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Lovington Leader, 01-21-1916

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One Lovington Leader



PRIDE, PROGRESS, PROSPERITY

VOL. 4, NO. 50. LOVINGTON, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1916. \$1.00 PER YEAR.

NEW MEXICO STATE NEWS

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

COMING EVENTS.
Jan. 17-27.—Convention of Alliance Hispano-Americana at Albuquerque.
March.—Meeting Panhandle and Southwestern Stockmen's Association at Albuquerque.

Eastern New Mexico is filling up with new settlers.

New Mexico last year produced 18,621,000 pounds of wool.

A company with \$25,000 has been formed at Deming to raise hogs.

Over 165,000 pounds of butter were sent out from Tucumcari last year.

A contract has been let for the installation of a water system at Dexter.

Ira Thomas, catcher of the Red Sox, has bought a block of Curry county land.

A moonlight school, Grant county's first, has been organized at Brockman.

John Rood of Dawson was seriously injured when a touring car turned turtle.

The Tularosa postoffice safe was blown open and less than \$100 secured.

Geo. Reisinger of Clovis accidentally shot himself while taking a gun from a wagon.

Work has been commenced on the Carlsbad armory, which is to cost nearly \$20,000.

Estancia is inaugurating a tree-planting campaign for the beautification of the town.

Already over \$5,000 has been raised for maintaining the New Mexico display at San Diego.

Work has been started on the permanent repair of the bridge over the Pecos river near Artesia.

J. W. Kelsey of Jordan reports that a prairie fire burned over 200 acres in that section recently.

Deming philanthropists have organized an associated charities organization to care for the needy.

Over 100 cars of alfalfa were shipped from Otis last week, most of it bringing \$12.50 f. o. b. Otis.

Work is progressing rapidly on the new dam being built by the Rayado tract people in Colfax county.

The new government sanitarium and hospital at Mesquero has been accepted from the contractor.

Over 3,400 turkeys were shipped from Hagerman for the Thanksgiving and Christmas trade last year.

Eight blocks, comprising the principal streets of the business district of Silver City, are now paved.

J. Masch, a Slav miner employed at the Navajo mine, at Gallup, was fatally injured by a fall of rock.

Manley Mason Chase, for forty years a resident of Colfax county, died at the Chase ranch near Cimarron.

In the fiscal year ended Nov. 30, last, 360,325 head of cattle were inspected for shipment in New Mexico.

One thrasher at Cuenca reports threshing 336,000 pounds of beans the past season, or more than ten carloads.

The property of the National Copper Company at Silver City was sold under court order to St. Louis parties for \$4,500.

The month of December was marked by abundant sunshine and had only two days on which the mercury hovered near zero.

Guadalupe Gonzales, accused of shooting Manuel Rubio at Roswell has been bound over to the grand jury in the sum of \$3,000.

Work is progressing rapidly on the new Lovington high school, which is to cost \$5,100.

At Tularosa, an outlaw horse recently dragged an employe of Mrs. S. E. Harboure, Eugenio Jurado, to death after throwing him against a post.

Two thousand copies of the Spanish codification of the laws have been received from the publishers by the secretary of state. They cost \$10,000.

The high price of gasoline in New Mexico is being investigated by the State Corporation Commission, which has also asked the federal trade commission to look into the subject.

State School Superintendent Alvar N. White received an invitation to attend the national conference on immigration and Americanization of the National Americanization Committee to be held in Philadelphia Jan. 17 and 20.

Incorporation papers were filed by the Llano Irrigation Company of Questa, Taos county. It is a community affair, capitalized at \$10,000 of which \$9,678 is paid up, the shares being \$1 par. Water from Cabresto lake is to be diverted to irrigate the lands.

Wild horses have increased to such an extent in New Mexico in the past few years as to be a menace to the domestic herds, according to the annual report of the Cattle Sanitary Board. The board has therefore suspended previous restrictions, and will allow the rounding up, sale and shipment of these unbranded horses.

That New Mexico has enjoyed in the year just closing unprecedented educational progress is the belief of Alvar N. White, state superintendent of schools, in a review of the year's work.

LANDS IN NEW MEXICO

GOVERNMENT LAND ENTRIES
LAST YEAR 3,266,995 ACRES.

Homestead Entries Numbered 6,113, and Covered a Total of 1,358,053 Acres—State Selected Land.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Santa Fe, N. M.—In the last fiscal year 14,639 government land entries, covering 3,266,995.81 acres of land, were made in New Mexico. Of this number, 6,113 were homestead entries, and covered a total of 1,358,053.53 acres.

These figures are shown by the detailed report of the commissioner of the General Land Office. Outside of the homestead entries, the majorities of the entries made represent state land selections.

The entries by the United States land districts were as follows: Clayton, 2,850, covering 464,374.71 acres; Fort Sumner, 1,257, and 445,887.48 acres; Las Cruces, 2,140, and 503,925.91 acres; Roswell, 3,509, and 1,148,510.34 acres; Santa Fe, 3,045, and 446,407.08 acres; Tucumcari, 1,858, and 257,800.26 acres.

Love Balm Plaintiff Scores Point.

Santa Fe.—With A. R. Manby, defendant in the \$50,000 breach of promise suit brought by Margaret Waddell, on the stand, counsel for defense in the Federal court engaged in a determined effort to prove that the engagement was broken by mutual agreement and that thereafter their relations were merely those of "pals." Judge Pope, in overruling a motion that the jury be instructed to find for defendant, indicated his attitude as to the evidence by saying: "The letters in the case leave too much to inference. The mutual intent is what controls." Manby entered a comprehensive denial of the charges of Miss Waddell.

Wind Demolishes Many Buildings.

Santa Fe.—Advises from Springer report thousands of dollars' damage done by a wind of almost cyclonic velocity at Cimarron, Colfax county. The brick public school building, Western Union Telegraph office and numerous other buildings were demolished and wire communication prostrated. No lives were lost so far as can be learned.

Moonlight School Pupils 18 to 70.

Santa Fe.—Men and women as old as 60 and 70 are learning to read and write in the "moonlight schools" of Santa Fe County, the first in the state, established for the first time in this school year. Over 1,000 are enrolled, according to a report by the county superintendent, the ages ranging from 18 to 70. These night schools are held from two to four times weekly.

State Mine Inspector Resigns.

Santa Fe.—Reese H. Biddow of Gallup, state mine inspector for the past three and a half years, has filed his resignation with the governor, effective February 1. An examination for applicants for the position is announced for January 29.

Boy of 19 Shoots Girl of 15.

Silver City.—Because she refused to marry him, Pedro Montes, 19, rode up behind Refugia Villanueva, 15, as she was walking home from church, and shot her twice in the head with a revolver. Montes rode to the jail, where he surrendered.

Dies After Lighting Fire With Oil.

Santa Fe.—Mrs. W. G. Johnson, wife of the postmaster at Rora, Mora county, is dead as the result of trying to light the kitchen fire with kerosene.

Confesses Killing Man and Woman.

Hillsboro.—News was received here that Albert Houchin, 16, had confessed to the police at Beaumont, Tex., that he killed R. H. Hammond and Madame Dolores, a palmist, near Los Palomas, Sierra County, November 27. The boy had been working for Hammond. He told the police he shot Hammond in his tent with a rifle and that he fired at the woman as she advanced. He is said to have admitted taking \$3,000 from Hammond's trunk.

Ranchman Found Dead from Gunshot.

Clayton.—Samuel Smith, a rich ranchman living on Cimarron river, thirty miles from here, was found dead in a country road some distance from his home, with a bullet in his head. It is supposed he committed suicide. Family trouble is believed to have been the cause.

Over \$1,000 a Student.

Santa Fe.—The School of Mines expended last year \$35,862.36 and had thirty-three students enrolled.

National Guard Makes Report.

Santa Fe.—A financial report of the New Mexico national guard for the past fiscal year, made to the governor by Adj. Gen. Harry T. Herring, is said to be the most complete report of the kind ever made to a state executive. It shows a total of federal and state funds of some \$67,000 was available for the guard during the year. Approximately \$25,000 was spent under federal allotment for arms, supplies, ammunition, equipment camp purposes and rifle practice.

NEW HIGH FIGURES

PRODUCTION IN ALL LINES OF ENDEAVOR IN NEW MEXICO GREATLY INCREASED.

Interesting Figures on Development of State in Year 1915 Show Bright Future That Lies Before All Its People.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

New Mexico 1915 Statistics.
Copper production, 12,000,000 pounds.
Lead, 2,551,000 pounds.
Zinc, 24,618,000 pounds.
Coal, 4,553,854 tons.
Wheat, 2,160,000 bushels.
Corn, 2,568,000 bushels.
Oats, 2,160,000 bushels.
Apples, 274,000 barrels.
Potatoes, 506,000 bushels.
Cattle, 12,000 head.
Cattle shipped, 360,325 head.
Sheep shipped, 1,290,000 head.
Sheep, 22,000,000.
Wool, 14,300,000.
Expended for education, \$3,250,000.
Area, 24,401,320 acres.
Public lands, 27,425,682 acres.
State lands, 12,069,428 acres (7-16,637 acres selected).
Forest reserves, 5,252,680 acres.
Other reserves, 4,564,801 acres.
Crop production, \$18,000,000.
Range production, \$2,500,000.
Mineral production, \$7,500,000.
Manufactured products, \$12,000,000.
Taxable assessment, \$205,000,000.
Bank deposits, \$23,000,000.
Public revenues, \$5,000,000.
Income taxes paid, \$112,177.24.
Gold production, \$1,500,000.
Silver, \$2,022,000.

Santa Fe.—In 1915, for the first time in history, New Mexico produced more than \$20,000,000 worth of ore; for the first time, the value of production by its farms and ranches exceeds \$40,000,000. Add to this the production of its ten million acres of forest area, of its shops, mills and factories, its home industries, and the total exceeds \$100,000,000, and that, too, for the first time, says the Albuquerque Journal.

In other words, the year of 1915, despite adverse conditions elsewhere in the world, has been one of great development, of growth and prosperity. Fifteen years ago, the taxable assessment of New Mexico was \$12,000,000; this year it is \$205,000,000; fifteen years ago the population was 195,000; today it is 425,000; fifteen years ago, New Mexico had 12,311 farms; today it has 45,000; fifteen years ago, the census gave the value of all farm property at \$53,767,824; ten years later, at \$150,447,990; today it exceeds a quarter of a billion dollars. Fifteen years ago New Mexico produced \$157,000 worth of eggs; five years ago, \$22,000; this year, \$750,000. The value of manufactured products fifteen years ago was \$2,161,000; five years ago, \$7,743,000; this year it exceeds \$10,000,000. Five years ago, the production of all the mines and quarries was \$5,587,900; last year the production of gold, silver, copper, zinc and lead alone, was \$11,049,932; of coal, \$6,230,871, and this year, the total mineral production exceeds \$20,000,000. Still, the surface is merely scratched and instead of 4,000,000 tons of coal, the state might produce 40,000,000 tons a year and still have enough to last two centuries more.

An Agricultural State.

When it is considered that of an area exceeding 78,000,000 acres only half a million acres are under irrigation, then it may well be doubted that New Mexico is an agricultural state. Nevertheless, the product of its farms exceeds that of its mines, manufacturing and lumbering industries taken together. Fifteen years ago, along 600 miles of the Santa Fe railroad in eastern New Mexico and adjoining country, not a single shipment of wheat was received. This year, 10,000 cars of wheat were shipped from points along the same line. Ten years ago, eastern Mora and Colfax counties were a drought-stricken wilderness. From the little town of Roy alone this year, ten cars of beans were shipped in one week last fall, and five wheat elevators have been built in its immediate vicinity this year to handle the wheat. Steam plows and tractors have displaced the primitive sheep and goat herders, and automobiles the lumbering schooners. Twenty years ago, but few more than 7,000 tax receipts were issued in the entire state; this year that many have been issued by the treasurer of Quay county alone.

This winter is being completed the Rio Grande irrigation project, which will furnish water for 250,000 acres or an area equal to one-half the total under irrigation now in the entire state. This is but an intimation of the transformation that is being wrought in the southwest.

Scientific Farming.

Another factor is the scientific dry farmer. Twenty thousand persons filed on government land in New Mexico the past year and most of them engaged in dry farming. Despite pessimistic predictions, most of them had good crops, many of them are supplementing their crops with products from small dairies and poultry farms.

Fifteen years ago, the population of what is now Curry, Roosevelt, northern Chaves, eastern Guadalupe, Quay and southern Union counties, was less than 5,000; today it exceeds 85,000. Fifteen years ago there were 49,000, 000 acres of government land in New Mexico; today there are 27,388,857 acres and this area is being filed upon at the rate of 3,000,000 acres a year. The state has 7,816,637 acres of land and still has 4,232,800 acres coming to it from the public domain. In national forests there are 8,582,000 acres, in reservations, 4,564,801 acres; in private ownership almost 30,000,000 acres.

stock industry.

With the improving of settlers, it was expected that livestock values would decline, because of the cutting up of the free range. But the value of sheep, cattle, goats and horses in New Mexico is higher today than it was ten years ago, and an important industry is being added in the feeding of stock for packing houses. The sheep are worth \$22,000,000, 1,290,000 head, worth \$5,500,000, being shipped out of the state this year, and \$4,500,000 worth of wool being produced. The dire prediction that the creation of forest reserves would hurt stock interests has proved a fallacy, for the range is now protected, and scientific and business methods making the 27,000,000 acres of free range still remaining go as far as 50,000,000 acres fed did two decades ago.

Of staple crops, the Department of Agriculture gives the following production for 1915: Corn, 2,568,000 bushels; wheat, 2,160,000 bushels; oats, 2,160,000 bushels; barley, 264,000 bushels; potatoes, 506,000 bushels; hay, 442,000 tons.

Mining.

Nothing short of marvelous has been the development of the mining industry. In 1911, New Mexico produced only 4,057,000 pounds of copper; last year it produced 29,307,325 pounds. This year, the production probably has reached 75,000,000 pounds. Five years ago, the gold production was \$229,191; last year it was \$1,171,696; silver production two years ago was 214,553 ounces; last year it was 1,777,445 ounces. The Colorado Stock Growers' Association will hold its annual convention in Denver, Jan. 21.

Civic Progress.

New Mexico this year expended \$2,225,000 on its schools and higher educational institutions. The school census this year totaled 110,529, practically every one of the more than 1,000 school districts at least seven months school were held and more new modern school houses were built. In the state the past year than in any two years previous. In one county, La Caffe, superintendent of construction, that of Santa Fe, forty-five new modern school houses went up. Miss Edith Wharton, 21 years old, the state university, for the first time, had more than \$75,000 to expend on the revenues of the state to end her life through income from the state lands. Olof E. Lindstrom, brother of appropriations, the total state land receipts this year being \$757,319.75, or more than the entire revenue of the commonwealth two decades ago.

On good roads, the state is expending the proceeds of a \$500,000 bond issue, besides a state levy of \$110,000 a year and county levies totaling \$200,000.

Important Work.

The state has undertaken the preservation and restoration of its prehistoric ruins and historic landmarks in which it is richer than any other commonwealth in the union. It has established a state museum in the historic Palace of the Governors, now valued at \$250,000, and in the spring will build, with the assistance of private contributions and the gift of a site by the citizens of Santa Fe, a state art gallery and auditorium. The assembly of the largest number of high-class horses ever collected for a Western exhibit is being brought together at the stockyards to be shown in the National Western Livestock show.

New Mexico is reaping the material benefits of the publicity given it by a splendid exhibit at the Panama-Pacific exposition, where its buildings, its exhibits were different, unique, ancient and yet right up-to-date.

Thus, this beautiful exposition, that veritable fairland of modern industry, science and art, was an apotheosis of the achievements of the youngest and yet the oldest, of the states of the union.

Work Progressing on National Park.

Santa Fe.—Work is progressing on the plan for the establishment of a national park in New Mexico, to be known as "The National Park of the Cliff Cities," which has been advocated by Santa Fe and other citizens for some time past.

