

**5 PER CENT DISCOUNT**

We Will Make a Discount of 5 Per Cent on All Cash Purchases Made on Each Trades Day

## HUMPHREY & SLEDGE

### HARDWARE

**5 PER CENT DISCOUNT**

We Will Make a Discount of 5 Per Cent on All Cash Purchases Made on Each Trades Day

## A NEW ENTERPRISE HAS OPENED ITS OFFICES HERE

**J. H. Mook and Son Locate Here With a Pumping Proposition Which Will Be of Benefit to the Farmers**

**A Meeting to Be Held Saturday Afternoon At Which Time Mr. Mook Will Outline the Plan in Detail**

J. H. Mook and son are in Portales with a pumping proposition that should prove of interest to every farmer in the valley who owns a shallow water place. They propose to dig your well, case it with standard iron casing, dig your pit, cement it, put in a steel pump support, furnish a six inch centrifugal pump and a twenty-five horse power engine guaranteed to run on either crude oil, distillate, coal oil or gasoline, erect a building over the engine and otherwise fully equip you with a strictly first-class private irrigation plant and give you all the time in which to pay for it that the most exacting could ask for, something like eight or ten years, without having to pay anything for the first three years. These gentlemen have about \$200,000.00 they want to invest in this manner and they have decided that the Portales Valley presents the best field for their operations, by reason of the inexhaustible water supply and its close proximity to the surface. Also for the further fact that they are fully convinced that every man who puts in a plant like theirs will be certain to make good, thus guaranteeing the success of their own investment. They also believe that we have the best soil of any shallow water belt in the west and the ease with which it can be successfully cultivated makes it a very desirable field in which to promote an enterprise of this character. A meeting of the farmers has been called for 2 o'clock next Saturday afternoon at which time Mr. Mook will explain his plan to you in its every detail. If you are interested you should be at this meeting and hear what he has to say to you about irrigation.

### Council Doings

The town board of trustees met in adjourned session in the office of Mayor Molinari this 3rd day of July, 1912. Present, Mayor Molinari, Trustees Hawkins, Birdwell and Hardy. The clerk being absent, H. B. Ryther was requested to act as clerk pro tem. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved. Coupons from the First National Bank of Detroit, Michigan, were received showing payment by the present town board, of \$630.00. Bill of the town marshal for \$1.25 for board of town prisoners was read and allowed. Bill of the Portales Times for \$8.00 for publishing ordinances No. 43 and 44 and for printing and binding 1000 receipts was read and ordered paid. Salary bill of the town marshal for the month of June, 50.00, was read and ordered paid. Bill for salary of town sanitary

officer, 75.00, was read and ordered paid.

Bill of town clerk for salary month of June, \$10.00, was read and ordered paid.

Moved by Mr. Hawkins and seconded by Mr. Birdwell that the office formerly occupied by Mayor Molinari be rented for the use of the town board and for a place to keep the town fire apparatus, the rent to be \$8.00 per month. The mayor ordered the roll called. Those voting aye were Hardy, Birdwell and Hawkins. And the mayor declared the motion carried.

A resolution was presented and adopted instructing the marshal to proceed legally and by process of law wherever necessary to compel the sanitary fee.

The following bonds were read and approved as to form and sufficiency of security: S. A. Morrison, \$5000.00 as treasurer; B. F. Birdwell, \$500.00 saloon keepers bond; Joe Addington, \$500.00 saloon keepers bond.

Moved by Mr. Hawkins and seconded by Mr. Birdwell that the mayor be instructed to draw a warrant in whatever sum necessary to defray the expense of the town attorney and witnesses in the case now pending wherein the town of Portales is plaintiff and the Public Service company is defendant, to Roswell, where said cause comes on for trial on July 9th, 1912. The mayor ordered the roll called. Those voting aye were Hardy, Hawkins and Birdwell; Those no, none. And the mayor declared the motion carried.

There being no further business, the board adjourned.

300 cantaloupe crates for \$25 if bought at once.

MILTON BROWN, JR.

Lost:—Little girl's cloak, red bear skin, for child about three years old. Finder please leave at Times office.

Miss Allie Livingston of Burnet, Texas, an experienced dressmaker, will do dressmaking at Mrs. Knight's millinery establishment.

Roy Smith returned to Winslow, Arizona, where he will assume his position with the Santa Fe, after a ten days' visit with relatives here.

Misses Jewell Bayless and Veda Bills, two prominent leaders of the social circles of Clovis, were visitors of Mrs. Roy Connolly from Saturday until Monday.

Miss Josephine McManaway, sister of Mrs. T. E. Mears, returned to her home in Petersburg, Va., Monday, after spending the past nine months here. The many friends of Miss McManaway regret her departure,

### Underground Water in New Mexico.

The following piece is an extract from the Earth, which is published by the Santa Fe Railroad Company, and is written by Willard D. Holt, editor of the Deming Graphic and Advisory President of the National Irrigation Congress:

The Portales Valley boasts of the largest central irrigation power plant in the United States, where farmers are pumping on the co-operative plan. The original cost of the plant was \$85 per acre, and the cost of maintenance has thus far been only 1.50 per acre. The longest transmission line does not exceed eighteen miles, and the area which eventually will be reclaimed will exceed 150,000 acres. Everything except citrus fruits, is grown in great abundance, and a beet-sugar mill soon will add value to the land. It might be added right here that New Mexico sugar-beets, as her fair women, are the sweetest in the world.

I know that because we are one of the last possible twin babies in the sisterhood of states you will be glad to know a little something about your baby sister who had, at her birth, more coal than Pennsylvania, more lumber than Maine, more agricultural land than five states in New England, more mineral wealth than most any other state, and fewer mortgages on the homes of her happy, prosperous, progressive people, than any other state in the Union.

Since the last meeting of this great deliberative body in the city of "I Can" to the present meeting in the matchless metropolis of "I Will", the empire builders of the mighty Southwest have induced the Congress of the United States to add two more stars to the proudest banner of civilization; there to remain until Gabriel's trumpet shall summon the human race to a land almost as fair as the one to which I shall direct the attention of the Congress.

A building historian of the twentieth century recently has declared that one of the smiling valleys of New Mexico was the original "Garden of Eden," and that off-shoots of the original apple tree still are bearing fruit. Partial proof of this was established in my mind this year, when I saw apple trees springing from the parent root full three centuries old and still bearing fruit.

New Mexico surely is fulfilling the scriptural prophecy: "And the desert shall be made to rejoice and blossom as the rose." Isaiah might have been speaking of our region, when he referred to roses; for nowhere under the canopy of heaven do flowers grow more luxuriantly than in the great Southwest.

Do you know that I have wished a thousand times, since moving from my native State, Michigan to the "Sunshine State" that all the intelligent people of our country were informed properly of the real condition of things. If they were, New Mexico never would again be delineated by the clever cartoonist, that modern method of public opinion, as the booted bad man with his chaps and guns, but the kindlier pen would picture a civilization equal

to the best, with all the frontier conditions and hardships forever gone.

New Mexico should be given credit for erecting the first chuach in America, and it was on her soil that the first permanent settlement of white men was established. Our history has been a struggle for political rights, which now are ours to enjoy with the sister states of our great republic.

With natural resources developed, and a knowledge of our matchless climate, we are sure to be one of the wealthiest, most independent, and generally prosperous of the sisterhood of states.

For some reason, unexplained by science, rainfall in the North and East has been lessening gradually for the past decade, and farmers, who for years have harvested abundant crops, have been forced, against their will perhaps, to agree with a statement recently made by the Review of Reviews that shrewd, hard-headed farmers are turning their attention to western lands. Naturally, they want to improve water, as well as land, conditions. In other words they want to be their own rainmakers. In order to do this, they must come to the states where irrigation is practiced.

Intelligent farmers are coming to the irrigation idea, as the only reliable get-rich-quick scheme without a penalty attached. With the "back-to-the-soil" movement, there comes a land-hunger and water-thirst which can only be supplied by states like New Mexico. People who never have traveled the length and breadth of this mighty Southern Empire hardly can realize that we have 4,000,000 acres of land under our beautiful turquoise sky with an available supply of water as specified by surveyors, and for which application to the Territorial Engineer have been made with but 720,000 acres now irrigated, according to Engineer's Millers report. This estimate includes the largest irrigation project in the world, now being constructed at Elephant Butte, down to the smallest valley consisting of only a few thousand acres.

The people of this grand domain, where health, opportunity, and opulence await the man who says "I will," is going forward with rapid and irresistible strides, and the true American spirit. The best civilization of our country is joining the forces of nature in building a commonwealth which will be the peer of any of the Union, and with climatic conditions surpassing them all.

The T. F. C.s entertained in honor of Miss Josephine McManaway, at the home of Miss Mabel Martin on last Saturday night. The entertainment consisted of music, readings and the Cosy Theatre show. Refreshments consisting of various kinds of sandwiches, fried chicken, boiled ham, pickles, olives, salad, cheese, saritoga flakes, individual chocolate pies, iced tea, ice cream and cake. Miss McManaway left Monday for her home at Petersburg, Virginia. Those present report a splendid time. Out of town guests were the Misses Bayless and Bills, of Clovis.

## INDICATIONS ARE GOOD FOR CANTALOUPE CROP

**James B. Smiley Comes to the Front With a Cantaloupe Story That Speaks Well For the Portales Valley**

**This Product, if Properly Cared For, Will Soon Be One of the Leading Crops of This Community**

James B. Smiley, who is farming the En Earl place, east of town, has a rather interesting story to tell as to the prospects of his cantaloupe crop. It appears that while engaged in picking beans, of which they have two acres that are unusually good, they fell to examining their cantaloupe vines. He says that, besides himself and wife, there was present, Frank Beard and wife and some two or three others who will vouch for the truthfulness of his statements in this particular. He states that on two vines, or one hill, he found two hundred and fifty blossoms and little cantaloupes, and of this number one fifth was young melons. The vines were only two and one half feet long. The Portales Valley will surely make a record on its cantaloupe crop, should the rest of the fields prove out only half as good as will this one.

### Trades Day Program a Success.

By far, the past Monday Trades Celebration was the greatest that Portales had ever witnessed. All merchants and business men were agreeably surprised that more than a thousand people were here to enjoy the program and take advantage of the discount on merchandise that was offered them.

The crowd was very orderly and seemed to enjoy the day to a great extent. Some of the visitors come in a wagon from Taiban, which is about fifty five miles north of Portales and some came a distance of sixty miles from the southeast.

The business men little dreamed that such a crowd would be here on one day, as attended Monday, when they inaugurated the sales day programs, about four months ago. All of the sales days have been largely attended but the one that has just been witnessed surpassed the preceding ones in the number of people present and the amount of business done by all of the merchants.

The program was exceptionally good; in fact much better and more than has been given in past, and was witnessed by all people living here as well as by the visitors. Every one felt at home and the hum of conversation on the court house square all day clearly showed that the people were in a good humor and were pleased with the entertainment.

U. N. Hall was master of ceremonies when it came to the different races and contests, and had full charge of that end of the entertainment.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock in the morning the foot race was pulled off on the public square.

The contestants were George Ball, Willis Large, Fred Large, Lee Langston, Dick McDermott, Auther Terry and W. J. Watson. George Ball won first prize and received \$5.00 in cash, Lee Langston won second prize and received \$2.50 the second prize. The race was a 100 yard dash.

Immediately after the foot race the egg race was held. Those entering were Roscoe Cunningham, Archie Williams, O. B. Dunaway, Pete McDermott, and Carl Turner. Pete McDermott won first prize which was \$1.00, O. B. Dunaway coming second and winning \$0.50, with Archie Williams winning third prize which was \$0.25. This race was for small boys.

After the contests time was given for everyone to get dinner. The majority came in with their dinner and had dinner on the court house lawn or attended the picnic dinner that was given at the wagon yard by some of the visitors. At the picnic, lemonade, cake, ice cream, fried chicken and all sorts of good food was served. The crowd then spent the remainder of time trading with the merchants.

At two o'clock the Portales Concert Band assembled in the band stand, on the court house square and began making music. Trading stopped in the majority of the stores and the visitors assembled on the court house lawn and listened to music. The band played until 3.30 and then the horse race was held at the ball grounds.

Those entering the horse race were: Sam Byers, Dr. Garmany, Mr. Patter and Frank Warnica. Sam Byers won first prize which was \$20.00 in cash and Dr. Garmany won second prize, the entrance fees, which was \$6.00. Entrance fees to this race was \$1.50 for each horse.

The bronc riding was held at Kelly's livery yard, but few horses that would pitch to amount to anything were brought in. Mr. Johnson successfully rode all pitching horses secured for this feature of the entertainment.

A prize of \$5.00 was offered for the man who brought in the best colt in Roosevelt county which was won by F. D. Galloway. Those entering the contest were M. L. Garret, Jno Thompson, R. E. Dunlay, T. S. Covert, W. J. Anderson, H. E. Thompson, A. K. Atkinson, Bill Kelly, F. D. Galloway and Sandford Fairly. The Judges of the colts were Messrs. Edmonson, Nelson, Trammell and Rector.

Miss Carrie Reece came in Sunday from her claim near Insa and will stay with Mrs. A. A. Williams for a few days.



