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Alamogordo News, 12-30-1909

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The Alamogor News.

The Official Newspaper of the People of Otero County.

VOL. XIV. No. 2.

ALAMOGORDO, NEW MEXICO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1909.

PRICE 5 CENTS

SOCIETY NEWS.

MISS MINNIE HANCOCK ENTERTAINED.

Miss Minnie Hancock entertained a number of friends last Monday evening at her home.

Miss Minnie was assisted in the entertainment by Miss Bessie Fondren, Delightful refreshment were served, and the event was in every way a most delightful one. Those present were: Bessie Fondren, Leva Hall, Sophie Glenn, Myrtle and Ella Hunter, Viola and Necie Cunningham, Cassie and Mollie Dillard, Ellen Hicks, Marion Shaw, Mable Teed, Ferris Shelton, Forrest Hudnall, Ansen Fondren, Will Blakley, Woodie Rice, Jim Cunningham, Edwin Frazier, Elma Haynes, John Whittington and Douglas Phillips.

MISS NELL DRAKE ENTERTAINED.

Miss Nell Drake entertained a large number of friends Monday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Cox. The occasion was greatly enjoyed by all present. Those present were: Miss Donna Givan, Roy Chivens, Bert Chivens, Miss Henman, Miss Mabel Murry, Miss Ella Jackson, Miss Anna B. Murry, Miss Nannie Gordon, Ernestine Murry, Miss Warnock, O. V. Murry, Otto Tinklopaugh, Harry Murry, W. Tinklopaugh and Logan Meeks.

A SURPRISE PARTY.

Mr. Leonard Byus was agreeably surprised when a number of his friends met at his home the other evening and had a party, the evening was spent in the usual manner and all present say that it was the time of their lives. Those present were, Minnie Hancock, Eessie Fondren, Sophie Glenn, Nellie Grant, Forrest Hudnall, Ferris Shelton, Will Blakley, Floyd Haynes, Ella and Georgie Hunter

ENTERTAINED BY MISS ELLA JACKSON.

On last Tuesday night, Miss Jackson entertained a number of her friends at the home of H. W. Park.

Games were played and later the refreshments followed which ended a most enjoyable evening entertainment for the young people. It was a fine time they all had, that was reported. Those present were, Mamie Nesbitt, Nell Drake, Lidney Powers, Loma Woods, Annie B. Murry, C. V. Murry, Logan Meeks.

PARTY AT MISS FONDRENS.

We are informed that Miss Bessie Fondrens friends met in a bunch at her home, last Tuesday evening, the refreshments were so good that none reached the News office. Those present, at party, were Cassie Dillard, Minnie Hancock, Ellen Hicks, Laura Bonnett, Leva Hall, Marion Shaw, Mable Teed, Forrest Hudnall, Ferris Shelton, Edwin Frazier, Elmo Haynes, Will Blakley, Douglas Phillips, John Whittington and Jim Cunningham.

GAS-ELECTRIC CARS FOR THE SOUTH.

Determined to keep abreast of the times in railroad equipment the Southern Railway Company, comprising many of the most important lines in the south, has added two of the very latest types of gas-electric cars to its rolling stock.

These cars are equipped with standard commutating pole railway motors of 100 h. p. Two of these motors are located on the forward truck, giving a motor capacity of 200 h. p. to each car. The current is supplied from a 600-volt generator, which is direct coupled to an 8-cylinder gas engine in the forward compartment. A controller similar to that used on an ordinary trolley car is located convenient to the operator, and through this the current passes from the generator to the motors. Combined straight and automatic air brakes are provided with the usual valves and accessories. The car bodies are of steel, about 55 ft. long, with a seating capacity of 62 passengers. Both rear and center entrances are provided, thus furnishing means of dividing the two classes of passengers as required in the south. These cars were built and equipped for the Southern Railway by General Electric Company after a thorough test of this type of car between Manassas and Strasburg last summer.

ALCAZAR.

This weeks pictures are exceptionally fine, also is the music and illustrated song, Friday and Saturday nights pictures Base ball series, Pittsburg vs Detroit. Cattle thieves, a story of the Northwest. Saturday there will be two new subjects, one called a soldier and a legless runner.

MILITARY DANCE GRAND SUCCESS.

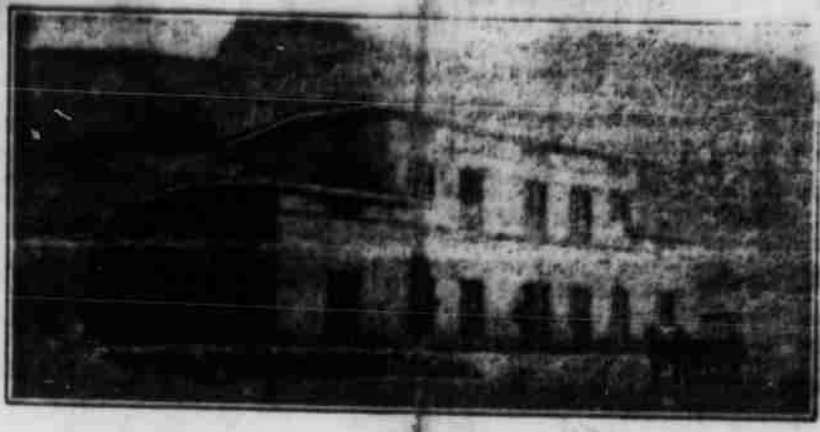
The military ball given last Christmas night by Company 'I' of the New Mexico National Guard was one of the best attended and most enjoyable ever given by that organization. And a grand success financially.

The story is told concerning an editor in a near-by town who found a post marked and directed envelope one morning in his coal house. He immediately printed an article in his paper stating that some one in town had been stealing coal from his neighbors a few nights ago, and accidentally dropped an addressed envelope bearing his name. But that if the guilty party would call and pay his back subscription the editor would not publish the name.

Moral—The next day twenty-five of his delinquent subscribers paid up.

Decidedly Awkward.
Hewitt—Were you ever in an awkward position?
Jewett—I am all the time.
Hewitt—How is that?
Jewett—I have two girls living in the same street.—Brooklyn Eagle.

The Broker's Alternative.
"It is more than I can bear" he cried in agonized accents.
"Then I suppose we'll have to join the bull movement," replied his partner.—Kansas City Times.



SANATORIUM NEWS

The work of laying out and grading streets for the tent colony is progressing rapidly. Two tents have already been placed.

Work on the electric road promised the sanatorium by Jan. 1, 1910 has not been indefinitely postponed as reported.

Mrs. Joseph Pestal and daughter Eleanor who were quartered temporarily at the sanatorium have gone to El Paso where Dr. Pestal has accepted the position of Assistant House Physician at the Baldwin Sanatorium.

Miss Emma Miller of Washington, D. C. and Mrs. C. M. Commander of Yazoo City, Miss. registered last week.

Henry Cater and Jim Hanna are recent at the institution.

Purvis Darden arrived recently from Atlanta, Ga.

On Friday morning the 24th, Mrs. Sadie Taylor of Oarsons, Kansas was taken suddenly ill. At present she is much improved and in a few days will be able to take her a customary place.

Miss Nannie E. Mc Gimsay of El Paso, is doing service as special nurse at the institution.

Christmas was delightfully celebrated with a tree containing appropriate gifts. Frankie Sanders, the renowned foot ball player of Kansas City, received a fine foot ball. Miss Nellie Martin was given a beautiful horse and trap. A fine watch and chain was presented to J. H. Dressel. Each of the other patients received equally suitable remembrances.

A seven course dinner, which was thoroughly enjoyed by all was served by Chef Keen and head waiter Shields.

Mr. Forrest Cruckson was a guest of J. H. Dressel to dinner Sunday.

The management and patients are indebted to Mr. W. H. Woods for the beautiful tree and mistletoe which completed the holiday decorations.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Riley spent Wednesday afternoon with the matron and patients.

Miss Mary Woods of College Addition, was the guest of Miss Margaret Saltgaber several days last week.

Hand painted calendars were presented the patients by Mesdames Jed. Yale and, W. E. Warren.

THE FOLLOWING WE QUOTED FROM THE WESTERN TRADE JOURNAL

There is no subject at present demanding more serious attention from the financial press than that which has to do with the safe investment of some of the large and small sums of money that have been lying idle in safe deposit vaults for the past two or three years. The country is again prosperous, and the timidity which characterized capital during the days the tariff question was under consideration by Congress has been succeeded by a confidence which threatens to carry investors to the other extreme. Not a day passes that the mails of all our leading financial papers do not contain letters soliciting advice and information concerning the different classes of investment, propositions now the market. To all such inquiries that have been addressed to this paper, we have invariably replied that expert knowledge and assistance are necessary in this connection. The element of safety has, above all other qualities, to be considered in any sort of an investment. There are also other details in regard to which the average investor has to depend upon the special knowledge and experience of the news papers and trade journals devoted to such subjects.

In this connection conservative investors who read this paper regularly may be interested in proposition of the Alamogordo Stone and Marble Company, just incorporated for purpose of putting marble on the market. The company has a ledge of about 1,700 feet face and about 80 feet in diameter. It is incorporated for \$30,000, and will sell \$3,000 worth of stock at the par value, \$10 per share, making 800 share. If you want to get hold of a good proposition that will make you good returns on the money invested, it will pay you to look into this matter. The profit will be between 75 and 125 per cents. The Company does not have to raise its marble, it is in the forms of ledge or cliff, and is about 60 feet from the bottom of the canyon, and is three miles from the railroad track and just east of Alamogordo, New Mexico. There is a good wagon road up to the quarry and the company expects to have a switch run up there shortly, after it gets under headway. These properties are eighty-six miles from El Paso, Texas, on the El Paso Southwestern, north of El Paso, and the idea is to put in machinery to put the stone in shape for the market, and ship to El Paso for building purpose, and all over the western country for monumental purpose, as the company will, not have any competition from Indiana and Tennessee and Kentucky.

There are several big buildings in El Paso which will likely be built this fall and winter, and the company is anxious to get in shape in order to be in a position to figure for them. It can produce the goods and get into El Paso and compete with brick or anything else, and still make big profits.

In offering the stock the company wants it understood that it makes no guarantee of any kind. The stock has a lien on all the assets of the company and its earnings until its dividend is paid. This property alone guarantees and safely secures the preferred stock of the company and makes the purchase of this stock as safe an investment as can be found anywhere. As there is not a great amount of shares to be disposed of, investors should not delay. The stock is valuable, the dividends will be large. Send in your subscriptions now before it is too late. For further information write to A. S. Pierre, secretary and treasurer Alamogordo Stone Marble Company, Alamogordo, New Mexico, whom also, address for particulars not made plain in this free and unsolicited editorial.

To the scores of people who have asked our advice on the subject of investment and to the thousands who desire to increase their resources we would make the statement that in all things they find the Alamogordo Stone and Marble Company above reproach, and composed of business men whose every representation can be implicitly relied upon. The company needs no encomium at the hands of the Western Trade Journal, or any other paper, but in the interest of many of our readers who have sums of money to invest in a legitimate proposition we take pleasure in recommending it in the strongest and most unreserved manner as being beyond question the best in its line. Investments of any sum can be made by writing to the above address, and we advise our readers to lose no time in placing their money where it will earn them at least 8 per cent right along.

Grace M. E. Church.

Grace M. E. Church. Communion Service at close of brief sermon by the pastor.

NOTICE W. O. W.

A special meeting will be held Saturday, night January 1, for the purpose of electing officers, every one should come that possibly can. R. H. Williams. Act. cleak.

W. H. WOODS RETURNS.

W. H. Woods, the Well known stock man of Alamo, Canon, sent 80 head of hogs to Ft. Worth a few days ago, which brought the highest market price Mr. Woods accompanied the shipment and also visited friends and relatives before coming home.

Girl wanted to learn to set type in this office.

Subscribefor the News.

Farmers Flats.

The Farmer Flats press agent has neglected his duty; the inclosed items cover a period of at least three weeks.

Mrs. J. T. Sansom is caring for the three children of her daughter who recently died in California. The youngest of the children is about two years old, and the eldest about five. Ernie Sansom is at home now and the son Tom from California arrived Christmas day for short visit.

Mr. Christopher is still confined to his home with heart trouble. Mr. Brown a farmer from south of Kansas City has homesteaded the quarter just north of Christophers and moved onto the same Christmas day. He expects to put in a good well and centrifugal pump and will fence at once. He is a young man with a wife and one child.

Mrs. Neal is staying with her sister Mrs. Hobbick this week her husband is in the mountains on work for the forest service.

John Belk from Russia, Tom Charles and family and Herb Loomis and family took Christmas dinner at J. R. Yale's home. It was so good that they didn't get away until after supper too and we are told that John Belk lingered until next day.

The Richardson and Missik families took dinner at the Martin home in Alamogordo on Sunday last. It was a postponed Christmas dinner.

Sim Bowden is over on Crow Flats and his mother is taking care of the ranch in his absence.

Judge Carter from Tennessee has a new well down about forty feet and is unable to go further on account of the water. He is now waiting for a centrifugal pump which will be installed and operated. He hopes to raise 200 gallons per minute.

Dick Palmer who has been at the Richardson home for a few weeks has filed on a quarter above La Luz and will go to work on it at once. He bought a team wagon and harness from Mr. Frost.

Mrs. Herb Loomis is in the Mrs. O'Riley hospital in Alamogordo at present.

Miss Maude Davis and grandmother Mrs. Bush have moved out to the homestead. We understand that they will fence the farm and stock it in the immediate future.

ANOTHER KICKER.

A very amusing letter was received by an Otero county hardware merchant a few days ago which is as unique as amusing, of the disposition of people to kick when they have little cause for kicking. It reads as follow: "Dear Sur. I receive the stove which I by alrite but for why dont you send no feet, what is de use of de stove when he don't have no feet? I am a looser customer sure thing by having no feet and as that is no very pleasur to me, what is the matter—wit you? Is not my trade moneysas good like another man's you loose me my trade and i am very angry for dat, and i now tells you are a fools and no good. I send you back at once you stove tomorrow for snre bekasas you are such dam foolhiness peoples, yurs respect-fulle. P. S. since i wrote you dis letter i find de feet in de oven. excuse me."

Read the News.

A GOOD COUGH MIXTURE.

Simple Home-Made Remedy That is Free from Opium and Harmful Drugs.

An effective remedy that will usually break up a cold in twenty-four hours, is easily made by mixing together in a large bottle two ounces of Glycerine, a half-ounce of Virgin Oil of Pine compound pure and eight ounces of pure Whisky. This mixture will cure any cough that is curable, and is not expensive as it makes enough to last the average family an entire year. Virgin Oil of Pine compound pure is prepared only in the laboratories of the Leach Chemical Co., Cincinnati, O.

Afterward.

Bachelor—Are wives as expensive as they are said to be?
 Alimony Victim—Not while they are wives.

Clear white clothes are a sign that the housekeeper uses Red Cross Ball Blue. Large 2 oz. package, 5 cents.

To consider anything important that we cannot ourselves perform.


Allen's Lung Balm will cure not only a fresh cough, but one of those stubborn coughs that usually hang on for months. Give it a trial and prove its worth. See ad on p. 6.

A philosophical man when considering his own troubles isn't.

Lewis' Single Binder gives the smoker what he wants, a rich, mellow-tasting cigar.

The greatest necessity in a woman's life is love.

QUEEN OF ACTRESSES PRAISES PE-RU-NA.



"I am glad to write my endorsement of the great remedy, Peru-NA. I do so most heartily."—Miss Julia Marlowe.

Any remedy that benefits digestion strengthens the nerves. The nerve centers require nutrition. If the digestion is impaired, the nerve centers become anemic, and nervous debility is the result.

A Simple Cold

In a serious thing. Often, indeed, has the neglect of a seemingly trifling cold been followed by disastrous consequences.

It should be borne in mind perpetually that the COLD of today is the Consumption of tomorrow.

The insignificant cold is the lurking harbinger of those deadly diseases.

Pneumonia Pleurisy Bronchitis Consumption

They start with a mere cold; stop it there.

SIMMONS COUGH SYRUP

will do it.

Manufactured by the **A. C. SIMMONS, JR., MED. CO.**, Sherman, Texas.

YOU WON'T GET REAL JUICE

OF REAL MINT LEAVES

UNLESS YOU GET THIS PACKAGE



WRIGLEY'S PEPPERMINT PEPSIN GUM

THE FLAVOR LASTS

Paper-Hangers & Painters

Best for Children

PISO'S CURE

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

Gives instant relief when little throats are irritated and sore. Contains no opiates and is as pleasant to take as it is effective.

All Druggists, 25 cents.

WATER FOR ALFALFA

Saturated Soil is Something the Plant Cannot Withstand.

Care Should Be Taken Not to Apply So Much Moisture That it is Raised and the Feeding of the Roots Restricted.

The alfalfa plant as we know roots deeply and can draw moisture from a considerable depth and thus will not suffer so quickly as other crops as it can draw upon the reserve in the deeper soil. We know that alfalfa roots penetrate no deeper than the water table which should teach us that a saturated soil is ungenial and something which alfalfa cannot withstand. We should therefore avoid such excessive irrigation as will keep the soil saturated. In a general way we may say that the desirable condition is that of half air and half water in the soil. The closer we can approach to this the better. Irrigation therefore means replenishing the moisture contents of the soil to such a depth of subsoil as is permeable and stopping the irrigation so as not to saturate the soil through and through.

Where the water table is liable to be affected by irrigation care should be taken not to apply so much that it is raised and the feeding area of the roots in that way restricted. Over irrigation will aggravate or cause waterlogging of the soil and the attending accumulations of alkali. Where ground water is within two feet of the surface as on some river bottoms alfalfa does not thrive and generally dies in from three to four years.

There are localities in foot hill districts where seepage from the mountains supplies enough moisture so that very little or no irrigation is required. At the higher altitudes water is applied from one to four times, the number depending upon conditions, and two cuttings are harvested. At lower altitudes there are from three to five or even six irrigations and the alfalfa is cut three times. On soils that are not readily permeable to irrigation water, and therefore have small storage capacity more than three irrigations are necessary. Generally on such soils there are two irrigations before the first crop is cut, two irrigations between the first and second cuttings and but one between the second and third. The irrigations are so timed that the second irrigation comes a few days before the first cutting and the fourth just before the second cutting. The alfalfa is cut as soon after those irrigations as the surface of the soil has dried enough so that the mowing can be done. This will be in from four to seven days. By irrigating in this way before cutting moisture is supplied to give the next crop a start. It also delays blooming and increases the period during which alfalfa is in proper condition to cut, thus in fact lengthening the cutting period where large fields are to be harvested. Alfalfa matures quicker when the soil is dry and if in that condition when being cut some of it will get too far along before it is mowed to make good hay.

Besides the irrigations mentioned water is generally applied in the fall in order that the fields may not go into winter dry. That has been found beneficial.

The amount of water required by alfalfa for the season will range from 15 to 30 inches in depth or 1 1/4 to 2 1/2 acrefeet per acre. An average of about six inches in depth or half an acrefoot per acre is applied at one irrigation. Our impervious soils will absorb no more than four inches in depth.

Alfalfa to have the highest feeding value should be cut when it first begins to bloom or at the stage when about one-tenth is in bloom. If cut at that time the next crop will make a quicker start than if the alfalfa is allowed to become mature. The leaves also will stay on better if it is cut early. If there is a considerable acreage to be cut begin cutting before the alfalfa has reached the proper stage. Before the cutting is completed the proper stage will have passed.

SECURING CHERRY SEEDLINGS

Care Must Be Taken That Pits Do Not Become Dry—Ground Should Be Irrigated.

In planting cherry seeds to secure seedlings, the pits must not be permitted to become dry, for the germ will then be weakened, if not killed out. Wash all surplus pulp from the seeds, and if the ground is moist plant them in band rows six inches in width and four feet apart, the pits being planted about two inches deep and about as thick as peas in a row. Immediately after planting the ground should be irrigated and mulched with straw or coarse litter in order to prevent the soil drying out quickly in hot weather, although if water is applied every day or so this will not be necessary. If irrigation cannot be applied in this way the pits should be stratified; that is, mixed with a quantity of moist sand and stored in a cool cellar or placed where they can be kept moist and planted late in the fall or early in the spring.

NEW JAPANESE SALAD PLANT

Favors Celery and Asparagus, But is Very Different—Demands No Particular Care.

The new Japanese salad plant known as udo favors both celery and asparagus, but it is very different from either of them. As it might be grown in the irrigated country it could be cultivated by being cut in the open at any time from Christmas to the middle of the month of May. At Christmas time extremely delicate blanched shoots from three to five inches long and from one-quarter to three-eighths inches in diameter have been obtained. In April or May the stalks are from eight and one-half to ten inches in diameter. Six stalks weigh one pound. It has many advantages over either celery or asparagus. Like asparagus, once planted it is always there, coming up annually and growing to a height of four or five feet. It is a bushy shrub with a small white flower, and fruit very much like elderberries. It can be started from either seeds or roots, as is asparagus. It demands no particular care, but occasional cultivation.

SAVING FERTILITY OF SOIL

Same Prudence Which Has Resulted in Conservation of Natural Resources Applies to Land.

The same prudence which has resulted in the present activity in conservation of natural resources, forests, water powers, irrigation, etc., points also to the equally, if not more important, conservation of the fertility of the soil. The farmer and fruit-grower—the soil culturist—are the producers, the mainstay of the wealth of the country. Their work goes for naught, however, if the soil is unproductive. That its fertility is being impaired, except where renewed by fertilizing, cannot be questioned—each crop takes a portion of the soil's fertility.

Land which has lost its fertility or even become impaired, not only will not produce so generously, but the product will be of inferior quality, and unless the needed element of fertility is compensated for, the crop will not be ready for marketing in time to obtain the higher prices otherwise obtainable for the crop. If profit has any attraction, it behooves the farmer to both consider and act. The deficient element may be potash, phosphoric acid or nitrogen; usually it is the last named. For that reason its application generally produces better returns than that of any other plant food. For instance: A cereal crop with a complete fertilizer excepting the nitrogenous element, yielded but 58 cents net profit, but the same crop and equal area with the addition of nitrate of soda yielded \$9.15 net profit. The increase in net profit due to its use has been in actual experience as high as \$121.74 with early cabbage and \$141.90 with celery for 100 pounds of nitrate of soda.

Odd as it may seem, the richer the soil and the better its condition, the larger the amount of nitrate that may profitably be used upon it. In a certain western country, where the soil is enormously productive, it is found necessary to let half the land lie fallow every other year; otherwise the crops would soon fail. The bureau of soils of the state of Washington has reached the conclusion that this failure is due to the fact that each growing plant throws off into the soil excesses of potash, phosphoric acid, and nitrate; and this must be destroyed either by rest of the land or by the use of what may be termed plant food in order to maintain the fertility of the soil. Nitrate of soda is the plant food which obviates the necessity for this otherwise enforced idleness. The resulting profit you can easily estimate.

KEEP RAIN IN SOIL

Surface Tillage Does It While Deep Plowing Makes Room.

Thrifty Farmers Try to Keep Their Soil Mellow and Loose on the Surface During Dry Season.

Plants are like animals in that they must have food and drink or they soon sicken and die. Animals can move about from place to place and secure their food, but plants must get their food and water by sending their roots out through the soil.

The tiny roots which spread out through the soil are busy all of the time taking up water from the soil for the use of the stalk and leaves above. This water as it goes into the plant through the roots carries with it the plant food which it has dissolved out of the little soil particles.

All of the food which comes from the soil must be in solution before it can be used by the plant. The water that goes in through the roots passes out through the leaves into the air and leaves the plant food behind to build up the tissues of the plant.

If the soil is hard and lumpy the little roots cannot penetrate far into it, but must feed near the surface. If we have a deep mellow seed bed, the roots are encouraged to go deep and gather plant food from a large amount of soil.

The plant food in hard, lumpy ground is not easily dissolved. Stirring the soil and breaking up the clods brings the water into contact with more soil surface and hastens the solution of the plant food.

Thrifty farmers try to keep their soil mellow and loose on the surface so that it will absorb and hold water enough to carry the plant through the dry, hot part of the season.

The pictures herewith show an interesting way in which the rainwater enters the soil and how it comes back up to the surface by capillary attraction.

In the first picture the rain is soaking into the soil, passing down into it by gravity, and is stored for future use.

The second picture shows how the water during dry weather moves up to supply the plants. On one side of the plant a mulch prevents the loss of moisture, while on the other side the water is being lost by evaporation at the crusted surface.

MENACE OF GRASS-FED BEEF

Very Fine Herds of Cattle Are Produced in Argentina Without Mouthful of Grain.

Professor Herbert W. Mumford, who spent six months of last year investigating cattle conditions in Argentina, S. A., says that very fine herds of cattle are produced in Argentina without a mouthful of grain. These cattle are fed simply grass and alfalfa and were never in a stable.

He saw breeding cattle in extra fine flesh on alfalfa pasture, one cow in particular showing actual rolls of fat on her rump, and yet she had never tasted anything else but alfalfa from her birth.

Grass-fed mutton has gone from Argentina to London market too fat to sell. On one ranch of 100,000 acres there are 18,600 cattle, 10,000 sheep and 2,000 horses—all market fat without a pound of grain. Most of the cattle country is flat and level and the climate is ideal for growing, as blizzards and severe weather are unknown.

Argentina is a real competitor of the United States and has during the past three years shipped considerable more beef to Great Britain than has our own country. The beef can be delivered in London from Argentina as cheaply as it can from Chicago.

Our beef growers have not awakened to the dangerous competition of the South American country, but the facts are indisputable. Our great ranches have practically disappeared and new methods of beef raising are coming into practice. But still better methods must be adopted, else it will be impossible for our farmers to raise cattle profitably on our high-priced lands in competition with our southern competitors.

USE OF CACTI SAVES STOCK

At Times of Drought the Spineless Variety Proves an Excellent Forage for Cattle.

(By E. O. Wootton, Botanist of New Mexico Experiment Station.)

After all that has been written concerning spineless cactus as a forage plant it would seem somewhat superfluous to call the attention of stockmen to the value of the cactus upon their ranges during the dry season of the year. But the mental step between spiny cacti and spineless ones seems to be a long one, and one that few take readily.

I quote from a bulletin by the bureau of plant industry. "The Prickly Pear and Other Cacti as a Food for Stock," by Dr. David Griffiths: "Prickly pear, although poor in nutritive quality, can be fed to decided advantage under several conditions and for several purposes: (1) To save cattle during prolonged drought when other more nutritive food is scarce."

New this statement applies to any kind of cactus that is big enough to furnish any quantity of forage, being especially true of the prickly pears and cane cacti. The truth of this statement is vouched for by many who have tried it.

This is by no means the only use for cacti, but at the season of the year when all feed is dry and there is very little of it, when the water supply is poorest, it would seem to be a most important one.

This article is written to call the attention of those stockmen who have already availed themselves of the supply, and more especially those who are losing stock, to the fact that they probably have upon their ranges a forage which may be available to their stock by a little work.

Spineless cacti will not grow in the open range. In fact, their thorns and spines together are one of the characters that make it impossible for cacti of any kind to live on the open ranges. And even this defensive armor is insufficient to protect them from a number of enemies. But the spines do protect them from stock, and before they can be made into stock feed the spines must be destroyed.

Fortunately the spines burn readily, hence it is possible to singe them off without affecting the stems, and so come at the forage.

Two ways of burning spines have been shown to be practicable. One is to cut the stalks with a machete or a sharp spade and hold them in the blaze of a brush fire with a pitchfork. The other is to singe them on the plants as they stand with a gasoline torch specially made for the work. This torch is made on the principle of an ordinary plumber's torch, with a rather long pipe for the reservoir and one that may be turned in different directions. Gasoline is a fuel and is used under pressure and mixed with air, so it is very essential that all joints be gas-tight and be kept free of gasoline; otherwise serious explosions may occur.

The torch method is much the more rapid and less laborious. Experience has shown that it is well to have a good pressure in the tank and avoid using the torch in the wind as much as possible, since this materially increases the amount of singeing.

Considering the fact that we have a period of storage of feed and water each year in the spring and early summer, and periodic occurrences of years that are drier than usual at that time, it would seem but a sensible thing for stockmen to encourage the growth of cacti upon those parts of their ranges where grass and better forage do not grow well; this is to be done with the idea of preparing for the "lean year."

The easy way of planting cacti is to scatter the separate joints over the ground. They will take root without covering. The work may be done at any season of the year, though a larger per cent. of the joints will root during the rainy season. This statement applies to the lower and better southern end of the territory.

SAVE MOISTURE FOR PLANTS

Break Up the Surface of the Soil with Rake or Some Other Implement to Prevent Evaporation.

Usually as soon as a rain is over the atmosphere is free of moisture and evaporation from the soil sets in. The water that has just soaked in comes up through the little pores between the soil grains and passes off from the surface of the soil into the air. The gardener's aim with the mulch is to save this moisture and send it through his plants. If the little pipes or tubes formed by the pores of the soil are broken the flow through them is checked and evaporation from the ground is much lessened. It is only necessary then in order to save the moisture for the plants to break up the surface of the soil with a rake or other implement.

Protect Your Machinery.

Do not leave your farming implements out in the weather when you get through with them. If you are not going to use them for a few days put them under cover, as it might possibly rain. The amount lost in the depreciation of the machinery left in the open would soon build a big shed which in the long run costs less than a smaller one.

Planting on Four-Inch Break.

Planting seed on a three or four-inch break is like trying to raise a crop on a rag carpet and very discouraging to a beginner, but at the same time through lack of horse power this may be the only way, and the next best thing to do is to make strenuous efforts to get down deeper as quickly as possible every succeeding year.

FALL PLOWING IS BEST.

Fall plowing is the best for spring crops if the land is in condition to obtain a good tilth, if not it is better to wait until spring.

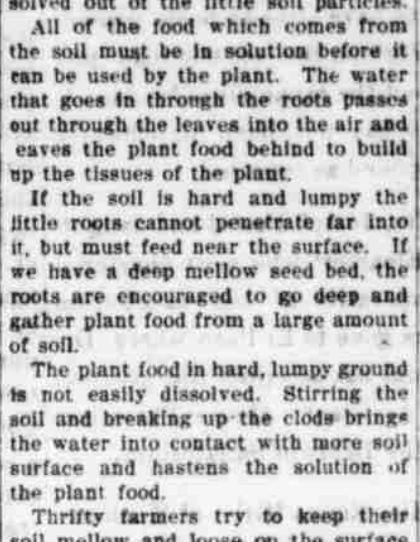
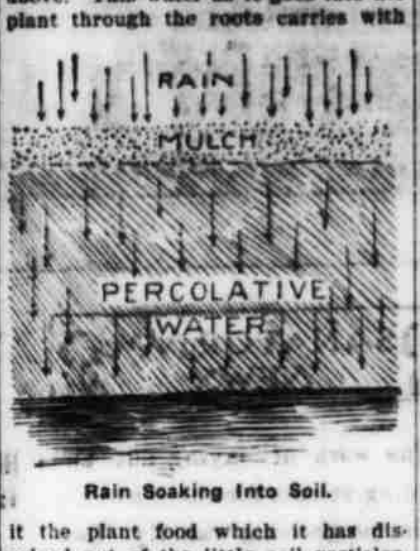
RAIN SOAKING INTO SOIL

Surface Tillage Does It While Deep Plowing Makes Room.

Thrifty Farmers Try to Keep Their Soil Mellow and Loose on the Surface During Dry Season.

Plants are like animals in that they must have food and drink or they soon sicken and die. Animals can move about from place to place and secure their food, but plants must get their food and water by sending their roots out through the soil.

The tiny roots which spread out through the soil are busy all of the time taking up water from the soil for the use of the stalk and leaves above. This water as it goes into the plant through the roots carries with it the plant food which it has dissolved out of the little soil particles.



WESTERN CANADA

West Prof. Shows the Well-Known Agricultural Survey.

"I was among the cattle in Western Canada that is the corn belt of the United States, and I saw for the first time the true difference between the two regions. The cattle in the West are much larger and better than those in the East. The West has a much larger area of land available for cattle raising, and the cattle are much better fed. The West is a much better country for cattle raising than the East."

WESTERN CANADA

60 ACRES FREE

FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA

70,000 Americans

Look for the answer to your problem in the West. The West is a land of opportunity. It is a land where you can make money. It is a land where you can live. It is a land where you can be happy.

OLD SORES CURED

WELLINGTON'S OINTMENT

WELLINGTON'S OINTMENT is the best remedy for all kinds of sores, ulcers, and other skin diseases. It is a powerful antiseptic and promotes the healing of the wound. It is a must for every household.

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WANTS HER LETTER PUBLISHED

For Benefit of Women who Suffer from Female Ills

Minneapolis, Minn.—"I was a great sufferer from female troubles which caused a weakness and broken down condition of the system. I read one of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and found that it was the only thing that would help me, and I must say it did help me wonderfully. My pains all left me, I grew stronger, and within three months I was a perfectly well woman."

"I want this letter made public to show the benefit women may derive from Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. JOHN G. MORROW, 2115 Second St., North, Minneapolis, Minn.

Thousands of unsolicited and genuine testimonials like the above prove the efficiency of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is made exclusively from roots and herbs. Women who suffer from those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should not lose sight of these facts or the ability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore their health.

If you want special advice write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. She will treat your letter as strictly confidential. For 20 years she has been helping sick women in this way, free of charge. Don't hesitate—write at once.

WAS IN A TERRIBLE FIX

A Georgia Woman Tells How She Felt Like She Was Being Killed—Cardui Helped Her.

Pelham, Ga.—"I was in a terrible fix," writes Mrs. E. L. Bigham, of Pelham, Ga. "I was so weak I could hardly walk across the room. I had such pains in my sides and would swell up so I could hardly stand. I was irregular and could not do my work. My head ached all the time, so bad at times I felt like it would kill me. I also suffered with drawing pains in my legs and my back hurt and I was getting poorer every day, but Cardui got me up able to do my work and I feel better than I have for some time."

"I cannot praise Cardui strongly enough. I will recommend it to all my friends."

As a tonic, for weak women, we know of nothing equal to Cardui. It gives strength and ambition, brightens the eyes, clears the complexion, regulates the system and helps you back to a new youthfulness of looks and feeling.

Made from pure vegetable ingredients, it contains no powerful, mineral drugs, or deleterious compounds. Containing no glycerin, or similar material, it has no mawkish, disagreeable taste, and has no possible bad after-effect.

Absolutely harmless, it is good for young and old and should be in every family. Try it.

Your druggist sells it.

WESTERN CANADA

West Prof. Shows the Well-Known Agricultural Survey.

"I was among the cattle in Western Canada that is the corn belt of the United States, and I saw for the first time the true difference between the two regions. The cattle in the West are much larger and better than those in the East. The West has a much larger area of land available for cattle raising, and the cattle are much better fed. The West is a much better country for cattle raising than the East."

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Gossip of Washington

What is Going On at the National Capital.

Lost Money Orders Worth Millions



WASHINGTON.—A Washington woman discovered some days ago that her German nurse was destroying the money orders she purchased to remit to the Fatherland. She had torn up within the last five years more than \$500 of money orders, thinking they were receipts for the money deposited in the office at Washington and that the money had been duly sent to her old mother in Germany.

This incident recalls the fact that there has accumulated in the national treasury millions of dollars, possibly ten millions, since the establishment of the present system in 1864. The government assumes the role of trustee for the safe transfer of money from one individual to another, and the protection is nearly perfect, yet Uncle Sam cannot always remedy the carelessness or ignorance of persons buying money orders.

An official, speaking of the system, said: "This vast accumulation of money is steadily being augmented from year to year, and unless the people become better acquainted with the character of a money order transaction the accumulated sum promises to become almost fabulous. This money has accumulated through no fault of the United States. The

system is perfect and instructions are clear and ample.

"For one thing it is known that persons purchasing money orders ignorantly destroy them, believing that the order constitutes nothing more than a receipt. Many persons also are in the habit of purchasing money orders before traveling from one place to another, with a view of converting them into cash as needed, and these are lost through carelessness, by fire, etc.

"It also frequently happens that orders are sent to wrong addresses, and after repeated attempts on the part of the postoffice department to find the payee or remitter, are sent to the department, together with advices, as unpaid.

"Notwithstanding this, the government has wisely made provision for the payment of money orders lost or destroyed, by the issuance, upon satisfactory proof of loss or destruction, of a duplicate money order payable to the payee or remitter making application therefor, as the case may be. Provision is also made for the payment of orders which are not presented for payment before the time limit provided by law has expired.

"In one instance a claim for the payment of a lost postal note was allowed 25 years after it became invalid. It will be seen that as trustee for its citizens in the transfer of private funds the United States exercises diligence in an attempt to find the rightful owner. And yet millions are still outstanding for which claimants will never appear. This vast sum is held in suspense by the government."

Farmer Is Real Spender, Says Wilson



Secretary Wilson was asked if western farmers really were investing large sums of money in automobiles. "There is too much truth in those reports," he responded. "The farmer is out of debt. He has paid for his farm, his fences and his machinery. He has money in his pockets and big crops continue to come on. He is afraid to invest in eastern securities, lest a year bring trouble there. Therefore he puts his money in luxuries, instead of channels that might give a return. People in the east do not know what luxuries are; they must go west to find that out.

"The farmer is handicapped by lack of labor. Too many have gone from the farm to the sidewalk. I hope that education along agricultural lines will remedy this, but the tide has not yet turned. But by means of improved machinery the farmer today can do many times as much as he accomplished ten years ago. He does it with ease, too, for he sits at nearly all his work nowadays."

When Uncle Sam Has an Auction Sale



The number of going, gone, conducted by the government, conducted to qualify Uncle Sam for admission to the guild of auctioneers. These sales are the real thing, too, red flag and all.

The tourist in Washington gets a shock when he is passing the back of the department of agriculture building these days and sees a big red flag with the usual white letters sewed on: "Auction to-day." He wonders if the government is restoring to desperate means of raising the wind.

But your Uncle Sam is not in the auction business from necessity. The agriculture sales are explained in this way. Whenever an invoice of any article of food arrives from abroad, a certain number of packages are taken by the government for examination to see whether the article complies with our food laws.

For instance, olive oil, Maracchino cherries, wine, sardines, mushrooms, French peas, preserves and jams—in fact all imported food articles—come under this regulation. But though the government requires half a dozen packages to be turned over to it for inspection—in order to avoid the chance of a single one being fixed up and slipped off upon them—the analysis rarely goes beyond the contents of one specimen out of the six.

So that of each consignment of six cans of olive oil, six bottles of cherries or of champagne or six cans of sardines, five remain untouched. If graft were really as prevalent as the duck-rakers would have us believe the entire six packages would probably be opened and a nip taken from each one, while the rest of the contents would be appropriated as a legitimate perquisite of office, (by the heads of the department).

Instead of that, five out of six of the articles received for analysis under the law are sold at these auctions behind the department building. The receipts go into the exchequer of the bureau.

Disaster to Japanese Editor's Chin



LACK of mastery of the English language led to the loss of a carefully cultivated beard which graced the chin of S. Zumoto, editor of the Japan Times of Tokyo and a member of the commercial commission visiting this country. Mr. Zumoto visited the barber shop in the hotel at which he is a guest.

"I would like to be shaved," he said, in halting English. "Not altogether, but conservatively."

He carried his vandyke as he spoke. The barber, a taciturn workman, said nothing, but tucked the towels and apron and other articles of his trade in and around the Japanese editor's neck. Then he began. Americans in the shop were startled

Eating for Strength.

The greatest pleasure to be derived from eating is the pleasure one gets in the knowledge that his food is giving him greater strength and vitality.

Because of this fact there is a constant increase in the consumption of Quaker Oats: every time the strength making qualities of Quaker Oats have been tested by scientific investigation or by experiments in families it has been found to be a food without an equal.

It builds the muscles and brain without taxing the digestive organs; it costs so little anyone can afford it, and it is so carefully prepared and packed that it is absolutely pure and clean. A Quaker Oats eating family is always a healthy family.

Besides the regular size packages Quaker Oats can be bought in large size family packages and in hermetically sealed tins.

LIKE SOME PEOPLE WE KNOW.



Sambo (to Dinah)—You say you truthful. Yes, sure you be full of truth, but you never let any out.

A NURSE'S EXPERIENCE.

Backache, Pains in the Kidneys, Bloating, Etc., Overcome.

A nurse is expected to know what to do for common ailments, and women who suffer backache, constant languor, and other common symptoms of kidney complaint, should be grateful to Mrs. Minnie Turner, of E. B. St., Anderson, Okla., for pointing out the way to find quick relief. Mrs. Turner used Doan's Kidney Pills for a run-down condition, backache, pains in the sides and kidneys, bloated limbs, etc. "The way they have built me up is simply marvelous," says Mrs. Turner, who is a nurse. "My health improved rapidly. Five boxes did so much for me I am telling everybody about it."

Remember the name—Doan's. Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Ready for the End.

The rector and a farmer were discussing the subject of pork one day and the rector displayed considerable interest in a pen of good-sized Berkshire pigs. "Those pigs of yours are in fine condition, Tomkinson," he remarked. "Yes, sir," replied the matter-of-fact farmer. "Ah, sir, if we was all of us only as fit to die as they be, sir, we'd do."—London News.

State of Ohio City of Toledo, Lucas County.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is a partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, Lucas County and State of Ohio, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 24th day of December, A. D. 1909.

W. W. GLEASON, Notary Public. Sold by all Druggists. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Trade Mark: Hall's Catarrh Cure for Catarrh.

The grandest time a man has is describing to his wife exactly how an election is coming out and the busiest explaining why it didn't.

Pettit's Eye Salve for 25c. Relieves tired, congested, inflamed and sore eyes, quickly stops eye aches. All druggists or Hayward Bros., Buffalo, N. Y.

After acquiring all the knowledge he can from books, many a man takes a postgraduate course by marrying a widow.

Gleaming teeth! The more WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT you chew, the fewer dentist's bills you pay!

When two women begin to talk over the back fence his satanic majesty hears a lot about their neighbors that he never even suspected.

The danger from slight cuts or wounds is always blood poisoning. The immediate application of Harniss' Wizard Oil makes blood poisoning impossible.

There is no playing fast and loose with truth in any game, without growing the worse for it.—Dickens.

DO YOUR CLOVES LOOK YELLOW? If so, use Red Cross Ball Blue. It will make them white as snow. 2 oz. package 5 cents.

He who has conferred a kindness should be silent, he who has received one should speak of it.—Bacon.

What's that ticking sound? Millions of white teeth—glowing fragrant WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT.

What his bespectacled, old-fashioned boy would rather stay home and work than go to school?

There are imitations, don't be fooled. There is no substitute. Tell the dealer you want Lewis' Single Binder cigar.

Not to make allowances for the weaknesses of others.

NO PLACE FOR A PAINTER.



Visitor—Does the painter Maier live here? Landlady—No; they are all respectable people in this house.

GOING UP!

City ways were not altogether new to him, but, as he waited at the elevator shaft, in one of Omaha's large office buildings, he said to his companions.

"Well, I'll be hanged if that isn't a beauty."

"Just look at that confounded railroad advertising on an Omaha elevator—UP! What won't they do next?" His companion replied, "Sh—, Sh—, those letters mean 'up.'"

When I see that word, this jangle always comes to my mind: "Whenever the little word 'up' you see,

Think of Safety, Speed, Service via U. P."

You will see that word at almost every passenger elevator in the country, but before you leave for the West, be sure to buy your ticket via "The Safe Road to Travel."

Tie is Essential.

"Dad, what sort of a bureau is a matrimonial bureau?"

"O, any bureau that has five drawers full of women's fixings and one man's tie in it."—Houston Post.

Shake Into Your Shoes.

Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, stinging, itching feet. Always use it to break in new shoes. Sold by all Druggists. Trial package mailed free. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, New York.

in the Country.

Mrs. Kunkler—What do you suppose it was that Hedy did?

Mrs. Becker—Left, of course.—Harper's Bazar.

Look out for the Imitations of WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT—If you haven't tasted them, if you have, you'll look out without being told.

Well Posted.

"Is he well posted?" "Yes, at every club he belongs to."—Harvard Lampoon.

Don't drink liquor except medicinally. WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT takes the smell of your breath.

There is no surer and so tender remedy for your own cares than to try to lessen the cares of other people.

DOCTOR YOURSELF.

When you feel a cold coming on by taking a few doses of Perry Davis' Painkiller, it is better than quinine and safer. The large 60¢ bottles are the cheapest.

If men were not vain the power of women would wane.—Sunset Set.

Mrs. Wingle's Scenting Gum, relieves for aches, toothaches, colds, coughs, sore throats, and all other ailments. Sold by all Druggists.

To believe only what our finite minds can grasp.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
PNEUMATISM, BRUISES, DIABETES, BACKACHE
\$1.75 Guaranteed

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS
Possibly cured by these Little Pills.
They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Biliary Stagnation. A perfect remedy for Biliousness, Nervousness, Headache, Dizziness, Stomach Troubles, and all the ailments of the Liver and Biliary System. Sold by all Druggists. Price, 25 cents.

Genuine West Bear Fall-Sinclair Signature
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

The best preparation for the future is the present well done.

Not to alleviate if we can all that needs alleviation.

Silence!

The instinct of modesty natural to every woman is often a great hindrance to the cure of womanly diseases. Women shrink from the personal questions of the local physician which seem indecent. The thought of examination is abhorrent to them, and so they endure in silence a condition of disease which surely progresses from bad to worse.

It has been Dr. Pierce's privilege to cure a great many women who have found a refuge in modesty in his offer of FREE consultation by letter. All correspondence is held as sacredly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription restores and regulates the womanly functions, abolishes pain and builds up and puts the finishing touch of health on every weak woman who gives it a fair trial.

It Makes Weak Women Strong, Sick Women Well.

You can't afford to accept a secret nostrum as a substitute for this non-alcoholic medicine of known composition.



For sore throat, sharp pain in lungs, tightness across the chest, hoarseness or cough, have the parts with Sloan's Liniment. You don't need to rub, just lay it on lightly. It penetrates instantly to the seat of the trouble, relieves congestion and stops the pain.

Here's the Proof. Mr. A. W. Price, Fredonia, Kans., says: "We have used Sloan's Liniment for a year, and find it an excellent thing for sore throat, chestpains, colds, and hay fever attacks. A few drops taken on sugar stops coughing and sneezing instantly."

Sloan's Liniment

is easier to use than porous plasters, acts quicker and does not clog up the pores of the skin. It is an excellent antiseptic remedy for asthma, bronchitis, and all inflammatory diseases of the throat and chest; will break up the deadly membranes an attack of croup, and will kill any kind of neuralgia or rheumatic pains.

MILLIONS



OF WOMEN

Regard Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment as unrivaled for Preserving, Purifying and Beautifying the Skin, Scalp, Hair and Hands, for Sanative, Antiseptic Cleansing and for the Nursery.

Get More for Furs

One shipment will convince you that we get the highest price for your furs. We do not pad our price list to tempt the trader, but give such plain, honest facts as you can see for yourself. Largest in the world in our line.

WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT

You Can Shave Yourself With NO STROPPING NO HOING



KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

PATENTS OBTAINED OR NO CHANGE MADE

W. N. U. Oklahoma City, No. 48-1909.

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3.00 \$3.50 & \$4.00 SHOES

Wear W. L. Douglas comfortable, easy walking, common sense shoes. A trial will convince any one that W. L. Douglas shoes hold their shape, fit better and wear longer than other makes. They are made upon the most skilled workmen, in all the latest fashions, shoes in every style and shape to suit men in all walks of life.

Wherever you live W. L. Douglas shoes are within your reach. If your dealer cannot fit you, write for Mail Order Catalog. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

WRIGLEY'S

MURDER!

Millions use CASCARETS, little know it! CASCARETS is a box for a week's treatment. All druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Million copies sent.

PARKER'S

HAIR BALM

W. N. U. Oklahoma City, No. 48-1909.

You Look Prematurely Old

Because of those up, grizzly, gray hairs. Use "LA CREOLE" HAIR RESTORER. PRICE, \$1.00.

ALAMOGORDO NEWS

H. LA SALLE, Publisher

Published every Friday at 11:30 A. M. Alamogordo, New Mexico.

\$1.50 a Year in Advance

Entered at the postoffice at Alamogordo, New Mexico, for transmission through the mails as second class matter.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Beginning August 1, the following advertising rates will become effective in The Alamogordo News. Advertisements no concessions to anyone.

Professional Cards, occupying 1 inch or less space, \$1 a month. Plain Display advertising, 15 cents per single column inch each insertion. Display Ads containing only a reasonable amount of price list, not over 30 cents per single column inch each issue. Display Ads containing large amount of figures and price list matter, 25 cents per single column inch each issue.

Locals or reading notices, One Cent a word each issue. No charge made by the time, as notices are wanted in black face type, double price will be charged. Figures count same as words.

Minimum charge on local readers, 25 cents. Minimum charge on display advertising, \$1.00.

Cards of thanks, resolutions of respect, obituaries and notices of churches and societies where an admission fee is charged to the affair advertised, one cent a word.

These prices are the same as are charged by all other county seat papers in the territory.

THE PERKINS FAMILY

Why They Are Not Going to the Seashore This Summer.

REASONS GALORE IN DIARY.

Hubby Refers to It When Wifey Demands an Explanation—Calls Him Meanest Man in Europe, Asia, Africa or America.

[Copyright, 1907, by M. M. Cunningham.] Mr. Perkins had taken a seat on the veranda after dinner to smoke a cigar and be reasonably thankful that he was alive, and he was just enjoying the reddest kind of a sunset when Mrs. Perkins joined him with a certain oiliness of countenance that put him on his guard at once. She was shy and suave and smooth as she talked about bugs and mosquitoes and peach blossoms.



DREW FORTH THE INEVITABLE DIARY.

soms, and when she thought he had put his foot in the trap she suddenly said:

"Mr. Perkins, I will need about a hundred dollars next week if I am to get ready for the seashore."

"You think of going to the seashore, do you?" he replied after a moment.

"Certainly. That has been understood ever since last December."

"Um! Um!"

"I can be all ready in about two weeks from now. Have you written to any of the places to see about board?"

"No, not quite. That is, not exactly."

"But you will write away tomorrow? We can't run the chances of the hotels being full."

"What is this idea you have got into your head, Mrs. Perkins?" he asked as he turned on her.

"What! What! Do you want to make out that our going to the seashore is some new idea and that this is the first time you have heard of it?"

"Something might have been said two or three years ago, but I supposed it had been given up long ago."

"Last December is not two or three years ago, and you know it. One night last December you said we should go to the seashore this summer even if we had to mortgage the household furniture. It was the night you had a touch of colic after getting to bed. You are not going to have the check to tell me you have forgotten it?"

"Brain Growth."

The brain usually stops growing at about fifty, and from sixty to seventy it is more likely to decrease. It has been related by Canon MacColl that Mr. Gladstone's head was constantly outgrowing his hats. As late as the Midlothian campaign, when he was nearly seventy, he was obliged to have his head remeasured for this reason. Canon MacColl's conclusion that this continual growth of brain contributed to Mr. Gladstone's perennial youthfulness appears not unwarranted.—London Spectator.

Gender Individuality.

We had the best chance of studying the colors of the condor head. The bill was horn color, and the red skin of the head extended down, covering it about halfway. The legs were tan, but on each knee was a patch of red. On the breast of each bird the skin was blood red and could be seen occasionally when the breast feathers were spread and the birds were preening. Both had light colored wing bars, and the primaries were well worn. The skin on the throat hung loose, and the lower mandible fitted close under the upper. The chin was orange red, and below this on the neck was a strip of greenish yellow merging into the orange about the sides and back of the neck. The top and front of the head were red, but between the eyes was a small patch of black feathers, and these extended down in front of the eye into the orange red of the cheek. The pupil of the eye was black, but the iris was deep and red and conspicuous. The bald and wrinkled pate, the flabby jaws, with the ease-in expression of a toothless old woman—these helped to make up the condor individuality.—William L. Finley in Century.

It Didn't Come Natural.

"I have heard that man tell the truth once or twice," said one Wall street man talking of another. "He can tell the truth, I admit, but it does not come natural to him. He reminds me of the Russian moujik."

"A Russian moujik sat one day in the anteroom of the military commissioner of his town. There was an anxious frown on his face. A friend approached and said:

"What is the matter, Piotr?"

"I am worried," Piotr answered, about my son. I don't know what to say when the commissioner asks me about his age. You see, if I make him younger than he is he will be sent back to school, and if I make him older they'll stick him in the army. What the deuce am I to do?"

"How would it do," said the friend thoughtfully, "if you told the commissioner his exact age?"

"Piotr slapped his leg and laughed delightedly.

"The very thing," he cried. "I never thought of that!"

Pay of Army Officers.

When a young man becomes a cadet at West Point, he enters upon a government allowance of \$909.50 a year.

On graduation the West Pointer is commissioned a second lieutenant and receives a salary of \$1,400 if unmounted or \$1,500 if mounted. Increases at each five year period bring the pay at the end of twenty years up to \$1,900 in the one case and \$2,100 in the other.

The pay of first lieutenants begins at \$1,500 and \$1,600; captains, \$1,900 and \$2,000; majors, \$2,500; lieutenant colonels, \$3,000; colonels, \$3,500.—Each officer attains a 40 per cent maximum increase in twenty years.

On the average the salary of the army officer is higher than that of the college professor, the minister or the graded civil service employee. The officer has allowances for residence and personal attendance. He may buy household supplies from a government commissary at cost.—Detroit News-Tribune.

Could We Live on Mars?

The physical conditions on Mars are in many ways intermediate between those found upon the earth and the moon, and it seems plausible that the life existing upon it should similarly be of a higher type than that found on the moon and of a lower type than that found at present on the surface of the earth. Even if the physical conditions, as we understand them, were equally favorable with those on the earth, civilization would by no means be a necessary consequence. Had it not been settled by Europeans the United States would still be a wilderness. How much less should we hasten to accord civilization to a planet of which we know little, except that if we were transported there ourselves we should instantly die.—Professor W. H. Pickering in Harper's Magazine.

Wise Insects.

In his experiments to determine whether it is the color or the odor of flowers that attracts bees and other insects M. Plateau, the Belgian zoologist, bethought him of trying a mirror. He selected a flower of striking color and strong odor and placed it before an excellent glass in which the reflection was perfect. All the insects went straight to the real flower, and not a single one approached the reflection in the mirror.—Youth's Companion.

Joining the Great.

An Oxford undergraduate was reciting a memorized oration in one of the classes in public speaking. After the first two sentences his memory failed, and a look of blank despair came over his face. He began as follows:

"Ladies and Gentlemen—Fitt is dead. Fox is dead. Gladstone is dead"—Then, forgetting, he hesitated for a moment and continued, "And—I—I—I am beginning to feel pretty 'sick' myself."—Lloyd's Weekly.

The Post's Son.

"Why, Freddy, how dirty you are, and only yesterday you wrote a verse for papa's birthday, promising always to wash your hands clean."

"Well, mamma, that was only a poetic license."—Filegends Blatter.

Asserting Himself.

He—Will you be my wife? She—The idea! Don't be ridiculous. He—Yes, I know it sounds ridiculous; but, then, I'm not so particular as some men are.—Boston Transcript.

Nothing is impossible to the man who can and will.—Mirabeau.

THE MODERN GUNNER

He is a Wizard, With Science For His Confederate.

WONDERFUL BATTERY WORK.

Amazing Results Achieved by Our Coast Defense Experts and the Swiftness of Apparatus by Which Accuracy of Fire is Attained.

The war department makes little noise about the condition of the coast defenses. Such activity as one sees about the fortifications reveals little. The sun spreads a flood of gold upon the soft, grassy covering of their sloping sides, and somehow one does not think of them as impenetrable fortresses. Such guns as one sees look innocuous enough. They do not seem as formidable as one imagines they ought to look. In fact, however, these fortresses are mailed fists with a velvet covering. Army officers assert that no hostile war vessel could reach the upper bay of New York harbor if it could be seen. It would be annihilated before it reached the Narrows.

Gunnery has shared in the modern tendency to specialize and to become highly scientific in its practice. Gunners are now specialists. A battery is a highly organized mechanism, working almost automatically. In the old days the men who fired the guns used to see what they fired at. Today, with guns capable of throwing a thousand pound shell as far as the eye can see on a clear day, the men who discharge the guns no longer necessarily see the object which is to be struck by the giant ball they release. Until the shot is fired the gun itself cannot be seen above the parapet.

Hitting the target has become almost an exact science. By mechanical means the striking of a target has become so nearly an infallibility that the tugs which tow the floating targets are separated from them by only 600 feet of line. The men upon the tugs have no more expectation of being struck than if they were a mile behind the gun. They never have been struck, although the different batteries have frequent practice. The song of the shell to the men on the tug is not like the song of the Lorelei, for death does not follow in its wake. To be sure, like motoring, one has to become accustomed to face what seems like impending death. Faith in the gunner, as in the chauffeur, and in the gun, as in the motor car, is an essential.

What is done by the guns in some of our forts is illustrated by what has recently been accomplished at two of the forts along the Atlantic coast. At Boston a target four and a half miles from the fort and moving along the horizon at the rate of five miles an hour was struck by every shot fired from a ten inch battery in less than four minutes, the number of shots being six. The following day a battery of twelve inch guns performed the same feat, bouncing the shots more closely than did the ten inch guns. The shots of both batteries were so close together at the target that they might have been inclosed in a rectangle 10 by 20 feet.

Battery Parrott, at Fort Mouroe, recently was called upon to fire at a moving target an unknown distance away. Actually it was about three and one-half miles away. Pyramidal in shape, it looked as if moved across the water about as a leg of mutton sail on a skiff would appear at a distance of four miles. Every shot was a hit, and the fourth and last destroyed the target. The entire round was fired in 1 minute 9 seconds.

One of the firing tests is called "fire command." In this test the gunners are expected to change the fire from one target to another, of the three in the string as directed and hit it without changing the speed of the fire. The targets are supposed to represent the vitals of a warship. This mythical vessel is considered to have a freeboard, or height out of water, of twenty-four feet. In estimating the hits, the basis is that of a representative battleship. A shot which does not actually hit the target, but which would have pierced a vessel had it been where the target was, is counted a hit. Officers on the tug towing the targets work out the score by means of the "range rake." This is an implement which looks like a garden rake with a short handle. The spaces between the teeth each represent a given number of yards. When a shot strikes the officers sight along the handle and note how many spaces to the right or left of the center the shot hit.

A gunner of the old school would turn gray if he had suddenly to adapt himself to the new methods in the face of the enemy. Hair line telescopes, surveying instruments, barometers, thermometers, anemometers, weather vanes, tide gauges and stop watches are required to secure the requisite results. The accuracy of the fire is obtained only by taking into consideration such details as the curvature of the earth, the speed of the target or the hostile warship, the range or distance of the object from the gun, the pressure or density of the air, the speed and direction of the wind, the temperature and age of the powder when placed in the gun, the height of the tide at the moment of firing the shot and the "drift" of the projectile. There can be no guesswork in securing such artistic results as making hits with successive shots.

The effect of all of these factors in the combination under all possible conditions has been worked out by experiments and computations and the result utilized in devising apparatus which automatically registers the li-

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That wicker rocker that you have always wanted is at Oliver's.

Church Notices

Grace Methodist Episcopal Church
John H. Murray Pastor.
Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:00 p. m.
Sunday School at 10 o'clock.
All strangers will find a welcome at all of these services.
Young Mens Institute Friday evenings, at the Club Rooms.

Presbyterian Church.
Sunday school 10 a. m.
Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
You are invited to come again and bring your friends.

Baptist Church.
Regular services 11 a. m. and 7:15 p. m. Sunday at the First Baptist church.
The pastor will preach at both services.
Sunday School 9:45 a. m.
Prayer service every Wednesday 7:15 p. m.
The public is cordially invited to attend all the services.—Strangers are specially invited.

M. E. Church, South.
Preaching every Sunday Morning and Evening at the usual hours.
Sunday school 9:45 a. m.
Senior and Junior Leagues, Sunday Afternoon at 3:00 and 4:00.
Prayer Service every Wednesday evening.
You are invited to attend any or all of these services.
GEO. H. GIVAN, Pastor.

Christian Church.
Sunday school 10 a. m.
Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Everybody welcome every time.
Stacy S. Phillips, Pastor.

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Custom Tailoring in latest styles. Choice Patterns always in stock. French Dry Cleaning and Repairing according to latest methods. Goods guaranteed not to shrink. Ladies' Goods a specialty.
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THE MOST EFFICIENT IRON ON THE MARKET. The coolest at the handle, yet hottest upon the face, with the greatest amount of heat directly in the point. The patented stand attached to the heel of the iron is most convenient as it is always at hand and cannot be lost or hidden in the folds of the work.

This labor-saving necessity may be used by connecting to any electric light socket. Let us deliver an iron to you on approval. The iron will cost you nothing during the

Thirty Days Free Trial.

HENRY J. ANDERSON, President. C. L. MEYER, Vice President. R. S. ARMSTRONG, Cashier.

Established 1900

The First National Bank of Alamogordo, N. M.

CONDENSED STATEMENT

AT COMPTROLLER'S CALL, CLOSE OF BUSINESS June 23, 1909.

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans and Discounts	\$104,897 77	Capital	\$25,000 00
Overdrafts	282 62	Surplus and Undivided Profits	13,481 24
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	16,000 00	Circulation	16,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	150 00	Deposits	122,941 97
Banking house, furniture & fixtures	23,000 00		
Other Real Estate owned	775 00		
Redemption fund	800 00		
Other Securities	3,287 90		
Cash and Sight Exchange	40,656 07		
Total	\$197,523 36	Total	\$197,523 36

DIRECTORS

W. J. BRYSON, HENRY J. ANDERSON, C. MEYER, BYRON SHERRY, HENRY S. EVANS, F. M. RHOMBERG, J. M. WYATT, R. B. ARMSTRONG.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO YOU.

The christmas store will be the New Year store, for every one of the 365 days of 1910.

Only the Latest Goods and Always the Lowest Prices.

HENRY S. EVANS

EVERYTHING IN JEWELRY.

THE NEW YEAR STORE. Cor. 10th. and PENN. AVE.

LOCAL ITEMS

Job printing at The News.

Mrs. R. A. Burke of Chicago, arrived Sunday to visit her daughter Mrs. H. A. Hanson.

SORORITY.

M. S. Quinlivan from Miami, Arizona is here visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Quinlivan.

See Albert Andregg for all kind of nice fresh meats. Penn. Ave. between 9th and 10 Sts

Mrs. Anna Ourtis, also Mrs. Eainsworth of Beloit, Kansas are here for the winter. At present they are stopping at the Arnold Terrace.

To night and every night meet me at the Alcazar. Program always changing.

Messrs. Lynch, C. A. Garrett left for Osaballo Canon Wednesday, to be gone some little time.

Mrs. M. H. Lasher left this week for Globe, Arizona, where she expect to spend the winter with her daughter, Miss Viola.

D. A. Fribley, proprietor of the Cash Meat Market, selects and buys his own fat cattle and hogs and superintends his own butchering. Write him if you have fat cattle or hogs to sell.

What you want when you want it at Hughes Grocery.

Bart L. Hilburn of Fort Bliss, has arrived in Alamogordo and is spending the Holiday with his brother, T. A. Hilburn and family.

That delicious coffee at the Southwestern 5 cents per cup.

Mr. and Mrs. Marion Lott from Doornun Georgia are here visiting Mrs. Lott, and son D. L. Lott.

Dried fruits of all kinds of the finest quality at Hughes grocery. Give them a trial.

Mrs. Mae Ducale came up from El Paso Saturday to visit home folks over Sunday.

Mr. Lee Jones, of Alcazar fame, went to Weed this week, we understand that he is looking for a new location. We will all regret losing him, if he does decide to go, Alamo is getting better and is a pretty good town to stay in.

SORORITY CANDY AT H. S. EVANS.

Mr. and Mrs. Tatum of Cloudcroft are visiting friends and relatives here, this week. Mr. Tatum is general manager for the Cloudcroft Commercial Co. and is certainly, one of the best business men in the City of the Clouds.

16oz to the pound at Hughes Grocery.

Mrs. C. F. Prince and sister, Miss Dewar, were called to Fort Worth Texas, last Sunday night on account of illness of thier mother.

Big special features at the Alcazar New Years Eve.

Those popular Sunday evening dinners are to be better than ever at the Alamogordo. Get your New Years dinner there.

No details overlooked, just telephone ahead and Mrs. Neal does the rest.

SORORITY.

Mr. Tatum, of Cloudcroft went to El Paso on a business trip this week.

If its something to eat, get it at Hughes Grocery.

Prof. L. P. Tipton, teacher of the Tularosa, Public School made this office a pleasant business call Friday. Mr. Tipton is spending the holiday with home folks here in Alamo.

SORORITY.

For a pleasant evening, The Alcazar of course.

G. O. Haana and wife of Smiths Grove, Kentucky, who are prominent teachers of that place, has been in Alamo, several days on their vacation.

The big dance at the Majestic theater New Years eve.

E. A. Goakes of Tularosa, was in Alamo on business, Tuesday.

Rev. James a King of Pandora Texas is a new subscriber for the News.

SORORITY CANDY AT H. S. EVANS.

PERT PARAGRAPHS.

Don't take up so much room and you won't be so apt to have your chair jumped.

Reappearances are sometimes more deceptive than appearances.

A thing is either brave or foolhardy according to whether it succeeds or fails.

A lie crushed to earth will lie there some times.



When things start to go to destruction, sit still in the sunshine and bid them good speed.

Still, a girl might be able to chew gum and yet be worthy a good man's love.

About the only essential to success is that others should place faith in you and let a few dollars follow.

It takes hard thinking as well as hard work to knock out adversity.

One can't hand out advice and gossip at the same time, anyway.

The quickest way to get rid of a boaster is to "ve him a chance to ma' THE BUSY WIFE.

She sat, sighing? See, here she go. Ah, look, she wave her hand! She's home; she's my wife, you know. Oh, granda girl, my Grand. She nothing look to me no great. An' mark me feel so good like Rose walkin' down de street. Weath bign leads wood. She say, worth eat on her head. She seem so sweet. You thank eat me a hot combread. Eh? How can dat be strong? I no could find em all de wood. You just but my life. Ancester combs she girl like them, but de wife! Eh? Sure, I quite mark enough. Eh? What for I mark? Her carry home much heavy stuff? Oh, my, you see yourself. I do not mark her de same thing. I might be a wife. I might even be de house. I no could mark her stop. She like for dat? I want you! She get her work to do. For keep her heavy she load. So like me see you. Eh? Sure she see Estaline. An' I am proud—Eh? What? "Eh? So be gooda 'Merican so long she deir' dat?" I frown 'er at you may see too. But dat, you see, signore. She playna theng dat she might do. She gone hurt her more. Of course, som' day I want dat she be gooda 'Merican. But not so good dat she want be 'Asham' of dege man. Sum 'Merican girl, of course. Day thank dey are so good. Day radder work for get deesse. I deesse for carry wood! She, nothing look to me so great. An' mark me feel so good like Rose walkin' down de street. Weath bign leads wood. —G. A. Daly in Catholic Standard and Times.

WUN'T DO IT AGAIN.

The Barber Said a Thing or Two About Their Customer.

Justly entering a barber's shop, the customer removed his hat and coat and, taking a card from his pocket, wrote on it:

"I want to be shaved."

A barber stepping forward read the card and, pointing to a chair, said to his brother artist:

"Deaf as a brass kettle and dumb as an oyster."

The man straightened himself out in the chair when his manipulator began lathering his face.

"This deaf cuss has a cheek like a goose wail," he said, when a general laugh followed.

"Stick a pin in him and see if he is entirely dumb," said another.

The victim remaining undisturbed, the following shots were fired at him by the delighted tonsorial artists:

"He needs a shampoo. His head is dirtier than a public house doormat."

"Shave him with a stool leg. Don't spoil your razor on that stubble."

"Gracious, what a guy! He'd make a good bird frightener."

"He ought to rent that nose for a locomotive headlight," etc.

While all these complimentary allusions were flying about him the operation of shaving was finished, and the man arose, put on his coat and then, turning to the astonished barber, said:

"How much for the shave and compliments?"

"I—I—I—" gasped the astonished man. "Oh, nothing—nothing—call again—excuse"—And as the stranger left the shop the discomfited barbers swore that they would never believe in a deaf and dumb man again until they had first fired a ten pound cannon about his ears.—Boston Herald.

The Associated Charities.

A lady whose cook had suddenly taken her departure went in search of another whose address had been given to her.

Reaching the alley, she rapped at the door, which was opened by a partly colored woman. A still larger one was occupying a rocking chair in the room. The lady stated her errand.

"No'm, I isn't tendin' to work dis yer winter. I's gwine to rest."

"Then perhaps you know some one who would like the place?"

"No'm, Fac' is, de culled ladies in dis alley all means to tek a rest. We goes to de 'saminated charities' for what we wants."—Woman's Home Companion.

Ye Be Exact.

"What's that sign you're making there?" asked the grocer.

"Fresh Eggs," replied the new clerk.

"Eh! Make it read, Fresh Laid Eggs," while you're about it."

"What for? Everybody knows the eggs were fresh when they were laid."

"Just so, and that's all it's safe for us to say about them."—Catholic Standard and Times.



Pushing Them Around.

On some parts of France there is a custom for babies—that is, the family that has a certain number gets out of paying certain taxes on the theory that they are otherwise contributing to the state.

If in France, as in all other places, it is considered an act of virtue to beat the tax collector, we may expect someone to rent out orphan asylums to the common people just before the assessor comes around.

The man with a large family might do quite a thriving business by slipping his children around the back way to a neighbor just after the assessor had called and enumerated them.

If we hear that all of a sudden there has grown up a surprising number of large families in France we need not wonder, but there will be no law against our looking wise.



As the Fan Would Say.

"Did he win out in the chicken band race?"

"No; he lost money on it."

"Out on a few, then?"

PAPER WATERMARKS.

Method by Which the Devices Are Imprinted on the Sheets.

The discovery of the watermark was the result of an accident—probably a thousand years ago. Parchment was then made of vegetable pulp, which was poured in a liquid state into a sieve; the water dripped out from below, and the thin layer of pulp that remained was pressed and dried. When dry it was found to bear upon it the marks of the fiber that composed the bottom of the sieve.

These fibers seem to have been twisted reeds, and the mark they left on the parchment took the form of wide lines running across and across diagonally. In those days the watermark was regarded as a blemish since the fiber was thick and coarse and the deep impression made on the paper proved a drawback in writing. The quill of the scribe found many a yawning gap to cross on the surface of the manuscript—"switchback scripture"—it has been termed. But when wire was substituted for fiber in the sieve the lines of the watermark grew thinner and less conspicuous.

The possibilities of the usefulness of the watermark became apparent by degrees. It was first found to be of service in preventing the forgery of bank notes and manuscripts. Many a bogus copy of a rare work has been detected because the counterfeit failed to take into account the watermarks of the original. The watermark of many a precious manuscript in the world's museums is alike its glory and its safeguard. And in the sphere of bank notes and paper money everywhere the watermark is most useful in protecting the notes from imitation.

The term "watermark" is in reality the popular place for meals nowadays, seems to be Anbregg's.

Subscribe for the News.

JASPER

Kit NO. 46328

Percheron Stallion, black with star. Foaled May 14, 1906; bred and owned by A. J. Dodson, Normal, Mo.

Ill. This splendid horse is now the property of the

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High Prices

Effect Upon Nation Hard to Describe

By WINTHROP L. MARVIN



HIGH PRICES in their effect upon the nation cannot be described with exactness as either good or bad in themselves. Rather are they, as a rule, the index of high wages, high standards of living and a large and buoyant prosperity. It would be a grand thing, doubtless, if we could have, side by side with the high salaries and wages of America, the low prices of China, India or Siam, but the idealist must acknowledge that this is utterly impracticable, for after all it is usually and essentially the wage that makes the price.

When wages increase prices almost necessarily rise also, though not always in the same proportion. It sometimes happens—indeed, it has often happened in the development of some of the greatest industries of America—that increasing wages have gone hand in hand with decreasing prices, through the skillful use of labor-saving machinery, strenuously driven at the utmost speed. The happiest economic condition actually attainable is that in which higher prices and higher standards of living are outstripped by a steady, substantial increase in the earnings of the work people themselves. That fortunate condition seems to be exemplified in our own country more signally than in any other nation in the world.

There is one class, however, though a small one, on which the higher cost of living undoubtedly presses without any alleviation. This is the persons dependent on a fixed income from such sources as the stated interest on bonds, or the recipients of allowances or annuities. To such persons as these in this time of universal soaring of prices, not even those ancient refugees, the provincial towns of continental Europe, hold out much hope of escape, nor are their lamentations heard and heeded in legislative halls. For the perverse statesmanship of modern Christendom, swayed more and more by a sordid need of the support of popular majorities, everywhere insists on deferring to what it regards as the greatest good of the greatest number.

Winthrop L. Marvin

In Midst of Life We Are in Death

By F. H. RICHARDSON

It is estimated that there are more than 33,333,000 deaths a year in this old world of ours. The figures make one wonder to just what extent nature uses again the particles which go to make up the human form. Estimating the average weight at 150 pounds, nearly 5,000,000,000 pounds of matter is thus returned to earth annually. And this process will go on in increasing ratio just as long as the human race continues to increase. That a portion of the human form evaporates into gas and is blown wherever the wind may go is unquestionable. It follows that it is quite possible that particles of matter which were a part of the earthly body of Alexander the Great may to-day be present in our city of Chicago—may even be incorporated in your body and mine.

Matter is used over and over by nature. To-day it is a cabbage, to-morrow a part of a human body; in a few years perhaps it passes into a flower or is incorporated into a sturdy oak which is hewn down, sawed into boards and made into the finish of a room.

Then, too, in addition to the enormous tribute to mother nature through death, the human body renews itself every seven years, we are told. In other words, the human body actually dies every seven years, which adds another 650,000,000 (nearly) pounds of matter which humanity annually contributes to the uses of nature.

Of course, such a subject as this is to some extent ghoulish, but it is nevertheless interesting.

The average death rate is computed to be practically one every second of time.

Every time the clock beats a human soul passes into the great beyond. Truly, in the midst of life we are in death.

Women Who Crowd Labor Market

By P. EVAN JONES

I would favor votes for women if I thought they would succeed in securing legislation which would make it impossible for women to work when they are not in absolute need of the money. It is this which causes, in part, the small wages paid women.

Parents should be forced to keep their girls in school longer instead of sending them out to seek employment so that the children themselves may gratify a taste for clothes and pleasures which the parents are unable to give them.

Husbands who allow their wives to work when they are able to support them and wives who insist on working when there is no necessity for their doing so should be fined and imprisoned.

The same treatment should be given parents who allow their girls to work instead of keeping them in school or at home.

A law which would forbid married women from working unless their husbands were shown to be invalids or dead or earning wages below what would be declared the minimum in such cases would do much toward adjusting the present unsettled economic conditions as regards the workers.

Keep the Meat Properly Covered

By DR. W. RAE

In Washington the health department has lately made a most important ruling in the interest of the public.

The new order is to the effect that the owners of dressed meat products, the carcasses of beef, pork, mutton and the like, shall not allow them to be hauled through the city's streets unless they are protected from the filth and dust that the wind is ever conveying through the atmosphere.

It is a sensible stand to take and ought to be adopted everywhere.

The bodies of animals destined for food will accumulate germs of disease unless they are covered in transit from slaughter houses and railway stations to their destination in the market stalls.

For years no one has thought fit to interfere in this essential matter and the consequence is that the public has been forced to purchase insanitary meats.

TALKS ON BEAUTY

Employed to Stimulate Industries, Says Hattie Williams.

Actress Says Good Looks Are Asset in Business and Scouts Idea That Ugly Women Are Most Useful.

Philadelphia.—"This is the age of beauty in the business world," says Hattie Williams, the star of "Detective Sparkes," now playing at the Garrick theater.

"Mark me, I do not mean the beautiful age, but the age of beauty. We have come to the time when a sweet, a piquant, a bewitching face is quite as important a factor in legitimate business as price or quality of wares, convenience of mart or effective advertising."

"Woman—good-looking woman—has at last found a sphere of honest endeavor that cannot but appeal to her—the legitimate exploitation of the goods she is paid to show off. Paris led the way in this new field of endeavor and Philadelphia has rapidly fallen into line."

"Next to the French capital I know of no city where the fairness of its daughters is so effectively used for honest business purposes."

"Let me explain. Let us walk down Chestnut street. We drift along with the stream of shoppers until that stream becomes jammed in front of a big show window. There in the window sits a girl of surpassing fairness. Her beautifully shaped head, crowned with a wealth of glossy black hair, is bent over a new model sewing machine. She is intent on her work and we are intent on the picture she makes. It is probably a very fine, up-to-date sewing machine, but it could stay in that window for many weeks and not attract a crowd."

"The man whose business it is to sell that machine knows his business and knows it well. The combination of girl and machine is a pleasing one and the impression is lasting."

"Further down the street there is a shop with big windows, through which we see heaps of confections, and we



can see, too, a dainty blonde miss of exquisite feature and coloring who seems to have little in the world to do except to sit just where the passing throngs can get glimpse of her fresh loveliness. Why is that store crowded with customers while another confectionery shop further down the street languishes for want of trade? The sweets in the one shop may be no better than those in the other, but the attractiveness of the blonde saleswoman furnishes the one thing needful in business—the initiative.

"In these days of greatest competition among merchants, it was a clever man indeed who first realized the tremendous attraction of a pretty woman's face for shoppers, women as well as men. For, don't for a moment think that the potency of these fair young women is felt only by the opposite sex."

"Bertha, the Beautiful Sewing Machine Girl," can go on hiding her beauty in the dusty factory, where it seems, after all, she has had a hard time of it, but if Bertha is really so beautiful she can be happily prosperous by giving legitimate publicity to her fresh, wholesome charms. And that's what many Berthas are doing to-day in Philadelphia, and it's a good thing all around. It won't spoil Bertha if she's the right sort of girl, and won't hurt the shopping public to look upon bright, pretty faces."

Phosphorescent Forests.

The phosphorescence of certain agarics of Borneo has more than once demoralized the superstitious natives and astonished whites. Some years ago a party of English engineers found it necessary to survey a tract of low lying country which was almost impenetrable, and to blaze the trail natives were employed to work at night, others during the day. The former came into camp one night stating that they could not go through a portion of the bush or forest, strange "spirits" on the trees telling them that evil would befall them if they continued. The "spirits" proved to be a magnificent display of phosphorescence emanating from agarics growing upon the dead limbs of the trees. These vegetable fire bodies were traced for a considerable distance, producing a most remarkable exhibition, the light in some places being so brilliant that it was difficult to believe that the forest was not aflame. To test the brilliancy the men held papers near the most brilliant portions and read by the light.

A Plain Coiffure



The plain coiffure, void of curl or wave or puff, is very pretty and striking, and fortunate are those who can wear it. Fair ones with a plentiful supply of hair, as well as good looks, will find this variation of the Greek style (so much in vogue), just suited to them. It requires a head band and a pair of wide combs to hold it well in shape. The band is a sort of small shell coronet and answers the purpose of supporting the side hair and adorning the coiffure as well.

The hair is parted off for this coiffure as for a pompadour. The portion combed back is tied at the base of the head and twisted into a coil, fastened with pins.

That portion of the hair combed forward is to be parted in the middle. The shell coronet is adjusted to the

head before the front hair is combed to place. After adjusting the coronet the hair at each side is brought back over the coronet. The ends are rolled under to form an additional support for the hair, and it is fastened to place by means of rather long side combs aided by hair pins.

If the hair is very heavy, it is not necessary to roll the ends under, as a support at the sides. A pretty effect is produced by crossing these ends at the back above the coil and finally fastening them under the coil. This coiffure has no advantage over those that are curled and waved, but obviously it saves time and if becoming provides acceptable variety from more elaborate modes. It rests the hair also, when too much curling or waving shows signs of spoiling the natural gloss or making it uneven.

TO KEEP FACE IN CONDITION

Quality of Towel Used Is an Important Consideration—Proper Care of Brushes Employed.

Always use a soft linen towel for wiping the face. The hands are the best medium for washing; rough cloths are an abomination to a delicate skin and coarsen it, besides harboring germs and impurities detrimental to the cuticle. In addition the soft palm gives a gentle massage, which is especially grateful to a tired, nervous face. A cloth, however, is necessary for drying the neck; for this purpose nothing is better than cheese cloth, which is exceedingly cheap and can be frequently renewed. These cloths should be boiled out at least once a week and must be thoroughly dried in the open air.

The same amount of care should be given to the face brush; it must be rinsed in hot water and put on the outside window ledge to dry. A good camel's hair face brush, which is neither too soft nor too harsh, can be purchased for \$1, and if properly cared for will last for years. Once or twice a week a good skin food should be applied with massage to prevent wrinkles; this is done after the scrubbing.

TUSSAH SILK WAIST.



Blouse of tussah silk trimmed in an original way with fagoted bands of the same material. The jabot is of the silk and lace.

The sleeves, trimmed to correspond, have a tacked strap of the silk on the outside, finished with the lace.

Correct Veils.

Taupe is the leading shade of plain mesh veils, and those made of a wiry thread in the large, hexagonal style, are usually becoming to the complexion. Another mesh veil, of finer weave, is covered with flat velvet patches, square in shape and scattered over the surface at close intervals.

GREEN SHADE MOST ADMIRER

Color Being Universally Made Up Into Elaborate Evening Gowns.

Green is to be a most popular shade this winter, and, in fact, there is grave danger of its being too popular, for the fashionable shades are all on the vivid order, and also were seen in considerable number last winter. For the moment it is the color most in demand, and both in the emerald and peacock shades is made up into the smartest and most elaborate evening gowns. The embroidery on the material, worked in silk and with colored stones, is most elaborate and effective, but must be most carefully carried out in order to avoid any too startling or extreme effects. Just how to accomplish those two so widely separate ideas requires great skill, and, in fact, a green gown modeled after the latest designs requires the skill of an artist in dress.

Designed Her Chiffonier.

Boxes for many things are needed by the woman who makes elaborate toilets. That fact has inspired at least one woman, known always as bright.

A chiffonier that adorns her home is one she designed. It has three tiers of drawers of varying sizes, covered with fine Japanese matting that matches the cretonne and wallpaper of her boudoir. One drawer has a compartment for three lengths of gloves, each holding six pairs in order.

Then comes a separate place for soft neckwear. In a row, as if the owner had a fondness for alliteration, are the compartments for handkerchiefs, hosiery and—hair.

A Massaging Hint.

Too many women make the mistake when massaging the face to treat the face only. Possibly they manipulate the throat slightly, but that is all.

All massages should be carried well down to the bust line, as this strengthens the muscles that extend into the face, throughout their entire length. Another important spot for massaging is around the ears and down to the edge of the shoulder. Here it is that lurk the first signs of advancing age, yet strange to say, it is the spot most often neglected, though much can be done to prevent wrinkles and that withered look by careful manipulation.

The New Stone.

Now that we are to wear colored crystals and all manner of semi-precious stones this winter as brooches and buckles on turbans as well as buttons on fur coats, it is interesting to know of any new crystal that appears.

The last addition is the olive, and it will be quite the fashion. It is of a pale shade of green with an underlying tone of yellow.

Green for Dining Room.

A green rug is said to be in the best taste for dining room.

Just why is not stated, but probably owing to the tendency of the day toward dark-finished rooms with which no other rug except red would go well. And that's why the red rugs fade soonest.

"Tabloid" Watch
What might be called a tabloid watch has just been made by a watchmaker of La Chaux, Switzerland, says the London Globe. The thickness is said to be only three millimeters, so, a meter being only 39 inches, one can estimate the thickness of the watch. Taking the case and the glass it is found the works occupy a space of 1.9 millimeters. The spring is half a millimeter. What makes this achievement more extraordinary is that it is asserted that the watch keeps time.

RAM'S HORN BROWN.

Every one of the devil's fiery darts is pointed with a doubt.

Perfect trust and perfect peace never pass for a divorce.

The man is a great loser who loses his character and saves his cash.

The man who lives only for himself couldn't be in any smaller business.

The dollar that does the most for us is the dollar with which we do good.

The man who has faith in God is sure to have many other good things.

Some are so busy trying to do something for the Lord the Lord cannot do anything for them.

The man who is born lame in his mind limps in his conduct all his life. Where faith ends sin begins.

There are still many people who never find out that it is a waste of jewelry to cast pearls before swine.

The man who cried out for the release of Barabbas had as much to do with the crucifixion of Christ as the man who drove the spikes.

Means Much for Egypt

Oil has been struck 150 miles south of Suez, on the Red sea coast, the gusher giving increasing quantities daily, and indicating large reserves. The possibility of a cheap supply of fuel is a discovery of the greatest importance to Egypt.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Fit for the gods—the theater gallery.

Your luck is good if the other fellow's is worse.

A high roller cuts a queer figure when he gets a skate on.

The seed mania never hits a boy very hard on his way to school.

The way not to interest a woman is to praise some other woman.

Anyway, there's no danger of an old toper's dying of water on the brain.

One thing in the world that is used by us all for a spell—the alphabet.

It's easier to mix religion with business than it is to mix politics with religion.

A woman should trust her husband, but it isn't always advisable to let him know it.

It isn't a question of how much money you have made, but how much good you have done with it.

It's easy to convince a superstitious man that finding a dollar is luckier than finding a horseshoe.

If you are unable to learn anything while trying to teach others, it's a sure indication that you are a has-been.—Chicago News.

TABLOID INFORMATION

Germany is the land of duels at present.

The water of the ocean is rich in radium.

The world's record of earthquakes is 30,000.

The queen of Roumania has written 30 volumes.

Roller skates were invented in 1768 by a Hollander.

The dress of the Japanese woman shows her age.

In ten years Cleveland will be the "Concrete City."

It is stated that the first bread was made by a Chinaman.

Some of the cigars of the Philippines are 2½ feet long.

The microphone makes the footsteps of a fly plainly audible.

Alaska has a trifle less than three hundred miles of railroad.

Only ten per cent. of Japan's population may be classed as illiterate.

The coal bill of the United States navy during 1908 amounted to \$5,545,000.

It is likely that there will be laws in New York and other states requiring that stock yards in the future be constructed of concrete.

An American syndicate is building a large cement mill, and a vigorous campaign is being started to teach the Jap how to make use of this material.

OKLAHOMA DIRECTORY

Nice light bread and flaky biscuits can be made from
CHOCTAW FLOUR
Insist on this brand and you are sure to have the best
YOUR GROCER SELLS IT

FOR REAL ESTATE Investments and choice property in the Farmers' Bottom Addition in Oklahoma City write to
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Money Kings Made in a Night

BUMPER CROP OF NEW MILLIONAIRES



THIS year's big and record yield of wheat, corn and other staples has been heralded far and wide. But there is another harvest that has been reaping and ripening all unnoticed by government statisticians and by everybody else, and that is the bumper crop of new millionaires and multi-millionaires. Never before were there so many in New York as there are to-day. Millionaires were made in a night by the great wave of consolidation and the merging of hundreds of industrial enterprises that was the feature of the opening years of the twentieth century, just after the close of the Spanish-American war. There were steel kings, steamship kings, pump kings, kings of car springs and of air brakes and of all sorts of things. They blossomed forth between the sunset of one day and the dawn of the next. The select circle of plutocracy widened so swiftly that it broke all barriers and created a new aristocracy of wealth in America. New York was invaded by a horde of westerners whose manners in some cases shocked even the imperturbable servants at the expensive hotels where they monopolized the royal suites. Pittsburg, from being simply a great mill town, a city of grimy workmen, jumped into world-wide prominence because it was discovered suddenly that it had more millionaires to the square inch than any other spot on earth. In New York all sorts of people achieved fortunes, paper or actual, almost before they were aware; jockeys, waiters, bartenders and other humble folk glanced with amazement at the balances with their brokers and began making plans for yachts and country houses. The history of this period was one of the wonders of America.



ONE OF THE MILLIONAIRES WHOSE FORTUNE WAS MADE IN THE STOCK MARKET.

Then, two years ago, the panic came and put a dampener on the financial hopes and aspirations of those who had survived the various ills that followed in the wake of industrial over-expansion. But since the panic clouds have cleared away there has come another and even more wonderful appreciation in values, the most remarkable advance in the prices of all commodities and securities that this country has ever known. Probably more millionaires have been made in the last 18 months by the steadily rising tide of tremendous prosperity than history ever has recorded in a similar period of time. The number of those who have grown rich quickly is greater, probably than it was in the time of merger and consolidation, nearly a decade ago. Before the panic of 1907 there were, perhaps, 3,000 millionaires in New York. Now there are anywhere between 5,000 and 10,000.

The advances in the value of securities in the last two years have been almost incredible. There probably are more than 100,000 persons who are stockholders of United States Steel. In October, 1907, Steel Common was 31%; in February, 1909, it was 41%; this October it has been well above 90. The shares of the Pennsylvania railroad are more widely distributed than any other transportation line, more than 60,000 people being listed on its books of shareholders. Two years ago it was 103; lately it has been above 150. Union Pacific is next to Pennsylvania in the length of its stockholders' list. It is not only one of the most popular investment securities, but also one that is speculated in most largely. Union Pacific common was 100 in 1907; this year it has been above 219, an increase of more than 100 per cent. New York Central, Southern Pacific, Baltimore & Ohio, Atlantic Coast Line, Illinois Central, Great Northern, Standard Oil—practically all the stocks in the long list of railways and industrials have advanced from 50 to 100 or more per cent. in value since October, 1907.

Thousands of people who are not speculators and who are intolerant of speculation have profited enormously by this wonderful rise in prices. They are the ones who bought for investment when the prices were low and who are now reaping the harvest. During the panic enormous blocks of gilt-edge shares were thrown on the markets when great speculators like Heinze and Morse, and some others who were not so spectacular or daring, had to sacrifice anything and everything for ready money. Their holdings now are scattered throughout the country and have been tucked away in tens of thousands of safes and strong boxes.

While some of the new millionaires come from the ranks of those who were bargain-hunters in the days of panic, most of the new plutocrats are from the army of speculators.

There are so many of these new millionaires that it would be impossible to list them all indi-

vidually with any degree of accuracy. Comparatively few of the old band of millionaires have failed to add materially to their fortunes since the panic. There are some, it is true, who were more or less disabled in those days, and the period that preceded them who have not succeeded in winning back their lost money and prestige; some who were in the ill-fated trust companies, others of the insurance crowd, and so on. But those who held on and were able to weather the storms have been lifted up and now are richer than ever. Not only that, but a large number of new groups of great financial strength have been developed. There is the Hawley group, for instance, which has made millions and millions in the rise in values of railway shares. Edwin Hawley, the head of this coterie, was not a big Wall street figure until within the last year or so, but of late he has added immeasurably to his wealth and to his power as a transportation king.

Among those of his friends who have climbed into the chariot of the plutocrats is Frank A. Vanderlip, the president of the National City bank. He is reputed to have made more than a million out of Chesapeake & Ohio and Union Pacific. When he was assistant secretary of the treasury a few years ago Vanderlip was a man of very moderate means and lived in a modest little flat in Washington. After he came to New York his wealth increased somewhat, but only since the first of this year has he entered the millionaire class.

Another of the Hawley group who is one of the new crop of multi-millionaires is a banker named Beatt, who piled up a small fortune, dollar by dollar, in Richmond, Va., and who has increased it many fold of late in Wall street. Still another of the same group is Robert Fleming. He was not a poor man when the rise in stocks began, but he is said to be a very rich one now. Then there is a new crop of Union Pacific millionaires, Southern Pacific millionaires, Wabash, Rock Island and many other groups of new millionaires who have become wealthy by the tremendous upturn of the shares they were interested in. Some of these men were millionaires before the beginning of this year; these have now moved up to the multi-millionaire class.

There are quite as many who have won fortunes in the field of industrial stocks, especially in United States Steel common. One of these—more than a millionaire when he began buying Steel—is Frank A. Munsey, the publisher. He is said to have started his Steel purchases two years ago, when the stock was around 22, and to have accumulated a total of 100,000 shares at very low prices. His winnings are estimated at more than \$5,000,000.

These instances, taken at random, give an indication of the thousands of fortunes that have

sprung up lately through the upward sweep of prices in Wall street. Great corporations, like the fire and life insurance companies, have also profited stupendously. These tremendous reservoirs of money own huge blocks of shares in scores of railway and industrial companies—lots of from 10,000 shares to almost a controlling interest. The most of these are sober, gilt-edged, dividend-paying stocks that have not been spectacular in their advance in price as compared with some of those that have gone up like skyrockets. Yet even these high-priced shares have been enhanced in value from 20 to 50 per cent. in the last 12 months. They were bought at panic prices, so the published records of these companies show, and these institutions now are said to be selling them off, cautiously and carefully at the fancy figures that have been prevailing of late. Unlike the individual investor, they believe in cashing in their winnings and sailing them down until there is another chance to buy cheap.

In the commodities there are new groups of millionaires and multi-millionaires also. Some of these have won their wealth in wheat, others in corn, but most of them in cotton. There are more new cotton kings and princes to-day than ever before. Practically all of these are southerners, who have had an expert knowledge of this staple. Most of them have been cotton planters themselves on a large scale, and all their lives they have been studying cotton, its growth and its ever-widening markets.

Almost every day there have been rumors flying about as to what Patten was doing in cotton. But curiously enough there has been never a word said about the real bull leader in the cotton market, the man who has been the biggest speculator in this staple, and who recently has jumped into the multi-millionaire class, Eugene G. Scates of Dallas, Tex. Scates is the most towering bull, probably, that the cotton market ever has known. Patten is a piper beside him. Even the celebrated Mr. Sully in his palmy days never operated on such a huge basis as Scates has been in the last eight months.

This new and mighty multi-millionaire in the cotton market has steadfastly kept himself in the background. He is no amateur speculator, however, for five years ago he was in one of the Sully campaigns and retired from the fight with several large dents in his financial armor. But now he has won back all his losses and a lot more.

Some among the many others who "know cotton" and have won big fortunes through its rise in price are Fergus Reid of Norfolk, Va.; Morris H. Rothschild of Woodville, Miss.; William P. Brown of New Orleans and Louis S. Berg of Mississippi. Berg had charge of the Chalmette terminals at New Orleans not long ago and was a hard-working railroad man. A little later he pieced together a lot of small Mississippi railroads and combined them into an effective and profitable system. Then, with a modest fortune, he came to New York, and since then has been making money out of cotton.

And so the list runs on. Hardly a name among the thousands of new millionaires is familiar to New Yorkers. They are practically unknown outside of the small communities they came from in the west and south. They live in the costliest suites in the most expensive New York hotels. Next summer, if they have no setback they will begin leasing or buying palaces at Newport, Bar Harbor or other places where the socially select are supposed to live. Then they will begin trying to break through the imaginary inclosure with which "society" surrounds itself. There are so many of these new millionaires that perhaps like the incursion of a new race they will overwhelm and conquer the relatively small group of people who have been priding themselves on having their wealth for a decade or more. At any rate, the names of most of these new millionaires probably will be read for the first time in print in the next year's books of social registry, which form the nearest approach to the directory of the peerage that the plutocracy of America knows.

THE ONLOOKER

WILBUR D. NESBIT

THE GROCERY ADMIRAL



O, I'd love to hark to the riggin's whine
And to sniff the smell of the stingin'
brine
And to roll a song or to snap an oath
In the raging storm—or to do them both.
But you see there ain't much trade on
sea
For butter 'n eggs 'n flour 'n tea.

An' it's yo, ho, ho for the winds that
blow
An' the salt wind of the sea!
An' I'd love to hear the billows roar
An' the breakers howl along the shore,
But the hurricane deck of a grocery store
Is ship enough for me.

O, I'd love to sail to foreign lands
With a cat o' nine tails in my hands—
But the mack'ral kilt has a briny scent
An' the tea chest smells like the Orient.
An' the cinnamon bark an' the brittle
clove
Is the same as the lands where I could
rove.

An' it's yo, ho, ho for the winds that
blow
An' the life upon the sea!
An' I'd love to see the sea gulls soar
An' the pirate decks run red with gore,
But the hurricane deck of a grocery store
Is ship enough for me.

O, I'd love to sail from pole to pole
An' to bump the reef an' to scrape the
shoal.
But it's habits that rule a man—that's
right—
An' I always have got to be home at
night,
Which I can't arrange if I go to sea—
Though a sailor's life is the life for me.

An' it's yo, ho, ho for the winds that
blow
For the gales that sweep the sea!
An' I'd dearly love, as I said before,
To be out where the bounding billows
roar,
But the hurricane deck of a grocery store
Is ship enough for me.



Our Nature Writers.

Mr. O. Sitdown Thompson is preparing a two-volume novel on the theme of the development of the aggressive instinct in an angle-worm.

Pittsburg Bill, the widely-known authority on the art of getting a handout and of catching through freights, has gone into seclusion in one of his haunts to complete his novel entitled, "Flip, the Flea." Mr. Pittsburg Bill defies criticism of his knowledge of the flea's characteristics and psychological impulses, as he writes from personal daily observation.

William J. Short is doing a series of articles to prove that the singing of the female mosquito, to which so many nervous people object, is really a lullaby that she is humming to her young. As the average lady mosquito has 80,000 young, she must make her lullaby strong.

Jim Dublin is going to sail around the world in a dishpan, and while away the time by completing a new novel to be called "Back to the Coop," in which he will give the autobiography of a hen that becomes independent in her views and demands emancipation, but finally returns to a domestic life.

Abel Fibber, who was going to study the tiger in its native lair and write short stories about it, has abandoned the project. The tiger was hungry.

Current Events.

Mrs. Arabel Skidmore of Pearlton, Iowa, went to the country to spend the summer and forgot to take along her bottle of hair dressing. She worried so much over it that her hair turned gray in two days.

Pettiford Suggles of East Wind, Ind., has almost completed the airship he has been working on for four years. He plans to run it by means of the perpetual motion machine he devised some time ago. Mrs. Suggles now controls almost all the washing in East Wind.

Hon. Todworthy Yelper of Allamogosh, Wis., has abandoned his proposed political lecturing tour. Some one carelessly sat upon his silk hat, crushing it so much an extent that it is utterly ruined.

Lemuel Squiggley of Blizville, O., advertiser for a tutor to teach his daughter to speak and write German, is since he sold his patent right she has made a matrimonial alliance that will make a duchess of her.

THANKSGIVING DAY

Canada's Day of Thanks a Month Earlier Than in the United States.

For some reason better known to the Canadians themselves than to the people on this side of the line, our Canadian cousins celebrated their Thanksgiving a month or more earlier than we do. It may be that the Canadian turkey had become impatient, and sounded a note of warning, or it may be that the "frost on the pumpkin" declared itself. But whatever the reason, their Thanksgiving day is past. It may have been that the reasons for giving thanks so much earlier than we do were pushing themselves so hard and so fast that the Canadians were ashamed to postpone the event. They have had reasons, and good ones, too, for giving thanks. Their great broad areas of prairie land have yielded in abundance, and here, by the way, it is not uninteresting to the friends of the millions of Americans who have made their home in Canada during the past few years to know that they have participated most generously in the "cutting of the melon." Probably the western portion of Canada, comprising the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, have the greatest reason of any of the provinces to express in the most enthusiastic manner their gratitude. The results in the line of production give ample reason for devout thanksgiving to Providence. This year has surpassed all others in so far as the total increase in the country's wealth is concerned. There is no question that Providence was especially generous. The weather conditions were perfect, and during the ripening and harvesting period, there was nothing to interfere. And now it was well it was so, for with a demand for labor that could not be supplied, there was the greatest danger, but with suitable weather the garnering of the grain has been successfully accomplished. There have been low general averages, but these are accounted for by the fact that farmers were indifferent, relying altogether upon what a good soil would do. There will be no more low averages though, for this year has shown what good, careful farming will do. It will produce 150 million bushels of wheat from seven million acres, and it will produce a splendid lot of oats, yielding anywhere from 50 to 100 bushels per acre. This on land that has cost but from \$10 to \$15 per acre—many farmers have realized sufficient from this year's crop to pay the entire cost of their farms. The Toronto Globe says: "The whole population of the West rejoices in the bounty of Providence, and sends out a message of gratitude and appreciation of the favors which have been bestowed on the country. The cheerfulness which has abounded with industry during the past six months has not obliterated the conception of the source from which the blessings have flown, and the good feeling is combined with a spirit of thankfulness for the privilege of living in so fruitful a land. The misfortunes of the past are practically forgotten, because there is great cause to contemplate with satisfaction the comforts of the present. Thanksgiving should be a season of unusual enthusiasm."

THE "NEW" NOVEL



"Have you read my last book, Mr. Goodchild?"
"Well, no—er—to tell the truth, my mother won't allow me to."

RECIPE FOR CATARRH.

Furnished by High Medical Authority. Gives Prompt Results. The only logical treatment for catarrh is through the blood. A prescription which has recently proved wonderfully effective in hospital work is the following. It is easily mixed. "One ounce compound syrup of Sarsaparilla; one ounce Toris compound; half pint first-class whiskey." These to be mixed by shaking well in a bottle, and used in tablespoon doses before each meal and at bedtime. The ingredients can be gotten from any well stocked drugstore, or he will get them from his wholesale house.

On to the Point!
When word of the discovery of the north pole came to Chattanooga, a slightly deaf old lady remarked unctuously: "Well, now I always said them Cook tourists got about 'most everywhere. I ain't a bit surprised to hear that one of 'em's reached the top notch in the traveling line."—Lippincott's.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*. In Use For Over 30 Years. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Ups and Downs. "Why are you so hard up?" "Oh, I'm down and out!"—Cleveland Leader. Chew WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT—promote saliva—release mint leaf juices. Fine for digestion! The great and good do not die even in this world, embalmed in books their spirits walk abroad.—Benton.

ALCAZAR THEATRE

We are showing interesting and educational pictures. Come in and spend the evening. Two shows each evening.

Admission to All 10 cents

SPECIAL CULL LUMBER for \$12.00 per M.

We have a quantity of this lumber on hand and wish to make a quick disposal of same, so are offering it at this low price of \$12.00 per thousand feet. We also carry in stock

A General Line of the Better Grade of Lumber, and handle Lath and Lime etc. Give us a call.

McRae Lumber Company

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Contractors and Builders.

Cost you no more to have your work done right, your materials carefully selected, than to employ some others who will have to watch from start to finish, and then succeed only in having your material ruined. You will have to watch us, but we do claim to know how. Our experience of nearly thirty years is at your service.

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Proprietor of the

City Livery and Transfer

Is now ready for business. Good rigs, careful drivers and genteel treatment. Office up town just East of News office

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NEAL'S

Formerly Alamogordo Hotel

THE oldest and best known hotel in Alamogordo. Under the new management the rates have been reduced to \$2.00 a day and the service has been improved.



SPECIAL attention given to families and to dinner Parties.

Mrs. Bertha B. Neal

Just What You Want

A TOWNSHIP PLAT showing the location of your home, and your neighbors and all the roads. A great convenience and pleasure. Price \$1.00, or FREE with a year's subscription The News. Plat applies to any township in the county.

The News.

Southwestern Hotel and Cafe, EUROPEAN PLAN

J. C. JONES, Prop.

Now Open for Business

This hotel has opened for business with everything brand new.

The best equipped Cafe in Alamogordo.

A Regular Dinner for 35c.

A PECULIAR MONSTER

The Fierce Man Eating Crocodile of Australia.

A PATIENT, CUNNING BRUTE

This Powerful and Savage Saurian, Sometimes Twenty-seven Feet in Length, Will Tackle Anything From a Sheep to a Half Ton Bullock.

The crocodile of the Nile differs very little from that of Australia, which is generally termed "alligator," though in reality a true crocodile. The head of a true alligator is broader and shorter than that of the crocodile. There is also considerable difference in the teeth and their disposition in the jaws. The teeth of an alligator are unequal, and the larger of the lower canine enters a cavity in the upper jaw, while that of a crocodile simply fits into a groove on the outside of the upper jaw, leaving the teeth clearly visible when the mouth of the monster is closed. There are also differences in the webbing of the toes and the form of the legs, though to the general observer there is little or no difference.

The crocodiles do not feed largely upon fish, but as they grow older and stronger and require great quantities of food they will when hungry attack anything from a sheep or kangaroo to a bullock, a big crocodile making short work of a bullock weighing over half a ton. Some of these monsters measure as much as twenty-seven feet in length and possess immense strength besides wonderful cunning and patience. One will lie in wait at any watering place frequented by animals, hardly distinguishable from a log of wood, so still and impassive it has become. The animal coming down to drink is seized in the crocodile's huge jaws and drawn into the water and drowned.

At other times the tail is used to sweep the animal into deep water, where, even though its prey may be a heavy bullock, it has little or no chance against its enemy, which is specially provided by nature with an arrangement that prevents the water rushing down its huge throat even though its jaws are fully distended through holding its prey. Thus after a few brief seconds the unequal struggle is over, and the saurian takes the carcass in tow to some favored locality where he can enjoy it at his leisure.

In the early days at Port Darwin, South Australia, bathing in the open sea was forbidden owing to the danger from crocodiles, there and nearly everywhere else in Australia called alligators, though in reality no true alligators exist in Australia. A young trooper named Davis, a fine swimmer, disregarded the general order and one morning early went for a swim. Far out in the harbor he noticed what he and others took to be a floating log. Many of the northern trees float and are washed down in the wet season to the open sea. Out went the strong swimmer, nearer and nearer to the supposed log, until too late he recognized his mistake and that he was approaching instead of a log a huge and apparently listless crocodile.

But the knowledge came too late to be of any service to poor Davis, though some men called out to him from a small craft close by to "Go back! Go back!" and Davis did make an attempt to retreat and was swimming manfully shoreward when the huge brute dashed down upon him at a terrific speed and, opening his great jaws to their utmost capacity, came down with a smack that was heard even to the shore, and inside their cruel grasp was Trooper Davis' head. Then, with the quickness common to the saurian, it had disappeared with its victim.

Crocodiles at nighttime low and below just like cattle, especially like bulls, and I have spent some nights in an open boat in Cambridge gulf northwestern Australia, where the whole place seemed to be alive with them, and what with their splashes and cries, the weirdness of the whole scene and their close proximity as they at times rocked the boat sleep was impossible, for there are several instances on record where crocodiles have taken or have attempted to take men from out of camps and boats.

A poor fellow named Reed, the mate or second mate of the Gulnan, had gone in his vessel to some river in Carpentaria gulf—I believe the Roper. The vessel was at anchor near the mouth of the river. The mate, Reed, had been dispatched in charge of a watering party and was some distance up the river in a large open boat. Water had been obtained, and they were all ready for a return to the ship. All being made snug, the tired fellows turned in, having made their camp in the boat. The night was a very fine one, the moon shining brightly, when toward midnight the sleeping camp was aroused by some terrific shrieks. These were the cries of poor Reed, who, enveloped in his bedding and mosquito curtains, was being borne off by a crocodile.

It is said by those who knew him well and accompanied him on this and other previous trips that he had the habit of sleeping with his foot on the gunwale of the boat, and no doubt this afforded the crocodile an easier opportunity of seizing him.

The crocodile has a remarkable eye. It can arrange the pupil to a vertical or horizontal position at will to suit its requirement by day or night. It has a special natural protection to the eye, and through a duct escapes the fluid when the monster weeps. In fact, he is a peculiar brute altogether, with many special gifts besides his huge jaws that help to make of him the terror he is.—Sydney Mail.

The Spanish flag is said to be derived from this occurrence. In 1278, when the bold dipped his fingers in the blood of Geoffrey, count of Barcelona, and drew them down the count's golden shield in token of his appreciation of the latter's bravery. The shield, so marked, bearing the arms of Barcelona, which became part of Aragon and its arms were taken by that king down. Now to the royal standard; in the first quarter or upper left hand part of the flag are the arms of Leon and Castile, the lion and the castle. The second quarter is taken up one-half by the arms of Aragon, one-half by the arms of Sicily. The upper part of the third quarter—directly under the first—shows the Austrian colors. The lower two-thirds is divided between the flag of Burgundy and the black lion of Flanders. The upper third of the fourth quarter shows the checkers, another Burgundian device, while the lower two-thirds is shared by the red eagle of Antwerp and its golden lion of Brabant, and on the top of all this are two shields, one showing the Portuguese arms, the other the French fleur-de-lis. Considerable of a flag that.

Good Cause For Tears. A certain mediæval sultan had all the mirrors removed from his palace, so that he might avoid the pain of seeing his own face. This sultan called on his grand vizier one day and by accident happened to catch sight of his reflection. His hideousness overpowered him, and he broke into violent sobbing. In this outbreak the vizier joined. Finally the sultan calmed down, wiped his eyes and got ready to smoke and talk. But not so the vizier. He sobbed on and on. His master, tapping his slipper impatiently on the cushions, waited for him to cease. At length the sultan got angry and exclaimed: "Why do you weep longer than I, vizier?" "Alas," the grand vizier replied, "you wept, O commander of the faithful, because you saw your face but for an instant, but I see it all day and every day."

A Dubious Compliment. "It looks well, but I am afraid it is dubious," said a financier, speaking of a proposed scheme. "Yes, it is dubious. It reminds me of the Turkish pasha and his wife."

"A Turkish pasha lay dying. He summoned to him the youngest and fairest of his forty-six wives and said to her in a low, weak voice:

"Put on your richest costume, your most brilliant jewels. Deck your hair with pearls and brighten your finger tips with henna."

"The young wife blushed. Even in her grief she was flattered.

"And why, my lord," she said, "do you desire me to make this sumptuous toilet?"

"So that death when it comes," the man replied, "seeing you so beautiful, may perhaps carry you off instead of me."

Motion of the Sun. Owing to the revolution of the earth the sun seems to make its daily circuit around us, which of course is not the case. But the sun is revolving about its center quite as truly as the earth is. It was one of the conceptions of that most remarkable man, Sir John Herschel, that the whole solar system had a motion in space and was advancing toward a point in the heavens near the star Hercules. Sir John's conception—as bold an idea as ever entered the human mind—is now generally accepted by astronomers, and the opinion is quite universal among them that the entire system is tracing out a curvilinear path in space, a course around some mighty center, probably at Hercules.

Good Enough to Charge For. When William H. Scott was managing clerk in the early sixties for the firm of Cleveland & Titus, a client came in and wanted an opinion right away. No member of the firm was in. Accordingly, Mr. Scott, with some hesitation, wrote the opinion. When his principal, Mr. Cleveland, came in, he explained the circumstances and showed him the opinion. Mr. Cleveland looked at him with a smile and then read it with care. "Humph," said he: "pretty poor opinion, but it will do to charge."—New York Times.

A Caustic Reply. A gentleman once said to a barrister, "That was a very good sermon of your father's today." To which he replied: "Yes. He must have cribbed it from some one." But the father overheard this remark and reminded him that the Bible says, "The ox knoweth his owner and the ass his master's crib." This caustic reply silenced the barrister.—London Telegraph.

The Rapid Rise of Clive. The evidences of Clive's genius, said Lord Curzon, were incontestable. In nine years he had risen from being a poor and unknown clerk to be one of the most famous captains of his own or any other age.

His Early Struggles. "Tell me about your early struggles, grandpa." "Oh, I never had no early struggles, Johnny. I allus took things just as they come."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Reasonably Sure. She—Lola writes for the magazine. He—She'll get 'em if she sends the price.—Judge.

He scolds best that can hurt the least.—Danish Proverb.

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Rates for advertisements in this column one cent a word each insertion. Minimum charge 25 cents.

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LOST—Ladies purse left on desk in Post office finder return to News office and receive reward.

OLD PAPERS—For Sale. Five cents a bundle. Alamogordo News.

12x14 tent for sale cheap, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to Allen Pierce. 48t.f.

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LOST—pair of pliers, under please leave at Electric light office.

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