360,000 Cattle Shipped From State.
Santa Fe.—In the past fiscal year 360,325 cattle, 75,000 of which originated in Mexico, were inspected for shipment in the state, the annual record of the cattle sanitary board passed the place. They then estates. The total actually shipped out of the state was between 250,000 and 260,000. It is estimated New Mexico cattlemen received nearly \$10,000,000 for the year. Cattle remaining on state convention to name delegates to the range amounted to nearly a million head, the total number in Chicago on June 7, horses shipped in the year was 7,417.

COLORADO STATE NEWS

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

DATES FOR COMING EVENTS.
Jan. 19.—Sixth Annual Convention of Colo. Good Roads Ass'n at Denver.
Jan. 19.—Fifth annual convention Colorado Division Pike's Peak-Ocean-to-Ocean Highway Association, at Denver.
Jan. 16-22.—Western Live Stock Show at Denver.
Feb. 11-12.—Annual convention Colorado Metal Mining Association, at Denver.
Feb. 12.—Meeting Republican State Central Committee in Denver.
Feb. 15-18.—Sports Carnival at Steamboat Springs.
March 29-April 2.—Colorado Retail Merchants' Association's Food and Industrial Exposition at Denver.

Twelve barrels of "booze" was seized at Valdez.
The estate of Wm. Barth of Denver will be administered by his daughter, Charlotte.

Delta county farmers are securing a large number of Holstein cows from Wisconsin.

Much interest is being manifested in the good roads meeting at Denver, Jan. 20. The winter meeting of the Colorado Editorial Association will be held in production was \$229,191; last year it was \$1,171,696; silver production two years ago was 214,553 ounces; last year it was 1,777,445 ounces. The Colorado Stock Growers' Association will hold its annual convention in Denver, Jan. 21.

Col. D. C. Dodge was elected president of the Colorado Fair Rates Association in New Mexico was valued at \$2,984,000; last year it was \$6,230,871.

H. W. Atkinson, government traveling auditor, was in Denver to audit the books of the collector of internal revenue.

The Intercontinental Congress of the Salvation Army closed a three-day meeting in Denver with a consecration service at headquarters.

Plans for the remodeling of the old new modern school houses were built federal building in Denver will be in the state the past year than in any two years previous.

In one county, La Caffe, superintendent of construction, that of Santa Fe, forty-five new modern school houses went up.

Miss Edith Wharton, 21 years old, the state university, for the first time, had more than \$75,000 to expend on the revenues of the state to end her life through income from the state lands.

Olof E. Lindstrom, brother of appropriations, the total state land receipts this year being \$757,319.75, or more than the entire revenue of the commonwealth two decades ago.

E. P. Taylor will be the new county agriculturalist at a salary of approximately \$2,800 a year, if he accepts the offer of the county commissioners de year and county levies totaling \$200,000.

Mrs. Colla L. Ackley, 95, died in the Denver county hospital of old age.

She and her daughter, Miss Ima Ackley, who is 68 years old, have lived in Denver for twenty-five years.

The assembly of the largest number of high-class horses ever collected for a Western exhibit is being brought together at the stockyards to be shown in the National Western Livestock show.

Capt. Harry Holmberg was re-elected commander of No. 17, uniform \$100,000, as an annex to the museum.

Knights of Pythias of Denver modeling it after the 300 years-old Capt. I. H. Merritt was chosen as mission church on the Rock of Acoma.

First Lieutenant, and Capt. Fred Field Twenty thousand dollars were expended this year on excavations and restorations of prehistoric communal southern Colorado coal mines are as dwellings by scientists from other good if not better than in the same states.

Thirty thousand tourists in the East, is the opinion of passed through the state museum this year, showing the widespread interest in New Mexico and its antiquities.

One Colorado man was identified among the list of dead following the massacre of seventeen Americans by a splendid exhibit at the Panama-Pacific exposition, where its buildings, its exhibits were different, unique, ancient and yet right up-to-date.

thought to be those of mining men who have made their homes in the state.

A \$5,000 verdict was given by a jury in Judge Allen's court in Denver in favor of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Spencer against Julius Brand.

charged with running down with his industries, his farms, its towns, its institutions, its mines and factories; Spencer, the 10-year-old daughter of well-edited and well printed, the results already justify the expenditure. It will continue this work during 1916.

Death may save Claude Maddox, who the Denver police are convinced is the youthful burglar wounded in an exchange of shots with a night watchman in the Du Ran hotel, from extradition.

planning the circumstances under which he received a bullet wound in the breast about the time the hotel duel took place.

The loss of two brothers in the Balkan war two years ago, which he declared, had blighted him against Bulgarians, constituted an excuse which Michael Nimo, a Greek miner from Moreland, Utah, gave the Denver police for shooting Peter Minoff, a Bulgarian miner of Lafayette, Colo., on Larimer street.

Masked and heavily armed, two youths appearing to be not older than 18 or 19 years, entered a drugstore at 141 South Broadway, in Denver, and rifled a cash drawer.

The proprietor at bay with a dozen or more pedestrians port of the cattle sanitary board passed the place. They then estates. The total actually shipped out of the state was between 250,000 and 260,000.

It is estimated New Mexico cattlemen received nearly \$10,000,000 for the year. Cattle remaining on state convention to name delegates to the range amounted to nearly a million head, the total number in Chicago on June 7, horses shipped in the year was 7,417.

First Territorial Bank of Lovington

CAPITAL, \$30,000

OSCAR THOMPSON, President
JEFF D. HART, Vice President
J. S. EAVES, Cashier
C. L. CREIGHTON, Assistant Cashier

TAILOR SHOP

Suits Cleaned and Pressed. Orders Taken for Tailor Made Clothes
LEE HAYWOOD, Proprietor

The Lovington Grocery and Dry Goods Co.

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, Grain and Hay

LOVINGTON, NEW MEXICO

Lovington Automobile Co.

Is prepared to do all kinds of repair work.
Inner-tube Vulcanizing, Recharging of Batteries and

ELECTRIC WORK A SPECIALTY

We carry a full line of Racine and Republic tires and tubes; also handle

FORD CAR REPAIRS

We are just twenty-seven miles south of the National Highway. Call and see us at Lovington.

Thread Any Size Pipe and Do Lathe Work

TIRES STRICTLY CASH PHONE 25
Lovington, - - - New Mexico

THE CARLSBAD AUTOMOBILE CO.

Operating the Daily Mail and Passenger Line between Carlsbad and Lovington by way of Pearl, Monument and Knowles
Cars Leave Daily From Both Carlsbad and Lovington at 7 a. m.

Buick and Saxon Agents For Eddy County
Battery Charging Plant, Free Car Storage
Largest Garage in State

CARLSBAD AUTO CO.

CARLSBAD, NEW MEXICO

LOVINGTON HOTEL

Neat, Clean Beds, Nice Rooms.
Table Supplied With the Best the Market Affords
RATES REASONABLE
J. S. BOYD, Proprietor

Pygmies of the Congo



DANCE OF THE MAKERE TRIBE

HERBERT LANG, who has returned to civilization with the largest collection of specimens of animal life ever acquired in Africa, saw a good deal of the pygmies in the interior regions of the Belgian Congo, where he spent six years. He was in charge of the Congo expedition of the American Museum of Natural History. Altogether it is estimated that the members of the expedition gathered more than 20,000 large specimens for the museum and the collections in the aggregate weighed 45 tons.

When Mr. Lang and his associate, James P. Chapin, arrived in Africa they first established headquarters at Stanleyville, with an equipment including 11 tons of supplies, which they packed into loads of 60 pounds each for transportation over the trail leading into the forest. With the assistance of the Belgian government the explorers secured 200 native porters to carry their packs and started out on the journey from Stanleyville to Avakubi, which was accomplished in about twenty-one days.

"Our chief difficulty," said Mr. Lang, with reference to the equipment of the expedition, "was caused by the extreme humidity of the forest, to which our supplies to a certain extent were exposed. Whenever our expedition arrived at a village in the Congo the chiefs of the tribe usually greeted us and brought us presents of chicken, rice and bananas and other fruit. In exchange for these favors we gave



PAINTED AZANDE HUT

clothes and useful articles to the natives, who invariably are glad to welcome the white man to the Congo forest. We pitched our tent wherever night overtook us and often occupied for a dwelling place one of the shelter houses used by the natives.

Pygmies Are Not Shy.
"We discovered the first pygmy at Avakubi, and he was a prisoner on a charge of having killed a man with a spear. Contrary to the general idea the pygmies are not shy. They are a tribe suspicious, but after they make your acquaintance they are not unlike other tribes of native Africans.

"The pygmies live by hunting chiefly and frequently bring in antelope and other game to the villages, which they are glad to exchange for food. They are quite expert in tracking games and shoot everything with bow and arrow. On the track of big game the chiefs, women and children all join in the pursuit until the animal is

instrument. These include antelope horns and wooden horns covered with animal skins and are used for ceremonial and other dances."

The natives also use wooden and iron clappers and iron rings upon their ankles, which make an odd sound during the dance. Some of the dances are the ceremonial, in which they initiate the natives into the secret societies, and the medicine man dance. The explorer said in response to a question that he had not seen any evidence of cannibalism, but he added:

"Nearly all African tribes are cannibals, but owing to the influence of the government and recent training this feature of life in the wilds has been practically eliminated."

A messenger system has been established throughout the Congo region, whereby reports from chieftains in the Belgian Congo are received constantly. The entire region is closely patrolled by native messengers.

Those Poor Rich People.
Pity the poor millionaires! For the frugal wife, 5 cents now buys as big a loaf as it did two years ago, but \$1,000 doesn't buy as big a blue foxskin coat—no, not by half.

The boiled potatoes on the modest dinner table are rather cheaper than they were last winter; but when the poor millionaires are driven by necessity to buy white fox fur huddies advances 65 per cent more money for them than he would have done at this time in 1913.

Beaver, another essential to plutocratic happiness, has risen much more than sugar or lamb chops. Indeed, Uncle Sam tells us that the whole fur family is roosting on a higher limb than ever before.

Luxurious rice and fall rapidly with the amount of loose change in millionaires' bank accounts; but so far as prices go, the poor man's dinner pail can scarcely tell a financial feast from a financial famine.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

A wise man is not ignorant of his own weakness.

The Kitchen Cabinet

Merry may love company but remember it loves cheerful company.

All good work begins with contentment. The heart must sing while the hand toils, if good work is to be achieved.

PLENTY OF PANCAKES.

For a cold-morning breakfast or a chilly night supper the pancake still holds its popularity.

Bread Pancakes.—Soak some bread crumbs in hot water until soft, then press out all the moisture, and to one pint of the bread add two well-beaten eggs, a quarter of a teaspoonful of salt, four tablespoonfuls of melted butter and sufficient milk to make a smooth batter. Just at the last add a teaspoonful of baking powder and fry in hot fat.

Rice Pancakes.—Boil a quarter of a pound of rice till quite soft, then drain and leave till cold. Mix with one cupful of cream, four beaten eggs, a little salt, nutmeg to taste, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter and flour to form a smooth batter.

Italian Pancakes.—Beat well together two eggs, a quarter of a cupful of flour, one tablespoonful of sugar, half a cupful of warm milk, add a tablespoonful of melted butter and a few drops of lemon extract. Bake in buttered saucers in a hot oven for 20 minutes. Serve buttered and sprinkled with sugar.

Pineapple Pancakes.—Beat two eggs well together with a dessertspoonful of rosewater, two of rice flour, two of sugar, and then add half a cupful of cream. Put one tablespoonful of butter into a small fryingpan, and when boiling hot pour in the mixture so as to cover the pan thinly; fry a light brown; then drain well. Have ready some long slices of pineapple and roll one in each pancake. Beat the whites of two eggs to a stiff froth, then add one teaspoonful of vanilla extract, divide it into two parts and fry separately; do not turn, so that it leaves the pan like snow. Lay these across the pancakes.

Stuffed Pancakes.—Beat two tablespoonfuls of butter to a cream, then gradually beat in one tablespoonful of sugar, four eggs, one cupful of warm milk, pinch of salt, two tablespoonfuls of currants, the rind of a lemon and flour to form a thin batter. Fry lightly on both sides. As each is cooked, spread with fresh or preserved fruit, roll up and keep hot until ready to serve.

If you have not the force of character to make an enemy, you will never make a friend.

Beware of the man of whom everybody speaks well.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

If you are ever unfortunate enough to spill indelible ink on linen, rub it quickly with salt and saturate with ammonia, then rinse in cold water. The ink will vanish in less time than it takes to write about it.

Put your wax candles for the birthday cake and evening table on ice and they will not drip while burning.

Citron melon is far more delicate and enjoyable if grated than cut in dice as it is usually preserved. A spoonful of the grated citron on a dish of plain ice cream makes a simple dish quite elegant.

Take a nap everyday if it is no longer than five minutes. Learn to relax, let go of every muscle and rise refreshed and ready for more work.

For a variety, when using cream puffs, make them smaller than common; fill with ice cream and put into sherbet glasses, then pour over a maple sauce when about to serve. This sauce may be accompanied with chopped nuts if desired, making a most delicious dessert.

The following is one grandmother's cure-all. Take one tablespoonful each of the bark of sassafras, sarsaparilla, and cascara; add one tablespoonful of senna leaves and pour over it a quart of cold water, simmer slowly until reduced to one-half, bottle and keep in a cool place. For an adult a tablespoonful night and morning when the liver needs jogging or the appetite fails.

A piece of sandpaper is as valuable a help in the kitchen as it is at the desk in sharpening lead pencils. Keep a piece of sandpaper off the rough place on the broom handle or to scrape a dish that has had food burned on, to

polish the flat iron, in fact a hundred uses will be found for emery and sandpaper.

If in a hurry for baked potatoes boil them a few minutes then put them into the oven to bake. They will cook in a much shorter time.

Cabbage is of much better flavor if cooked uncovered and contradictory as it may sound neither does it sear the house as much.

Plain food is quite enough for me: Three courses are as good as ten if nature can subsist on three. Thank heaven for three meals.—Olivier Wendell Holmes.

THE WINTER BERRY.

The appetizing cranberry is a reasonable fruit in price, and one that is especially enjoyed as an appetizer with meats. In cooking cranberries care should be used in cooking them in granite or earthenware dishes, as the acid acts on the tin. Aluminum ware and porcelain are other dishes that are safe to use with acid fruits.

Pick over, wash and drain the berries to be used for sauce, add one and a half cupfuls of water to three pints of berries, let them boil until tender before adding the sugar, then add three cupfuls of sugar and cover closely for a few minutes. The berries may then be put through a sieve and molded, if so desired. If it is desired to keep the berries whole make a rich sirup and add the berries to the boiling sirup.

A pretty dessert is this: Remove centers from cupcakes and fill with cranberry jelly, set in sherbet cups and serve with whipped cream.

Cranberry and Orange Sauce.—Squeeze the juice from an orange, cover the peel with cold water and heat slowly to the boiling point, boil until tender, then scrape out the white part and cut the peel into narrow strips. Simmer one and a half cupfuls of raisins until tender, add the orange peel and juice and a quart of cranberries. Add more water to make a cupful of the liquid, cover and cook ten minutes or until the berries are tender. Then add two cupfuls of sugar, and boil until thick.

Cranberry Shortcake.—Sift together a quart of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and one-half teaspoonful of salt. Mix with the tips of the fingers two-thirds of a cupful of shortening and add milk to make a soft dough. Roll out into two thin cakes, spread with butter and place the second on top of the first. Cook together a cupful of cranberries and a half cupful each of raisins and water. When the berries are soft, stir in a cupful of sugar and a tablespoonful of cornstarch, well blended with the sugar. Flavor with nutmeg, beat well and spread on the cakes while they are hot.

NEAL BROWN GOWNS

WORTH IS SHOWING SOME MAGNIFICENT COMBINATIONS.

Gorgeous Wraps Trimmed With Musquash Most Special Appropriation of Paris Correspondent—Head-dresses for Small Women.

Worth is making some regal dinner gowns in tulle-de-segre velvet combined with bands of musquash. This is a highly successful combination and one which is not necessarily extravagant. I have recently seen many lovely evening gowns and wraps trimmed with musquash and I like them immensely, writes a Paris correspondent.

