OLD FLAG REPLACED BY FORTY EIGHT STAR BANNER

Statehood for Arizona and New Mexico Will Retire Many Flags Now in Use From Business.

When President Taft signed the joint resolution of congress which admitted Arizona and New Mexico to statehood, he caused the national government, state governments, numerous municipals and manufacturers of flags, a financial loss of not small proportions. Virtually some $150,000, invested in flags, were wiped out. The admission of Arizona and New Mexico into the union as full fledged states requires that to the 6 stars now occupying the blue field of the stars and stripes, two more be added. Heretofore the stars in the Union field, as the blue field is often called, have been arranged in rows of eights and sevens. Rows one, three, four and six had eight stars each, while rows two and five had only seven. Giving eight stars to each of the six rows, will make the required number—48.

The stars and stripes is the only flag, or national emblem, which from time to time has to be redesigned or altered. While the bars, seven red and six white, remain the same, the stars in the blue field have to be rearranged whenever a new state is created. No other flag in existence undergoes such changes. Most of the national standards now recognized have been changed or modified only as the result of changes in the system of government. France, for instance, adopted the tricolor upon the re-establishment of the republic. Germany got its black-white-red standard after the treaties of Versailles had created the empire, and recently Norway and Portugal have changed their colors.

History of Old Glory.

The flag of the United States had its protype in the colonial standard. On this appeared the red and white stripes; thirteen in number because each of the colonies had to be represented. The blue field was then occupied by a white St. Andrews cross—running diagonally from corner to corner—upon which had been imposed the cross of St. George in red, dividing the blue field into four rectangles of equal dimensions. For a long time the colonists looked upon this emblem as the thing dearest to them. But the revolutions changed this sentiment into the deepest aversion.

Radical departures in designs for flags were made. One of the first of these is found in the famous Bunker Hill flag. This standard had a large blue field with a smaller white one in the upper corner near the pole. Imposed upon the white square was the cross of St. George in red, and in the upper rectangle formed by this was shown a pine tree in green.

The pine tree flag consisted of a large field of white with the tree in green in the center, and above it the words, "An Appeal to Heaven." The rattlesnake flag was red and on it was shown a snake in green, above which, now and then, were inscribed the words, "Do Not Tread Upon Me." Another flag of the revolution, sometimes also called the pine tree flag, but merely an evolution of the original, was a standard of red, having a white field in the upper corner and a pine tree in the center of the latter. The white plains flag consisted of a field of white, in which a sword and a feride surmounted by a Jacobine cap were crossed. There were several other flags in use at the time. All of them were modifications of those described here.

By act of June 14, 1777, the continental congress finally fixed the design of the new republic's standard; the stars and stripes came into existence. The original flag had seven red and six white stripes, and on a blue field showed 13 stars, one for each of the original states. The stars were so arranged that 12 of them formed a circle around a bigger central star. To this number other stars have been added with the admission of the various states. For a while the circle design was still followed, but finally the number of stars became so great that the present arrangement had to be adopted.

The state of Vermont was the first one to cause a change in the flag. This occurred in 1791. Since then the changes have taken place in the following order: Kentucky, 1792; Tennessee, 1796; Ohio, 1803; Louisiana, 1812; Indiana, 1816; Mississippi 1817; Illinois, 1818; Alabama, 1819; Maine, 1820; Missouri, 1821; Arkansas, 1836; Michigan, 1837; Florida and Texas, 1845; Iowa, 1846; Wisconsin, 1848; California, 1850; Minnesota, 1858; Oregon, 1859; Kansas, 1861; West Virginia, 1863; Nevada, 1864; Nebraska, 1867; Colorado, 1876; North and South Dakota, Montana and Washington, 1889; Idaho and Wyoming, 1890; Utah, 1896, and Oklahoma, 1907.

There are no territories left within the borders of the United States that could add to the number of stars on Old Glory. The District of Columbia will never become a state. It is not impossible, however, that some of the larger states may divide in the future. Texas, for instance, is one of them. Sooner or later Alaska will be given full autonomy, and it is quite possible that two more stars will then be added. Hawaii also wants to become a state; so does Porto Rico. Whether any part of the Philippine Islands ill ever add a star to the national flag is problematical.

In this connection it is of interest to note how the United States government proceeds in destroying the flags which now can no longer be used. The manner of getting rid of them is known as "destruction by mutilation" and is one that involves considerable red tape. This process applies also to other United States property. Among flags which are so disposed of are the regulation post flag, the storm flag, which is 24 feet wide and 36 feet long. The storm flag is housed when it is rainy. The garrison flag goes up on state occasions, such as inauguration day.

