they glimpse the great battleship named for this State, the chief of all modern fighting craft, and it is a privilege to be allowed to contribute to the service of the magnificent vessel. Other communities in the State have contributed quite liberally. By the way, this subscription list has been held up in Patagonia for several weeks for the very good reason that other donations of a local and more urgent character were being solicited, and the committee worked on the theory that charity should begin at home.

The new 640-acre homestead act, known as the grazing act, recently passed by Congress, is attracting considerable attention from Santa Cruz county cattlemen and farmers, and many entries for land under the new ruling will probably be made from this county. There will necessarily be some delay before applications will be acted upon, until the secretary of the interior is able to designate which land will be subject to entry under the new law. Applications made before the secretary makes this designation should be accompanied by affidavits showing that in the opinion of the entryman the land is of the character contemplated by the act. Qualifications for entry on the 640

acre grazing homesteads are the same that apply to any homestead. Cultivation of the land is not required, but improvements to the value of \$1.25 per acre must be made, one-half of which must be made within three years from the time the land is taken. Homesteaders who now hold 160 acres or more of land may increase their holdings to 640 acres, but the additional entry must be made within a radius of 20 miles from their original entry, and if there is any contiguous land available they are required to file on that before applying for non-contiguous land. Senators Smith and Ashurst and Congressman Hayden have kindly supplied the Patagonian with copies of the new law, and any one interested is cordially invited to call at this office and read it.

Mrs. Theodora Marsh, representative from this county in the State Legislature, has been appointed a member of the following committees: Ways and means, public health and statistics, public institutions, efficient government, and made chairman of the committee on accounting and business methods.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to thank the many friends who were so kind and helpful in the sickness and death of our dear husband and father. We especially thank the doctor and nurse, who were so faithful and kind during our hours of trouble. We appreciated every act of kindness and comforting words of sympathy.

MRS. W. C. SHIELDS AND CHILDREN.

LEGAL ADVERTISING.

"K" Suppl Lists 3-2788, -2915, -3119, -3124, -3182 and List 3-3918.

RESTORATION TO ENTRY OF LANDS IN NATIONAL FOREST.

Notice is hereby given that the lands described below, embracing 169.95 acres within the Coronado National Forest, Arizona, will be subject to settlement and entry under the provisions of the homestead laws of the United States and the act of June 11, 1906 (34 Stat., 233), at the United States land office at Phoenix, Arizona, on April 12, 1917. Any settler who was actually and in good faith claiming any of said lands for agricultural purposes prior to January 1, 1906, and has not abandoned same, has a preference right to make a homestead entry for the lands actually occupied. Said lands were listed upon the applications of the persons mentioned below, who have a preference right subject to the prior right of any such settler, provided such settler or applicant is qualified to make homestead entry and the preference right is exercised prior to April 12, 1917, on which date the lands will be subject to settlement and entry by any qualified person. A tract of 3.12 acres, within Sec. 9, T. 20 S., R. 10 E., being the area excepted for roadway purposes, as described in original List 3-2788; application of Wilbur Woodward, Sonoita, Arizona; Supplemental List 3-2788. A tract of .55 acres, within Secs. 7 and 8, T. 20 S., R. 16 E., being the area excepted for roadway purposes, as described in original List 3-2915; application of Jas. R. Thayer, Sonoita, Arizona; Supplemental List 3-2915. A tract of 2.10 acres, within Sec. 10, T. 20 S., R. 16 E., being the area excepted for roadway purposes, as described in original List 3-3119; application of Levi Gorman, Sonoita, Arizona; Supplemental List 3-3119. A tract of 2.15 acres, within Sec. 11, T. 20 S., R. 16 E., being the area excepted for roadway purposes, as described in original List 3-3124; application of George L. Stewart, Deniston, Texas; Supplemental List 3-3124. A tract of 2.03 acres, within Sec. 10, T. 20 S., R. 16 E., being the area excepted for roadway purposes, as described in original List 3-3182; application of Wm. Henry Barney, Sonoita, Arizona; Supplemental List 3-3182. The S 1/2 SE 1/4, Sec. 9, S 1/2 SW 1/4, Sec. 9, N 1-2 N 1-2 NW 1-4, N 1-2 S 1-2 N 1-2 NW 1-4, Sec. 15, T. 20 S., R. 16 E., 100 acres, application of R. C. Larimore, Sonoita, Arizona; List 3-3918. D. K. PARROTT, Acting Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office. Jan. 17, 1917. First publication Jan. 26, 1917.

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 J. 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 500 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.

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