This fur looks lovely when juxtaposed with rose Dubarry panne or with Belgian blue broadened velvet. Ches Worth I also saw sable skins being freely used on dinner dresses and I was told that tulle is one of the most popular furs of the winter season. Printed gauze looks very beautiful when bordered with black fox and trimmed, so far as the corsage is concerned, with glittering embroideries.

Some of the new printed gause materials show highly artistic designs and white on a brilliant blue ground, for example, or conventional flowers in dull red on a background covered with dark green leaves.

I have seen these printed gause materials used for long evening cloaks, with a deep hem of fur and a gigantic collar of the same framing the face. When deep hems of fur are introduced on evening coats and wraps the fronts are, as a rule, left plain and there is a very elaborate ceinture to confine the garment at the waist.

For inexpensive evening wraps white or natural brown marabout is introduced instead of fur, and with excellent effect. Pure white marabout makes an ideal shawl collar for a girl's evening coat and the latter should be made of bright rose or sapphire blue velvet if a really good result is desired.

Crushed strawberry panne is an ideal material for evening coats, and this material looks very attractive and

etters; the right side of them must, of course, be faced up. Tack all together, then take ribbon the color of the flowers on the serviettes and bind the edges all round; an inch-wide ribbon would do nicely. Now turn the corners in just like an envelope, on each corner sew a strip of ribbon so that the sachet is closed by simply tying the top and bottom points together, making pretty bows.

The glove sachet is made up in the same manner, save for the folding. For this sachet, fold the serviettes, after they have been padded and bound into two lengthwise; turn down the right-hand corner of the top cover and secure with a stitch.

Sew a strip of ribbon to each side in the center, so that the sachet is closed by tying the ribbons in a pretty bow. When these are made in sets, the same kind of serviettes should be used, and the same kind of scent sachet powder placed on the wadding. They wear beautifully, the paper is very strong, and if they get soiled in time they are easily cleaned by rubbing them over with a piece of stale bread; but they are so inexpensive one would not hesitate to renew them.

HATS ARE TO BE OF SATIN

Fashion Has Decreed That Material Is to Take the Place of the Popular Velvet.

Once more comes a change in hat fashions. Indeed, the change is less concerned with the shapes than with the fabrics. The high authorities who control the destinies of fashions have decreed that satin shall take the place of velvet in the intermediate weeks that separate the winter season from that of the approaching spring.

Of course, the reason for the discarding of the velvet chapeau is found in the need of new things for women of fashion, who will soon leave winter's temperatures behind them and depart for summer climes. The satin hat is offered as an accompaniment for the tailor-made and the afternoon frock of silk or satin. Presently we shall find its successor in the straw hat, intended to accompany lingerie gowns.

A noticeable number of the new hats are large. This means they are intended to add a picturesque note to the costume. Some of them are banded with jet or other pailletted garniture, while there are models trimmed with gaura feathers, paradise and burnt ostrich.

An effort is being made to depart from the conventional sailor shape in which the majority of the large hats have been shown for the last three seasons. The crowns are perhaps a bit higher than their predecessors and the brim at one side is extended to form a contrast with that of the other side. Sometimes the wider brim is curled upward and gives a very becoming line to the average wearer.

Neck Ribbons.
Half-inch ribbon in bright colors, striped crosswise, is worn about the neck with white blouses or with blue serge frocks, says the Omaha World-Herald. The ends are pulled through a silk button, and this little ornament can be pulled back and forth to make the neck opening of any desired size.

Extremely full, short basques are seen on coats with tight fitting backs.

MADE OF OSTRICH FEATHERS

Remarkably Pretty Roses and Pansies Are in Favor With the Best-Dressed Parisiennes.

Some rarely lovely roses and pansies, made entirely of soft ostrich feathers, were seen a few days ago, writes a Paris correspondent. The roses were in subtle shades of pink and wine-red, and the way in which the petals were imitated, in feather, was wonderful. The soft ostrich trimming was cleverly curved back to give the natural shape of the rose, and even the leaves were made of feathers, in shade of green and brown. Flowers of this kind will be used to trim the new picture hats.

Another floral novelty took the guise of water lilies made of white suede, framed in large leaves made of dark green taffetas. These flowers were exceedingly expensive, which is not surprising since they were made by a well-known artist in the rue de la Paix. The white suede was so soft that it looked exactly like real water-lily petals, and the golden centers were made of chiffon velvet and suede cleverly combined.

DRESSES TO WEAR IN HOUSE

Variety of Materials From Which Pretty and Useful Costumes May Be Devised.

Someone has said that a large portion of a woman's time is spent in the kitchen, so why not have it beautiful? Carrying this idea further, a woman spends a large part of her time in a household, so why not have it attractive?

It takes no more time to make a neat, pretty house dress with good lines than it does to sew up a shapeless one from some dark, uninteresting color. Light colors do not soil any quicker than dark ones and the temptation to wear a soiled light dress is not so great as it is to wear a soiled dark one.

Gingham, percale, light-colored calico, chambray and Manchester cambric make inexpensive, satisfactory house dresses, especially if the materials are shrunken and the colors set before the dress is made.

In the selection of materials and styles, tall, thin people should avoid

Handkerchiefs and Gave Sachets

Handkerchiefs and gave sachets make most delightful presents, and are a necessity if gloves, etc., are to look their best; if they are left knocking about the drawers, they quickly look soiled and creased. The sachets here described cost very little, for they are made from Japanese paper serviettes.

For the handkerchief case two serviettes are needed; choose those with a straight border and pretty patterns round.

Cut some cotton wool the same size as the serviettes, sprinkle it with violet or rose sachet powder, according to the floral decoration on the serviettes, and lay between the serviettes.

For the handkerchief case two serviettes are needed; choose those with a straight border and pretty patterns round.

Cut some cotton wool the same size as the serviettes, sprinkle it with violet or rose sachet powder, according to the floral decoration on the serviettes, and lay between the serviettes.

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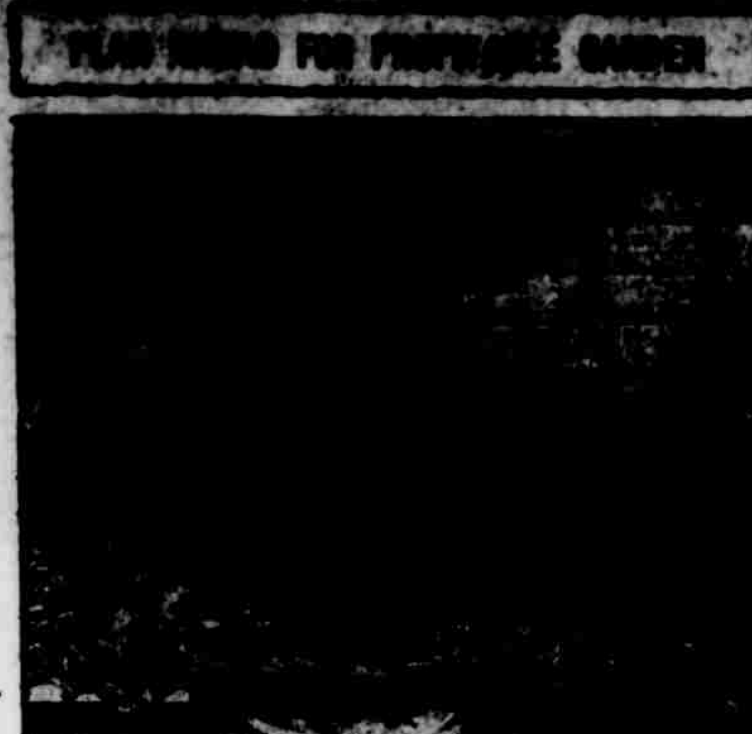
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Crops Secured From Garden Plot Planned and Prepared Ahead.

The successful farmer of today plans his work far ahead. Also, in addition to making plans for the future, the work is so timed and arranged for in advance that much valuable time is saved. Much time, and perhaps cash, can be saved by taking account of the conditions in the garden and so ordering the work that the undesirable things may not occur again. While the season's mistakes are still fresh in the mind is the proper time to arrange for correcting them and doing better in the garden next year.

After the frosts have done their work in the vegetable garden, all dead vines and plants should be removed and burned. Cucumber, melon and squash vines, left on the ground, may harbor numberless eggs or insect pupae to bring disaster next year. If potato land is to be planted again to the same crop, all the dead tops should be removed and burned. The deadly germs of disease are kept over for next season in old tops. Ordinarily the same piece is not planted to potatoes on two successive seasons, but this may be the case in some instances, where it is customary to raise a few extra early ones in the garden.

Get the soil of the garden entirely clear of the vegetation of the past year, then put on a good coat of manure. This gives the stable manure a chance to rot somewhat, before seeds are planted, a very desirable condition.

While other roots are taken to the cellar or storage pits, parsnips and salsify are best left in the ground until spring. Cover them with coarse stable manure to save them from alternate freezing and thawing during the winter. It is also well to cover asparagus and rhubarb roots, although it is not a necessity to do so.

Garden soils that are badly infested with white worms or wire worms will be benefited some by late fall plowing. This is not advisable unless it is done to kill the hibernating insects, as there is always more or less loss of fertility through the practice.

Those parts of the garden which are cleared of crops early enough to allow for sowing a cover crop are always treated in that way, unless by reason of infested soil it is deemed advisable to plow late.

One man had a garden which had been planted a number of years. Each year he manured it heavily and plowed under a cover crop. It was found that the soil, originally a sort of muck, had become too full of humus to produce certain crops and a coating of sand four inches thick was plowed under in the fall, with a view to correcting the condition. In the spring the land was plowed again and carefully cultivated to thoroughly mix the sand with the soil. The practice worked a marked improvement in the next season's crop, and helped a good deal in destroying the insects.

Love and the Lions

By H. M. EGBERT

Darrett was surprised to find at least a dozen other men waiting for the position. Of course a man out of a position is not over-particular what work he tackles, but it was certainly surprising that so many others were willing to tackle that special job.

Darrett would have hated to have had Lorna know what he was planning to do. They had been engaged for a year, and were to be married a year later. The young man had a good position, but he found himself on the eve of his vacation with exactly twenty-five dollars to his credit. He wanted to spend two glorious weeks at Lorna's home town. With his present capital he could spend but one.

He felt willing to do almost anything for twenty-five dollars. Consequently, when he saw in an advertisement that a strong young man, not afraid of lions, was wanted at the menagerie immediately, he hurried away as fast as he could go. He had an idea that he could raise that twenty-five dollars within the first week of his three, leaving him two with Lorna.

As he waited outside the tent the manager, a heavy man with an unshaven jaw and black mustache, came out and stood surveying the assemblage with a sneering glare. Then his eyes fell upon Darrett, and he smiled.

"I'll take you, young fellow," he said. "Beat it, the rest of you."

Slowly and without spirit the haggard-eyed ones dispersed. The manager called Darrett inside the tent, where a dilapidated-looking individual stood with downcast eyes.

"You ain't afraid to tackle the lions, hey?" he asked.

"No," said Darrett.

"Then this is the game," said the manager. "I wanted a strong, healthy young man that wasn't afraid, to marry a lady in the lions' cage. You fill the bill. Hey, what's the matter?"

"I guess I've got cold feet," said Darrett. "I didn't know—"

"See here, young fellow. You've got me wrong. You don't really mar-

ry her. It's just a fake ceremony, and this gent here, Professor Dawborn, will pretend to marry you. Understand? The public will think it's a real thing, and it'll draw trade. It's a new idea of mine. Remember, you're Doctor Salerno, and you've come from the Japanese islands, where you captured and tamed the famous man-eating monsters, to marry Mademoiselle Viviane. Don't be afraid; the beasts ain't got a tooth in their heads. You have to prod 'em to make 'em move. Wise?"

"I'm wise," said Darrett.

"Very well. If you make good your job stays for ever. We're starting on the one-night circuit tomorrow, and you'll marry Mademoiselle Viviane every afternoon between here and Milwaukee. Professor Dawborn here does the trick, and, as I said, he ain't got no license. He ain't a clergyman nor nothing, but the people think he is."

The seedy-looking individual raised his head, and the first words he uttered convinced Darrett that the professor, too, had just been taken on.

"I don't know as I'll go through with it," he murmured. "Lions ain't no treat to me, boss. Maybe I'd better think it over."

"Come and see 'em," roared the manager.

With one arm linked through the professor's, to keep up his courage and keep him from running away, and followed by Darrett, he led the way to the lions' precinct. They entered a ramshackle shed near the circus tent, and inside Darrett saw Mademoiselle Viviane among her pets, with in a spick and span decorated cage.

She was tickling the heads of two enormous, sleepy monsters. But it was not at them that Darrett looked, but at Mademoiselle Viviane.

He had pictured a dainty, petite little woman. He had reflected that the guilty job he had undertaken must always be a burden upon his conscience. He could hardly bring himself to go through even a mock ceremony, even for another week of Lorna's company. But now these thoughts were utterly dispelled. Mademoiselle Viviane was stout, double-chinned, and fifty. She had an disposition of tissue which made her bow of recognition a flop. Her hands, which rested on the lions' heads, were rolls of flesh in which a few obscure diamonds and rubies were twinkling like plums in a pudding.

"Are you on?" asked the manager.

"How much?" gasped Darrett.

"Five a night and no notice."

"I'm on," said Darrett feebly.

Always Pays to Do One's Best

By H. M. W. CLEGG, Chicago

where something of no seeming importance is being done is it common. Such thinking makes careless action, and work of any sort done carelessly leads to a bad habit. Whoever forms such habits finds it not only easy to do poor work, but also that it will be more and more difficult to do good work. The child who does not learn at school to write or read his best has one chance in a thousand of ever learning in later years. The youth or young woman who does just as poor work in the shop as he or she dares injure himself and herself more than the employer is injured. The man who does "sloppy" work just because it is a cheap job soon finds that the only work he is permitted to do is the cheapest kind.

The employer who deludes himself into thinking that he saves money by furnishing his employees poor equipment or by refusing to buy much-needed new equipment because the old is "good enough" is losing money. It also will be only natural for the foreman to grow indifferent to a greater or less degree; and the more irresponsible employees, in their turn, will not care much whether the work is well done or not. The result is, of course, spoiled work, loss of customers, broken-down efficiency, debt, and final disaster; all on account of the foolish, shortsighted policy of "good enough."

It makes no difference what the other fellow thinks or does, the question of doing one's best is a personal matter solely. The real responsibility lies with a man's own self.

It pays to do one's best even in the smallest things, the ones which seem inconsequential, that lead nowhere and are of no account as far as one can see. Persistent, dogged action in the right direction brings increased skill, and that means increase of earning power, and increased earning power brings increased chances of getting better wages and a better job. Best of all, a right habit is formed that helps one keep his self-respect, gives him a good reputation as one who may be depended upon to do careful work and also tends to round one out in true manliness. This, after all, is of the highest importance and should be one's chief concern in everyday life.

Practical Value of Musical Instruction

By JAMES A. BEATLEY, Boston, Mass.

In these days of vocational training the question arises, Is there any practical benefit in musical instruction? Let us see: In the first place, the school orchestra extends its influence beyond those members who take part in it. Members of the school who had never thought that they possessed any musical ability, through listening to the orchestra, have taken up the playing of instruments since graduation and have acquired an avocation that has proved profitable as well as delightful. Not a small number who have attended higher institutions of learning have paid their expenses by playing in an orchestra at hotels and restaurants. Some of these become professional musicians.

The tympani player at the grand opera in Boston, who has few equals, according to Conductor Conti, was graduated from the English high school in 1905. He took his first lesson in that school from the top of a desk to show his worth as a bass drummer. Under proper teachers he pursued the subject further, until his professional engagements in Boston enabled him to decline an offer for a western trip at \$50 per week.

Young Men Are Found Too Slow

By Col. WILLIAM F. CODY, Cody, Wyo.

Some of these young fellows are too slow for me. I'm used to going about in a hurry. Just recently I was in the saddle for more than eight days and camped out at night, but I felt no ill-effects from the long marches and the exposure. It's all a matter of how you are brought up. The open air is the best prescription for longevity. I have been through about as much as any man of my age, I fancy, but I feel as young as I did when I was thirty.