The flags to be disposed of are first listed by the adjutant general, which is the beginning of the red tape. This list is sent to the inspector general of the department, who is a surveying officer, after it has been endorsed by the adjutant general. The inspector general inspects and writes out what disposition shall be made and signs under oath. He has four witnesses to his signature. This voucher is then ready to be forwarded to Washington. In military affairs the department commander is the responsible officer for the United States property and the quartermaster is the accountable officer.

This voucher proceeds to Washington for approval by the secretary of war, and is received first by the chief quartermaster, who endorses the voucher. The property to be condemned is briefed in this department. He then orders an officer to destroy the specified property, and also orders a quartermaster to witness the act.

The witness and the destroyer sign and the vouchers are sent back to the assistant quartermaster, who writes the sixth and final endorsement, with the statement, "Action taken as directed." This voucher is then entered on the records. The voucher at the end of the year is reported to the authorities at Washington. The orders given by the assistant quartermaster are kept by these officers for protection. Such is the end of the flags which have become obsolete through the admission of Arizona and New Mexico.

Trade With Merchants Who Give

National Trading Stamps

With Each Cash Purchase

The Airdome
M. Mandell
Weiller & Benjamin
Alvarado Pharmacy
Pioneer Bakery
Raabe & Manger
Mandell, Meyer & Co.
Schutt & Attebury
New Mexico Cleaning & Dye Works
F. E. Wolfe, Photographer
The Fiske Co.—5c and 10c store
O. A. Matson & Co.
Hubbs Laundry Co.
Journal Publishing Co.
San Jose Market
J. M. Sollie, Furniture
Chas. Conroy, Gr'cer.

Ask for your stamps. You are entitled to them.

The Important Problem

confronting anyone in need of a laxative is not a question of a single action only, but of permanently beneficial effects, which will induce proper efforts to live in a healthful way, with the assistance of syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, whenever it is required, as it cleanses the system gently yet promptly, without irritation and will therefore always have the preference of all who wish the best of family laxatives.

The combination has the approval of physicians because it is known to be truly beneficial and because it has given satisfaction to the millions of well-informed families who have used it for many years past.

To get its beneficial effects, always buy the genuine manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

ARTESIA WOMAN IS BITTEN BY SNAKE

Mrs J. M. Morris Taken to Town for Medical Care But She is in Critical Condition; Rattler Was a Big One.

(Special Correspondence to the Herald)

Artesia, N. M., Sept. 7.—Mrs. J. M. Morris, residing four miles east of Artesia, was Monday evening bitten by a rattlesnake. She was hurried to Artesia for medical attention but her condition at this writing is critical. The snake measured four feet and had 14 rattlers.

Cures baby's croup, Willie's daily cuts and bruises, mamma's throat, grandma's lameness—r. Thomas' Eclectic Oil—the great household remedy.

Don't Embrace the Opportunity.

"Well, how are you getting on with your admirer, Alice?"

"Oh, I have given up all hope now. We got stuck in a lift for three hours yesterday, and even that didn't make him propose."—Fliegende Blaetter.

ROYALTY FROWNS ON AMERICAN HEIRESS

Ward of Late John T. Yerkes Decides to Leave London on Account of Unpleasantness Resulting From Coronation.

New York, Sept. 7.—Intimate friends in this city of Miss Emelie Grigsby, ward and heiress of the late Charles T. Yerkes, said tonight that when she returned here early next week on the Olympic she probably will announce that she will not return to London. These friends intimate that the chief reason for her visit to New York at this time is not the one given when she started from London, that she wants to sell the house Yerkes gave her on Park avenue in this city, but is a direct outcome of her presence at the coronation of King George.

It is hinted that the reality as to how she got the invitation which resulted in her being present in Westminster Abbey when the crown was placed on King George's and Queen Mary's heads, was dropped only when Miss Grigsby told her associates in London that she was going to leave England for an extended visit and that the report that she planned to go to India for the Durbar there was "all a terrible mistake."

The attempt to couple her name with that of the Princess Mary, daughter of the king and queen, resulted in an inquiry by members of the royal family and it was then that it was made perfectly plain to Miss Grigsby that a trip abroad would not disperse court circles.

Then came the announcement that she was coming here to sell her real estate and her friends expect she will also sell her English holdings and join the American colony in Paris for a permanent residence in the French capital.

PEACH TREES KILLED BY BORER PESTS

Expert Tells Orchardists How to Rid Trees of Deadly Worm; Presence Indicated By Gum on Bark.

On account of the growing peach raising industry in New Mexico, which has reached unprecedented proportions this past year, the warning given out by Leonard Haseman of the Kansas Agricultural college in regard to the peach tree borer will prove of especial interest.

Washers and wrappers have been devised to control the peach tree borer, but Mr. Haseman says the best way is to swat it with your hand. The best time, he says, is now, at least some time this fall.