Captain George B. Boynton

# LOOKING FOR TROUBLE

## BEING SOME REAL STORIES FROM THE LIFE OF A MASTER ADVENTURER

### By CAPTAIN GEORGE B. BOYNTON



**D**URING the Franco-Prussian war, which ended in the capitulation of the French at Sedan, September 1, 1870, I had three ships busy with honest cargoes, but I did not get a chance to do any contraband running until just before its close. Under fire of the guns at Trieste I ran out a cargo of guns, which I delivered to the committee of safety at Bordeaux only a few days before the battle of Sedan. Shortly after this I placed the Leckwith and my other ships in the hands of Nickell & Co. for charter and sailed for New York.

The first word that reached me on my arrival was that my wife, who had sailed ahead of me, was seriously ill at her old home in Illinois. I went to her at once and remained at her side until the end, three weeks later.

When I returned to New York after the funeral I was greatly depressed and was in a mood for anything that offered excitement. A few days later I met Frank (Francis Lay) Norton. Knowing each other by reputation, we soon became friends. Later we became partners in some of the most gloriously exciting exploits in which I have been fortunate enough to participate. Norton was a natural born pirate, and he looked the part.

When I first met him he was wild about the China sea, where he had spent several thrilling years and made several fortunes, but I heard so much of Venezuela and of Guzman Blanco that my heart was set on going there before I undertook to explore any other strange lands. The upshot of our many discussions was that I sent Norton to London to take command of the Leckwith until I was ready to join him, when it was agreed we should go out in the yacht to his beloved China sea.

After Norton's departure I bought the small fore-and-aft schooner-yacht Juliette, fitted her out at New London, Conn., for a six months' cruise and started for Bermuda to test her seaworthiness, with Lars Lorenson as sailing master, formerly of the Leckwith, and a brave and loyal Norseman. Guzman Blanco was not at St. Thomas, so we went on to Curacao, always a revolutionary rendezvous, and there, in the latter part of December, I met Guzman and General Pulgar, his chief of staff. Guzman, after many exciting political and military ups and downs, was planning an invasion of Venezuela against the Monagas faction, then in power.

After he had studied me, asked all sorts of questions and apparently satisfied himself that I could be relied on, Guzman told me, in a general way, of his plans and asked me to secure for him 3,000 old Remington rifles and 500,000 cartridges and deliver them as quickly as possible at Curacao.

Some two months later I arrived at Curacao, where, instead of Guzman Blanco, I found General Ortega, who was with Guzman when I first met him and seemed to be fully in his confidence. Ortega handed me a note, bearing what purported to be the signature of Guzman, which directed me to deliver the cargo at a place to be indicated by Ortega, and stated that payment for it would be made on my cabin table. I showed the signature to two men who knew Guzman well, and both pronounced it genuine. I had no suspicion that anything was wrong and took this precaution simply as a matter of ordinary business sense.

Ortega directed me to deliver the cargo at Tucacas point, about one hundred miles west of La Guayra, and, on arriving, Ortega went ashore and returned with a request that I order off the hatches and start the unloading of the cargo in my boats and then go ashore with him and get my money. This was not in accord with my contract with Guzman or with the note Ortega had handed me, but I had great confidence in Guzman and did not wish to offend him. As soon as the unloading was well under way I went ashore with Ortega. We climbed the bluff and walked half a mile inland to a mud-hatched hut before which a sentry was pacing. Ortega gave the countersign and we stepped inside, to find General Pulgar, who was chief of staff for Guzman when I was introduced to him, wrapped in a chinchora and smoking in a hammock. He explained evasively that he was there instead of Guzman, but when I asked him for my money he smiled and straightened up.

"I told Ortega to deliver that message to you," he said, "but there is no use mincing words and I may as well tell you that you are my prisoner. Your cargo is being taken care of and will be put to a very different purpose from that which you expected. As I have said, you are my prisoner, but I have an offer to make you. It can't make much difference to you whether you serve Guzman or me. If you will join my forces I will make you a colonel and give you command of a battalion, and when the revolution is over I will pay you for your rifles, just as Guzman agreed to do."

I again inquired where Guzman was, but a shrug of the shoulders was the only answer I could get to questioning along that line. Not knowing so much about Venezuelan revolutions then as I did later, I could not fathom this strange situation to my entire satisfaction, but it was my guess that in some way Pulgar had become arrayed against Guzman, and it turned out that I was right.

I told Pulgar that I would give him an answer in the morning, and spent the night with Ortega, under guard. I tried to draw him out, but, evidently according to orders, he would not even talk about the weather.

At sunrise we went to see Pulgar. When asked for my decision I inquired what the result would be if his revolution failed.

"Then I am sorry, my dear captain, but you will lose your cargo, while I will lose my life, which is of infinitely more importance to me. But the revolution will not fail!" he vehemently declared.

As though impressed by his confidence, I announced that I would accept his offer, with a mental reservation to escape at the first opportunity, for I did not propose to fight against Guzman.

"That is excellent," he said, with the suggestion of a bow. After coffee I went with him to inspect his troops. I was formally given command of a battalion of 300 men, and an Indian servant, who, I afterward found, had orders to shoot me if I attempted to escape, was assigned to me. I accompanied Pulgar back to his headquarters, where I was given an old sword and the tarnished shoulder straps of a colonel, these constituting my uniform.

"Now that you have allied yourself with my forces," he then said, "you will have no use for your ship. You will therefore write a note to the officer in charge, directing him to proceed to Curacao and await orders. She will be safe there and," with a quizzical smile, "you will be safe here."

As there was nothing else for me to do, I complied with it at once.

I had been trying for about a week to whip my lazy, ignorant troops into some sort of shape, when word was brought in one morning that "the enemy" was approaching.

Instead of allowing me to lead my battalion, Pulgar ordered me to remain with him on a little knoll in the rear, from which he made a pretense of directing his forces.

I will say for them, though, that they fought hard and stubbornly, but they were gradually driven back, and Pulgar, who had a terrible temper, was furious. All at once the opposing troops were largely reinforced and came with a rush which quickly converted our orderly retreat into a rout. Pulgar, cursing like a madman, dashed into the disorganized mass of his liberty-loving louts, with Ortega and the rest of his staff at his heels.

I was left alone and was hesitating as to what I should do, when my Indian servant tugged at my trousers-leg.

"Follow me, colonel!" he said. "I know where there is a boat."

He started off at a run and covered ground so fast that I had to gallop my horse to keep up with him. He led the way to the beach near where my cargo had been landed and pushed a native boat from under a clump of mangrove trees. We jumped in and shoved off in a hurry, for Ortega and several of his men had just appeared on the bluff above and were making for us.

We drifted around for three days and nights without so much as a glimpse of a distant sail and without an ounce of food or a mouthful of water, save only such as we were able to suck out of our clothes after a providential rain the second night. On the morning of the fourth day a fog lifted, and close to us was a fleet of fishermen from the island of Oruba, twenty miles to the westward of Curacao. They took us to their island, and after we had rested and eaten for two days a fishing boat took us to Curacao.

There I learned from Consul Faxon what had happened in Venezuela. Guzman's plans had worked out more rapidly than he anticipated, and he landed in Venezuela early in February at the head of a small force, but with a large army waiting for him. With only slight resistance he entered Caracas and proclaimed himself dictator. His victory was so easily achieved and was so largely a personal one that he did not give to Pulgar the reward to which he considered himself entitled, and Pulgar immediately started a new revolution.

When I told Faxon how I had been imposed on and impressed into Pulgar's service he advised me to tell Guzman the whole story. I went on the next steamer, which also carried a letter from Faxon, in which he told Guzman the precautions I had taken to verify the signature to the order Ortega had given me.

I called on Guzman after I knew he had received Faxon's letter and was welcomed with marked cordiality. "Tell me your whole story," he said, "but let me assure you it is believed before it is told." His face took on an ugly look when I told him how Ortega had tricked me with the forged order, and he interrupted me to say that he had sent an officer to Curacao to await the Juliette and direct me to deliver the arms at La Guayra. This officer's failure to get to me in advance of Ortega had not been satisfactorily explained and had, Guzman said, been severely punished. It was evident that he suspected collusion between his agent and Ortega.

When I had finished Guzman told me he was surrounded by men whom he either suspected or hesitated to trust. He wanted a man whom he could rely on implicitly to watch for evidences of treachery among those around him, and he was kind enough to say he thought I was the man he had been looking for. He asked me to remain in Caracas for an indefinite time, to mix freely with his followers and ascertain who could be trusted.

I had been with Guzman Blanco for about a year after he proclaimed himself dictator of Venezuela, February 14, 1871, when I began to grow restless again. This was in no sense due to any fault I had to find with Guzman. He had treated me with every mark of friendship and had proved, time and again, that I possessed his entire confidence. But under his strong hand things were settling down to a humdrum, and with my whole nature clamoring for a change to more strenuous scenes I put the situation up to Guzman and secured his permission to go away, on the promise that I would return within six months. I summoned the Juliette from Curacao and set sail for England, for the double purpose of securing a cargo of arms with which to add to the joy of living in Central America, and of looking up Frank Norton, who had so well planned

within me the germ of his China sea insanity that it was taking root.

We stopped at St. Thomas, that haven of thieves, blacklegs and revolutionists, and there I met General Baez, brother and minister of war to Buenaventura Baez, the president of Santo Domingo, and one of the most interesting characters the romantic West Indies have produced.

He knew of my association with Guzman Blanco and at once approached me with a proposition that I go to Santo Domingo to aid his brother in the troubles he foresaw. I told him that, if I could get an extension of leave from Guzman I would consider any practical plan that promised excitement.

We went on to London, where I learned that Norton was in the Mediterranean with the Leckwith, impatiently carrying general cargoes. I left word for him with Nickell & Son that I expected soon to be ready to go out east with him, took on a cargo of arms and headed for Costa Rica, where I had information that a revolution was hatching against General Tomasso Guardia.

We ran into bad weather in the Caribbean and were forced to put in at Kingston, after all, leaving badly.

When the repairs were completed the governor of the island refused to allow us to reload our cargo, as he had an intimation that she ship was not what she pretended to be. This hint, it developed later, came from Jimmy Donovan, a "sea lawyer," whom I had shipped at the last minute in the hurry of getting away from London. He made what is known on the sea as a "pier-head jump." On the fourth day I prevailed on the governor to allow us to take our cargo, but he insisted that the ship must be held, with both anchors down, until further orders. I decided that we would go out that night. Knowing me as well as he did, Lorenson laughed incredulously, thinking I was joking, for the channel through the harbor was shaped like the letter S and commanded by a fort which could, as he said, blow us out of the water without half trying.

"Just the same," I said, "we are going to sea or to hell tonight."

During the evening he greased all of the blocks so we could start on our problematical journey without any noise. The moon went down at midnight, and before it was out of sight we had one anchor up, with a muffled capstan. We were getting up the other when the harbor policeman came along. A few Bank of England notes blinded him and we got under way, with two of the ship's boats towing us and the tide helping us along. Evidently the fort had orders to look out for us, but we caught them napping, apparently, for we were almost past it when we were hailed and ordered to stop.

The next instant, without giving us a decent chance to leave to, even had we been so inclined, they whanged away at us. The second shot went clear through us, just below the waterway, and Lorenson, who was with me at the wheel, exclaimed grimly, "Here we go, captain!"

But he was mistaken, for in the darkness their gunnery was not up to the standard of British marksmanship.

We were soon under cover of the Myrtle Bank hotel and after that two ships protected us until we were far enough away so that only a chance shot could reach us.

The arms we carried were sold to the revolutionists in Costa Rica, being paid for partly in cash and partly in coffee, which I sold at Curacao. From there I returned to Venezuela and reported to Guzman Blanco, after having been away only about four months.

After Guzman's successful campaign against the rebel, Pulido, in which I served on the staff, I received another letter from Baez, urging me to come to Santo Domingo. The same mail brought a letter from Baez to Guzman, asking him to grant me leave of absence for a few months to enter his service. Guzman was flattered by this request and with his permission I went to Santo Domingo City in the spring of 1873, on the Juliette.

President Baez of Santo Domingo was short and thin and had a washed-out look, as though his skin had been faded by chemicals instead of by a three-quarters admixture of white blood. I had heard of him only as a good fighter, but that reputation I became convinced, soon after my first visit to the "palace," had been earned for him by his former friends and supporters and was in no sense the work of his own sword, at least so far as recent years were concerned.

The "army" was, in reality, not much more than an unorganized body of densely ignorant natives, who, as practically the only compensation for their supposed loyalty, were allowed to carry guns which they did not know how to use. I taught them how to march without getting in each other's way, how to handle their arms without shooting themselves, and as much discipline as they were amenable to, but I fear my efforts did not go much beyond that, even though they did effect a decided improvement. The revolutionary

spirit seemingly having subsided with the improvement in the army, I took the Juliette to Halifax, N. S., in the summer of 1875, to have her decks strengthened and mounted with rapid-fire guns. We returned early in the fall to find that the smoldering revolution had burst into flame and that a large force was marching on Santo Domingo City. The president and his brother were vehemently but vainly advising each other to be brave when I reached the palace.

"What shall we do? What shall we do?" demanded the president as I entered the door. "It strikes me that it might be a good scheme to fight," I replied, with no attempt to conceal my disgust at their attitude.

They told me there were about 3,000 men in the attacking force. We had more than 4,000 men under arms. The city had no defenses worthy the name, and I insisted that the thing to do was to go outside and fight it out in the open. The president, who had apparently regained a little of his nerve, agreed with me and, against the continued objections of his brother, we went out to meet the attacking army.

General Baez commanded our center and right, while I commanded our left flank. With the firing of the first gun he began to give way before a force that was inferior in both numbers and discipline, and fell back so rapidly that before I realized it my command was flanked and almost cut off, with the sea on one side of us and the enemy on two others and rapidly closing up the fourth.

In a few minutes I was captured, along with about a hundred men who were so numbed by fear that they could neither run nor fight and had not enough discretion to join the enemy. I was furious over the cowardice of Baez and put up the hardest fight I was capable of, with the satisfaction of putting six or eight blacks on a permanent peace basis, but, with my revolver empty and my sword broken, I was overwhelmed by the inky cloud. General Baez galloped back to the city, and he and his bewildered brother, the president, had barely time to board a small schooner and sail for Curacao before the capital was in the hands of the rebels. General Ganier d'Aton, a tool of Pimental and Cabral, was at once proclaimed president and hailed by the populace with the customary acclamation.

Instead of being killed at once, as I had expected, I was taken to a small port on a hill near the town, where, on the altogether false charge that I had fomented trouble and brought on civil war, I was tried by drum-head court martial and sentenced to be shot at sunrise. The verdict was, of course, dictated by revenge, and execution of it was delayed because they wished to gloat over me for a while.

This was a little the most serious predicament I had ever been in and, with the idea of taking every chance that was open to me, rather than with any distinct hope that it would be answered, I gave the grand hailing sign of a powerful secret order which I had joined while in Caracas. I thought I saw a sergeant raise his eyes, but, as he gave no further sign, I concluded that if there had been any movement it had been one of surprise and not of recognition.

I was placed in a large sala with windows opening on the courtyard, and blank walls on the three other sides.

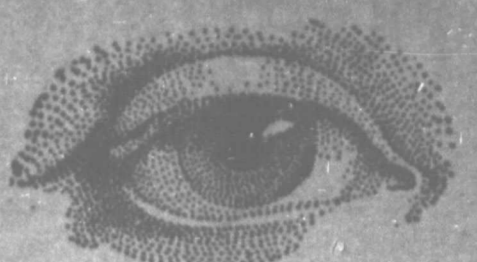
Along about three o'clock, just as I had about made up my mind that in a couple of hours I should be due to start on an indefinite exploration, I heard a short scuffle at each end of the path the sentries were patrolling, and a gurgling noise as though a man were choking. The next moment Lorenson's voice came softly through the door: "Are you in there, captain?"

I assured him that I was.

"Stand away from the door!" he said, and I obeyed the order with pleasurable alacrity. Three blows with a log of crutch mahogany, taken from a pile in the courtyard, smashed in the door. Lorenson seized my arm and, led by the sergeant who had, after all, recognized the sign I had made, we climbed down a declivity back of the fort and made our way to the shore, where two boats were waiting for us.

As soon as it was day I sailed close in and bombarded the fort where my execution was to have taken place.

At Caracas I found Guzman had been elected president. He was inaugurating public improvements, and induced me to go upon a wonderful journey of exploration up the Orinoco through the unmapped interior of Venezuela. After a six months' river journey of 2,000 miles, we reached Manaos, Brazil, on the Amazon, that great river and the Orinoco having a common source. From Manaos we sailed to Rio Janeiro and from there to England on the Elbe, commanded by Captain Moir, commander of the Trent when Mason and Silldell were taken off. On the way I wrote a full report to Guzman, promising to return within a few years. At London I joined Frank Norton to start for the China sea.



## Keep Your Eye on that Can

### When Buying Baking Powder

For this is the baking powder that makes the baking better.

It leaves the food evenly throughout; puffs it up to airy lightness, makes it delightfully appetizing and wholesome.

Remember, Calumet is moderate in price—highest in quality.

Ask your grocer for Calumet. Don't take a substitute.



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You can't get any more from the soil than you put into it. You're on the safe side when you use the "O. K." Brand seeds, for repeated tests have proven that they

Get Best Results Let us send you our 1912 catalog, showing a careful selection of the best seeds for growth in the southwest. It's free. Send your name on a post card to BARTELDES SEED CO. Box C879, Oklahoma City

LIVE STOCK AND MISCELLANEOUS  
**Electrotypes**  
IN GREAT VARIETY FOR SALE AT THE LOWEST PRICES BY  
WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION  
Kansas City, Missouri

Ask for this Box  
**HOUSEHOLD EXTRACT**  
It's the goodness of this root-herb as well as its tonic properties that makes it so great a favorite.  
One package makes 5 gallons. If you prefer less, you will get a package on receipt of the enclosed list name.  
Write for premium puzzle THE CHARLES E. HIRSH CO. 233 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

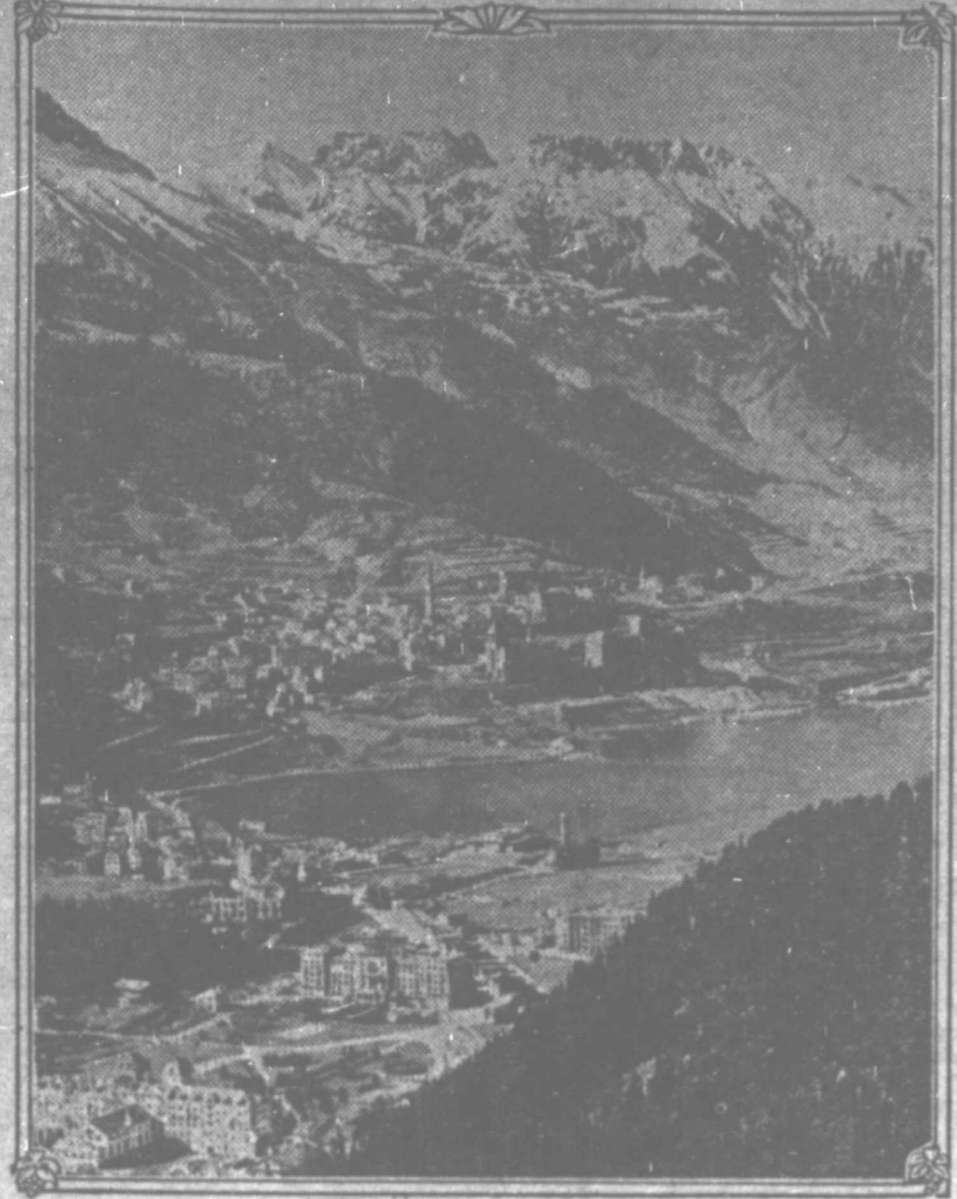
## LADIES ATTENTION

To advertise my KAMPHEN I will give you absolutely free a full sized jar, if you will sell one for me at 25c. I will mail you two jars and if you can't sell one in sixty days, you may return one and keep one for your trouble. Do not write us if anyone is selling KAMPHEN in your vicinity. Over one-half million people use KAMPHEN. Hundreds of our agents are making money selling our goods. Send postal to G. G. BOWERS, Box 4, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

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You cannot afford to experiment with untried goods sold by commission agents.  
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# MOUNTAIN CLIMBING IN SWITZERLAND



VILLAGE OF ST. MORITZ

THE world-over Alpine societies have prepared their itineraries for the year, and this article will have reference to some of the more important projects outlined by the various sections of the great Swiss Alpine club, writes John Ritchie, Jr., in the Boston Transcript.

The homes of its many sections are in the midst of the snowy mountains and with important peaks within easy striking distance and a wealth of guides, professional and amateur, to lead the parties and three-quarters of a hundred club huts and hotels in which the members have some matters in the way of precedence, there is little wonder that not less than four or five hundred ascents are planned for the current year. Each one of the sixty or sixty-five sections has its own itinerary, some of them, the least ambitious, with half a dozen trips planned, while the most important ones have in general a trip in each month of the year.

Bachtel and Berns are the sections that this year present the most imposing outlines of the trips, the latter with no less than 17 in its itinerary and the former with 14, two of the peaks at 8,000 feet, five others above 8,500 and one of these, the Wetterhorn, rising to above 12,000 feet altitude. The Berns section began its walks with a ski tour in January to the Abensberg and a month later to Seilbühl. The March outing was to Hochwacht above the Langenthal and a fortnight ago there was a climb to Deichen.

High Climbing in June. May has three items on the list, Sommerau, in the westerly extension of the Jura mountains, not far from Basle, on May 12; four days later a joint meeting with the clubs of central Switzerland in the Oberland, and towards the end of the month, May 26-27, a Whitsunday trip in the Jura in the vicinity of Doubs.

In June the higher climbing begins with the Dent de Breulaire (7,748 feet) among the northern foothills of the Bernese Oberland. July, August and September have two ascents each, early in the first-named month, the Suleck (8,015 feet) in the ranges to the west of Lauterbrunnen, while July 20-21 will be devoted to the ascent of the Dolde horn (nearly 12,000 feet) in the Kander region. The early August trip, 2-4, will be to Monte Rosa and in the middle of the month to the Hangendiescherhorn. September will open with a joint excursion of this section and that of Basle to the Chasseral (5,330 feet) and October, November and December will have each of them a trip to some less important mountain top.

The Bachtel section began its good work for the year on January 7 with a reunion with neighboring sections on the Bachtel, one of the minor elevations, of less than 4,000 feet overlooking the lake of Zurich, and in February there were ski tours to neighboring heights. On May 27 there will be a "family party" to a lesser peak near the lake of Zurich, and in June the heavier work begins. June 2 or 9 it will be the Stenalpbrisen (7,900) and June 23 or 30 the trip will be to the Claridenstock (10,700 feet) in the ranges just south of the lake of Lucerne. Pix Rotondo, a couple of hundred feet lower, one of the St. Gothard mountains, is the task for July, while within the first two weeks of August the Wetterhorn at above 12,000 and Glarnisch are alternatives, the club uniting again on August 18 or 25 on the Pix Platta, above 11,000 feet in the Splügen region. September, and the three following months, offer less important climbs, being respectively Hochwanz, Kopfenstock, Regelsalm, and Etsel, the latter of the height of one of the Sandwisch peaks in the White mountains, and offering no extended view and be-

ing but half an hour above a comfortable inn suggests rather the sports of the ski than real Alpine work.

Joint Trips Planned. These two itineraries may serve as a sample to show the kind of mountain climbing it is that forms the summer amusement of so many of the Swiss clubs. There is a continual setting forth of excursion parties, largely over Sundays, in every part of the country, the comparative smallness of Switzerland giving to every club the opportunity to carry its climbing into any part of the mountains and affording the chance of a number of joint trips.

There are a number of joint trips, the clubs of central Switzerland forming one group in the Oberland and another gathering being of the eastern sections. Section Aarau has in its itinerary Todl, Diablerets, Mouch and Urfrothstock with a trip in which the women are to join on November 3 at Zeglingen which will be an excursion with the Lindenberg section. The Basle is to have July 5-7 a three-day climb in the Gochensch mountains two nights in Guts, one of them the Trift cabin, with intervening climbs to the Sustenhorn (11,500 feet) and the Thierapilstock, coming down to Mefringen. The Blumalp section will join with Oberland sections in a meeting at Interlaken on May 16, and in August will ascend the always difficult Finsteraarhorn, the highest peak in its district. The Chaux-de-Fonds section, the seat of which is but a short distance from Lake Neuchâtel in the very heart of the Jura, has a program for the year of no less than 25 trips, largely in its own territory. The Wildstrubel, the Aiguille du Tacul in the Chamouni district; the Grande Fourche and Yelan are in its list of the higher and more distant summer trips. The Grindelwald section, as might be expected from its remarkable location, has a series of important outings in which the Jungfrau railway is an important factor. The members will attend the general meeting in Interlaken in May, in June its trip will be to the Guggel but along the plateau of the Jungfrau station down from the Jungfrau glacier to the Concordis hut, returning by the way of the Finsteraarhorn.

Record in Frugality. A man named Joseph Spitzberger, who died in a Vienna hospital recently, left a fortune of over \$500,000 to the Jewish community for the erection of a children's hospital. Spitzberger was formerly the cashier at a mill. He acquired his wealth by the utmost parsimony. He lived in a small garret which was never heated or lighted, as he always went to bed at dusk. His meals were stale bread and tea without sugar, eggs and fruit being rare luxuries. He never smoked and abstained from drinking wine or beer. He never rode in a tramcar or made excursions, and he never saw the inside of a theater. His greatest parsimony probably was that he never bought a newspaper, but got his news by reading the sheets posted outside the newspaper offices. He mended his shabby, second-hand clothes himself and was his own laundress. Thus he managed to capitalize almost the whole of his income, and increased his capital by successful speculations. Even when wealthy he continued to lead the same frugal life, never spending a farthing on amusement or things which he considered unnecessary.

Quoting the Bard. "How do you like my poem on spring?" "The first word in the first line offers a fine suggestion to spring poets." "Let me see. That is—" "Cease."

# WOMEN SHOULD BE PROTECTED

Against So Many Surgical Operations. How Mrs. Bethune and Mrs. Moore Escaped.

Sikeston, Mo.—"For seven years I suffered everything. I was in bed for four or five days at a time every month, and so weak I could hardly walk. I cramped and had backache and headache, and was so nervous and weak that I dreaded to see anyone or have anyone move in the room. The doctors gave me medicine to ease me at those times, and said that I ought to have an operation. I would not listen to that, and when a friend of my husband told him about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it had done for his wife, I was willing to take it. Now I look the picture of health and feel like it, too. I can do my own housework, hoe my garden, and milk a cow. I can entertain company and enjoy them. I can visit when I choose, and walk as far as any ordinary woman, any day in the month. I wish I could talk to every suffering woman and girl."—Mrs. DEMA BETHUNE, Sikeston, Mo.

Murrayville, Ill.—"I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for a very bad case of female trouble and it made me a well woman. My health was all broken down, the doctors said I must have an operation, and I was ready to go to the hospital, but I decided so that I began taking your Compound. I got along so well that I gave up the doctors and was saved from the operation."—Mrs. CHARLES MOORE, R. R. No. 3, Murrayville, Ill.



Cholly—That photograph Dolly took of me turned out to be a perfect blank—did she tell you about it? Dolly—Yes; she told me it was a perfect likeness!

## BABY'S ECZEMA AND BOILS

"My son was about three weeks old when I noticed a breaking-out on his cheeks, from which a watery substance oozed. A short time after, his arms, shoulders and breast broke out also, and in a few days became a solid scab. I became alarmed, and called our family physician who at once pronounced the disease eczema. The little fellow was under treatment for about three months. By the end of that time, he seemed no better. I became discouraged. I dropped the doctor's treatment, and commenced the use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and in a few days noticed a marked change. The eruption on his cheeks was almost healed, and his shoulders, arms and breast were decidedly better. When he was about seven months old, all trace of the eczema was gone.

"During his teething period, his head and face were broken out in boils which I cured with Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Surely he must have been a great sufferer. During the time of teething and from the time I dropped the doctor's treatment, I used the Cuticura Soap and Ointment, nothing else, and when two years old he was the picture of health. His complexion was soft and beautiful, and his head a mass of silky curls. I had been afraid that he would never be well, and I feel that I owe a great deal to the Cuticura Remedies." (Signed) Mrs. Mary W. Ramsey, 224 E. Jackson St., Colorado Springs, Col., Sept. 24, 1910. Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere, a sample of each, with 32-page book, will be mailed free on application to "Cuticura," Dept. L, Boston.

A woman can remember how a man once made love to her long after she has forgotten his name.

If you cannot afford 10c cigars, smoke LEWIS' Single Binder straight 6c—made of extra quality tobacco.

A man never complains of his wife's relations—if she hasn't any.

Beware of Spring's sudden changes; Keep Garfield Tea at hand. Drink hot on retiring.

German silver is an alloy of nickel, copper and zinc.

Physical culture doesn't necessarily make a woman strong-minded.

# CANADA'S PROSPERITY.

The New York Times of March 23, 1912, in an article dealing with Canada's progress, says: "At the present moment eight shiploads of European immigrants are about for Canada, while there are signs that the outward movement which is customary with us during labor troubles will be marked this year. There is no such startling record of our loss to Canada. Our citizens quietly slip over the border in groups or trainloads, but their going is not advertised.

"There is no mystery why Canada is the 'good thing' the United States used to be. It is because Canada is following in its neighbor's footsteps that it is repeating the fortunate experience which its neighbor is envying, even while deliberately turning its back on the teachings of the past. A fortnight ago the Dominion budget speech reported the unprecedented surplus of \$39,000,000, and on Thursday the Government passed through the Committee on Supply credits of \$38,000,000 for railways and canal. With this assistance the railways themselves are both enabled and compelled to increase their facilities. Accordingly we find a single road allotting ten millions for work of its own. Naturally the Canadian newspapers contain announcements calling for fifty thousand men for construction work. This influx is apart from those Americans who go with money in their pockets obtained by cashing in their high-priced American lands.

"A St. Paul dispatch says that within a fortnight two thousand carloads of farm animals and machinery have passed toward Canada, the property of men who expect to pay for their farms with the first crop."

Antidrugger Club. Six women in Chicago have organized a club to lessen household cares. The club is the possessor of an electric vacuum cleaner, one electric washing machine, two electric irons and a fan for drying the washing.

The only dues are those required for the upkeep of these labor savers, and this amount has been estimated to be about three cents a week. The initiation fee consists of the price of the apparatus divided into six equal parts.

The members arrange their work so that a small boy may take the apparatus around to each in turn. They live in one neighborhood, so the affair is easily arranged. How practical; how easily the idea could be explained to take in any number of housekeepers. What a help it would be in solving the servant problem.—American Club Woman.

The Suffragette's Answer. "And where, my fellow citizens," appealed the political speaker, "can we find an instrument so fit, so delicate, so adjustable, and at the same time so unassuming and popular that it will unlock every department of state for the benefit of its readers?" "The hairpin!" shrieked an enthusiastic suffragette in the audience.—Judge.

Lumbago, Rheumatism and Chillsains. There is nothing that gives so quick benefit as Hunt's Lightning Oil. The very minute it is rubbed on the improvement is noticed. For over thirty years this Liniment has been acknowledged to be the best for these troubles. Every druggist will recommend it. Price 25c and 50c per Bottle.

An Old Neighborhood. "You live in an old, retired neighborhood, don't you?" "Yes, indeed. Every one of our neighbors has long since got over the idea that he can save money by raising his own chickens."

Nothing Doing. The Cat—Come on down and I'll show you a beautiful road. The Bird—A dark one, I suppose, and colored red.

If You Are a Trifle Sensitive. About the size of your shoes, you can wear a size smaller by shaking Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder, into them. Just the thing for 'Dancing Partners and for Breaking in New Shoes. Sample Free. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

A Cold Day. Hewitt—So Gruet is to marry a Boston girl this week? Jewett—Yes, he is harvesting an ice crop.

TO DRIVE OUT MALARIA AND BUILD UP THE SYSTEM. Take the Old Standard GIBBER'S FEVER-RELEASING CURE. (You know what you are taking. The formula is plainly printed on every bottle, showing it is strictly genuine and free from a tasteless form, and the most effective form. For grown people and children. 50 cents.)

Taught by Experience. Okes—Is there a green grocer near here? Owens—No; they're all "wise."

The Paxton Toilet Co. of Boston, Mass., will send a large trial box of Paxtine Antiseptic, a delightful cleansing and germicidal toilet preparation, to any woman, free, upon request.

Paw Knows Everything. Willie—Paw, what is a family circle? Paw—A wedding ring, my son.

Mrs. Watson's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, etc.—a Bottle.

Physical culture doesn't necessarily make a woman strong-minded.

## WHITE PLAGUE LESS DEADLY

Decrease in Death Rate From Tuberculosis Means Saving of 27,000 Lives in Ten Years.

In the decade from 1901 to 1910, the death rate from tuberculosis in the United States declined from 196.9 for each 100,000 persons living to 160.3, a decrease of 16.7 per cent, while the general death rate, including all cases of death, declined only one-half as fast, or at the rate of 9.7 per cent, from 1655.0 to 1495.8, according to figures given out by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. The figures are based on data abstracted from the reports of the United States bureau of the census, and cover the registration area of this country. According to the statement, the tuberculosis death rate has declined steadily since 1904, when it was 201.6. On the other hand, the general death rate shows a fluctuation downward in general trend, but not as steady as the tuberculosis rate. The decline in the tuberculosis death rate in the last ten years means a saving of 27,000 lives at the present time.

## Simplest Way of All.

The following story the Saturday Evening Post says is told of Col. George W. Goethals, who at the time it took place was an instructor in engineering at West Point.

One day, in a recitation he gave out this question to a class of cadets: "The post flagpole, sixty feet high, has fallen down. You are ordered by your commanding officer to put it up again. You have under your command a sergeant and ten privates of the engineer corps. How would you get the pole back into place?"

Each cadet, after long consideration and much figuring over the derricks, blocks, tackle and so on, evolved a different method.

"No," said Goethals, "you are all wrong. You would simply say: 'Sergeant, put up that flagpole!'"

## Severely Logical.

It was a Welsh minister who described the devil to a little congregation in a remote Welsh valley. Said the minister: "The devil is bound round the middle with chains, and round the arms with chains and round the legs with chains. But John Jones," pointing to a man in the front row, "he can reach you; and you, David Evans," pointing to one of the middle rows, "he can reach you, and," pointing to one at the back, "John Williams, he can reach you."

And then a man in the gallery called out: "Why, he might as well be loose."—London Globe.

## Genuine Maple Sugar.

There are few people outside the maple sugar making districts, says a writer in the Country Gentleman, who really know what the genuine article tastes like. The superior flavor thus spoken of is probably due in a degree to the same causes that make strawberries eaten off the vine and cherries consumed on the tree so delectable. The writer quoted, however, puts some of the blame for the poor flavor of commercial maple sugar on the "wily wholesale dealer and mixer."

## Later the Better.

Hubby—Understand me, madam, your extravagance will have to cease, sooner or later. Young Wife—Very well. We'll make it later.

There is very little fighting done in the world, considering the number of men who go around with chips on their shoulders.

## Substitute for Third Degree.

A New York dentist advocates laughing gas as a substitute for the police third degree. He believes that, the least dangerous of anesthetics, lays open what already is in the mind, unconscious of the search for its secrets. He believes that if a man who has committed a serious crime should be questioned about it during a certain stage of recovery from nitrous oxide, or laughing gas anaesthesia, he would not only reply and truthfully, but half a minute later he would realize fully what he had said.

## Judged by the Wires.

Hostess (to her little guest)—So you don't burn gas up at your house at all? Dorothy—Oh, no, indeed; every bit of light we use is sent by telegraph.

Street gas lamps were first used in London in 1807.

The most stubborn soiliness yields, gently and naturally, to the persuasive action of Garfield Tea.

The Scotchmen are the heaviest on the average of all British subjects.

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Why not spend your time and efforts where returns are the greatest? Three big money-making crops every year of easy growth. Growers clearing \$100 to \$150 per acre from fruits and vegetables. Ideal climate—the natural enemy of insects, rheumatism, malaria, consumption, is grippe—poor soil, cold water, cool summers and mild winters. Excellent schools, churches, roads, telephones and all conveniences. Don't miss this opportunity. Come and see us or write for literature. Write today. ATLANTA GROCERY COMPANY, 14 Maple St., Atlanta, Ga.

## DAISY FLY KILLER

W. N. U., Oklahoma City, No. 22-1912.



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Before a bank can get a charter and become a National Bank it must satisfy the U. S. Government at Washington that all of the Provisions of the National Banking Laws have been complied with. The name and place of residence of each director must also be given and all facts necessary to determine whether they are lawfully entitled to commence the business of banking must be Sworn Under Oath.

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The Hurley country is that part of Bailey county lying north of the Black Water Darw, a beautiful valley. Ten irrigation wells in operation, no limit to the water, no alkali, will be a great alfalfa and fruit country. For further information address

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L. R. COX, Secretary                      HURLEY, TEXAS

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The best of accommodations. Cooking like your mother cooked. Rates \$1.00 and \$1.25 per day. Opposite the Santa Fe Depot.

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Attractive Life Insurance Proposition.

Money to Loan at five per cent interest. Irrigated and Irrigable Farms for Sale or Trade. See or Write Us.

HOWARD BLOCK, PORTALES, N. M.

### NORTHERN COLORADO NURSERY COMPANY

Loveland, Colorado

Irrigation grown Trees and Shrubs. Grown under strict state inspection laws. Everything for the fruit grower.

S. R. Herdman, Local Agent

Office at Reid Land Office

## Portales Times

BY H. B. RYHER.

Entered as second-class mail matter at the post office at Portales, New Mexico.

SUBSCRIPTION \$1.00 PER YEAR.

Advertising rates 50 cents an inch per month. Local rates 5 cents per line each insertion. Legal advertising, six point type, 7 1/2 cents per line for first publication, 5 cents per line for each subsequent publication.

#### Notice for Publication.

Non coal land 04269  
Department of the Interior, U. S. land office at Fort Sumner, N. M., June 18, 1912.  
Notice is hereby given that Granville W. Beavers, of Portales, New Mexico, who, on May 18, 1907 made homestead entry No. 6229, for southeast quarter section 29, township 2 south, range 35 east, N. M. P. M. has filed notice of intention to make five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. E. Lindsey, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Portales, N. M., on the third day of August, 1912.  
Claimant names as witnesses:  
Benjamin W. Miller, William A. Turner, Willis C. Saylor and Solon E. Moore, all of Portales, N. M.  
Arthur E. Curren, Register.

#### Notice for Publication.

Non coal land 03181  
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land office at Fort Sumner, N. M., June 7, 1912.  
Notice is hereby given that Thomas C. Tucker, of Portales, N. M., who on April 27, 1906, made homestead entry No. 63181, for the southeast quarter, section 24, township 2 south, range 32 east, N. M. P. Meridian has filed notice of intention to make five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. E. Lindsey, U. S. Commissioner, at his office, at Portales, N. M., on the second day of August, 1912.  
Claimant names as witnesses:  
Thomas A. Higgins, Rufus E. McAlister, William C. Thornton and Amos O. Higgins, all of Delphos, N. M.  
Arthur E. Curren, Register.

#### Notice of Publication

Non-coal land 03810  
Department of the Interior, U. S. land office at Fort Sumner, N. M., June 7, 1912.  
Notice is hereby given that Eliza Thomas, of Portales, N. M., who, on December 11, 1906, made homestead entry No. 63810, for the northwest quarter, section 11, township 2 south, range 33 east, N. M. P. M., has filed notice of intention to make five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. E. Lindsey, U. S. Commissioner, at his office, at Portales, N. M., on the second day of August, 1912.  
Claimant names as witnesses:  
John J. Roberts, Otto W. Skorkowsky, Albert H. Lewis and George S. Hatch, all of Portales, N. M.  
Arthur E. Curren, Register.

#### Notice for Publication

Non coal land 02950  
Department of the Interior, U. S. land office at Fort Sumner, N. M., June 26, 1912.  
Notice is hereby given that John A. Taylor, of Floyd, N. M., who, on February 17, 1906, made homestead entry No. 02950 for the southwest quarter, section 27, township 1 south, range 32 east, N. M. P. M., has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. E. Lindsey, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Portales, N. M., on the 15th day of August, 1912.  
Claimant names as witnesses:  
W. E. Armistead, of Floyd, N. M., Don Griffith, of Floyd, N. M., J. I. Jones, of Floyd, N. M., Calvin Price, of Floyd, N. M.  
Arthur E. Curren, Register.

#### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Non coal land 05106.  
Department of the Interior, U. S. land office at Fort Sumner, N. M., June 26, 1912.  
Notice is hereby given that John H. Ervine, of Lykins, N. M., who on March 2, 1908, made homestead entry No. 05106, for the northwest quarter, section 29, township 1 south, range 29 east, N. M. P. M., has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. E. Lindsey, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Portales, N. M., on the third day of September, 1912.  
Claimant names as witnesses:  
John A. Grevette, of Lykins, N. M., Squire E. Marshall, of Lykins, N. M., Wesley R. Armistead, of Floyd, N. M., Zephanis P. Fowler, of Lykins, N. M.  
Arthur E. Curren, Register.

#### FAMILY TELEPHONE ORGANIZATION

Modern conditions have brought about the need for what might be called a long distance telephone organization of the family. "When in doubt, telephone" is an axiom that ought to be impressed upon every member of the family going on a journey, or to live at a distance. The mother can reach her children at school, and children should be required to telephone home occasionally. When husband or wife set out on a journey a telephone itinerary should be jotted down and left behind.

Members of the family traveling should not be content with providing means by which those left at home may reach them quickly, but should communicate with the home frequently, and particularly when there is bad weather, transportation delay, disturbance of order, or any other condition where the happens to be. Bad flies fast, and is magnified by distance. These things cause apprehension at home.

No other medium conveys the personal assurance and causes such peace of mind as the long distance telephone talk can give.

THE MOUNTAIN STATES TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

# A BIG CLEAN UP SALE

Two big stores, M. J. Faggard & Co. and the Portales Grocery Co., commencing on Monday Morning, July 1st and ending

Thursday Night, August 1

For cash only. During this sale we have some special inducements to offer which will be made known later. Don't forget to ask Will Faggard about this big special. Read these prices:

All Monarch fruits were 35c, will be on sale for.....	25c	10-pound bucket of Snowdrift lard was \$1.50 now.....	\$1.25
35c pure fruit preserves will go on sale for.....	25c	Large prunes will go during this sale for, per pound.....	8c
40c Monarch preserves will go for.....	25c	Large raisins will be sold during this sale for, per pound.....	8c
Uncle Henry tobacco was 60c now.....	40c	Extra choice peaches to be sold for, per pound.....	12c
50c bucket Ranger sorghum will be sold for.....	45c	Arkansas evaporated apples per pound.....	12c
50c Wild Rose syrup will be on sale for.....	45c	All leather collars, bridles and lines at cost.	
75c pure ribbon cane syrup will go for.....	65c	Six-shovel J. I. C. cultivator was \$45 now.....	\$32.50
12c cans of corn will go during this sale for.....	10c	Four-shovel J. I. C. cultivator was \$42.50 now.....	\$31.50
15c cans of tomatoes will be on sale for.....	12c	Special price Monday, July First, 1912 on Golden Gate Coffe, Teas and Extracts.	
3 2-pound cans of tomatoes to be sold for.....	25c	75c packages of Golden Gate tea now.....	60c
\$1.25 bucket of coffee will be on sale for.....	90c	45c packages Golden Gate coffee now.....	40c
25c can of baking powder will be on sale for.....	15c	25c bottles of Golden Gate extract now.....	20c
3 3-pound cans of hominy will be on sale for.....	25c	Peek-a-Boo flour, the flour with the money-back guarantee.....	\$2.85
10-pound bucket Crusto lard was \$1.50 now.....	\$1.25	15 pounds of of sugar will be on sale for.....	\$1.00

Don't Forget to Bring Your Eggs, Hens and Frying Chickens.

# M. J. FAGGARD & COMPANY

Ordinance No. 42

An ordinance providing for the regulation of the number of saloons to be licensed in the town of Portales, New Mexico.

Be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of the town of Portales, New Mexico, that the number of saloons hereafter to be issued to any person, firm or corporation, to sell, or to dispense intoxicating malt, vinous, mixed or fermented liquors, shall be limited to one license to such person, firm, or corporation, for the operation of one saloon, for every one thousand inhabitants, or fraction thereof, in said town.

Section 3. It shall be unlawful for the Town Marshal, Clerk, or other officer of said town, to issue a license to any person, firm, or corporation to sell or to dispense intoxicating liquors except as provided in Section 1 of this ordinance, and any person violating any of the provisions hereof shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined in a sum not less than \$25.00 or more than \$100.00, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than ten days, or more than thirty days, in the discretion of the court.

Passed and approved this 26th day of June, 1912.

T. J. MOLINARI, Mayor.

S. P. MOODY, Clerk.

Ordinance No. 43

An ordinance to amend ordinance No. 14 of the town of Portales, New Mexico.

Be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of the town of Portales, New Mexico, that Section 1 of Ordinance No. 14 of the town of Portales, New Mexico, be and is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

The five limits of the town of Portales, New Mexico, be, and are hereby including, as follows: Including and covering all of blocks numbered 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 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1000.

Passed and approved this 26th day of June, 1912.

T. J. MOLINARI, Mayor.

S. P. MOODY, Clerk.

Ordinance No. 44

An ordinance providing for the repeal of Ordinance No. 38 of the town of Portales, New Mexico.

Be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of the town of Portales, New Mexico, that Ordinance No. 38 of the town of Portales, New Mexico, be and is hereby repealed, and that Ordinance No. 38 of the town of Portales, New Mexico, be and is hereby amended so as to read as follows: The five limits of the town of Portales, New Mexico, be, and are hereby including, as follows: Including and covering all of blocks numbered 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 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Passed and approved this 26th day of June, 1912.

T. J. MOLINARI, Mayor.

S. P. MOODY, Clerk.

Notice of Suit

B. Blankenship, Plaintiff, vs. W. E. Beecham and T. C. Eiland, and Eiland and Beecham, Defendants. Notice is hereby given that the plaintiff in the above named suit, in the District Court of the Fifth Judicial District of New Mexico, in and for the County of Roosevelt, has filed a petition for summary judgment, and has caused the same to be filed in the office of the County Clerk of Roosevelt County, New Mexico, on the 26th day of June, 1912. The nature and objects of said suit is to collect a note of date, February 12, 1912, in the amount of \$1,200.00, with ten per cent annual interest thereon from date until paid, due Feb. 12, 1912, and with ten per cent interest on the same thereafter, if placed in the hands of an attorney for collection, upon which note there are credits as follows: January 10, 1912, \$125.00; February 10, 1912, \$125.00; March 10, 1912, \$125.00; April 10, 1912, \$125.00; May 10, 1912, \$125.00; June 10, 1912, \$125.00; July 10, 1912, \$125.00; August 10, 1912, \$125.00; September 10, 1912, \$125.00; October 10, 1912, \$125.00; November 10, 1912, \$125.00; December 10, 1912, \$125.00; January 10, 1913, \$125.00; February 10, 1913, \$125.00; March 10, 1913, \$125.00; April 10, 1913, \$125.00; May 10, 1913, \$125.00; June 10, 1913, \$125.00; July 10, 1913, \$125.00; August 10, 1913, \$125.00; September 10, 1913, \$125.00; October 10, 1913, \$125.00; November 10, 1913, \$125.00; December 10, 1913, \$125.00; January 10, 1914, \$125.00; February 10, 1914, \$125.00; March 10, 1914, \$125.00; April 10, 1914, \$125.00; May 10, 1914, \$125.00; June 10, 1914, \$125.00; July 10, 1914, \$125.00; August 10, 1914, \$125.00; September 10, 1914, \$125.00; October 10, 1914, \$125.00; November 10, 1914, \$125.00; December 10, 1914, \$125.00; January 10, 1915, \$125.00; February 10, 1915, \$125.00; March 10, 1915, \$125.00; April 10, 1915, \$125.00; May 10, 1915, \$125.00; June 10, 1915, \$125.00; July 10, 1915, \$125.00; August 10, 1915, \$125.00; September 10, 1915, \$125.00; October 10, 1915, \$125.00; November 10, 1915, \$125.00; December 10, 1915, \$125.00; January 10, 1916, \$125.00; February 10, 1916, \$125.00; March 10, 1916, \$125.00; April 10, 1916, \$125.00; May 10, 1916, \$125.00; June 10, 1916, \$125.00; July 10, 1916, \$125.00; August 10, 1916, \$125.00; September 10, 1916, \$125.00; October 10, 1916, \$125.00; November 10, 1916, \$125.00; December

# PORTALES TIMES

By H. B. RYHER

PORTALES, NEW MEXICO

There is no fresher or better topic than baseball.

The baseball knocker is simply a reactionary in the field of sport.

Thank goodness, the circus never threatened us with a farewell tour.

The wireless is fast being considered the greatest invention of the age.

Fortified by statistics, eat the first fry, and kill \$27,648,995,671 other flies.

One person who need not be told that the baseball team is in town is the office boy.

The bleachers are never willing to admit that a hostile umpire was born free and equal.

If any person thinks that free speech is restricted in this country let him go to a baseball game.

Also, it is well not to forget that there is a certain amount of healthy exercise in swatting the fly.

The best barefoot dance of them all is the one the youngster does on the brink of the swimmin' hole.

A London card is trying to decide what is a "sardine." Even the small fish get their day in court.

It appears to be absolutely useless to dispute with a locomotive for the right of way at a grade crossing.

There is reason to suspect that the expressive slang phrase, "Never again!" originated on moving day.

Despite the war of extermination on the mosquito and fly last year, the crusade will begin as usual this year.

A Chicago reformer advocates the employment of policemen in plain clothes. No use—they wouldn't wear 'em!

Every woman knows that she can be her own beauty doctor, but prefers the work of a more experienced masseur.

A Chicago pastor refuses to marry couples who are not physically sound, but we presume he winks at lovesickness.

King George's doctor says that Chicago is a pretty place. Anyway, most of the campaign portraits have come down.

Japanese children, it is said, are taught to write with both hands. It takes a half-nelson to master that language.

The price of gasoline has gone up as well as the price of hay. This is where the auto has nothing on the horse.

Amateur gardeners should be informed that it is not necessary to plant string beans to the music of mandolins.

According to a fashion authority, styles in women's hats this year are to be "more sensible." Going to raise garden truck on them?

Certain dreamers talk about the millennium, but it will only come when baseball fans take the word of the umpire without a murmur.

China now has a native aviator of its own. Very likely China before long will go to talking about the backward civilization of the occident.

A food expert advises us to eat less wheat and more rice, but we have a vague suspicion that he is doing press agent work for a chop suey factory.

We see by the papers that two Los Angeles girls rescued two young men from the angry deep. This being leap year, there can be no doubt about the sequel.

A Pennsylvania woman, charged with having ten husbands, has been sentenced to a year in jail. If the jury had been made up of spinsters nothing short of capital punishment would have sufficed.

A Boston professor is quoted as saying that 1,000 westerners could restore rural New England to its former prestige. M-m-m. Well, it took nearly that number of New Englanders to make a prestige for the west.

That story of a workman who fell 21 stories in New York and caught a rope several times on his way down and remarked on reaching the ground that he felt a little dizzy, certainly gives the reader a dizzy feeling.

Remember the cake walk? Perhaps the day will come when we can ask the same question about rag time.

A lady named Yik Yung Ying is reported to be at the head of the woman suffrage movement in China. Nobody can accuse her of not being a Y's woman.

A five-story pickle factory in Chicago was destroyed by fire the other day. But then, she could hardly expect a pickle factory to be preserved.

# Health & Beauty Hints

By Katherine Morton

To begin with, if your hair is dry, harsh, given to letting unlovely wisps of uneven lengths stick out round your face, and at the nape of your neck, do not shampoo too frequently. Instead, shake equal parts of powdered orris root and cornmeal into it once a week, and then, with a soft, fine infants' brush, take it all out again. Some women use merely dry starch and are satisfied when they see the powder that went in so white coming out a dark gray. They know that their hair has been cleansed. This process over, dip the finger tips in olive oil or rub them along a piece of cocoa butter. Carefully and gently massage the scalp till every part has benefited by the emollient. Then, take another soft baby's brush (not the one that cleansed your hair), and brush each of the six strands into which you have divided your tresses many, many times.

The irregularities of length always found when weak or neglected hair is beginning to be strengthened by care can only be dealt with, almost hour by hour, after the following fashion: Have innumerable tiny hair-pins matching your hair. If that is dark, fine black pins will do. If it is extremely blond, you should purchase the tiny silvered invisible pins—they can be procured. If your tresses are any of the various shades of brown, use bronze or gold invisible hairpins. Curl the recalcitrant locks and then skewer them to the longer and more solid masses with these pins.

Of course, if you have to make a hasty toilet curling irons must be resorted to. But a soft piece of old muslin, or a kid curler—these are of various qualities, and the more expensive are many times worth the difference in price—they will produce a more natural curl and one that stays in longer. Some people are able to keep these straying wisps in pretty curls merely by steaming them. Others dampen their fingers just before they begin to dress in the morning and twist their little bits of hair round and round the dampened fingers, leaving them thus twisted for half an hour. This produces the most natural and lasting curl of all.

Further remedies for dry locks are the following emollients, sparingly used:

- Bay rum ..... 4 ounces
- Spirits of ether..... 4 drachms
- Glycerine ..... 1 drachm
- Balydelle acid ..... 4 ounces
- Alcohol ..... 4 ounces

If this is massaged into the scalp for a few minutes every night the hair will lose its hay-like appearance and become glossy and healthy looking.

One pint witch hazel, one pint good whiskey, 5 cents' worth tincture guinea and 5 cents' worth tincture of cantharides.

All a few drops of clarified lemon juice, shake and bottle.

# Social Forms and Entertainments



Announcing an Engagement. Will you kindly suggest an original way of announcing an engagement at an informal card-party?—M. A.

This may not be an original way, for I find nearly every scheme has been tried by some one, but it is a very pretty manner in which to make the glad tidings known. When refreshments are served have the cakes heart-shaped. Put two on each plate, one frosted with pink and the man's initial or last name on it in white, and the other in white with the girl's last initial in pink. The guests will soon "catch on" and congratulations follow.

From "Sweet Sixteen." I am always interested in your columns and find them a great help. I am in doubt about a few questions that bother me. A boy friend of mine is about to leave town and has asked me to keep corresponding with him and not to go with anyone else. Should I keep this promise if I see someone I like better? Is it proper to kiss a boy good-bye at the train, whom I've gone with for over a year? What would be nice for a gift to give a boy who is going away? Most girls at the age of sixteen do these things. Is it proper? I want to know the right thing. SWEET SIXTEEN.

I do not think a girl as young as you are should make such a promise to any boy, and do not kiss him good-bye at the train. It would make you conspicuous and you might regret it some time. I know it is hard for all you young people to look ahead, but you will see things like I do some day. Give the boy a silver pencil or a desk set, something that he will find convenient. Most boys like practical cushions for their couches.

A Variety of Questions. Do you think it is proper for a young man and a lady to have pictures taken together? Do you think it is all right to have a young boy take you to a party at night? My mother never objects to me talking to a boy and all the other girls talk to them and I do, too. I hope to have my answers in the paper soon. H. A.

I hope I am not too late with your answers. The correspondence is large and the space small, so only a few letters can appear each week. There is no harm in having pictures taken together, especially of the postcard variety, which are usually "just for fun," and I suppose that is what you mean. There is certainly no impropriety in accepting a boy's escort to a party or in talking to boys. They are not dragons and I hope I never object to anything reasonable. MADAME MERRI.

# SEVERAL IMPORTANT FACTORS IN SECURING SUPERIOR HOGS

Too Much Stress Cannot be Laid on Selecting Breeding Swine From Sound, Healthy Animals—Cream Separator Has Greatly Reduced Scours in Pigs—Balanced Ration Best.



Excellent Brood Sow and Litter.

(By B. E. LARA.) The farmers of Denmark secure the best prices for their fancy bacon for the reason that they have established small packing establishments where they can haul their hogs and get their pay for the hogs according to their actual worth.

The man who has a lot of thrifty August and September pigs and gives them rational care until grass comes and has them ready for the market by the middle of June will make better money for his feed than he will on any bunch of pigs that he feeds during the year.

On each and every farm there should be some provision made for dipping hogs. This not only proves to be an easy and effectual way of disinfecting animals which are brought onto the farm but it also keeps them free from lice.

Possibly there is no other farm animal that can offer as poor an excuse for his existence as the scrub hog. He is an unprofitable animal any way you take him.

As an economical pork producer he is a failure. Even his ability to shift for himself does not recommend him to the people within the limit of his range as he has the reputation of preying upon neighboring corn fields when food is scarce.

His build naturally adapts him to his manner of living since he is long-legged, narrow in the chest, has a long, narrow snout. This adapts him to his manner of living. With the scrub hog it is "root hog or die," hence the long snout. His narrow body aids him in getting through small fence cracks and if he fails to find a place large enough to go through the fence he can soon dig under it with his long snout.

There is no standard of excellence for the scrub hog since he may possess almost any form except a beautiful one; he may be of any color.

He has the reputation of being able to stand all kinds of rough treatment and still survive.

He is regarded as being able to resist disease better than the improved breeds of hogs. We very much doubt whether this quality attributed to the scrub hog is true since we have noticed that hog cholera takes the scrub as well as the well-bred hog.

One thing is sure—that the scrub hog can consume more valuable feed and give less in return than any other animal that we know of.

A farmer who owns a herd of scrub hogs seldom needs any other corn crib than his hogs.

He never gets rich selling pork and in fact if he depended upon his hogs to make him money to buy better bred hogs he would never own better ones.

The scrub hog usually keeps his owner so poor that he is not able to buy better stock. In fact, this is the excuse usually given for his existence. Poor farming and scrub hogs are usually found associated together.

They are near and dear companions. Both make a rapid retreat before a progressive spirit and there is not a better evidence of the general progressiveness of a people than the absence of the scrub hog from a community.

Too much stress cannot be laid on selecting breeding swine from sound, healthy parents. Animals that are not strong in constitution cannot withstand disease as well as those which are strong in that respect. In case hogs are troubled with disease it is almost impossible to give them medicine or anything else that will prove very helpful. About all we can do is to feed a ration that can be easily digested and keep them in clean quarters, thoroughly disinfect the pens and let the disease run its course.

Whole milk is one of the best feeds for hogs that are suffering with disease of any kind. It is an excellent feed and has often been of great assistance in bringing hogs through spells of sickness.

There is no disputing the fact that corn is an ideal hog feed, but every practical feeder admits that better results can be brought about by feeding a ration that is composed of less than two-thirds corn. It is a mistake to think that we cannot afford to buy other feed to mix with the corn.

Ordinarily it is a mistake not to feed the hogs the liquid before the solid food.

Hogs will make from 10 to 12 pounds of meat, live weight, for each

# DOCTORS ADVISED THE HOSPITAL

Mrs. Herberger, Who Would Not Consent to Go There, Finally Relieved At Home.

St. Louis, Mo.—Mrs. Mary Herberger, of this city, says: "I was sick in bed for ten weeks, with womanly troubles, and had four of the best doctors waiting on me.

Every one of them said I would have to go to the hospital and have an operation, but I would not consent to that.

I thought I would give Cardul a trial. When I began to take the first bottle, I could not turn over in bed, but had to be lifted.

Before I finished the first bottle, my pains were leaving me, slowly, and soon I was out of bed and walking around.

My pains have not come back since. I weigh 156 lbs. and feel fine. Cardul saved me from an operation. I am going to keep it in the house, for I would not be without it."

Cardul's strengthening effects quickly show themselves in many different ways. This is because the ingredients, from which it is made, go to the source of the trouble, and by acting specifically on the cause, relieve or cure and help bring back health and strength.

In the past 50 years, more than a million women have been benefited by Cardul. Just try it.

To Revive House Plants. Charcoal and a small quantity of potash mixed to a fine powder and fed to the roots twice a week for a few weeks will revive a drooping or dying house plant. This seems to act as a tonic and has been tried several times with good effect. In less than a month's time the plant will take on new life and flourish vigorously if all the necessary elements are not out of the soil.

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 *Chas. H. Fletcher* In Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

There is no reason why you shouldn't try again, even though at first you do succeed.

More important than the choice of President is the selection of Garfield Tea as the remedy for constipation and biliousness.

A North Dakota man has an 11-foot beard.

London is the healthiest capital of Europe.

Garfield Tea is admittedly the simplest and best remedy for constipation.

Fourteen per cent of the egg is albumen.

## Do You Need Help

For your poor, tired stomach?  
For your lazy and sluggish liver?  
For your weak and constipated bowels?  
For your general run-down condition?  
Then by all means—try

# HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

IT DOES THE WORK AT ALL DRUGGISTS

## THE HOMESEKING FARMER

looking for wonderfully productive

# TEXAS FARMS

in healthy climate, perfect title from first hands, can have details for the asking. Large body for selection. Any good farmer can make this land pay itself out on our low prices and easy terms. Address

SPUR FARM LANDS  
SPUR, DICKENS COUNTY, TEXAS

## PREVENTION

better than cure. Tutt's Pills if taken in time or not only a remedy for, but will prevent

# SICK HEADACHE

Milieuence, constipation and kindred diseases.

# Tutt's Pills

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3. Used in French GREAT SUCCESS. CURE KIDNEY, BLADDER DISEASE, PILES, CONSTIPATION, ACID STOMACH, NEURALGIA. Send address for FREE TRIAL to DR. LE CLERE, 100, BAYSTON RD., BANGOR, LONDON, ENGL.

# Two Simple Costumes for the Small Rulers of the Household



Coat for girl of four to six years. This is a little one-piece pattern that makes up well in cloth of some pretty light color. The collar and cuffs are bound with silk of a darker shade than the cloth and have embroidered muslin collar and cuffs worn over them.

Hat of white straw with binding of silk on the brim; a long white ostrich feather forms trimming.

Materials required: 1 1/2 yard 46 inches wide, 3/4 yard silk 22 inches wide on the cross.

Dress for girl of four to six years. Cream delaine is used for this simple little dress. There are three small tucks on each shoulder and two inch-wide tucks above the hem on skirt. The sleeves are finished with lace ruffles.

Material required: 1 1/2 yard 46 inches wide.

## INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT HIBBEN



THE ACADEMIC PROCESSION

OUR photograph shows the academic procession at the inauguration of Professor Hibben as president of Princeton University. In the line are William Libbey, grand marshal; Major Rhoades, military aide to President Taft; Mr. Taft, President Hibben, Chief Justice White, Associate Justice Pitney, Henry Van Dyke and other prominent persons.

## TO WEAR VEIL AGAIN

### Liberty of Moslem Women of Short Duration.

Halt is Called on Movement Started by Young Turks—Order for Using Thicker Face Coverings is Enforced.

Constantinople.—The movement for the emancipation of Turkish women, which under the regime of the Young Turks gained considerable momentum, has now received a serious setback.

Encouraged by the Young Turks, women permitted themselves greater liberty of movement and in a short time it was no uncommon thing to see husbands and wives riding in the same carriage. A woman's club with a membership from the best Moslem families was formed and courses of lectures and literary evenings were given under its auspices. Education for girls received attention and a school for girls under the patronage of the president of the chamber was founded, while funds were provided for training teachers.

The problem of the veil was influenced by the prevailing liberal tendencies and in a short time, although no one ventured to discard it entirely, it was so attenuated in many cases as to be little better than an apology for a veil. Many women while in the European quarter of the city wore the veil flung back over their heads.

These reforms were not received with good grace by the more conservative Turks, who not only regard their women as without souls, but object to any exhibition whatever of their bodies.

This profound distrust soon reacted on the government and the Young Turks. The reformers found their tolerant attitude toward their women folk's aspirations was strengthening the opposition and especially lending point to the argument that they were not true believers. Nothing did more to add to the prestige of the conservative Turks than the charge that the Young Turks were no longer good Moslems.

### KISSLESS MARRIAGE UPHELD

New York Court Rules Pair Must Stay United, Even Without Osculation.

New York.—Declaring that his wife would not kiss him, Samuel Markowitz asked the supreme court in Brooklyn to annul his marriage to Mildred Markowitz.

Mr. Markowitz, who is noted among his friends for his sartorial perfection, declared that whenever he attempted to embrace his wife she repulsed him coldly and got beyond his reach. Mr. Markowitz admitted that except in the matter of kissing him, Mrs. Markowitz was a model wife, and that it was with sorrow he was forced to bring proceedings for annulment of the marriage.

Justice Marean, before whom the motion was tried, characterized as absurd the grounds upon which Mr. Markowitz sought freedom from his wife, and denied the motion.

Mrs. Markowitz, in a counter action before Justice Blackmar, prayed that alimony and counsel fee be granted her. Through her counsel she stated that she was married when her husband was 18 years old, and that prior to her meeting with him he had contracted other alliances, of which she was ignorant at that time.

Mrs. Markowitz made no effort to deny her coldness to her husband, and declared that the marriage was performed at the instance of her mother, to whom she said he had gone, threatening to commit suicide if he could not marry the daughter. The court denied the motion.

To vindicate their conformity with the teachings of the prophet it was necessary for the reformers to become reactionaries as far as the women were concerned, so orders were issued that no Turkish woman was to appear in public wearing a thin veil; she must not loiter in front of European shops; and she must not enter such places except under special circumstances.

The women were warned, in short, to make themselves as inconspicuous as possible in public, on pain of arrest and punishment. Under this new rule several Moslem women of evil reputation have been arrested and killed.

In consequence of these harsh regulations the women are going more heavily veiled than even under the old regime, but as some compensation lately they have begun to copy European dress in other parts of their attire, even their skirts in many cases being modeled on the hobble pattern.

### CRIES OF BABIES MUSICAL

Discovery of a London Curate Who Has Christened Many Infants.

London.—Music for Psalm 137, "By the Waters of Babylon We Sat," was inspired entirely, says the composer, "from hearing babies cry at baptismal services."

The composer is the Rev. Noel Bonavia-Hunt, who has been for six years the senior curate of St. Matthew's Church, Willesden, a London suburb. During his six years at St. Matthew's the senior curate has christened many Willesden babies, and contrary to the generality of mankind he found music in their wails.

"I was so impressed," he says, "with the musical qualities of the cries that I considered they ought to be recorded in some way. I also wished to write a chant which was original."

"Now I claim that this composition is original and at the same time musical and not grotesque. It represents more or less the meaning of the words to which it is set, 'By the Waters of Babylon We Sat Down and Wept: When We Remembered Thee, O Lord.' The lamentation is illustrated musical-

ly by the wailing of babes and the general cry of human beings."

It seems that babies when they cry, in church at any rate, do so at certain musical intervals, sevenths, sixths or seconds. Boys cry louder than girls. All crying can be reduced to musical notes, and the cries of people of all ages differ very little.

Mr. Bonavia-Hunt claims that his setting of the penitential psalm contains two of the intervals at which babies cry and reproduces with considerable fidelity, when played on the organ, the long drawn wailing of infants mingled with the cries of men and women.

### THIEF BINDS WOMAN TO POST

Gags Her, Then Robs Her Children's Banks of Their Savings and Escapes.

Camden, N. J.—Mrs. Annie Chambers, wife of a Pennsylvania railroad engine driver, was bound and gagged by a robber in her home while the thief went through the house and took what money he could find. Two little children of the woman were locked in another room while the robber worked.

Mrs. Chambers put up a hard fight, but was overpowered and bound, feet in the air and head down, to a bed post. The burglar broke open four small banks in which the children had placed their savings and got \$45. The cries of the children attracted neighbors, who released Mrs. Chambers.

### DIG UP CAN FULL OF MONEY

Workmen Allowed to Keep the \$1,000 Found on Farm of Senator Martine.

Plainfield, N. J.—It became known here that two laborers cutting a street through the farm of United States Senator Martine, known as the Cedar Brook Farm, near here, found a tin can which contained \$1,000 in greenbacks. The finders were William Myers, a negro, and Pasquale Delato, who equally divided the prize between them.

The money was discolored with age and the can looked as though it had been buried for years. There was nothing to show who buried the money and the finders were allowed to keep it.

## Andrew Carnegie in Novel

Figures as Leading Character in Woman's Book.

Former American Steel King Joins the Lovers and Also Starts Parliament of Humanity for Benefit of World.

Berlin.—Andrew Carnegie, who was introduced by George Bernard Shaw into the latter's play, "Major Barbara," also appears, under another name, in a new novel by Baroness Bertha von Suttner, the peace propagandist author of "Lay Down Your Arms."

This latest work of the baroness bears the aspiring title "Der Menschheit Hochgedanken," which may be translated as "High-Thinking Humanity." It tells how Franka Garlett, daughter of a poor Austrian schoolmaster who married a countess, inherits millions from her grandfather, and devotes her life and her money to preaching a new doctrine of feminism. At first she is helped in this by a young poet, Chlodwig Helmer. The new feminism aims at helping women to acquire male virtues without male vices and weaknesses.

After some years' propagandizing, Franka discovers that she is a woman and has a right to live! and at this moment she meets again her old friend Helmer and marries him.

It is Andrew Carnegie in the form of the American millionaire, Mr. Toker, who brings the pair together. Toker starts at Lucerne an annual

parliament of humanity. He entertains for a fortnight at the choicest spots of the world; and by means of the press and the gramophone spreads their wise words and golden thoughts to the uttermost ends of the earth. This idea of the intellectual organization of humanity appears also in Grete Meliss-Hesses' new romance, "The Intellectuals." The organizer here is not an American Croesus, but a German man of science. Both these ideas originated with Professor Wilhelm Ostwald, the Nobel prize winner for chemistry of 1909.

### CREW LASHED TO RIGGING

Thrilling Experience of Men and One Woman on a Fishing Steamer.

Seward, Alaska.—The mail steamer Dora, bringing 35 survivors of the wrecked fishing schooner Joseph Russ, including Mrs. Charles Foss, wife of the master of the lost vessel, has arrived from Chirikof Island, where the Russ went ashore.

The Russ struck at high tide, during a terrific gale. Immense waves swept the decks and the crew and the lone woman lashed themselves to the rigging, where they remained six hours.

When the tide went out baggage, provisions and other articles that would enable them to live on the uninhabited island until rescuers came, were taken off the vessel. Several members of the crew in two small dories rowed to Chirikof, 100 miles

## SCENES IN JERICO

Writer Tells of Wonders in the Holy Land.

Declares Arabs, Riding on Their Camels in Quiet Dawn, Passed Like Phantoms—Visited Grave of Lazarus.

Jerusalem.—We had come down from Jerusalem the previous morning with a correspondent, a carriage ride of four hours, and had stopped for luncheon at Jericho, or, more correctly speaking, at Rilla, a little to the east of the site of the ancient city. What memories of brilliant events in Biblical history cling about this spot! Jericho, the city of palm trees; the scene of Joshua's victories; the place where the last days of Elijah were spent, and whence he went forth with Elisha to cross the waters of the Jordan, to be taken up to heaven in a chariot of fire; the spot where the two blind men were healed; the place where our Lord paid a visit to the house of Yachens. Here, too, were the long celebrated and beautiful groves and gardens given to Cleopatra by Mark Antony. Jericho now consists of a large Russian church, a house for Russian pilgrims, two hotels and the mud huts of Bedouin Arabs.

As we descended the 700 feet below Jerusalem the heat increased until we arrived in the tropical plain of Jericho under a blinding sun. First, we visited the pool of Elisha, the waters of which he had healed; then, tramped through the ruins of the Jericho of the Israelites, where we saw part of the city walls around which Joshua and his army marched seven times. After its capitulation Joshua pronounced a curse on the city, which was fulfilled. Very recently excavations have been made here by the Germans and the Austrians.

The only sound we heard as we rolled along the sandy soil past clusters of thorn bushes was the tinkling of the sleighbells around the horses' necks. Straight ahead, at intervals, we could discern a dark moving mass on the road, and as we approached a party of Arabs would step aside, all wrapped closely in their cloaks, with staffs in their hands. At another time the dark moving mass would prove to be a caravan of camels moving noiselessly along with their heavy burdens. Daylight came

slowly, for the morning was misty. The outlines of the hills were slowly being defined by the rising sun with a deep purple over their western slopes. Then did I realize why artists so often paint them shrouded in that color; and why the Psalmist would utter the hope and the longing of nations, "I will lift up mine eyes to the everlasting hills whence my hope cometh."

Arabs, riding on their camels along the mountain roads in the all-prevailing quiet of the dawn, with the gorgeous purple hills and the deep blue sky for a background, passed like phantoms, like dream-pictures one used to imagine when stories were told in childhood.

Since that day the whole Scripture narrative has been wonderfully vivified; the abiding peace and beauty of the hills have a sense of sheltering presence over man and beast.

About half way back to Jerusalem we stopped to rest the horses at a khan where once stood the Inn of Good Samaritan fame. Nearer to Jerusalem we alighted at Bethany and went down into the grave of Lazarus, carrying lighted candles. The ruins of the house of Simon, the leper, are near by; as is a part of a wall of the house of Martha and Mary. Passing strange it seems that Mohammedans should have the custody of these places, as well as of a few in Jerusalem itself.

Yes, "go to Jericho," but be sure to come back again.

## HOME TOWN HELPS

EVIL OF THE PARCELS POST

William Allen White Tells What Mail Order House Does to the Towns.

Great cities give much in alms, but little in justice. Only as we know each other well can we treat each other justly; and the city is a wilderness of careless strangers whose instincts of humanity are daily becoming more and more blunted to suffering, because in the nature of things suffering in cities must be impersonal. It is not the suffering of friends and neighbors and kith and kin as it is in the smaller towns. So the mail order house crushing out our towns is drying up the milk of human kindness in our hearts.

And that brings us back to first principles; if we who live in these small towns in America cannot see that our duty to our county lies first of all in our duty to our neighbors, then we are blind indeed to the basis of real patriotism, for after all patriotism is only neighborly kindness. Patriotism is not in cheering for the flag; it is not in feeling our eyes filled with emotional tears at hearing "The Star Spangled Banner," patriotism is just old-fashioned human duty.

To sacrifice our neighbor—the man who helps the town with its taxes, with its public business, with its myriad activities for neighborly righteousness—to sacrifice that man and his business for the mere sake of saving a dollar on the purchase of a hundred dollars' worth of goods is just as un-patriotic as it is to spit at the flag.

For the flag if it means anything means the golden rule; the flag means friendly burden bearing; it means mutual help in trouble; it means standing together against common foes.

The motto of the mail order house is every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost—and you bet the devil will.

That spirit never fails to work; and the weak man, the unprotected man, the man alone—the man on the farm, at the end of the fact, when his farm market is gone, when his town is gone, when the spirit of selfishness and greed has left this country cold and hard and mean and neighborless—the farmer will be the hindmost.—William Allen White.

### PARIS PRESERVES ITS TREES

To Kill or Even Maim One is a Serious Offense in the French Capital.

To kill a tree is a serious offense, in the strict enforcement of this principle is the chief secret of the beauty of Paris. Its trees are the city's crowning glory. To maim, much more to kill a thriving tree, is a serious offense. Nor is this indulgent treatment of plants merely negative. It is not enough that they should be guarded when they begin to make a contribution to the city's beauty. The city anticipates the service each is to perform. It sees to its planting; it nurtures it in its infancy and through all the stages of its development.

A municipal nursery is maintained where expert care and attention are given young trees. The forestry department of the city government is as well organized as the public health or the street cleaning department, and the men employed in it are carefully selected.

From the time it is set out in a public street or square each tree bears a distinct identity of its own, and is the special charge of an expert gardener. Men who tend the trees have regular routes like lamp-lighters or policemen. When a tree becomes so large that it interferes with the growth of a neighbor, it is transplanted.

### Trees Make for Health.

Prof. W. A. Murrill of Cornell University in a bulletin on health conditions in cities says: "Trees add to the healthfulness of the city by cooling and purifying the air. Besides cutting off the direct and reflected rays of the sun, foliage, by evaporating large quantities of water from the surface, exercises a marked effect on the temperature. The reduction of the temperature in this way is the greatest on dry, hot days, when the reduction is most needed. Leaves also absorb impure and hurtful gases and manufacture the carbon needed by humans for respiration."

Another value of the tree as a sanitary factor is that it helps keep the dust and bacterial impurities from being carried into the homes.

### Gardening Made an Art.

The city of Paris, France, spends annually large sums of money for landscape gardening, and owns a large number of nurseries near Paris where shrubs, trees and flowers are raised for the adornment of municipal parks and gardens. A host of men are employed as city gardeners, and they are trained in special schools devoted to gardening as an art.

Of the celebrated chateau gardens, those of Vaux, Pinon, Voisins and Courances are the most beautiful, although one may fairly say that there are any number of other chateau gardens which rival those named, although less celebrated.

## ORIGIN OF THE WORD "STEEL"

Ancients Made It, But They Are Said Not Actually to Have Named It.

"We do not know much," writes C. W. Erast in the Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association. "We do not know where the word 'steel' came from, nor do we know the original meaning. A leading authority claims the word as having started in England; he is sure mistaken, as the records show."

"When the word first appeared in English or Anglo-Saxon it had become a proper name on the continent, showing the general diffusion of the term. We are equally disappointed in the Greek and Roman classics. They knew how to harden soft iron, but had no name for the finished product we call steel."

"The Greeks obtained a good brand of steel from the Chalybes at Sinope; that brand they called 'chalybe' or 'chalybos,' and the Romans adopted the term. Put the common people did not use the word, which occurs mainly in poetry. It was so used by Aeschylus about 475 B. C. and in Latin by Virgil a few years before the Christian era."

"When the writers of good Latin prose wished to convey the idea of steel they were apt to use the word 'acies,' which means a sharp edge or a sharp point. In the third century of our era we find the word 'aciers' and later still the word 'aciarium' whence the French 'acier,' meaning steel."

"The word 'steel' has not been found prior to the eighth century. It occurs in the so-called Epinal gloss, where 'steel' is given as the Anglo-Saxon equivalent of the late Latin 'aciarium' just mentioned. Students wishing to verify this may consult Henry Sweet's edition of the gloss, 1885, page 2."

"At that time the word was common on the continent and had become a proper name, both as simple 'stahl' or in compounds like 'stahlhart.' We have no word like 'steel' before the eighth century; we have no trace of the French 'acier' before the third century. Yet men made steel in the days of Homer and before his time in India. But even in the best days of Greece and Rome they hardly knew cast iron. Their iron statues were made of wrought iron and only trivial examples of cast iron are of classical antiquity."

"To 'temper,' meaning to harden wrought iron by heating and then dipping it in cold water, is a term used by Pliny. The process of 'tempering,' of course, is much older. It is mentioned in Homer and may have been known long before."

### Stocking Renovations.

Skill with the needle saves money at every turn, and in respect to few articles of apparel does this fact become more apparent than in the case of stockings. Even when stocking feet are past mending with darning it is possible to give the "leg" portions a new lease of life by providing them with new "feet," cut from the "legs" of similar hose. The objection frequently put forward that the seams which join the "feet" to the "legs" are uncomfortable in wear, is avoided if the following method is adopted:

From the pattern obtained by cutting off the out-worn "feet," cut new pieces from the "calf" portion of another older pair. Join the seam at the back of the heel with a run and backstitch. Then place the edges of the seam flat and stitch them down with the fine herring-boning.

Fix the "foot" in position on the "leg," and work from the center of the heel towards the toe, on each side, with a run and backstitch. Great care must be taken to get the portion to fit quite accurately. Then herring-bone the raw edges down flat as in the case of the heel seam. Press the seams with a hot iron.

### Brought Death to Pigeons.

At a meeting of the Linnean society of London, Professor Poultin presiding, a letter was read from Herr Paul Scherdlin, as follows: "For hundreds of years pigeons have nested on the spire of Strassburg cathedral. They increased so much that many attempts have been made to exterminate them, but in vain. During the last few years there has been a sudden and startling diminution in the number of these cathedral pigeons. I am of the opinion that this manifest reduction is due to the asphaltizing of the streets round the cathedral. Between the stone sets of the pavement the pigeons were able to pick up food in quantity. In consequence of the asphaltizing and daily watering and cleansing of the places in the immediate neighborhood the birds have gone."

### Indication of Character.

"Inconspicuity in dress is a very good indication of other kinds of inconspicuity; and if a woman's lingerie does not accord with her dresses, you may be pretty sure that her actions will not accord with her words."

There is, besides, nothing so satisfying as the feeling of being well dressed all the way through. There is nothing which gives such perfect poise and grace as the consciousness of well-fitting undergarments and a petticoat of which one need not be ashamed. The woman who puts all her spending money into the "things that show," feathered hats, silk gowns, chiffon blouses, etc., and is willing to go about wearing the cheapest of undershirts and stockings, is rather like the hypocrite who could carry a whole load of secret sins hidden beneath a smiling countenance.

# Closing Out to "Quit Business Sale" Of Reagan-Moody Mercantile Co.

The Sale Started  
**Saturday, June 29**

This Store will commence selling Everything at Absolute Cost. This is a Bona Fide

## "Closing Out To Quit Business Sale"

And if you don't get your wants supplied while this Sale is on you will be the loser by many good dollars. Everything in this store is Bright, New and Seasonable and will be sold for less money than such goods were ever offered for in Portales before. Come while the stock is unbroken and get first choice dry goods.

Everything Cash—No Goods Charged, They Must Go—Price No Object

# Reagan & Moody Mercantile Co.

Hardy Building - - - Portales, New Mex.

Here  
is the  
New  
Model  
Five



## L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter (BALL BEARING, LONG WEARING)

BEFORE selecting a typewriter, you owe it to your interests to inspect this new model. It is the latest example and highest product of the typewriter manufacturer's skill, and of our continuous policy of "something still better."

The new Model Five includes every practical device and convenience the operator can require—all built as integral parts of the machine itself.

You will be delighted with its compact completeness. The ball bearings throughout permit adjustments close enough to eliminate all play and mechanical rattle. An increased volume of work, at least effort, is assured by the light, smooth touch and snappy action which does not tire the operator's fingers.

Even though "hard to sell" this newest model cannot fail to impress you. For the work you want of a typewriter it is without an equal.

You should read our "Story of the Ball Bearings," which explains just why the L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter is the high efficiency writing machine. Write for literature.

L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter Co.,

### Notice of Publication

Non coal land 01069.  
Department of the Interior, U. S. land office at Fort Sumner, N. M., June 27, 1912.  
Notice is hereby given that Walter H. Rogers, of Longa, N. M., who, on January 23, 1909, made homestead entry No. 01069, for the southwest quarter, section 22, township 4 south, range 36 east, N. M. P. M., has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Manes, U. S. commissioner, at his office at Casey, N. M., on the 3rd day of September, 1912.  
Claimant names as witnesses:  
Lawrence B. Parrish, of Longa, N. M., James G. Mullins, of Inez, N. M., Christopher C. Small, of Longa, N. M., George H. Parks, of Longa, N. M.  
Arthur E. Curran, Register.

### Notice of Publication

Non coal land 03971.  
Department of the Interior, U. S. land office at Fort Sumner, N. M., June 27, 1912.  
Notice is hereby given that Jesse H. Wheelin, of Longa, N. M., who, on February 13, 1907, made homestead entry No. 03971, for the northwest quarter, section 12, township 5 south, range 36 east, N. M. P. M., has filed notice of intention to make five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Manes, U. S. commissioner, at his office at Casey, N. M., on the 3rd day of September, 1912.  
Claimant names as witnesses:  
Thomas H. Brooks, Annie C. Biscoe, Thomas H. Long, Robert F. Long, all of Longa, N. M.  
Arthur E. Curran, Register.

### Notice of Publication

Non coal land 04076.  
Department of the Interior, U. S. land office at Fort Sumner, N. M., June 27, 1912.  
Notice is hereby given that Eli R. Richardson, of Richland, N. M., who, on March 21, 1907, made homestead entry No. 04076, for the southeast quarter, section 35, township 5 south, range 36 east, N. M. P. M., has filed notice of intention to make five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Manes, U. S. commissioner, at his office at Casey, N. M., on the 3rd day of September, 1912.  
Claimant names as witnesses:  
William L. Henry, William R. User, Luke Burris, Sarah F. Henry, all of Richland, N. M.  
Arthur E. Curran, Register.

## H. C. McCallum

Is the man to get to do your dray and transfer work. Always on the job.

Call me at Phone 104

Egg flip at Dobb's.  
Mason fruit jars at Harris'.  
For cheap lands see T. L. Keen at the Portales hotel.

ICE cream and cold drinks to let at A. B. Austin's.

If you have shoes in need of repair, call Smith. Phone 85.

For Sale—An almost new Majestic range. ED J. NEER.

For Sale—Cabbage and tomato plants. JAMES RYHER.

Just unloaded, a car of American Lady flour. C. V. Harris.

You can now make your final proof under the three-year act.

The Eastman is the best kodak in the world. Get one at Neer's.

If you want fresh Jersey butter leave word at this office.

Cultivators, turning plows, and harrows at cost, at Faggards.

No, the other objectionable school teacher has not resigned as yet.

Hurry hurry and get one of A. B. Austin's lemonades they are going fast.

Faggard will pay more for your chickens and eggs in cash. See him before selling.

Keep the money at home. Austin will appreciate your patronage. Try his ice cream.

And now Dobbs has a new patent arrangement for making milk shakes. Have you tried them?

Did you ever eat anything good? Not until I tried some of those White Swan canned goods at C. V. Harris'.

For Sale—I have for sale one good eight-year old mare. Also a Holstein-Jersey cow. T. B. King, Rogers, N. M.

You can get your clothes cleaned and pressed by the French Dry Cleaning system at B. L. Lawrence's pantaorium; phone 7.

Now is the time to pay your sanitary tax. Don't compel the marshal to make two or three trips to your house to collect it.

You can get your clothes cleaned and pressed by the French Dry Cleaning System at B. L. Lawrence's pantaorium; phone 7.

When you want your suit neatly cleaned and pressed, call for N. C. Landers, phone 91, and you will receive prompt and careful service. Ladies' suits a specialty.

G. M. Williamson, President. T. E. Mears, Vice-President.  
Arthur F. Jones, Cashier.  
Directors—G. M. Williamson, T. E. Mears, A. F. Jones, R. M. Sanders, G. V. Harris

**To Borrowers:** It is not the function of this bank to furnish an open treasure chest to all who may come. Your confidence in us would be shaken if we did so.

We make it a point to lend aid to worthy clients of unquestioned ability to repay their obligations when due.

One of the best ways to get a borrowing footing with us is to become a depositor here.

Then when you want to supplement your funds with a loan, we will be acquainted with your resources and better able to assist you.

## Portales Bank and Trust Co.

Capital Stock,	\$25,000.00.
Surplus,	5,000.00.
Resources,	100,000.00.

Portales, - New Mexico

## MONUMENTS

We are Resident Agents of the Sweetwater Marble Works See us for Designs and Prices  
**HUMPHREY & SLEDGE**

## W. E. PATTERSON, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon. Telephone No. 67 two rings. Residence Telephone No. 65.  
Office at Neer's Drug Store, Portales

### Notice.

All who are indebted to me for season on colts, or otherwise, are requested to call and settle with H. C. Kachel, at Carter, N. M. If you owe me this means you.  
G. W. STOKES.

### For Sale

My five acre handsomely improved home, five thousand dollars. Five room house on lot 70 x 100. Close in city water blue grass trees, \$1,200, terms. Fine jersey cow \$65.00  
JOHN R. HOPPER.

### Notice.

Having sold my interests in the tinning business formerly conducted under the firm name of Adams & Crow, Would like for all who are indebted to the firm to call and make settlement on before the first day of July, this year.  
R. H. Adams.  
J. B. Crow.

### Wanted.

Relinquishment in shallow water belt. Must be good irrigable land. New State Development Co.  
DAN VINSON.

### Trout and Larson

Real estate, fire, tornado, auto and life insurance. Also agents for private pumping plants. Come and see us in Howard Block. Portales, New Mexico.

## Dr. J. S. PEARCE PHARMACY

PEARCE & DOBBS OLD STAND

Everything New. Everything Clean. Summer Soft Drinks and Ice Cream served in season. Your patronage solicited.

## ED J. NEER

Drugs and Furniture

Undertaking and Embalming—Licensed Embalmer.

### MARBLE AND GRANITE

## MONUMENTS

I have the Agency for the Moore Monument Co. of Sterling, Ill., and can furnish all kinds, designs and prices of work. Call and see me.

## A. I. KUYKENDALL, Portales, N. M.

## J. S. YATES

TRANSFER

Prompt attention given to all kinds of light and heavy hauling. Special attention given to local freight and household effects.

Portales - - - New Mexico

## GEORGE L. REESE,

Attorney at Law. Next door to Post office.

Office Up Stairs in Reese Building

## E. T. DUNAWAY, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon. Telephone No. 1. Residence Telephone No. 4

Office at the Portales Drug Store

## HOWARD LINDSEY

Expert Draftsman

Machine Designing, Maps, Plans and Blue Prints. Roosevelt County maps for sale.

## W. C. Smith, Shoemaker

Solid leather shoes make to your measure at from \$4.50 to \$14.00 per pair. Repairing neatly and promptly done.

TELEPHONE NUMBER 85.

## WASHINGTON E. LINDSEY

Attorney at Law, United States Commissioner. Portales, N. M.

Office Next Door to the Post Office

## DR. L. R. HOUGH,

Dentist. Crown and Bridge Work Specialty.

Office Up Stairs in Reese Building