Since I went to the Big Horn basin in Wyoming, a country almost completely surrounded by mountains, there has been a vast change. I went there with a pack train, and now we have good roads and railroads, and it is being settled rapidly. Years ago I told 'em how to get a water-grade road from Puget sound to the Gulf of Mexico. They didn't believe me then, but now it's a reality. The railroads are the pilots of civilization, and it's just as important and useful to be guide for a railroad as for an army, and I have been both.

Privilege of Living in These Times

By REV. DR. A. J. LEPPERT, Chicago

To live in these times of tremendous changes is a privilege for which St. Augustine, Luther and Wesley might envy us—not merely good tidings, but a divine plan for the life of the world. It is not merely literary production, but the power of God which today is bringing about mighty changes, as in the days of old in Philippi.

America has seen the mighty effects in the influence of such men as Washington and Lincoln. With pride we point to these great men, telling our youth and our immigrants that it is worth something to be worthy of the ideals of these statesmen.

Our cities learn that they must be alert to real issues. "Slush funds" and tempting bribery shall not always mislead our officials.

Patriotic citizens in Europe face hostile cannons; we must face our issues, no matter how difficult.

Crooked Body of Water in Alaska

By COL. W. P. RICHARDSON, Commandant Engineer, Washington, D. C.

There's a river in Alaska that is the crookedest body of water, I think, I ever saw. They used to say that it was a question whether the word meander came from the river Meander, or whether the river took its name from the word. The Meander river, now called the Mender, flows with many windings into the Aegean sea near Miletus.

The Iditarod river is the one I speak of in Alaska. For more than one hundred and fifty miles it winds in and out, and for more than that distance there is no current.

If one could view it from an aeroplane it would look like a great, gleaming snake sleeping in the sun. There is no current in the Iditarod until it reaches the Innoko, the latter a tributary of the Yukon.

There never was a bunch of keys that jingled like a pocketful of silver coins.

Now and then conscience whispers: "Just wait till I get you alone tonight!"

A man would have greater confidence in dried beef but for the fear that he may get mule instead of horse.

A new comet has been discovered, but full details are not available "owing to the censor." Looks like excessive caution.

Catch your information.

Information is the stagnation of blood—the gorging of the circulation with impure blood. Of course you can't do well under this condition. It means, headache, indigestion, kidney trouble, cough, cold, etc.

Peruna By assisting nutrition it cures the circulation, invigorates the system, removes the waste matter and brightens you up.

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The Peruna Company, Columbus, Ohio

You can get Peruna in tablet form for convenience.

Gypsies of Indian Origin.

American Romani supports the theory that the gypsies originally came from India. Mr. Black, an English writer, makes it plain that most of their words are derived from the Sanskrit, notwithstanding scholars have tried to trace the race back to the Saracens, Canaanites, lost tribes of Israel and other ancient peoples.

Hopes Women Will Adopt This Habit As Well As Men

Glass of hot water each morning helps us look and feel—clean, sweet, fresh.

Happy, bright, alert—vigorous and vivacious—a good clear skin; a natural, rosy complexion and freedom from illness are assured only by clean, healthy blood. If only every woman and likewise every man could realize the wonders of drinking phosphated hot water each morning, what a gratifying change would take place.

Instead of the thousands of sickly, anaemic-looking men, women and girls with pasty or muddy complexions; instead of the multitudes of "nerve wrecks," "rundowns," "brain fags" and pessimists we should see a virile, optimistic throng of rosy-cheeked people everywhere.

An inside bath is had by drinking, each morning before breakfast, a glass of real hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it to wash from the stomach, liver, kidneys and ten yards of bowels the previous day's indigestible waste, sour fermentations and poisons, thus cleansing, sweetening and freshening the entire alimentary canal before putting more food into the stomach.

Those subject to sick headache, biliousness, nasty breath, rheumatism, colds; and particularly those who have a pallid, sallow complexion and who are constipated very often, are urged to obtain a quarter pound of limestone phosphate from any druggist or at the store which will cost but a trifle but is sufficient to demonstrate the quick and remarkable change in both health and appearance awaiting those who practice internal sanitation. We must remember that inside cleanliness is more important than outside, because the skin does not absorb impurities to contaminate the blood, while the pores in the thirty feet of bowels do—Adm.

Belgium's Lost Children.

There are 80 many little children alone in this big world! One day a young Belgian official called my attention to his white hair. "That turned in a month," he said, "because I could not find the parents of frightened children, nor the children of agonized parents."—Mabel Hyde Kittredge is the New Republic.

ENDS DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, GAS

"Pape's Diapiesin" cures sick, sour stomachs in five minutes—Time It!

"Really does" put bad stomachs in order—"really does" overcome indigestion, dyspepsia, gas, heartburn and sourness in five minutes—that's just that—makes Pape's Diapiesin the largest selling stomach regulator in the world. If what you eat ferments into stubborn lumps, you belch gas and eructate sour, undigested food and acid; head is dizzy and aches; breath foul; tongue coated; your insides filled with bile and indigestible waste, remember the moment "Pape's Diapiesin" comes in contact with the stomach all such distress vanishes. It's truly astonishing—almost marvelous, and the joy is its harmlessness.

A large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapiesin will give you a hundred dollars' worth of satisfaction.

It's worth its weight in gold to men and women who can't get their stomachs regulated. It belongs in your home—should always be kept handy in case of sick, sour, upset stomach during the day or at night. It's the quickest, surest and most harmless stomach doctor in the world.—Adv.

Its Glass.

"What did you say when the author asked you what you thought of that rotten open-sesame opinion in his play?"

"Told him no—said I thought it was a grade school."

INOCULATING SOILS FOR LEGUME CROPS

Kentucky Experiment Station Issues Valuable Bulletin on Puzzling Question.

(By I. O. SCHAUER)

Will the bacteria from one kind of legume inoculate another variety? This question is often asked and until recently could not be answered definitely, except in regard to one or two of these crops.

The Kentucky experiment station has recently published a bulletin which answers this question for practically all the cultivated legumes. After a number of years' work, the authors of this bulletin state that there are six known species of these bacteria. Each species grows on certain plants, but neither species will replace the other. The various legumes which have the same species of bacteria are as follows:

1. Alfalfa, sweet clover and bur clover are the same.
2. Red clover, white clover, alsike clover and crimson clover are the same.
3. Vetches and garden peas are the same.
4. Cowpeas alone.
5. Soy beans alone.
6. Garden beans alone.

Thus we find that bacteria from sweet clover will inoculate alfalfa or bur clover, but not the other legumes mentioned. Neither will any of the bacteria from the other plants inoculate those in the first group.

FEEDING FLOOR IS MOST ECONOMICAL

Concrete Contrivances Are Coming Into Popularity—Much Grain Saved to Farmer.

Those who have used feeding floors for their hogs have found them to be good grain savers, and concrete feeding floors are coming into favor.

Such a floor should be 6 inches thick, and if not laid against the barn yard pavement, should have a curb extending from 12 to 18 inches below the surface of the ground. This will prevent the hogs from rooting under the floor. The floor should slope slightly toward one corner in order to carry off rain, or water used in washing. A rim around the outside edge will prevent grain from being pushed off into the mud.

For feeding floors concrete should be mixed in the proportion of one sack of Portland cement, two cubic feet of clean coarse sand, graded up to one-fourth of an inch, and three cubic feet of hard durable gravel or broken stone from one-fourth of an inch to one inch in diameter. Eleven sacks of cement will make enough concrete for 100 square feet of feeding floor. The concrete should be thoroughly mixed and should contain enough water to make the mass quaky so that the concrete will flatten out of its own weight. It should be lightly tamped, however, then leveled off with a straight edge, and finished with a wooden float. The floor may be laid in slabs each 6 feet square, two-inch lumber being used.

Feeding floors should be large enough to give each hog 18 square feet of space.



"Help! Help!"

ry her. It's just a fake ceremony, and this gent here, Professor Dawborn, will pretend to marry you. Understand? The public will think it's a real thing, and it'll draw trade. It's a new idea of mine. Remember, you're Doctor Salerno, and you've come from the Japanese islands, where you captured and tamed the famous man-eating monsters, to marry Mademoiselle Viviane. Don't be afraid; the beasts ain't got a tooth in their heads. You have to prod 'em to make 'em move. Wise?"

"I'm wise," said Darrett.

"Very well. If you make good your job stays for ever. We're starting on the one-night circuit tomorrow, and you'll marry Mademoiselle Viviane every afternoon between here and Milwaukee. Professor Dawborn here does the trick, and, as I said, he ain't got no license. He ain't a clergyman nor nothing, but the people think he is."

The seedy-looking individual raised his head, and the first words he uttered convinced Darrett that the professor, too, had just been taken on.

"I don't know as I'll go through with it," he murmured. "Lions ain't no treat to me, boss. Maybe I'd better think it over."

"Come and see 'em," roared the manager.

With one arm linked through the professor's, to keep up his courage and keep him from running away, and followed by Darrett, he led the way to the lions' precinct. They entered a ramshackle shed near the circus tent, and inside Darrett saw Mademoiselle Viviane among her pets, with in a spick and span decorated cage.

She was tickling the heads of two enormous, sleepy monsters. But it was not at them that Darrett looked, but at Mademoiselle Viviane.

He had pictured a dainty, petite little woman. He had reflected that the guilty job he had undertaken must always be a burden upon his conscience. He could hardly bring himself to go through even a mock ceremony, even for another week of Lorna's company. But now these thoughts were utterly dispelled. Mademoiselle Viviane was stout, double-chinned, and fifty. She had an disposition of tissue which made her bow of recognition a flop. Her hands, which rested on the lions' heads, were rolls of flesh in which a few obscure diamonds and rubies were twinkling like plums in a pudding.

"Are you on?" asked the manager.

"How much?" gasped Darrett.

"Five a night and no notice."

"I'm on," said Darrett feebly.

EFFICIENT REMEDY FOR CATTLE BLOAT

Relief Obtained Within Few Minutes by Use of Formalin—No Bad Effects Left.

(By R. H. WILLIAMS, Animal Husbandman, University of Arizona, Experiment Station.)

Recently it has been found that formalin is an efficient remedy for animals suffering from bloat. This should be given as soon as possible after the animals are noticed to be in pain and the left side greatly distended. Rumnants, such as sheep and cattle, are most frequently affected. Cows should be drenched with one quart of water, to which has been added 40 cubic centimeters of formalin—this is one-quarter of a cupful, or about three tablespoonfuls. One-fourth of this amount is sufficient for sheep. Relief usually comes inside of 20 minutes, and there are no bad effects following, such as the results from the use of the trocar and cannula, or "sticking" with a knife.

Cough in Hogs.

A cough in a hog can usually be traced to one of three things: Dust, worms or cold. But there is no telling what these colds may result in.

Clean the Drills.

Clean every particle of fertilizer out of the drill before putting it away, as the parts will rust.

Grade Fruit and Vegetables.

Do not put ungraded fruit or vegetables on the market. It pays better to grade. Try it.

A new comet has been discovered, but full details are not available "owing to the censor." Looks like excessive caution.

Lovington Leader.
A. H. Heston, Editor.
Published Every Friday at
Lovington, New Mexico.

Entered as second-class matter February 11, 1910, at the post office at Lovington, New Mexico, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Published weekly and devoted to the interest of Lovington and the PLAINS country.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE \$1.00 PER YEAR

The Wheel of Progress Still Turning

Again the wheel of progress for Lovington has turned and this time a few more spokes have been added to it.

First, in the form of a drug store to be situated on the south side of the square in one half of the post office building and is to be run by F. G. Shepard and Mr. Jack Magnus. T. A. Cowan with the help of Mr. Magnus is doing the carpenter work of arranging shelves etc. for the new supply of drugs and stock that are to arrive about the latter part of the week.

Second, we learn that the first floor under the Masonic hall is to be used for an auto supply house for inner-tubing, tires, supplies of all kinds, and vulcanizing work is to be done, but not as a regular garage. The proprietor of which will be Dr. Whitfield, who has recently moved here.

And Third, the steam laundries that have been delayed for so long in their starting by misshipments etc., have been consolidated into one by Lanford & Lee buying the machinery of Davis & Powers and so now you will note an add in this week's issue announcing their first start on Monday Jan. 24th.

Picnic and Fair Meeting

On last Saturday afternoon on account of a great deal of sickness and work in general quite a number were absent from the meeting which was announced for that date. The merchants and business men of town were also rushed with customers and not more than one or two could get off and then not at the appointed hour.

So while there were but few at the meeting consisting of Mrs. O. Liver who is always punctual on such occasions, two ladies from about nine miles north of here, F. G. Shepard postmaster, and several who were too late, including Messrs A. C. Heard and Eugene Price, the interest in general seems to be increasing and those with whom we talked in regard to a stock show in connection with the picnic and fair seemed to think it a main feature. Mr. A. C. Heard expressing himself as being very much in favor of it and he had some fine stock to show. Mr. Price also stated that he was not a farmer, but when it came to stock he was there. Mr. Dow Wood while arriving from Roswell to late for the meeting, we understand is also in favor of it and he has his ranch stocked with everything from thoroughbred bantam chickens, and peafowls to the finest registered cattle he can find. These are only a few of the prominent stockmen of our Plains country, and if each that had some fine cattle, sheep, horses or hogs to show would plan to bring them in, that, with the farm products, berries and fruit, besides all other attractions and side issues that go toward making a picnic and fair interesting, would place Lovington in a rank with cities much superior to her in age and size.

Notice to School Patrons

Under the compulsory school law of New Mexico a child is not excusable for being absent unless he is sick. There have been some cases where we know pupils were not sick. Hereafter the names of all pupils who do not bring excuses showing that the pupil was too sick to attend will be reported to the County Superintendent and the law will take its course.

Respt.
R. R. James, Supt.

J. D. Walker

Candidate For County Treasurer
J. D. Walker of Carlsbad, N. M., authorizes us to place his name before the public as a candidate for Treasurer of Eddy County, subject to the primaries of the Democratic party.

In the above announcement, many will note the familiar name of J. D. Walker, and recollect his long reign of office during which time he was the first assessor of Eddy County, serving four years as such. Then was sheriff for two years and treasurer and collector for six years. He stated that he had been out of office for about seven years, but had decided to try a race again. One thing we admired in conversation with him was his views of independence as to throwing in with others to gain their support. He believes in running a straight race and letting every other fellow do the same.

Freezing weather and snow Sunday night made things look like we were verging onto our own enough winter, but a small electrical shower Tuesday night looked very much as though the "Good Old Summer" was not far distant.

Clear and sunshine was the order of the day Thursday.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
Oscar Wood 016207-025798
Department of the Interior U. S. Land office at Roswell, N. M. Jan. 4, 1916.
Notice is hereby given that Oscar Wood of Lovington, N. M. who on Jan. 21, 1909 and Feb. 28, 1912 made Orig. and Add'l Hds. Ex. respectively Serial Nos. 016207-025798 for SW 1/4 NE 1/4, Sec. 19: NW 1/4 NE 1/4, NW 1/4 Sec. 30, Twp. 16 S R. 36 E, and the NE 1/4, Sec. 25 Twp. 16 S R. 35 E, N. M. P. M. has filed notice of intention to make five and three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described before E. M. Love U. S. Commissioner in his office at Lovington, N. M. Feb. 17, 1916.
Claimant names as witnesses: Oscar Thompson, Robert F. Love, John E. Stokes, Charles E. Sules, all of Lovington, N. M. Emmett Patton Register. Jan. 14, Feb. 11.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
William F. Cote 025074
Department of the Interior U. S. Land office at Roswell, N. M. Jan. 15, 1916.
Notice is hereby given that William F. Cote of Knowles, N. M. who on Aug. 21, 1911 made Add'l Hd. E. Serial No. 025074 for SW 1/4 Sec. 7 Twp. 17 S Range 39 E, N. M. P. M. has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described before D. H. Coleman U. S. Commissioner in his office at Knowles, N. M. Feb. 26, 1916.
Claimant names as witnesses: William F. O'Neal, David B. Willhoit, David W. Willhoit, Henry V. Wright all of Knowles, N. M. Emmett Patton Register. Jan. 25, Feb. 22.

State Committee Called

"A meeting of the Democratic State central committee is hereby called to be held at Santa Fe, New Mexico, on Friday, February 4, 1916, at 2:30 o'clock P. M. This meeting is called for the purpose of selecting a State Chairman to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. J. H. Paxton, and to consider any and all other matters properly presented at such meeting. It is of the highest importance that this meeting be thoroughly representative of the principles and strength of the party. All active and ex-office members of State central committee, Executive Committee, Chairmen and officers of County and City Democratic organizations and all other Democrats interested in the welfare of the party, are strongly urged to attend."

Yours very truly,
T. J. Guilford,
Secy. State Central Committee

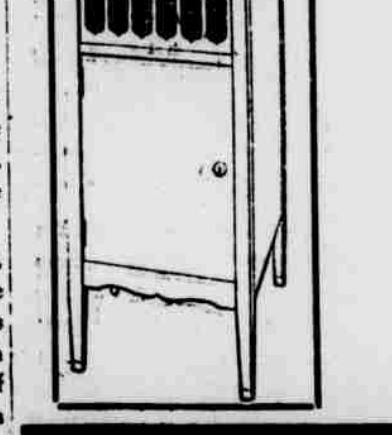
Choose Your Amberola

The Edison Diamond Amberola brings the music of the world's greatest artists to your home. You hear them just exactly as you would upon the opera or concert stage. The exquisite tones are perfectly reproduced. No home should be without an Amberola.

No Needles To Change

Mr. Edison's diamond reproducer does away with the bothersome process of changing needles. As soon as a record is played, the Amberola is ready for the next.

Come in and let us play your favorite selection on the Edison Diamond Amberola. No obligation whatever.



Lovington Pharmacy
(DEALERS NAME)
W. A. WORK
JEWELRY REPAIR WORK
GUARANTEED
See C. A. Davis
At Lovington Pharmacy
Lovington, New Mexico

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
James E. Griffith 026391
Department of the Interior U. S. Land office at Roswell, N. M. Jan. 4, 1916.
Notice is hereby given that James E. Griffith who on Aug. 28, 1912 made Hd. E. Serial No. 026391 for S 1/2 Sec. 19 Twp. 17 S R. 38 E, N. M. P. M. has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described before D. H. Coleman U. S. Commissioner in his office at Knowles, N. M. Feb. 15, 1916.
Claimant names as witnesses: James H. Teague, Bismarck H. Turner, John L. Coleman, Cleveland H. Arnold, all of Knowles, N. M. Emmett Patton Register. Jan. 14, Feb. 11.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
James S. Singleton 025867
Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M. Jan. 4, 1916.
Notice is hereby given that James S. Singleton of Plainview, N. M. who on Feb. 15, 1912 made Hd. E. Serial No. 025867 for W 1/2 NE 1/4, NE 1/4 NE 1/4, and NW 1/4 NW 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec. 24 Twp. 14 S R. 37 E, N. M. P. M. has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described before N. L. Hibbets U. S. Commissioner in his office at Plainview, N. M. Feb. 19, 1916.
Claimant names as witnesses: Henry T. Lee, Oscar B. Powell, Robert W. Smith, these of King, N. M. Charlie A. Smith, of Stanbro, N. M. Emmett Patton Register. Jan. 14, Feb. 11.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
Bernard Nalley 025242
Department of the Interior U. S. Land office at Roswell, N. M. Jan. 10, 1916.
Notice is hereby given that Bernard Nalley of Knowles, N. M. who on Oct. 16, 1911 made Hd. E. Serial No. 025242 for N 1/2 Sec. 18 Twp. 16 S R. 39 E, N. M. P. M. has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described before D. H. Coleman U. S. Commissioner in his office at Knowles, N. M. Feb. 16, 1916.
Claimant names as witnesses: John W. Jackson, Charley M. Hardin, Price Hamilton, Darius B. Bowser, all of Knowles, N. M. Emmett Patton Register. Jan. 14, Feb. 11.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
Gusie A. Baker 026815
Department of the Interior U. S. Land office at Roswell, N. M. Jan. 10, 1916.
Notice is hereby given that Gusie A. Baker of Midway, N. M. who on Jan. 3, 1913 made Hd. E. Serial No. 026815 for S 1/2 Sec. 28 Twp. 14 S R. 38 E, N. M. P. M. has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described before N. L. Hibbets U. S. Commissioner in his office at Plainview, N. M. Feb. 18, 1916.
Claimant names as witnesses: William W. Doran, Calvin L. Uppey, James M. Spear, John C. O'Neal, all of Midway, N. M. Emmett Patton Register. Jan. 14, Feb. 11.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
Claude L. Singleton 025889-026493
Department of the Interior U. S. Land office at Roswell, N. M. Jan. 4, 1916.
Notice is hereby given that Claude L. Singleton, of Plainview, N. M. who on Jan. 11, 1912 & Sep. 30, 1912 made Orig. & Add'l Hd. E. Serial Nos. 025889-026493, for E 1/2 S 1/2 S 1/2 S 1/2 S 1/2 E 1/2 S 1/2 S 1/2 S 1/2 NE 1/4, Section 24, Township 14 S Range 37 E, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before N. L. Hibbets, U. S. Commissioner in his office at Plainview, N. M. Feb. 19, 1916.
Claimant names as witnesses: Henry T. Lee, Oscar B. Powell, Robert W. Smith, these of King, N. M. Charlie A. Smith, of Stanbro, N. M. Emmett Patton Register. Jan. 14, Feb. 11.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
James Marshall 025591
Department of the Interior U. S. Land office at Roswell, N. M. Jan. 4, 1916.
Notice is hereby given that James Marshall of Lovington, N. M. who on Jan. 31, 1912, made Hd. E. Serial No. 025591 for SW 1/4 Sec. 17; and NW 1/4, Sec. 20 Twp. 16 S R. 35 E, N. M. P. M. has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described before E. M. Love U. S. Commissioner in his office at Lovington, N. M. Feb. 18, 1916.
Claimant names as witnesses: Kenneth L. Cunningham, Elmer H. Russell, Emmett Richardson, Lizzie B. Medlin, all of Lovington, N. M. Emmett Patton Register. Jan. 14, Feb. 11.

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Department of the Interior U. S. Land office at Roswell, N. M. Jan. 4, 1916.
Notice is hereby given that Wyatt A. Marshall of Lovington, N. M. who on June 28, 1912 made Hd. E. Serial No. 026191 for E 1/2 Sec. 20 Twp. 16 S R. 35 E, N. M. P. M. has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described before E. M. Love U. S. Commissioner in his office at Lovington, N. M. Feb. 16, 1916.
Claimant names as witnesses: Warren T. Lay, Edward Van Gieson, Samuel O. Love, Vincent G. Ditmore, all of Lovington, N. M. Emmett Patton Register. Jan. 14, Feb. 11.

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Notice is hereby given that Wyatt A. Marshall of Lovington, N. M. who on June 28, 1912 made Hd. E. Serial No. 026191 for E 1/2 Sec. 20 Twp. 16 S R. 35 E, N. M. P. M. has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described before E. M. Love U. S. Commissioner in his office at Lovington, N. M. Feb. 16, 1916.
Claimant names as witnesses: Warren T. Lay, Edward Van Gieson, Samuel O. Love, Vincent G. Ditmore, all of Lovington, N. M. Emmett Patton Register. Jan. 14, Feb. 11.

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Chili And Short Orders
SERVED AT ALL HOURS
Also Sell CHILI IN THE BULK.
"SANITARY" LIGHT-BREAD AND PIES
In Connection With The
Scott Wolfarth Meat Market
A. B. LOVE, Prop.

"Stockmens Special"



Eugene Long Maker
OF STOCKMENS SPECIAL
Send repairing by Parcels
Post. It only costs 2 cents
I will pay return charges.
LOVINGTON, N. M.

THE LOVINGTON AUTO CO.

Have secured the agency in Eddy and Chavis Counties for the Famous DODGE BROS. Motor Car. Timkin Bearings throughout.
Let us Sell You a Car
Guaranteed for one year.
Let your trouble be our trouble.
We appreciate your business.
LOVINGTON AUTO CO.
Lovington, New Mexico

GETTING YOUR MONEY'S WORTH

This is what you do when you buy your lumber and building material from us. Every dollar you spend with us means a hundred cents worth of satisfaction.
No matter what you want--a few rough boards or complete house bill, you always get "your money's worth" here. Give us a chance to prove it.
PECOS VALLEY LUMBER CO

Strong Local News

We learn that J. W. Caudill has purchased a 90 horse power auto truck for freighting purposes.

Mr. McCallister recently returned from Roswell with another lot of Ford cars.

J. S. Eaves and Oscar Thompson returned from Roswell Sunday evening. Mr. Thompson having placed his son Denver, in the Military Institute at that place.

Mrs. Maggie McMahan is reported to be doing nicely with her private school which she is teaching out at her claim.

Ham Bishop returned from a visit to his home folks in Texas.

Hardin Green left for Mineral Wells, Texas, last week.

C. L. Creighton has returned from a trip east.

Dr. Whitfield, son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Magness has the lumber on the ground for the building of his new house near Mr. Dunaway's residence.

Miss Ethel Yadon had the misfortune to sprain her ankle while going to the movie last Saturday night, which caused her to lose one day of teaching. She returned to her boarding place Monday afternoon.

Mr. M. E. Sewall returned this week from a trip east. Mrs. Sewall remaining at Mesquite, Texas, for a visit with her parents.

Mr. Keene Barr is sick this week with the measles, but was reported as getting along nicely Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. McDonald returned this week from a few days visit to relatives at Colorado City, Texas. Mrs. McDonald's brother returned with them for a visit here.

W. P. Allen of Stanbro was in Lovington Wednesday and reports quite a good deal of sickness up that way.

Mrs. Cleghorn who has been nursing Mrs. M. F. Harrington through her recent sick spell, returned to her home west of town Thursday of this week.

Mr. Sizemore a Praetorian Lodge man from Carlsbad accompanied by Mr. Callhoun of Hope are in our little town for about a ten days stay soliciting members for that organization.

All board bills due me are requested to be settled at once.
Your Respt.
J. S. Boyd

A load of lumber was sent out Wednesday for the rebuilding of Judge Benson residence at Midway.

Rev. Richbourg and wife also one of the children have been on the sick list the past week.

A brother of Mr. Lanford arrived this week from Comanche, country Texas, who will help Mr. Lee with the grist mill and crusher while Mr. Lanford takes charge of the steam laundry.

Miss Ruby Forbes and Mrs. Cecil Kindel went to Tatum Saturday afternoon to attend the teachers institute at that place, returning with Miss Ruby McKnight, teacher of the Heister school, as their guest over Sunday. Miss Forbes and Miss McKnight having been schoolmates and graduates from the same school at Roswell. Miss McKnight returned home Sunday afternoon while Miss Forbes waited until Monday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Warren of Jenkins, came down to Lovington Friday afternoon, returning Monday morning, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Thompson who are here.

Rev. W. M. Beauchamp and Dick Powes left Monday afternoon for their homes at Quitaque and Wellington, Texas. Rev. Beauchamp stopping off at the first place while Mr. Powes will go on to his home. We are sorry to learn however that Mr. Powes was not in a pleasure trip, but that he was anxious to reach home on account of his mother's illness caused from pneumonia.

STEAM LAUNDRY BEGINS MONDAY JAN. 24, 1916
Lanford & Lee
LOVINGTON, NEW MEXICO

Judge Benson's Residence Burned

Late Tuesday afternoon of this week Judge Benson's two room residence and half dug-out burned completely, caused by a defective flue. Only a few things and a trunk or two were saved.
W. P. Allen the nearest neighbor, living one and a half miles distant, being busy about his feed stacks did not see the fire until it had almost reduced the buildings to ashes. Jumping on a horse he was soon at the scene of the fire, while his wife who had the car at the time, soon followed.
They took Mr. and Mrs. Benson to their home where they will remain until further arrangements for a new house is rebuilt. The liberal spirit that is ever present in cases of sickness or fire, has already sent several checks, groceries etc. to their present aid.

A. R. O'Quinn
Candidate For County Clerk

Please place my announcement in your paper as follows:
"I hereby announce myself a candidate for re-election to the office of County Clerk of Eddy County, subject to the action of the voters of the Democratic primaries.
I wish to thank all my friends for their support in the past and hope to merit the continuance of the same in the future."
A. R. O'Quinn.
You will find in the above, the announcement of A. R. O'Quinn for re-election to the office of County Clerk of Eddy County. And while we are not personally acquainted with Mr. O'Quinn, we can quote him as saying that he has tried his utmost to serve the people, to the extent of showing them every courtesy possible "regardless of politics, race or financial condition." Has often done without his meals and has even gotten up in the middle of the night to accommodate the patrons.
He also states that he has done his work faithfully, conscientiously, and accurately although the office work has been heavier than any other second class office in the state. And had netted to the taxpayers of Eddy County over and above the salary paid to him and his deputies \$16,362 over what it would have cost under the Territorial law. He also stated that he appreciated the support he had received from the voters of Eddy County and to show that appreciation was by faithful and efficient services.
Several with whom we have talked have spoken well of Mr. O'Quinn's record as a County Clerk, and all he asks is, for those who are not well acquainted with him to inquire of those who are, and then cast their vote.

CLASSIFIED LOCALS

FOR SALE:—Second hand "Standard" sewing machine, inquire at Leader office. 3t.

Go see Dad. He sells all kinds of Nuts and Pop-corn.

Bring your eggs to the Jackson market and Short Order house and get the highest market price.

FOR SALE: Good cane fodder, see Edward Van Gieson, four miles southwest of Lovington.

Eat at the Jackson Short Order House if you want your money's worth.

"Dad's L. at Stand" Sells Bananas and Frisco Palms.

See Davis for watch and clock repair.

Go to the Jackson market for Beef, Pork, Mutton and Sausage.

Trade at the Jackson market if you want to save money.

Buck Crowley has taken a position with J. B. Love at the Chile Stand in the Scott Wolfarth Market Meat Market this week.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

John W. Welch 024576
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M. Jan. 11, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that John W. Welch, of Knowles, N. M. who, on March 17, 1911, made H. E. Serial No. 024574 for E. Sec. 27, Twp. 16-S, Rge. 37-E, N. M. P. M. has filed notice of intention to make three year Proof, to establish claim to the and above described, before E. M. Love, U. S. Commissioner, in his office, at Lovington, N. M. on Feb. 23, 1916.

Claimant names as witnesses: Dock Townsend, Oscar H. Green these of Knowles, N. M. E. M. H. Russell, Lizzie B. Medlin, these of Lovington N. M.
Emmett Patton, Register.
Jan. 21-Feb. 18.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

United States Land Office
Roswell, N. M. Dec. 10, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the State of New Mexico, under the provisions of the Acts of Congress approved June 21, 1898 and June 20, 1910 and acts supplementary and amendatory thereto, has filed in this office selection lists for the following described lands:

List No. 6759 Serial No. 033365. S. 1 NW 1/4, W. 1/2 SW 1/4, Sec. 21, Twp. 19-S, R. 35-E, N. M. P. Mer. 160 acres.
Protests or contests against any or all of such selections may be filed in this office during the period of publication hereof, or at any time before final certificate.
Emmett Patton, Register.
Jan. 21-Feb. 18.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

United States Land Office
Roswell, N. M. Nov. 30, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the State of New Mexico, under the provisions of the Acts of Congress approved June 21, 1898 and June 20, 1910 and acts supplementary and amendatory thereto, has filed in this office selection lists for the following described lands:

List No. 6449 Serial No. 032720. All of S. 24, Twp. 22 S. R. 36-E, N. M. P. Mer. 640 acres.
List No. 6744 Serial No. 033243. Lots 3 and 4, SE 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 SW 1/4, S. 1/2 SW 1/4, NE 1/4 SE 1/4, Sec. 1 Twp. 20-S, R. 37-E, N. M. P. Mer. 280.39 acres.
List No. 6745 Serial No. 033244. NE 1/4 SE 1/4, S. 1/2 SW 1/4, Sec. 1, Lot 1, SE 1/4 NE 1/4, SE 1/4 Sec. 3, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, S. 1/2 NW 1/4, Sec. 11, Twp. 20-S, R. 37-E, N. M. P. Mer. 480.79 acres.

Protests or contests against any or all of such selections may be filed in this office during the period of publication hereof, or at any time before final certificate.
Emmett Patton, Register.
Jan. 21-Feb. 18.

Just What You Want

GROCERIES
Candied Cherries, Seeded Raisins, Mince-meat, Chocolates both sweet and plain, Jello, Gelatine, Shredded coconut, Spices, Glass Jellys assorted Stuffed Olives, Mustard, Peanut butter, Prepared Lemon peel and Citron, Apples, Orange, Lemons, Nuts of all kinds, sweet and sour pickles, candies and cakes.

DRY GOODS
Heavy knitted auto caps, Silk Crep De Chine waists, nice line of Serges, Linen, fancy work, ribbon, veiling various kinds.
Men's work pants, Mackinaw, and gloves of all kinds from kid to ca. vas. Call and see them.
Lovington Groc. & Dry Goods Co.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Lanford Thursday morning, an eleven pound boy.

W. G. Woerner and D. H. Coleman of Knowles were in Lovington Thursday of this week.

W. C. Howard
CANDIDATE FOR TAX ASSESSOR

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax assessor of Eddy County subject to the Democratic primaries.
W. C. Howard.

W. A. Poore Candidate

Jan. 3, 1916.
Editor of The Lovington Leader.
You are hereby authorized to announce my candidacy for County Superintendent of Schools for the ensuing term subject to the action of the Democratic party.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

James D. Shaw 024609
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M. Jan. 15, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that James D. Shaw of Knowles, N. M. who on March 29, 1911 made H. E. Serial No. 024609 for E. Sec. 25 Twp. 16-S, R. 37-E, N. M. P. M. has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described before E. M. Love, U. S. Commissioner in his office at Lovington, N. M. Feb. 23, 1916.

Claimant names as witnesses: Elmer H. Russell, Jake Eller, these of Lovington, N. M. Dock Townsend, Oscar H. Green, these of Knowles, N. M.
Emmett Patton, Register.
Jan. 21, Feb. 18.

DR. J. E. ROSE
DENTIST

Suite No. 8, First National Bank Bldg. Phone 265.
ROSWELL, N. M.

CASH MARKET

Fresh Meats Of All Kinds

Will appreciate your patronage
Scott Wolfarth
Proprietor.
West Side of Square

REBEKAH LODGE

NO. 23.
Meets 1st and 3rd Monday nights at the I. O. O. F. Hall over First Territorial Bank.
Mrs. Isadore Boyd Secy.
Mrs. Ellen Chappell N. G.
Visiting Rebekahs always greeted with a welcome.

Tin Shop

I am prepared to do all kinds of Tin and Metal work. Such as Tanks, Well Casing, Flues, Ventilators, Rain Proofs, in fact everything to be found in a First Class Tin Shop.
In connection with the Lovington Hdw. Co. South side of square.

W. A. ROUNTREE, PROP.
LOVINGTON, NEW MEXICO

Will pay 5cts. each for good grain sacks.--
Lanford & Lee

DR. H. H. GALLATIN
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Calls Answered Day or Night
Office and Residence Telephone Number 37.
LOVINGTON, N. M.

Dis. Presley & Swearingin, Specialists
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, Glasses Fitted.
Suite 4 & 5 First National Bank Bldg.
LOVINGTON, N. M.

Jewelry...Diamonds
GIFTS
Watch Repairing
Harry Morrison, Roswell, N. M.

Edward M. Love

J. S. Commissioner
Office days, Wednesday and Saturday of each week.
Government land matters given prompt attention.
Lovington, N. M.
PHONE 6.

W. C. HOWARD

ABSTRACTS
Lovington, N. M.

BARBER SHOP

HOT AND COLD BATHS
AIR CUT 35c. SHAVES 15c.
C. E. Stiles, Prop.

LOOK

Lovington Lodge No. 44.
Meet Every Wed. Night at their hall over the First Territorial Bank.
R. R. James, N. G.
Earnest Powers, Secy.
Visiting brothers will be extended a cordial welcome.

THE EASTERN Star

Lovington Chapter No. 35
Meets the 2nd and 4th, Friday night in each month at the Masonic Hall
Mrs. Mamie Graham, W. M.
Ham Bishop, W. P.
Mr. E. M. Caudill, Secy.

W. O. W.

Lovington Grange Camp No. 84.
Meets every first and third Tuesday night in the W. O. W. hall
A. N. Marchman, C. C.
F. J. Robinson, Clerk.

\$2,000 Stock of Grocery and Chinaware for Sale or Trade. For information, call at Leader Office.
Will pay 5cts. each for good grain sacks.--
Lanford & Lee.

Our Terms Are Simple 30 Days.
If you have your account longer without arrangements for an extension of time, your account is due, and we would appreciate it if you would call and settle same.
We have to pay our wholesale people every thirty days. To do this we must ask our customers to do the same by us.
Please give this your attention.
Yours Respt.
Lovington Pharmacy.

At The
LOVINGTON PHARMACY

You will find everything that is usually kept in a first class Drug Store.
We Also Carry a Full Line of JEWELRY.
Prescription Filled Promptly, Both Day or Night--
Phone 33.
Lovington, New Mexico

SECOND HAND FURNITURE
NEW FURNITURE
PRICES THAT ARE RIGHT

These three things we have to offer you when you come to Roswell.
Our second hand goods have been thoroughly fumigated, and are priced in a way that you can save money by making your purchases from us.
On our line of NEW goods we have set prices that will interest you.

Come To See Us. If You Cannot Come, Write To Us. We Will Give Your Orders Careful Attention.
R. E. CRAVEN
209 NORTH MAIN ST. ROSWELL, N. M.

LOVINGTON HARDWARE CO.

Is the right place to get
Hardware, Lumber, Wire, Posts, Windmills, Well Supplies, Furniture, Undertaker's Goods.
Lovington, N. M.

You Are Welcome!
Drive Into Our Yard

You will find Camp House, and Feed both Grain and Hay. Also Blacksmith Shop in connection with all work guaranteed, at reasonable prices.

G. C. Holiday and J. H. Martin Props.
Lovington, New Mexico

P. S. EAVES & CO.

Dealers In Dry Goods
Groceries and Grain.

In fact every thing good to Eat and Wear
Lovington, New Mexico

"PINOCHLE"

Taken from the
Notebook of an Old Detective
by Charles Edmunds Webb
And With Names and Places Hidden Published as a Proof That
Truth Is Stranger Than Fiction

On the records of the Sutherland Detective agency Helen Bertel's name was only one of several after which appeared the word, "Stenographer."

As a matter of fact, in certain special lines of work this uncommonly pretty, self-reliant girl was one of the most capable operatives the company ever had in its employ. Although Felix Hazard's lean, hawklike visage was too well schooled to betray any hint of his deeper feelings, nevertheless sometimes while looking at her his dark eyes took on an intense glow that shook the girl's poise. She was wont to chide herself because this look had the power of agitating her, and she would discourage it in different ways—sometimes by treating Hazard with cool reserve, another time by poking fun at him, or, most effective of all, by making some abrupt, unexpected appeal to his friendship. They never quarreled; they were much too good pals for that.

So on a certain June morning—the first, to be definite—when Hazard found a note upon his desk in her handwriting, which was as familiar to him as his own, he forgot everything else until he had read it some half-dozen times.

As he tore open the envelope and spread out the single sheet therein contained, two objects fell out and fluttered to the floor. He picked them up. They were in the corners of two playing-cards, the knave of diamonds and the queen of spades. These he laid carefully aside and read:

My dear Felix:
Take me to luncheon today and I'll tell you about the ancient relic—H. For possibly a minute he gravely speculated upon the card fragments; but they only teased his curiosity. The ragged torn edges exactly matched, demonstrating the two corners had been held tightly together when the balance of the cards were torn away; this was the sole inference he was able to draw from the "relics."

Promptly at half-past twelve Helen Bertel's animated face appeared at Hazard's doorway. She was a tall, graceful girl, fond of tennis and of being both on and in the water, for besides being an ardent canoeist she was also an expert swimmer—a choice of pastimes than which no others are better adapted to mold the figure in perfect lines and give health and strength and beauty and the pantherlike litheness that characterized her every movement.

She called to him brightly from the threshold:
"Ready?"
"And waiting," he returned, grabbing his hat and following her to the elevator.

It was not until the waiter had poured Hazard's demitasse and held a lighted match to his cigarette that Miss Bertel, propping her elbows upon the table and resting one cheek upon her clasped hands, referred to the subject that was uppermost in her mind.

"Felix, I have a neighbor who needs your help—a poor widow with a scapergone brother. Their uncle was murdered day before yesterday, and the two are entitled to his money."

Hazard darted a sharp glance at her.

"Murdered?" he repeated inquiringly. "Who was he?"

"Henry Paradis."

For some moments the man scrutinized the pretty face opposite him. "According to the newspapers that was an accidental death," said he. "I don't know much about it, though."

"I'll tell you about it. For my neighbor's sake I interested myself in the case; I've gone as far with it as I can without a man's assistance. You're to be the man."

What she recounted may be briefly sketched.

On the morning of May 31st the lifeless body of Henry Paradis had been found, under peculiar circumstances, at his North Halsted street residence. In the middle of the room used by the old bachelor as a library stood a table-deck, and lying on a rug in front of this and underneath a protruding drawer the body had been discovered by the household's sole servant, a middle-aged negro named Sam Webb.

There were numerous factors that tended to veil the fatality in mystery. On the surface these factors suggested that Henry Paradis had opened a drawer of his desk and immediately fallen dead from a bullet wound inflicted by his own revolver. By way of mute testimony, there was the partially open drawer half full of neatly tied packages of letters, together with papers and documents of various sorts, upon top of which lay the weapon. Its cylinder contained five loaded cartridges and one freshly exploded shell. The revolver was of a well-known make, 38-caliber, and just below the dead man's head was a small purplish puncture which a few minutes' probing demonstrated to have been made by a bullet of the same size. Powder marks on the left breast of his shabby old house-jacket showed that the weapon had been close when the wound was fired.

From these details the police and reporters, and next the coroner's jury, drew their conclusion that the old man had accidentally been overtaken by death, killed in a most extraordinary manner.

"However," added Miss Bertel, "in spite of the verdict and the police, I am suspicious of the man, Mr. Hazard. I am sure of it."

"I am sure of it," she added, "and I am sure of it."

"I am sure of it," she added, "and I am sure of it."

"I am sure of it," she added, "and I am sure of it."

"I am sure of it," she added, "and I am sure of it."

This story throbs with realism in the word's narrowest meaning. It is a faithful rendering of an authentic experience in the career of a high official of a detective agency whose name is a household word throughout the English-speaking world. Real names of persons and places are sometimes disguised. In all other respects the amazing, often thrilling, always gripping facts are recorded just as they happened.

help her, is afraid to talk much; there is something she is holding back; and whatever it is, if I'm any judge of another woman's character, it's something that will tend to incriminate either her or her brother.

"Here are the facts that make it look bad for her: A bitter enmity has kept her and his uncle apart for years. Not since she was a little girl has she been in the house, save twice—once about a week ago and again on the evening of the 28th of May. On the occasion of the last visit Sam Webb says he heard them quarreling about money."

"Now the murder occurred some time during the night of the 30th, Decoration day. Nobody heard the shot, and the tragedy was not discovered until seven o'clock next morning."

"Why," Hazard queried, "are you so positive it was murder?"

"There are several reasons why I can't accept the police theory," Miss Bertel replied.

"First, it is asking a good deal of one to believe that anybody can be



The Effect of This Simple Question Was Extraordinary.

killed by a revolver catching in a drawer in such a way that merely opening the drawer should explode it; then, that the weapon should be aimed so unerringly at the victim's heart simply knocks the law of probabilities to smithereens. It's impossible.

"But I got most of my ideas from Sam Webb—those two card corners, for instance. He slipped them to me and told me he had found them tightly clenched in the dead man's right hand. Now there wasn't a deck of cards in the house from which the jack of diamonds and the queen of spades were missing."

"Here are several curious facts in this connection. Mrs. Pell tells me that in his younger days Henry Paradis was a gambler, but that years ago he forewore cards and all games of chance. Now then, according to Sam Webb, early in March the old man's interest in cards all at once revived, and he became a pinocchio fiend. And, too, early in March is the time when young Curtis Paradis, the nephew, first appeared on the scene. Also at about this time Henry Paradis took up with a disreputable individual named Blackburn, a thimble gambler who hangs out at a neighborhood saloon. Sam says there used to be some notable games at the house, marked by constant quarrels and bickerings—either between Curtis and his uncle, or between Blackburn and the uncle; never between Curtis and Blackburn, nor, to Sam's knowledge, was there ever a game when the three played all together."

"I'm simply giving you these facts for what they might be worth; they tell me next to nothing."

"Finally, on the afternoon of May twenty-ninth Henry Paradis drew from his bank \$2,500 in currency, which so far is missing."

II.

Felix Hazard spent the better part of the afternoon noting about the North Halsted street neighborhood. He gathered a lot of information of one sort and another, the net result of which he summed up in the reflection: "It looks as though the old man wanted to help his brother, and he better have let the coroner's verdict stand."

For, among other things, he learned that Mrs. Pell had called at the Par-

adis house early on the evening of May 30th—the evening of the tragedy—and that Curtis Paradis also had been seen thereabouts by at least two persons. One individual asserted that about nine o'clock of the same night he had seen Curtis hurrying away from his uncle's residence and in the direction of the car barn at Dewey place; that he appeared nervous and agitated, and that he was tearing to pieces as he went along and scattering broadcast what looked like "a couple of postcards," but which, the spectator having been made inquisitive, on examination proved to be two playing cards!

These circumstances, in connection with the fact that Henry Paradis must have been slain some time during the night of May 30th, and that the \$2,500 was nowhere to be found, indeed looked bad for Mrs. Pell and her brother.

It was at a nearby corner saloon, however, that Hazard obtained definite knowledge of Blackburn, the "thimble," and in addition some general knowledge of Henry Paradis' character that was in no way a credit thereto.

Speaking of Curtis Paradis, the bartender told Hazard that the young man was an automobile mechanic who had come to Chicago from Kansas City about March 1st in search of employment.

"He sure was some pinocchio fiend," averred the informant, "a regular bug. Only one other gink around here—fella named Nick Blackburn—that's as bad. Blackburn, he's a shark, out for the coin there is in it, and booby, like this young Paradis, are pickin' for him." The speaker abruptly asked:

"Who are you?"

"My name's Paradis—" chattered the other, "Curtis Paradis."

"Curtis, eh? I'd like to have a word with you. Come inside."

As they entered what proved to be the kitchen, Paradis protested with nervous volubility that he had fired on a sudden impulse.

"I thought it was that crazy nigger coming back," he amplified. "He nearly frightened my sister to death."

At this juncture a pale-faced, terrified woman appeared in a doorway opening into the house's farther recesses.

"Don't hurt Curtis," she pleaded tremulously. "He's innocent. Are you an officer? Oh, I'm glad—so glad! Let us tell you all we have to tell about this terrible affair!"

As this proffer exactly met the visitor's desire, he was soon listening to

"Have you any idea why old Henry Paradis warmed up to Blackburn? No? I'll tell you. The old man was learning to play pinocchio. Yes, sir, he was! He paid Blackburn to teach him; not just the rules of the game, y'understand, but the fine points that win games. For two hours, three times a week, he gave old Paradis lessons on inside pinocchio, at two bucks per night."

"In less'n two weeks the old man wins back not only all he'd paid Nick, but about all Nick had picked up here besides. That's goin' some for an old party like him. Why, blamed if Nick didn't have to go to work!"

For some reason Felix Hazard found himself strongly attracted toward Mr. Nick Blackburn; and by following an inclination to learn all that he could of this individual, he early found the apparently plain trail of Henry Paradis' playster to be splitting up into a number of confusing and misleading by-paths.

For example, Blackburn had been rooming opposite the car barn, in the direction of which Curtis Paradis had been seen going on the fatal night, tearing in small pieces two playing cards; but the bartender thought Blackburn had given up his room, having found employment on some lake boat.

Hazard was shown the room, where the landlady was still keeping its recent occupant's effects pending his calling for them, and by the simple strategy of sending her to fetch some matches he contrived to pocket a pack of playing cards which lay on a small shelf.

Subsequent examination proved them to be a pinocchio deck from which one knave of diamonds and one queen of spades were missing!

III.

To round out the day's work, Hazard resolved to call at the Paradis residence, hoping that he might be able to see and interview the negro servant, Sam Webb.

The scene of the tragedy concealed more than one surprise for him, the first of which happened as he was ascending the front steps. He saw a negro, whom he took to be Webb, coming round from the rear.

"What's Sam Webb?" he queried on the steps to the rear.

"The fellow who's simple question was extraordinary. At the first sound of his voice the negro started and, all crumpled, stood staring at him. The man's face and attitude were suggestive of utmost terror and consternation."

Without the least warning, he wheeled and ran at top speed back through the narrow passageway between the two buildings.

The detective was too astonished by this singular conduct to think or act for a second, and when he did recover himself and in turn went plunging down the narrow passageway to the back yard, Sam—if it were Sam—had disappeared.

With something of the feeling of an explorer into unknown wilds, Felix Hazard, instead of returning to the front of the house, mounted the rear steps; perhaps somebody was in charge.

The screen door stood wide open, and under the impact of his flat the inner door proved itself to be unlatched by swinging inward slightly.

Without the least premonition, Hazard was blinded by a flash and stunned by a deafening report as a revolver was fired almost pointblank in his face. So close was the weapon's muzzle that his cheek felt the hot blast of the explosion and the stinging touch of two or three powder grains.

At once the door was jerked clear open, and an excited young man rushed out at him, yelling:

"Good God! Did I hit you? I thought—"

Whatever he might have been thinking was not immediately revealed, for Hazard's fist caught him squarely upon the point of the chin with a blow that had all his weight behind it. The fellow went down as if every bone and sinew of his body had turned suddenly to jelly.

A minute passed, then, weak and dazed, the young fellow rose slowly to his feet. When Hazard realized how frightened and unstrung his antagonist was he regretted the impetuous blow. He pocketed the pistol and sternly demanded:

"Who are you?"

"My name's Paradis—" chattered the other, "Curtis Paradis."

"Curtis, eh? I'd like to have a word with you. Come inside."

As they entered what proved to be the kitchen, Paradis protested with nervous volubility that he had fired on a sudden impulse.

"I thought it was that crazy nigger coming back," he amplified. "He nearly frightened my sister to death."

At this juncture a pale-faced, terrified woman appeared in a doorway opening into the house's farther recesses.

"Don't hurt Curtis," she pleaded tremulously. "He's innocent. Are you an officer? Oh, I'm glad—so glad! Let us tell you all we have to tell about this terrible affair!"

As this proffer exactly met the visitor's desire, he was soon listening to

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my old life of chasing—well, he'd robbed me and stolen of trust and rightly so, too. Well, I'll give you or three times a week, and other signs he'd be taking lessons from a fellow named Nick Blackburn. Nick got him a job on the Andrew Cole—started to work day before yesterday—and he couldn't have fooled with the old man any more."

"Are you sure he went to work on the thirtieth?" Hazard interrupted.

"Yes, sir. I saw him off in the morning—Decoration day."

Paradis then recounted, in so far as he was concerned, what happened at the house on the fatal night:

"I came in like I always did, hoping I might pick up a piece of change from the old man. The house was as still as a cemetery. Sam was gone; I couldn't raise my uncle—nobody at all. This seemed queer because the front door wasn't locked."

"As soon as I lit the gas in the library I saw Uncle Henry on the floor, dead. I was pretty badly scared. A pinocchio deck was on his desk with a lot of fields spread out, as if he'd been playing a game with somebody. On top of the cards was his gun. It looked like whoever had shot him had reached across the desk and poked the gun right against him, then dropped it and run."

"Right away I thought, whoever found the cards spread out like that were—anybody knowing how much we'd played together—would think I'd shot him."

The balance of Curtis Paradis' story agreed with what Hazard already had heard, and likewise explained his movements when leaving his uncle's house and proceeding south on Halsted street.

"Just before turning off the gas I saw two cards in the old man's hand. Believe me, it was worse than being shot at; yet I might as well have left the rest as those two."

"Well, I snatched them, and the corners tore away. I was too rattled to stop and get the corners; I was scared stiff. I beat it as fast as I could."

Knowing of Blackburn's vacated room, he had slipped into it from the alley and remained there hiding all night. He it was who had left the pack of cards there.

A period was put to the colloquy by the hall door opening and the frightened negro reappearing upon the threshold. Mrs. Pell and Curtis recoiled before him in obvious alarm, the latter exclaiming:

"Sam! What's been the matter with you?"

The intruder addressed himself to Hazard.

"Boss, I can't explain myself very well—not here. I reckon you are a police officer; I want you to come with me, if you please." He paused, and as Hazard only continued to eye him steadily, in a moment added:

"There," he solemnly averred, "is the man who killed Mr. Paradis!"

both of them excitedly talking at once; but for the purposes of brevity and clearness their recitals shall be disentangled here.

The woman declared her identity as Mrs. Pell, the dead man's niece, and confirmed Helen Bertel's assertion that Henry Paradis had been a gambler in his younger days—"a card-sharp," she expressed it. Her father—and Curtis—Henry's brother, had owned considerable property and money; in an unhappy moment he had appointed Henry his administrator, without bonds, and then died.

"We only want our rights, Curtis and I," Mrs. Pell passionately averred. "We had agreed to relinquish all our claims for a certain sum, and we compromised on \$2,500, which Henry promised to pay me the night he was killed. I never got it; nobody answered when I rang the bell."

"He was a devil, Henry Paradis was. Why, even that old nigger of his, Sam Webb, was scared to call his soul his own. He held something over Sam, and treated him like a dog."

Hazard turned to Curtis.

"Were you here at any time on the evening of the thirtieth—Decoration day?"

Before replying the young fellow hesitated and glanced uneasily at his sister. She urged him with a nod to answer. Then—

"I tried to hide it," he returned, "but I suppose I might as well tell. Yes, I was here. I saw my uncle lying dead on the library floor."

"Here's the way of it," Curtis pursued. "Uncle Henry knew how I liked to play pinocchio, and he hired a shark to teach him so he could win

"I can take you to the man who killed Mr. Paradis."

IV.

Mrs. Pell and her brother were left in charge of the house. On the way down town Hazard and the negro were joined by Miss Bertel, to whom the former had telephoned. The journey ended among the Twenties just off of South State street, a region whose population is mostly colored.

Hazard and his companion were conducted up two flights of stairs and down a hall to a room where the negro halted and threw open a door. When they came up with him so they could see within, he pointed dramatically to a figure lying upon a bed.

"There," he solemnly averred, "is the man who killed Mr. Paradis."

The man rolled his head round and looked at the intruders, two of whom recoiled in astonishment.

Lineament for lineament, line for line, his face was a facsimile of the man's who had brought them hither!

"Yes," confirmed the man on the bed in a weak voice, "I done it. I'm Sam Webb. And I'm about all in; I'm bad hurt."

Sam's double spoke.

"My name's Clifford Hartley. I knew you wouldn't believe me unless Sam and me was together, so I wouldn't talk."

"We're first cousins, Sam and me, though we might be twin brothers by the way we look alike. We are always being mistook for one another, and it seems like the resemblance has landed me in a peck o' trouble."

"Sam can't talk much; I'll have to talk for him. Last night he was hit

by an arrow, and the doctor said his spine is broken. He won't live long."

"It was like this. Sam's been had treated him so unmercifully for so long that Sam just couldn't stand it any more, so when the old man drew the money from the bank the devil just naturally got into Sam."

"Sam he plans it all out. I'm chafed on a Great Northern dining car, and he knows I'll be in Chicago over Decoration day. He has me go to a colored folks' hall on Twenty-eighth street, where he's invited, and make out like I'm him. We've often done that just to be skylarking, and I thought nothing of it till I saw the papers next afternoon. Then I realized what a position I was in, pretending to be Sam, because right away I felt it was him that had killed his boss."

"I was scared. We favor one another so close, if the police was looking for Sam, like as not they'd pick me up instead of him."

"I was wild to find him. When I went to where he'd been working there was a lady and gentleman there, and by the frightened way they acted at sight of me I was surer than ever that folks knew Sam was guilty."

"Then I met this gentleman, and I thought I was gone for sure. I reckon I oughtn't to have run; but I just couldn't help it."

"By and by some colored folks told me about the accident to Sam. I went to the hospital and had him brought here. After I'd talked to him a while he promised to tell everything and give back the money he'd taken."

As he finished speaking he went to a dresser drawer and took out a long thick manila envelope. This he handed to Hazard.

"You'll find all the money there just like Sam got it—\$2,500."

Sam Webb's story was not long. His plan to slay his employer and divert suspicion from himself was simple. He knew Paradis would be alone the night of the thirtieth, and also was familiar with Blackburn's frequent visits to the house and his object. He also was cognizant of Curtis' visits. He did not, however, know that Blackburn had left the city on the Andrew Cole that morning, and that, when he interrupted the old man's dummy-hand game and shot him with his own pistol, suspicion of Blackburn would rebound from a dead wall and alight upon the real culprit.

"You're a duck, Felix!" Helen Bertel assured him when once more she could breathe the sooty but more familiar Loop air. "You were kind enough to take me to lunch today; if a girl should invite you to be her guest at dinner tonight, would you—"

"Ask me!" Felix Hazard interrupted.

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TO SEE AROUND A CORNER

Some Extraordinary Things Are Being Claimed for the Invention of a Swiss.

Experiments conducted by Swiss army officers with a periscopelike device which may be attached to any kind of rifle, and will enable the possessor practically to shoot around a corner, have been remarkably successful, says a communication from Basel printed in the Swiss Rifleman's Journal, which reads, in part, as follows:

"The apparatus, which was constructed by G. Buerger of Basel, was tested with considerable secrecy on the Allschwilser rifle range on October 3, in the presence of two ordnance officers, and quite unexpected results were achieved."

This novelty, which is especially adapted to modern conditions of warfare where position is the principal thing in tactics, is intended for the use of every soldier who carries a rifle, as it weighs only about five and a half ounces and can be attached in a moment. It can be used in any position, lying, kneeling, or standing, and, under good cover, the man using it is almost entirely safe from the danger of being shot in the head. The use of this device is expected to bring about a great saving of ammunition, as the marksman, feeling secure against the enemy's bullets, will aim with greater deliberation and certainty and thus avoid wasting his cartridges. This additional accuracy is likely to increase the enemy's losses."

"If the foe is hidden behind walls and hedges, this instrument lends itself admirably to use as a periscope. It also acts as an automatic controller which prevents the rifle from being tilted to one side, because the sharpshooter can always justify his aim. Consequently, everyone may become a good marksman by the aid of this target mirror, which can be used in any kind of weather."

"The entire sighting apparatus is less than eight inches from the marksman's eyes, which do not become tired, even when shooting at a range of from 300 to 500 meters, or still greater distances."

Guiterman to Would-Be Poets.

Arthur Guiterman, whose book of humorous verse, "The Laughing Muse" (Harper), was published a few weeks ago, in a recent interview gave a list of negative commandments for would-be poets: "Don't think of yourself as a poet and dress the part," he says. "Don't frequent exclusively the company of writers. Don't complain of lack of appreciation. (In the long run no really good published work can ever, 'er' for 'over,' 'whenas' or 'what poetic license or believe that there is any such thing. 'Don't use 'er' for 'ever,' 'er' for 'over,' 'whenas' or 'what time' for 'when,' or any of the 'poetical' commonplaces of the past. Don't say 'did go' for 'went,' even if you need an extra syllable. Don't have your book published at your own expense by any house that makes a practice of publishing at the author's expense. Don't—don't write hymns to the Great God Pan. He is dead, let him rest in peace! Don't write what everybody else is writing."

Cruel Insight.

"My hair is coming out dreadfully. Do you know of any way to stop it?"

"Sure I do. Don't fuss so much with your wife."

Speaking of conditions generally in Canada, the most encouraging feature of the year, from a trade and financial standpoint, has been the bountiful harvest of the Northwest, where a greatly increased area under cultivation has given the highest average yield in the history of the country. It is estimated that the grain crop of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta has a market value to the producers of approximately four hundred million dollars, in the use of which we may anticipate not only the liquidation of much indebtedness, but the stimulation of current trade.

The annual reports of the various banks throughout Canada are now being published. They savour of optimism all the way through, and, contrary to what might be generally expected in war times, business is good everywhere.

The General Manager of the Bank of Montreal at the recent annual meeting said: "The position of Canada is a highly favored one, with an assured future of growth, development and general prosperity."

In the same report it is said that the Canadian West "has recovered to a marked extent from the economic displacement of a year ago."

The season's wheat and other cereal crops have exceeded all previous records in quantity and quality, and, despite the enormous yield, prices have been uncommonly well maintained.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of these results to the Prairie Provinces—and the Dominion at large.

The prosperity of those engaged in mixed farming and ranching is most encouraging.

The flour mills in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are busy and are doing well. Their combined daily capacity is about 27,000 barrels.

The large advances of the Dominion Government to farmers in certain districts, principally in the form of seed, were made very opportunely and have been amply justified by the very large crop yield in those districts.

Business in many important lines is good and should continue to improve as returns from grain yet to be marketed are received.

YALE STUDENTS ORGANIZE A FIELD BATTERY



Yale has completed its military preparedness by organizing a battery in which nearly five hundred undergraduates have enlisted. It will be equipped with three-inch field pieces, which are similar in construction to the famous French 75-millimeter gun. The first gun has just arrived and has been added to the equipment of the battery. Its maximum range is four miles, and it cost, with two limbers and a caisson, \$2,500. The Yale battalion consists of four companies of 125 men each. The government will supply each of these four companies with four of the above three-inch field pieces, making a battery of 16 guns in all.

BRITISH AND GREEK TRANSPORTS CONTRASTED



A curious contrast between the British and Greek transports is presented here. British Tommies look with interest at the small, two-wheeled carts used by the Greeks, which the former pass on the highway near Saloniki.

GAS ATTACK SEEN FROM AEROPLANE



This remarkable picture, taken by a Russian airman, illustrates the start of a gas attack in the eastern war zone, the poisoned cloud rolling before a westerly wind towards the Russian lines after being released from the gas cylinders operated by the Germans in the center of the picture. On the right are three lines of German troops awaiting the moment to advance, their lengthening shadows showing that the sun is nearly setting.

AMERICAN AIRMEN WHO AID FRANCE



Left to right: Sergt. Elliott Cowdin, Sergt. Norman Prince of Boston and Lieut. William Shaw, three American birdmen who, for daring deeds on the battlefields of France, have been decorated for bravery, and came back to the United States to spend Christmas with their folks at home. Each has received the military medal and the war medal, the latter being the French equivalent of the Iron Cross of Germany. Already they have returned to their duty at the front.

CONDENSATIONS

Minnesota's 1914 poultry and egg output was valued at \$35,000,000. Broom handles are needed in Glasgow, Scotland, which formerly got its supplies from northern Europe. Italians who have become naturalized in Switzerland are liable to military service in both countries. On the surface submarines derive their motive power from oil or petrol; submerged, they are driven by electricity.

King Ferdinand of Bulgaria is an enthusiastic botanist. His collection of Alpine plants is considered the most complete in Europe.

In a short time one will be able to go from Alaska to Patagonia in a sleeping car. Already more than 7,000 of the total 12,000 or 13,000 miles of railroad is in operation.

In the Four Counties Inn, in England, it is possible to eat in Leicestershire, sleep in Staffordshire, drink in Warwickshire and smoke in Derbyshire without leaving the building.

GUARDED THE WHITE HOUSE



This is Davie—the one on top of the kennel—who guarded the White House during the honeymoon absence of President Wilson. He is an Alredale and the property of Miss Helen Woodrow Jones, cousin of the president, and is highly valued as a watchdog. Holding Davie's chain is Willis Jackson, one of the White House messengers.

LLOYD-GEORGE'S CHAUFFEUR



David Lloyd-George believes that every able-bodied Englishman should be working for his country, either at home in the making of war material or in the trenches fighting the enemy. For this reason the "Strong Man of England" will no longer employ men in his household. His present chauffeur is a Miss Marsh, with whom he is well satisfied.

Snows of Yesterday.
"No, you're right—there ain't as much of it, an' it don't lay as long—an' what's more—dang me, if it's even as white as it uster be!"
Judge.

Not After the Best.
"She says she wouldn't marry the best man on earth. Plenty of girls say that. Idle talk, eh?"
"Oh, I don't know. Some girls mean it. Some of them are looking for wealth."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A Heartless Wretch.
Wife—Here is an article in this magazine on "How Men Propose." Do you remember how you proposed to me?
Husband—Not exactly; but it must have been in the dark by mistake.

NOT TRUE PATRIOTS

Republicans Put Party Before Country.

Money Needed for National Defense Should Be Voted Without Quibble—Democratic Record is One of Honor.

The most foolish exhibition of partisanship witnessed in this country for many a day is that participated in by the Republicans of the house and senate when they voted solidly against the extension of the emergency war taxes for one year. It is no excuse for this narrowness to say that the measure was partisan and that if the Republicans had been in power they would have handled it differently. The measure was not partisan. If the Republicans had been in control they would have been compelled to take similar action. In fact, the emergency war taxes are the same in principle as those levied by Republicans during the Civil and the Spanish-American wars.

The pretense that high or low tariffs, tariffs for plunder or tariffs for revenue, had anything to do with this question or the situation that produced it was equally false. The emergency taxes were made necessary by the war in Europe, which has dislocated commerce and industry to an extent never before known.

Several weeks before the war with Spain began, every Democrat in the house of representatives voted with the Republican majority in favor of a \$50,000,000 appropriation for national defense. The money now derived from the emergency taxes is just as necessary to national honor and security as the great fund that was placed unreservedly in the hands of President McKinley in 1898. The first step toward national defense is to keep a solvent treasury.

OLD-TIME FALLACY EXPOSED

Republican High-Tariff Doctrine Has Been Conclusively Proved to Be of No Worth.

It is announced by a friendly interpreter of Wall street sentiment that the street would welcome even the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt by the Republicans if that would unite the party, "as it sees no other way to a re-establishment of the high tariff."

The same news columns carry this extract from an address by George E. Roberts, twice director of the United States mint under different Republican administrations and now associated with a leading Wall street bank:

"If anything has been clearly demonstrated in recent months it is that you cannot have a permanently one-sided trade. You soon reach the point where you have to lend to your customer to enable him to continue his purchases, and eventually that policy cannot go on indefinitely."

This is now not merely an obvious theoretical truth. It is a truth which is being driven home with practical force by every day's developments in the country's fast-expanding foreign trade. The "permanently one-sided trade" which is the theory and the end of the old Republican tariff policy has gone for good if America is to hold its new position in the commerce of the world.

As against this Wall street forecast of a presidential campaign to re-establish extortionate tariffs there stands the fact that a great body of the Republican party and even a section of Wall street are being educated away from this position by the mighty force of a new experience in economic practice.

Foolish "Argument."
"A surplus is Republican, a deficit Democratic." "Democratic extravagance, Republican economy." "Republican prosperity, Democratic hard times;" these and similar ancient sacred texts of pre-Adamsite Republicanism crowd into the mind as the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, gazing mournfully from the battlements of the battered "citadel of protection," utters these words of woe:

"Democratic papers are asking what the Republican party would have done in the face of the financial condition that confronts the present administration. The question is a vain one, for if the Republican party had been in power this condition would not have confronted us."

We believe it, because it is impossible. But why veil the awful truth? Why spare the erring Democracy the chastisement it merits. If the Republican party had been in power, war wouldn't have dared to break out.

Stinging Rebuke.
We see by the papers that almost sixty towns elected Republican congressmen as a stinging rebuke to the administration's handling of the Mexican situation.—Columbia State.

Problem for Republicans.
Many Republicans of the straitest sect must be perplexed in the extreme. These "bumper" crops, this plethora of money, this monstrous commerce, this revived business can't really have come under a Democratic administration. This so-much-talked-of prosperity must be a dream, a phantom of false morning. It is inconceivable that the United States can thrive without a heaven-high tariff and a Republican administration. Democratic prosperity! Why, the phrase is a contradiction.

Lessens the Effect.
"We have half a dozen or more men behind whom the ever-growing sentiment against Democratic efficiency will crystallize," says Chairman Hill. However, Mr. Hill's statement would have been more thrillingly terrifying if he had said one man instead of half a dozen.

Secretary McAdoo is now in the happy position of a man who is expected to suggest various increases in taxation with which everybody will be pleased.

CATTLE MARKET QUOTATIONS

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

CATTLE	
Beef steers, cornfed, good to choice	\$7.00@7.50
Beef steers, cornfed, fair to good	6.50@7.00
Beef steers, grassers, good to choice	6.75@7.25
Beef steers, grassers, fair to good	6.00@6.75
Hefers, prime, cornfed	7.50@8.00
Cows and heifers, cornfed, good to choice	6.00@6.50
Cows and heifers, cornfed, fair to good	5.50@6.00
Cows and heifers, grassers, good to choice	5.75@6.25
Cows and heifers, grassers, fair to good	5.00@5.75
Breeding cows	5.75@6.25
Cows, feeders	4.75@5.25
Breeding heifers	6.00@7.25
Veal calves	7.50@9.00
Bulls	4.00@5.25
Feeders and stockers, good to choice	6.50@7.40
Feeders and stockers, fair to good	6.00@6.50
Feeders and stockers, common to fair	5.50@6.00

HOGS	
Good hogs	6.00@6.50
SHEEP	
Lambs	\$8.75@9.00
Ewes	5.50@6.15
Wethers	6.25@6.75
Yearlings	7.40@8.00

HAY AND GRAIN MARKET.

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

BUYING PRICES	
Colo. upland, per ton	\$12.00@13.00
Nebraska upland, per ton	10.00@11.00
Second bottom Colorado and Nebraska, per ton	9.00@10.00
Timothy, per ton	14.50@15.50
Alfalfa, per ton	10.50@11.50
South Park, choice, ton	15.00@15.50
San Luis Valley, per ton	12.00@13.00
Gunnison Valley, per ton	12.00@13.00
Straw, per ton	4.00@4.50

GRAIN	
Wheat, choice milling, 100 lbs., buying	1.67
Rye, Colorado, bulk, 100 lbs., buy	1.35
Barley, choice, buying	1.29
Colorado oats, bulk, buying	1.15
Corn chop, sack, selling	1.40
Corn in sack, selling	1.29
Bran, Colorado, per 100 lbs., selling	1.00

Flour.

Selling Prices.

Standard Colorado, net	\$3.81
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Dressed Poultry.

Less 10 Per Cent Commission.

Turkeys, fancy D. P.	21 @ 23
Turkeys, old toms	15 @ 16
Turkeys, choice	10 @ 12
Hens, fancy	14 @ 15
Hens, small	10 @ 12
Springs, lb.	17 @ 19
Ducks, young	14 @ 15
Geese	15 @ 16
Roosters	7 @ 8

Live Poultry.

The following prices on live poultry are net F. O. B. Denver:

Springs, lb.	15 @ 16
Hens, fancy	10 @ 12
Roosters	6 @ 8
Turkeys, 10 lbs. or over	16 @ 18
Ducks, young	12 @ 14
Geese	12 @ 13

Eggs.

Eggs, graded No. 1 net, F. O. B. Denver 29 |

Eggs, graded No. 2 net, F. O. B. Denver 17 |

Eggs, case count, misc. cases, less commission, \$7.35@8.10 |

Eggs, April storage, net F. O. B. Denver 6.00@6.40 |

Butter.

Creameries, ex. Colo., lb. 31 |

Creameries, ex. East, lb. 31 |

Creameries, 2d grade, lb. 25 |

Process 25 |

Packing stock 19 @ 20 |

Fruit.

Apples, Colo., fancy box \$1.25@2.00 |

Apples, Colo., choice box 1.00@1.25 |

Vegetables.

Carrots, cwt. .75@1.00 |

Cauliflower, lb. .25@.30 |

Pascal celery .40@.50 |

Cabbage, cwt. .40@.50 |

Onions, cwt. 1.25@1.50 |

Onions, table, doz. .15@.17 |

Potatoes 1.00@1.25 |

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

Prices Quoted for Metals.

Lead, New York—\$5.90.

Bar silver—57c.

Spelter, St. Louis—\$16.00.

Copper, casting—\$22.62½.

Kansas City Produce.

Kansas City.—Butter—Creamery,

33c; firsts, 31c; seconds, 29c; packing, 17c.

Eggs—Firsts, 27c; seconds, 26c.

Poultry—Hens, 13c; turkeys, 17c; springs, 13c.

Chicago Live Stock Quotations.

Chicago.—Hogs.—Bulk, \$6.75@7.15;

light, \$6.60@7.05; mixed, \$6.70@7.25;

heavy, \$6.70@7.25; rough, \$6.70@6.90;

pigs, \$5.60@6.60.

Cattle—Beef steers, \$6.50@9.65;

western steers, \$6.50@8.25; cows and

heifers, \$5.25@8.50; calves, \$7.25@10.75.

Sheep—Wethers, \$7.00@7.60; ewes,

\$5.00@7.05; lambs, \$8.00@10.65.

Price of Flax.

Duluth, Minn.—Lined, cash, \$2.39

@ 2.40; May, \$2.42½; July, \$2.42½.

Chicago Grain and Provision Prices.

Chicago.—Wheat—No. 3 red, \$1.27½;

No. 2 hard, \$1.24½@1.25; No. 3 hard

\$1.14@1.22½.

Corn—No. 4 yellow, 7½@75c; No. 3

white, 7½@74½.

Oats—No. 3 white, 46½@47½c;

standard, 47½@48½c.

Rye—No. 2, 99c.

Barley—65@70c.

Timothy—\$6.00@8.00.

Clover—\$10.00@18.00.

Pork—\$13.15@13.15.

Lard—\$10.42@10.62.

Ribs—\$10.52.

REMARKS BY PLANNED

Best Time for Breaking is Late Fall or Early Winter.

In Average Case It Is Better to Plow a Little Too Deep Than Too Shallow—Work Must Be Performed With Some Judgment.

In this arid region the best time to do the breaking is in the winter when the ground is not frozen and is reasonably moist for the work. The advantages of early winter plowing are that time can well be spared for the work, the days are cool on teams, and extra plowing done now will better equalize labor of the year and prevent the necessity for rush in the spring, when so many different things are crowding in for attention, writes Henry Andrews in Denver Field and Farm. Some of the land plowed in late fall and early winter will not need to be replowed next spring, but if some of it must be plowed again the labor will be well spent. There is seldom any danger but often much good in stirring the soil often. In fact the productive capacity of many soils would be materially increased by a double plowing for each crop planted. This is especially true with heavy soils.

But what about deep plowing in winter or at any time of the year? In the average case it is certainly better despite what some of the Washington experts told us at the Dry Farming congress to plow a little too deep rather than a little too shallow. However extra deep plowing must be done with judgment. Some soils will be greatly benefited while others may possibly be injured by it. Any soil that is full of humus and is black and deep is benefited by extra deep plowing at any time. Thin soils with only a few inches of humus near the surface should be deepened gradually. The subsoil of such land is sterile or nearly so. If a large proportion of this sterile subsoil is turned up to the surface at one plowing, the fertility of the seedbed may be diluted or weakened unless manure is applied to bring it in. On thin land the surface humus should not be buried so deeply that germinating seeds and young roots cannot easily reach it. On such land where deep plowing is done, the furrow should be turned to stand on edge, rather than turned completely over to bury the top soil and leave only sterile hardpan at the surface.

At the time this article is being written, the first week of November, I am preparing a field of thin adobe soil for plowing. This field has been in pasture. It is fairly well covered with droppings from the animals. It is now being covered with a thin coating of stable manure. As soon as it is covered it will be disked and plowed about eight inches deep with four horses to a two-horse plow. If the draft is not too heavy it will be plowed nine or ten inches deep. After this thin layer has been plowed it will be allowed to lie in rough furrows all winter to weather.

Later in the winter when the ground is frozen, stable manure is to be hauled and scattered over the entire field. In the spring all is to be plowed over again to a depth of about six inches. In this way organic matter will have been given to the subsoil and a considerable quantity will be mixed with all of the top soil to supplement the humus already there. This field is to be planted to corn next spring. An early-maturing variety will be used and the corn will be removed early for silage, so that the land may be further prepared and seeded to wheat the first of next September. I will get some spent lime from the sugar factory and put on a layer of it in the spring. The disking will be deep and thorough, in order to cut the manure finely and to mix it well with the soil to make the seedbed of uniform texture as well as deep and fertile. The time will be applied primarily for the future crops, yet it is intended that it will so help the corn. The productivity and friability of heavy, stiff soils may be improved by deep plowing and working into the manure and other trash, by plowing in the fall and winter for freezing to break up the stiffness and by liming.

HARD SPRING WHEAT ORIGIN

Introduced into Northern Great Plains About Middle of Last Century—Two Chief Varieties.

Hard spring wheat, although introduced into the northern great plains of this country and Canada about the middle of the last century, did not become firmly established as a profitable crop until after 1870, coincident with the introduction of the purifier and roller mill.

There are two chief varieties—Fife and Bluestem. The Fife was the first to be established. It is a little more hardy than the Bluestem and has a slightly harder kernel. The kernel is particularly distinguished by its greater breadth in proportion to length and by its very broad groove. The Fife has white bare chaff and the Bluestem white velvet chaff. Both varieties have red kernels and no boards.

Bad Habit of Horse.

A horse that will pull or rub off his halter is a nuisance and the habit is the result of the carelessness of man.

Soil Mulch Saves Moisture.

In order to prevent the loss of moisture from nature's reservoir a dam has been provided in the soil mulch.

Cover Every Machine.

Put every machine under cover and you will have a short answer to give the agent when he comes along next spring with the question, "How are you fixed for farm tools?"

Proper Feeding of Pigs.

The intelligence of the man who feeds the pigs has all to do with the profits of well-bred pigs.

Squeals Cost Money.

Every squeal caused by uncomfortable quarters costs money.

Good Remedy for Lice.

Kerosene oil rubbed on a hog's back is good for lice. Do not have it too strong or rub it too hard or it will cause a blister.



FEEDING THE WINTER LAMBS

Results Given Herewith of Interesting Tests Made at the Ohio Experiment Station.

In tests at the Ohio station two lots of 12 Delaine ewes each, with their October or November lambs from a Southdown ram, as nearly alike as possible with regard to age, weight, conformation and breeding were fed for 62 days, beginning December 1, as follows: Lot 1, corn and oil meal 4:1, alfalfa and silage; lot 2, corn, oats, bran and oil meal 5:2:1:1, alfalfa and silage. The nutritive ratio of the two rations was approximately the same. The hay and silage were fed ad libitum and approximately the same amount of grain was fed, it being



Southdown Ram.

ing all that they would consume. The lambs were fed alike, receiving corn and alfalfa. The ewes of lot 1 made an average daily gain per head of 0.095 pounds; those of lot 2, 0.129 pounds; the lambs of lot 1, 0.441 pounds, and lot 2, 0.411 pounds. The cost of feed per pound of gain made by the lambs was 7.1 and 7.5 cents respectively. No appreciable differences in degree of finish from the two rations were noted. Both lots produced prime hothouse lambs.

Two lots of 11 ewes each, with their lambs, were fed for 95 days, beginning December 24, the same ration as in the above experiment, except that during the last five weeks clover hay was substituted for the alfalfa. As these lambs were not intended for hothouse lambs they were not forced so rapidly as those in the first experiment. The average daily gain per head of the ewes of lot 1 was 0.013, of lot 2, 0.031 pounds; for the lambs of lot 1, 0.377 pounds of lot 2, 0.333 pounds. The cost of feed per pound of gain made by the lambs was for lot 1, 8.7 cents, and for lot 2, 10.1 cents.

WINTER CARE OF THE SHEEP