The gum on the peach tree down near the ground is an unmistakable warning that the borer is getting busy. Mr. Haseman says the scatcher can easily detect the presence of the borer as a rule by the masses of peach gum just at the surface of the ground. The borer has tunneled through the bark and has commenced to feed upon the live bark and sap wood. Sap flows through the hole in the bark and coagulates in the air, forming the so-called peach gum.

The remedy almost suggests itself. Dig away the masses of gum and find the entrance to the tunnel. Follow the tunnel with as little damage to the tree as possible and smash the borer on sight. It is a small, milky-white, grublike caterpillar. Most of them are about half an inch in length in the fall, being less than half grown when winter sets in.

The peach tree borer in the adult stage is a moth. The moth appears from early July to the middle of August and closely resembles a wasp, having clear wings and yellow and black bands about the body. The moth hunts up a peach tree and deposits eggs about the base. The young borer or caterpillars soon develop and at once begin to tunnel into the bark and wood of the tree. Here they feed and grow. On small trees often a single borer will completely girdle a trunk if not put out of business before it matures. Often dozens or more will attack a larger tree.

The borers continue their tunneling all fall. Then they go below the surface of the ground to establish themselves for the winter.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Not for Hers.

Maud Muller had just refused the judge.

"Marry a fellow who may lose his job at any moment on the recall?" she sniffed. "Not much."

Herewith she smiled on a farmer instead.

VEGETATION SHOWS EXISTENCE OF ORE VEINS

Animal and Vegetable Kingdoms Aid the Prospector in Locating Mineral Deposits; Ancient Mines Reopened.

(Mining and Engineering World.)

Abundant or luxuriant vegetation, in some cases, follows the course of a vein, and in others its presence may be marked by absence of vegetation.

Fissure veins commonly follow lines of faulting, and a fault zone is one of crushing and crumbling of the rocks, and the making of soil favorable to vegetable growth; added to this it is frequently the source or path of a spring or rivulet. On the other hand, an outcropping vein may be of hard quartz, repellant to vegetable growth, or it may contain certain minerals whose decomposition products are injurious to and wither vegetation. The path of a seam of decomposed surface coal is often mapped out from the enclosing sandstones by bushes, and coal bearing strata are demarked from the underlying barren, marine shales by a growth of pinons or fir trees. At Cripple Creek fir trees indicate the barren granite zone, and quaking aspens map out the ore-bearing breccia. The dumps of mines yielding pyrites remain for years unclothed by vegetation, the decomposition products of the pyrites, such as iron sulphate, withering it.

The presence of alunite in New South Wales is marked, according to S. H. Cox, by a lighter green in the color of the leaves of the eucalyptus trees covering the district.

Not only may vegetation, or its absence, indicate the presence of an underlying or outcropping vein, but certain flowers are said to frequent the outcrops of veins, or to act as indicators of veins or ores concealed below.

According to Raymond there is a "zinc blend pansy" called "viola calaminaria" peculiar to the calamine-bearing hills of Westphalia. The blossoms are naturally yellow, but on the borders of the zinc regions some are light, violet or bluish, or mixed yellow and blue. Analysis has revealed the presence of zinc in the plant and in the sap. The same plant has been recognized at the Horn Silver mine, Utah, whose ore contains zinc blende. The "lead plant," or plant favoring lead deposits, "amorpha canescens," is a low shrub one to three feet high, whitened with hoary down; it abounds on the lead deposits of Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois.

Prospectors for phosphorite in Estramadura, according to C. LeNeve Foster, are guided by a creeping plant, a species of convolvus, with bell-shaped flowers. In Montana the "erigonium" is looked upon as an indication of silver ore. There is a "copper plant," according to S. Skertchley, which is associated with the copper deposits of a district in North Queensland. Though rare elsewhere, it is plentiful all over the copper region, and close to copper deposits, or along water courses charged with copper in solution. The plants were detected more readily than the copper outcrop. The ash of the stems of this plant cleaned from all traces of soil gave a marked reaction for copper.

Snow will sometimes disappear on the outcrop of a vein, as at Ducktown, Tenn. Oxidation of pyrite beneath accounts for this as well as for vapors sometimes seen rising, and also for the absence of vegetation.

Animals as Indicators and Prospectors

The burrows of animals and the mineral dirt they throw out are often aids to the prospector, particularly in following up deposits such as coal or iron. The wombat is responsible by its burrows for the discovery of the great Wallaroo copper mine of South Australia, also for several of the tin mines in Victoria. Besides the burrowing animals, such as wombats, badgers, prairie dogs, marmots, rabbits and gophers, Gatschman mentions cases of the discovery of valuable ores by the scratchings of the beaver and the bear, and even by the wallowing of pigs. "Leads have been discovered by stones kicked up by a horse or mule or tossed out by a bull, or lying in the nest of a vulture, or found in the crop of a grouse." The nests of mountain rats in Colorado, full of every conceivable kind of miscellaneous rubbish, have been found to carry gold, and led to the discovery of the American Nettie gold mine at Ouray, the first shipment from which was said to be that of "gold-bearing rats' nests" taken from the cavities penetrating the quartzites of the mine. Ant heaps are often indicators of mineral below the surface, many precious stones have been found in them.

Old Workings and Ruins as Indicators

Old abandoned mine workings by ancient workers are scattered all over the world; many of these have not only led to veins, but have been profitably reopened. Cornwall is profusely dotted with the dumps and trenches of the Old Stream tin workers, dating back many centuries to the days of the Phoenicians. Such diggings are often covered by trees and vegetation.

A remarkable instance of late years was where a mining engineer in France, walked with the owner of an estate over his grounds, noticed some heaps covered with trees, which were supposed to mark the site of an old well. His engineering eye saw that mining had been done and a little digging showed traces of ore. This resulted in the discovery of a rich mine and the reviving of mining in France, which had been abandoned ever since the days of the ancient Romans and Gauls.

The antigua workings of Old Mexico are notorious, and their trenches, gopher holes and dumps have led to the reopening of many valuable mines. In exploring these old workings care has to be taken against rattlesnakes, which often abound in these. To hear the ominous rattle in the dark recesses of a mine, illuminated only by the miner's candle, sends an unpleasant feeling through the spine of an explorer, who cannot locate the reptile.

The dumps of old abandoned mines will sometimes repay working over, and in some cases age and atmosphere have released the ore from the gangue matter and made it more available for working and treatment even by hydraulicking and free milling. Air and percolating water have at times changed the original ore to a more valuable mineral condition, thus the galena of old lead mines has been found changed to the valuable fluxing ore known as lead carbonates. The slag heaps and dumps of zinc and copper have been changed into a beautiful turquoise mineral, known as aurichalite, which of late years has been profitably treated. It was the laurium mines that lifted Athens from an insignificant village to its later great importance.

The old dumps of the cinnabar and quicksilver mines, worked many years ago by the Spaniards in California, have been profitably worked over, and in one case beneath an ancient mill a number of flasks of the volatile metal were extracted, which had permeated the foundations.

Many of the copper mines of Lake Superior were opened upon the sites of excavations by prehistoric workers.

In the recent rediscoveries of calamine in the old dumps of Leadville, we have an example how valuable varieties of ore may be rejected by the old miners, or not recognized, and how old dumps and workings may pay in some cases to examine and work over again.

Among ancient and abandoned mines, that have in late years led to ore deposits and been successfully reopened, we may mention the Rio Tinto and Tarsis mines of Spain and the Mysore mines of India. The locality of the mines of the gold of Ophir and the wealth of the Queen of Sheba have been located in the present mining country of Rhodesia, Africa, and was chosen by Rider Haggard for his noted romance of "She." The particular mines occur in the district of Zimbabwe.

Egypt was famed in biblical times for the vast flow of wealth that came from its desert mines. The history of mining in Egypt, like that of most ancient mines, is lost, says Charles T. Alford, in antiquity, but of late years attention has been drawn to these by English syndicates, and with much promise of success. The mining area lies in the desert country between the Nile and the Red sea. This was the California of the ancient civilized world of the east. Egypt possessed, at that time, sufficient gold to supply the whole of the then known world. The Red sea fleet of King Solomon brought back millions of dollars' worth in gold, and there was a flow of gold from this source even as far back as 2500 years B. C. The mines were abandoned, not from lack of gold, but from hostilities of the natives.

RECONCILIATION IS IMPOSSIBLE

Rich American Wife Flees When Englishman Follows Her, and Seeks Divorce; Barbarous Treatment.

New York, Sept. 6.—Seeking a reconciliation with his bride of six months, Henry Walter, Jr., a wealthy Englishman and cousin of the late John Walter, owner of the London Times, who has been made defendant in a divorce suit on the ground of barbarous treatment, searched the lobbies of the Waldorf-Astoria for hours today in an effort to see his wife. To avoid her husband Mrs. Walter left the hotel in the afternoon for Cedarville, N. J.

"There is some strange and mysterious influence at work to rob me of my wife," said Mr. Walter last night. "I would give all I possess if I could have a conversation of five minutes with her. I love her and I was certain that she loved me. I cannot account for a motive that would cause her to seek a divorce. I naturally resent the charge that I have been cruel to my wife and I certainly will contest her suit."

After a romantic courtship of three weeks Mr. Walter, who is 24, married Mrs. Duke Bowker, the divorced wife of a wealthy Philadelphia merchant, in London February 12 last. Before her first marriage Mrs. Walter was Miss Laura Male Bowman, daughter of George W. Bowman of Cedarville, N. J., and a relative of Maj. Gen. Wendell P. