

ROOSEVELT COUNTY HERALD

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF ROOSEVELT COUNTY NEW MEXICO.

Ninth Year

PORTALES, NEW MEXICO, THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1911.

NO. 35

The Caloric Fireless Stoves

LET US DEMONSTRATE THE VALUE OF THESE FIRELESS WOKS—WILL ADD YEARS TO THE BUSY WIFE—COME AND SEE!

HUMPHREY & SLEDGE

HARDWARE

Fence Your Alfalfa Fields

YOUR ORCHARDS AND YOUR TRUCK PATCHES WITH UNION FENCE BEFORE THE RABBITS ENTIRELY DESTROY YOUR YEAR'S LABOR

STORY OF EMPIRE BUILDING

A Human Interest Sketch of the Heroic Struggle of the Homesteader in Eastern New Mexico Against Unfavorable Circumstances.

The story of the dry farmer in eastern New Mexico; the tale of his coming, of the burning drought, of his going, of the bounteous prosperity bringing rains, and the return of the dry farmer is told succinctly but eloquently in the latest issue of the National Land and Irrigation Journal by Secretary H. B. Hendon of the New Mexico Bureau of Immigration as follows:

Rain is falling again over the great upland country of western Texas and Eastern New Mexico after two years of the most persistent drouth even the semi arid southwest has ever known. Streams are flooding; arroyos and creeks that have been dry for many months are running bank full; the water holes are filled again and the whole region is soaked from the staked plains to the Mexican border. The rains of the past two months have demonstrated again the wonderful drouth resistance of the forage plants and native growth of the far southwest. Three months ago this whole great area was dry and as brown and bare of verdure, as a vast sheet of wrapping paper. Now as far as the eye can see it is carpeted with grass and flowers and dotted here and there with growing crops. The cattle and sheep growers who have suffered heavy losses during the past two years are only less jubilant than the thousands of homeseekers and dry farmers who have been clinging to their claims with that marvelous persistence characteristic of the American pioneer. The same indomitable spirit has been manifested in New Mexico during this trying period as was shown during the dark days of Western Kansas, and which finally transformed Western Kansas, from a desert into a thickly populated

farming country. The dry farming regions of West Texas and New Mexico, in fact, are just now going through the same transition period as occurred in Kansas save for the fact that the disastrous land boom and the subsequent slump which occurred in Kansas have been lacking in the new dry farming country. It is apparent that in West Texas and New Mexico dry farming has come to stay.

Six years ago a small colony of men, whose friends considered them crazy, undertook to farm without irrigation in the country around Portales, New Mexico, near the Texas border. No one had ever tried to farm any of this land before, but these men reasoned that if native grass would grow knee high, other forage crops would flourish. They tried it and were astonished at the result obtained. Huge yields were had of milo maize, kafir corn and other forage crops. Irish potatoes flourished; their truck patches did well and they even secured half a bale of cotton to the acre. The news spread like wild fire and the next year an army of homeseekers marched into New Mexico. In four years, without advertising or land booming, in the face of persistent prophecies of disaster, 40,000 homestead entries were made, covering over eight million acres of land. The rainfall continued abundant and the homeseekers entirely ignorant of dry farming methods of soil preparation, grew their crops as they had done in the rain belts.

Then the long predicted drouth came. It found a great majority of the homesteaders without any knowledge of how to conserve the moisture in the soil and their crops burned up or failed to germinate. This condition continued for two seasons. Many of the homesteaders were forced to give up and leave the country but the large majority, with the persistence of the true pioneer, stuck to their claims and began to learn the scientific methods of

Hopper Has Fine Peaches.

John R. Hopper this week exhibited some fine specimens of peaches which he had grown on his place southwest of town, which for size, beauty and symmetry far exceeded anything we have seen this year. In enumerating the qualities of these peaches we were on the verge of adding that of flavor, but Mr. Hopper only left us to guess at this. He merely brought the peaches to the office in a grip, took them out and let us look at them, and then placing them in his grip, turned around and walked right out again. But we know that the flavor is alright, or rather we believe that they contain all the quint essence of the Miss Elberta, Miss Rose or any other of the blushing peach family. Mr. Hopper says that he has none to sell, as he only has a few trees of three or four different varieties which will furnish enough for his own family use. One beauty about the culture of the peach in the Valley as suggested by Mr. Hopper, is that the fruit is uniformly free of worms and other forms of blemish. Of course the Herald might have been able to have said more about peaches if Mr. Hopper had only reserved his grip of specimens for the office force instead of taking them around to a bunch of strangers who were in the town prospecting.

moisture conservation known as dry farming. In this they were assisted by experts put in the field by New Mexico and by the various railroads, which placed trained men in the field whose sole duty it was to teach the homesteaders what to plant and when and how to plant it.

The results of two years of study and experiment are apparent this season over the whole southwestern dry farming region. During the period of drouth the word went out over the country that dry farming in the southwest had failed; just as during the dark days in Kansas the news went out that Western Kansas was an unredeemable desert. Yet, during the worst of the drouth the dry farming towns continued to grow and new settlers continued to come in. The new men came with enough money to tide them over a bad season. They were supplied with bundles of books and pamphlets, telling them how to farm the land, and the result of the campaign of education was that even in the season of 1910 when the rainfall reached its minimum the men who followed dry farming principles succeeded with their crops.

In order to determine the exact status of dry farming industry the New Mexico Bureau of Immigration at Albuquerque, with the assistance of a corps of experts, recently made a dry farming census. The census shows that there are at present 718,000 acres actually under cultivation in New Mexico by dry farming methods, and the conclusion of the experts is that there are 17,300,000 acres in twenty three of New Mexico's twenty six counties over which the rainfall at normal is sufficient for successful dry farming. These men predict that the time will come when this whole great area will be under cultivation without irrigation. The bulk of this acreage where dry farming is practical, is public domain, open to entry under the United States land laws. New Mexico has made no effort to encourage immigration into the dry farming districts, preferring to wait until dry farming methods and results had been more thoroughly demonstrated. That the system has survived the past two years of extreme drouth—and survived with nearly three quarters of a million acres remaining in cultivation, is sufficient proof that much of the so-called southwestern desert is not a desert; that dry farming has come to stay and that it will be the means of furnishing homes to many thousands of the land hungry.

THE WELL IN THE DESERT.

Irrigation by Pumping is Transforming the West and the Southwest from a Semi-Arid Condition to A Garden of Marvellous Growth.

Sinking wells into water-bearing strata to secure domestic and irrigation supplies is now being resorted to as never before. New and broader conceptions of the relation of subterranean water to irrigation have recently prevailed. Individual irrigation undertakings have been recently established very largely upon flowing wells, wherever they can be had. During the last three years there have been perhaps ten times as many pumping outfits set up for irrigation as had been employed during the whole earlier irrigation of this state.

Large irrigation companies have sunk groups of wells and pumped from them into their distributing ditches and flumes. Individual irrigators have sunk wells and bought pumping plants when the ditch water failed and have now learned the superiority of home supply, to be drawn up just when it can be used to best advantage, and often to be had for much less than the rates of the ditch companies. Large regions which had never secured irrigation systems have been forced by drouth to seek water and having found it below ground in ample quantities they will not fail in the future to use irrigation as a supplement to the rainfall.

Many of these plants are centrifugal pumps run by steam. These are the larger plants, fifteen to forty horsepower and in some instances more and the size of the pumps range from four to twelve inches. Most of the smaller pumps are run by gasoline, although several use crude oil and many of them are also centrifugal. Some of these are deep well pumps and they are very satisfactory in raising water from a greater depth than 100 feet. From 100 to 300 feet they work admirably. The cost of pumping differs materially with the different kinds of power, sizes of pumps and depth of wells. Figuring from what may be a safe average of the actual cost of fuel, a No. 4 pump, centrifugal with gasoline as power, at seventy feet depth, will cost about \$3 a day. This should result in 600 gallons a minute, 36,000 gallons an hour, or 360,000 gallons a day of ten hours.

Such a stream of water is calculated to irrigate about five acres a day to a depth of a little more than 24 inches. A better and safer estimate would probably be four acres a day to a depth of about two inches. But, generally speaking, it is safe to say that at a cost of \$3 an acre land can be irrigated two or three times at \$6 an acre annually and it is certainly worth the money in dry seasons like the present. The average cost of a plant is about \$1200. In many cases the cost will be only a fraction of that given. But even the higher figures are below the cost warranted by the saving of a crop, as the experience of individuals has shown. Over large areas of the country wind-mills are used as motors for irrigation pumps and careful accounts of their efficiency are available. They unquestionably serve an excellent purpose under favorable conditions up to the limits of their capacity.

Gasoline engines are being used even up to a capacity of 5,000 gallons of water a minute, but the ordinary plants are less than one-tenth of that. Crude oil engines are also used and steam plants using small stationary and portable engines are pressed into service, while electric motors, along long power circuits from generators at waterfalls or other great sources of power, are being fully employed. Instances of the profitable employment of all these agencies are abundant all over the arid region. Of course such an installation calls for a reservoir so that a good head can be retained and always available.—Denver Field and Farm.

DONT KEEP VALUABLES IN THE HOUSE



PUT THEM IN OUR SAFETY DEPOSIT VAULT

You want your valuables to be safe. A safety deposit vault will be the cheapest insurance you can get, and will insure you not only against burglars, but also against fire. We shall gladly show you our safety vaults if you will. For \$2.00 we will rent you a box in our safety vaults for a whole year. Then your valuables will be safe.

Make our Bank your Bank.

Portales Bank & Trust Co.

WILL BOOST THE NEW STATE

The Visit of the Santa Fe Officials to New Mexico—Something More Than a Tour of Inspection of Their Line of Railway.

While inspection trips over the Santa Fe lines by the officials of that system are regular events, there is good reason to believe that the one just completed by General Manager Fox and party throughout New Mexico is of more than usual significance. The Santa Fe publicity experts are busy men; there are few busier on the system; and a week's visit from the general colonization agent and the editor of the Santa Fe's big development magazine must mean that there is something of peculiar interest to these gentlemen in New Mexico.

For a year or more past New Mexico and her resources have occupied the leading place in the advertising campaign of the Santa Fe. There is hardly an issue of "The Earth" that does not feature this or that irrigated valley, dry farming district, or other sections of this territory; no phase of our development is overlooked. The same is true of the "Employes Magazine" and of practically all the western literature published by the Santa Fe company in its nation wide advertising propaganda. Their is no conclusion but that the Atchison regards New Mexico as having the greatest traffic possibilities and as the focus of the vast development and upbuilding movement in the southwest; and the railroad company is probably accomplishing more to forward the materialization of these possibilities than most people fully realize.

The visit of Mr. Seagraves and Mr. Vandegrift and the careful and thorough investigation into conditions, an inspection lasting for a week, can mean nothing else than vastly increased publicity for New Mexico's opportunities. Their visit was well timed; they found New Mexico's hills and valleys green and moist and fertile from north to south and east to west; the largest fruit crops

ever known; the largest percentage of increase in sheep flocks; the heaviest shipments of cattle, the greatest output of ore, the most extensive timber operations, the largest sums expended for great irrigation and development projects ever known in the territory. Their enthusiasm was ill concealed, although even the publicity men of the Santa Fe feel in duty bound to maintain an appearance of conservatism; and the influence of their visit on the volume of Santa Fe publicity for New Mexico cannot be exaggerated.

The average man cannot help connecting, in his mind, this inspection trip, this thorough examination of Santa Fe properties and New Mexico resources, with the persistent rumor that the Santa Fe this year contemplates, the greatest expansion for many years in the southwest; and nothing but benefit can accrue from the splendid impression made on the officials by conditions in New Mexico this summer. That the people of the territory realize how much is to be gained by cordial co-operation with the railroad men has been shown by the warm reception which the visitors met and the pains to which the people of the various towns went to assure that the officials saw everything there was to be seen. The Santa Fe company's policy toward New Mexico is one of the broadest and most liberal ever adopted by any American railway; and "teamwork" between the railroad men and the farmers and business men of New Mexico will rebound to the greatest benefit to both. Come again, gentlemen.—Albuquerque Journal.

Better lemonades than we had last year, and that's goin' some. We are talking about the kind that Dobbs makes.

Mail your broken glasses to

VALLEY OPTICAL COMPANY

316 Main Street, Roswell, New Mexico. We will repair and return them on Next Mail.

C. D. LEACH, Pres. W. O. OLDHAM, Cashier W. E. LINDSEY, Vice-Pres

First National Bank

Portales, New Mexico

Capital and Surplus, \$75,000.00

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK is the oldest financial institution in Roosevelt county. Its history has been the history of the country, a steady, sure onward movement from the first. It has met every demand that has ever been made upon it. Are your business transactions conducted through this institution? We make every reasonable effort to accommodate and please our patrons and extend a cordial invitation to all to come to us with their business transactions. There is no transaction too large for our resources, and none too small to secure respectful consideration at our hands. Our resources are large, our facilities are unsurpassed. We invite you to come in and renew old acquaintance and also to help us in establishing new friendships.

Irrigation Has Come! It includes 10,000 Acres and Costs \$350,000.00

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The Portales Valley and Its Makers

ITS FACTORS AND FORCES

Some one has said that a lawyer's first business with the law is to find the hole in it. His second business is to remember where he found it. His third business is to pull somebody through it. But there is more to it than this. The tendencies of the profession, its sympathies, its inclinations, its prepossessions, its training, its point of view, its motives, are part of the stuff and substance of the destiny of the country. There never was a revolution, there never was a lick struck for liberty, for the cutting down of the prerogative of kingly power, the oppression of the people, but the members of the bar were leaders in the great work. The present-day lawyer should be made to feel that he belongs to a noble avocation, that they have the example of the greatest men the world ever produced running down the tide of time to emulate, to admire. It was Cicero's great fire that burned on the forum and the Senate at Rome; it was his fire that drove the traitor Cataline from Rome, and the infamous Claudius; it was the sacred fire of Demosthenes that aroused Athens; it was the eloquence of Philip that nerved Leonidas and his three hundred followers at Thermopylae for the salvation of their country; it was a lawyer, when the Apostles became alarmed and dispersed in the garden and deserted the blessed Messiah, that stood firm, his heart swelling with indignation at the treatment of Christ on Calvary and the Roman bayonets, and then took down our Savior, dressed him in linen and embalmed him in the sepulchre; it was the lawyers of England that rose up against the tyranny of the Tudors, the Stuarts and the Lancasters, and aroused the English to arms; it was Seresbury and Lord Bolingbroke who put William and Mary on the throne in 1688. When George the Third sought to oppress the colonies of America, James Otis rose up and made a great speech against the bill of assessments. Old John Adams caught the fire of Otis. The ball was set in motion in Massachusetts, and brought out the celebrated speech of Patrick Henry, the great natural orator, in the Virginia House of Burgesses.

But there are lawyers, and then there are some more lawyers. Give a knave a smattering of legal training and he can dig up more mistakes in a minute than a whole community can kill in a year. Quicken and enrich a nobleman's intellect with the arm of the law and his life will be a benediction to his community, his state and his country, as beautiful as a placid river which runs along the lawn, kissing the grasses as its waters pass along. While it is foreign to my purpose to contend that lawyers as a class are better than other men, yet for their opportunities, from the whetting of their intellects, from their constant looking into the history of the state and country, study of human nature, and rubbing up against men, I say that liberty is indebted to the true lawyer in every country.



T. E. MEARS.

Standing upon the pinnacle of statewide renown as a lawyer, recognized and deserving recognition for his statesmanship and philosophy; standing upon a summit of success accomplished, bottomed upon a foundation of moral worth, such is the choice apple of ambition's fulfillment in the character of our townsmen, the Honorable T. E. Mears, lawyer, a fair sample of a man who has taken an oath to support the constitution and laws of the Territory of New Mexico and the United States and to see that his client has a fair and impartial trial under the law and constitution. He is the type of a lawyer who knows that he did not take an oath to suborn witnesses to perjury, to run witnesses out of the country, to be a party to the court's committing an error or to resort to skulduggery of any kind in order that a criminal might be turned loose on society, and he is too great a champion of the law and the ethics of his profession to resort to these sharp practices.

Born on a farm in southeast Arkansas, where he remained until about seventeen years of age, at which he had acquired what is ordinarily termed a "common school" education in the "deepest skull" and around the "pine knot" fires during the long winter nights on the farm. At this age he entered college, where, by teaching a school each summer, was enabled to remain four years, graduating in the year 1897. He returned to the school room as teacher, as it was necessary at this time to recuperate his financial condition, his exchequer having gone considerably on the red side of the ledger for college expenses.

At about the time of the close of a teaching experience of some eight months, the democrats of the county, (Ashley) where he was

born and where he had lived all his life, were having an old fashioned primary for the nomination of county and district officers. The subject of this sketch entered the race for representative and after a "stump speaking" campaign of some four weeks, was nominated, being then barely 21 years of age, by a majority of all the votes cast, over three prominent citizens of the county, two of whom had been members of previous legislatures. He had been reading law for some time and as a nomination was equivalent to an election, he left the campaign to take care of itself and entered the law department of the University of Arkansas at Little Rock, remaining in same until the legislature convened, even then attending the night lectures of the law school. The following summer he returned to his home in Hamburg and entered actively into the practice of law. Was again elected representative of his county and after two years of service in the lower house, was overwhelmingly elected to the senate for a term of four years; during the first part of which, being offered the position of secretary for the then congressmen from his district, which carried with it the opportunity of using the library of the supreme court of the United States, and the further opportunity of taking a special course in law at the national capital, as well as the opportunity of becoming acquainted with the workings of the various departments of the national government. After a year's experience there, he resigned his position and returned home to again take up the practice of law and complete his term as senator.

During his legislative experience, among other legislation of local importance to his state, he was largely instrumental in placing upon the statute books an efficient and effective anti-trust law, which has been taken as a model by other states and in each case made to do effective service in behalf of the people. After eight years continuous service in the legislature, at the county in which he lived, alternated with the other county of the senatorial district, he remained constantly in the practice of law in his native town, until he became imbued with our great and growing West after a trip through this section in the latter part of 1908, moving to Portales in March, 1909, following.

The story has drifted out here from Arkansas, where Mr. Mears was reared and received his legal training, of his arguing a case when quite young before a typical Arkansas Judge, whose self-conceit was in inverse proportion to his knowledge of the law. Young Mears was endeavoring to sustain a legal position he had taken in the case. He proceeded to quote Blackstone, when the court interrupted him by saying: "It is presumed, sir, that the court knows the law." "Yes, your honor, but the presumption of the court may be rebutted," suggested Mears. "Sit down, sir, or the court will commit you for contempt. This court will not be dictated to with impunity; and if such an infringement be made on its dignity, it will immediately order the offender to jail." "Well, if your honor please," replied Mears, "I don't say my point is well taken. I have great respect for this court, but I'd just like to read a little from Blackstone to show what an infernal old idiot he must have been."

In the event of early statehood it is the expressed wish of hundreds of the Judge's most intimate friends that he offer himself for a seat in the senate chamber of our new state. As one looks about him at the infinite complexities of the modern problems of the state-to-be, at the great tasks to be accomplished by law, at the issues of life and happiness and prosperity involved, these friends cannot but appreciate the part the lawyer must play in its organization. If such men as T. E. Mears will not forsake a lucrative practice at the bar and assume the role of patriot and statesman; if he will not lend all his learning to the service of the common life of the country, if he will not open his sympathies to the common weal and enlist his enthusiasm in those policies which will bring regeneration to the activities of the new state, then he must know that less expert hands than his must attempt the difficult and perilous task. If the best men of our country do not place themselves upon the altar of sacrifice at this stage of the development of the state they must be made to see that the work of organization and putting the new ship of state to sea will fall into the hands of men which will result in a reaction against the law itself. It will be done perhaps with brutal disregard to the niceties of justice, with clumsiness instead of skill. If he perseveres in the face of this appeal, these self-same friends will probably place him on the bench as judge of this district for inefficiency. So it is only a matter of choice after all. But instead of aspiring as a mediator of the great process by which justice is led from one enlightenment and liberalization to another, we would rather think that his natural inclination would be toward the law-making avenue offered in the state senate, where he could better serve his country and his profession. In the first place, Mr. Mears, knows that there is the critical matter of the reform of legal procedure in the new state. He knows that unless the lawyers of the new state devote themselves with the knowledge and ability of their command to the utter simplification of judicial procedure, to the abolition of technical difficulties and pitfalls, to the removal of every unnecessary form, to the absolute subordination of methods of the object sought, that it must indeed be undertaken by laymen and novices.

With this parting shot at the judge we will have closed this sketch. It has been said that when a prospective client goes to Mears for advice, he tells him what he can do with safety, what he can do with risk, and what he can do with danger. And of course, if he is the right kind of a client he does the dangerous thing and goes to Mears again.

All the batteries we sell must register the required voltage. That's the reason we sell to most of the people who need batteries for their cars and engines. We are talking about the kind of batteries sold by Fiscus at the Vaughan Garage.

Don't forget to call phone 37 when you want your clothes cleaned and pressed. McMinn & Jones can make them look like new for they have the 'know-how'.

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets gently stimulate the liver and bowels to expel poisonous matter, cleanse the system, cure constipation and sick headache. Sold by Pearce Pharmacy.

Have your automobile tires made over by our modern vulcanizing plant. Vaughn Transportation Co., phone 45-2.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION

It is hereby ordered by the board of county commissioners of New Mexico, Territory of New Mexico, that an election be and the same is hereby called to be held at the court house in Portales on the 26th day of August, A. D. 1911, for the purpose of voting on the abolishing of the municipal corporation of the Town of Portales, New Mexico; said election to be held and conducted in accordance with the general election laws of the Territory of New Mexico, governing municipal elections. Done at the court house this 3rd day of July, A. D. 1911.

(Signed) C. V. Harris, Chm. Board Co. Com. Attest: C. P. Mitchell, Clerk.

THE FAIRBANKS-MORSE IRRIGATION MACHINERY

Has been thoroughly tested in every section of the country where irrigation by pumping has been introduced. It has always delivered the goods. Your attention is called to the private plant recently installed on S. A. Morrison's home place, joining the town on the west. It is now in operation and you are welcome to inspect it at your convenience.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED

Fairbanks-Morse Co.

B. BLANKENSHIP, Resident Agent

Portales Lbr. Co.

Now is the time to build your cisterns, and we have the "Best Portland Cement" on the earth for building them with. If you have the money "Come."

G. W. CARR, Mgr.

To Trade For Portales Valley land or City Property—Two houses and lots in Oklahoma; three good fruit farms in Arkansas; 160-acre farm in Oregon.

TROUTT & LARSON

Real Estate and Insurance.

The Vaughan Auto Transportation Company

We desire to again call your attention to our transportation facilities. Our cars always go to the end of the road, and always get you back on schedule time. Our drivers are experienced, careful and reliable, we try our best to please you and always appreciate your business.

We are agents for the E. M. F. 30 Cars and the Flanders 20 Run About, than which no better cars are made. "The longest pole may knock the persimmon, but the E. M. F.'s sure carry the people."

BATTERIES AND OILS. We give you a good guarantee on a good battery. We will stand for a comparison of our batteries with others any old time, 30c each, same old price. We sell you the same gasoline we use ourselves. We have a hydrometer and test it ourselves. Also carry high grade auto oils. Always pleased to supply your wants.

TELEPHONE 45, TWO RINGS.

THE VAUGHAN GARAGE

L. W. FISCUS, Manager.

DR. JOHN S. PEARCE PHARMACY

Summer Soft Drinks and Ice Cream Served in Season. Everything New. Everything Clean. Pearce and Dobbs Old Stand. Your patronage solicited.

Will Trade or Buy

If you have any land to sell cheap, or which you will trade for Oklahoma land, city property, stocks of goods, flouring mills, grain elevators, or good automobiles, write me fully, as I have customers of all kinds.

T. S. CHAMBERS, TONKAWA, OKLAHOMA.

Teething children have more or less diarrhoea, which can be controlled by giving Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. All that is necessary is to give the prescribed dose after each operation of the bowels more than natural and then castor oil to cleanse the system. It is safe and sure. Sold by Pearce Pharmacy.

When the stomach fails to perform its functions, the bowels become deranged, the liver and the kidneys congested causing numerous diseases. The stomach and liver must be restored to a healthy condition and Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets can be depended upon to do it. Easy to take and most effective. Sold by Pearce Pharmacy.

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BIG CLEARANCE SALE

AT

Sale Starts Saturday Morning, July 22, Closes Saturday Night, August the 5th.

MILLER & LUIKART'S

Remember the Dates, Come and Bring the Children, Plenty of Ice Water, Lots of Room

Just a few more weeks and we will be off to Market to buy our large stock of Fall and Winter Merchandise and in order to do this we must reduce our stock many thousands of dollars before we go and, in order to do this we are going to sacrifice all profits and cut the life out of all Spring and Summer Merchandise during this two weeks' Clearance Sale. Everything will be marked down to the very lowest figure. This will be your last chance to buy Spring and Summer Merchandise at these ridiculously low prices. Don't miss this sale. Come and bring your neighbors. We are going to make this the biggest sale Portales has ever had and we will both lose money if you don't attend, at least, one day, of this great sale.

Sale Commences Saturday Morning, July 22d, and It Closes Saturday Night, August 5th, Two Weeks of Red Hot Selling. Plenty of Good Ice Water for Everybody

They All Wear

Iron 99 Clad Stockings



Because: They fit so well, look so neat and wear so long. Besides they are comfortable (no seams to annoy) and the price is within the reach of all. Ask for Cooper, Wells & Co's. Iron Clad No. 99. We recommend them.

We are agents for the IRONCLAD Hose, they are sold the world over for 25c, during our Clearance Sale they go at **21c**

COMPETITION MEETS THEIR WATERLOO AND PRICES TAKE TUMBLE.

Ladies Gauze Underwear.

15c Ladies Gauze Vests **10c**
20c Ladies Gauze Vests **15c**
50c Ladies Gauze Union Suits **43c**
35c Ladies Gauze Union Suits **29c**

MENS HOSE.

SIXTY dozen Mens nice Mercerized Hose, a 25c value, they come in all colors and specially priced at 15c, two pair for **25c**

PACKARD SHOES FOR MEN.

We are exclusive agents for the Packard Shoes for men, regular price \$3.50 to \$5.00, and in order to give them a good start we will sell them at the following prices:

\$3.50 Packard Shoes, during this sale **\$3.15**
\$4.00 Packard Shoes, during this sale **\$3.65**
\$4.50 Packard Shoes, during this sale **\$4.15**
\$5.00 Packard Shoes, during this sale **\$4.65**

We have about thirty different styles to show you in this shoe.

MENS SHOES.

Our entire stock of Mens, Ladies and Childrens Oxfords will be sold regard less of cost.

Mens \$5.00 White House Ox fords, Clearance sale **\$3.85**
Mens \$4 White House Slip pers, Clearance sale **\$2.85**
Ladies \$4.00 White House Slippers, Clearance sale **\$2.85**
Ladies \$3.50 White House Slippers, Clearance sale **\$2.45**

All other Slippers will be given the same reduction.

FOLLOW THE CROWD, TRADE AT **MILLER & LUIKART'S**

Mens Soft Collar Shirts.

Silver Brand Soft Shirts, \$1.25 grade, sale price **98c**
Other Soft Collars, values up to \$1.25, odds and ends **59c**

Clearance Price on White Goods.

10c Lawn, Clearance Price, **8c**
12c Lawn, Clearance Sale **10c**
15c Lawn, Clearance Sale **12c**
20c Lawn, Clearance Sale **15c**
25c Lawn, Clearance Sale **18c**
35c Lawn, Clearance Sale **27c**
50c Lawn, Clearance Sale **39c**

Come to the Funeral of High Prices and Profits.

Clearance Prices on Staples.

15c Toil De Nord Gingham **12c**
13c Amoskeag Gingham **10c**
12c Red Seal and other Gingham **9c**
10c Gingham, new patterns **8c**
10c Madras Shirting **9c**
10c Cheviot Shirting **9c**
Hope Bleach Domestic **8c**
12c Bleached Domestic **10c**
15c Bleached Domestic **12c**
10c Drill, unbleached **9c**

Dollars Look Like Wagon Wheels to Us.

SPECIALS.

Saturday morning, July 22 from 10 to 11 o'clock, seven and one half yards of Madras Shirting and six spools of Thread for **89c**

Saturday morning, July 29, from 10 to 11 o'clock, ten yards of 12c Bleach Domestic and five spools of Thread for **\$1.00**

Attend this Sale and Save from 20 to 50 Per Cent.

Mens Suits at One-Half Price.

One lot of odds and ends in Mens Two Piece Suits, regular price \$12.50 to \$25.00, all out together, close 'em out at **One-Half Price**

WHERE QUALITY COUNTS WE ALWAYS WIN.

Prices Cut to the Very Limit on All Other Suits.

\$30.00 Suits **\$20.00**
\$25.00 Suits **\$16.65**
\$20.00 Suits **\$13.65**
\$15.00 Suits **\$10.00**
\$10.00 Suits **\$6.65**
\$12.50 Suits **\$8.55**

The Big Store Where Price it It.

Mens Stetson Hats.

Columbia and Nobby shapes Stetson Hats, also Derby, regular **\$3.35**
\$3.50 to \$4.00 Hats, sale **\$3.35**
\$5.00 Stetson Hats in Colum bia and Big Four Shapes **\$4.50**
\$7.00 and \$8.50 Big Four and Montana Shapes **\$5.50**

The Big Store With Little Prices

Dress Goods.

All Summer Dress Goods, such as Mohairs, Sousettes, Pongees, Cotton Voils, Black and Figured Lawn will be cleaned out on our Clearance Sale, **Regardless of Cost**

Mens Summer Underwear.

All of our Mens 50c Summer Underwear, Clearance sale **39c**
25c Summer Underwear Clearance sale **20c**



DESIGNED BY SPERO, MICHAEL & SON NEW YORK

THE BIG STORE WITH LITTLE PRICES.

Elastic Seam Drawers.

Premium Elastic Seam Drawers, the best elastic seam draw ers made for 50c, Clearance sale, price **39c**

DOLLARS LOOK LIKE WAGON WHEELS TO US.

MILLER & LUIKART

Portales, N. N.

...PRICE IS IT---CASH OR NIT...

Portales, N. M.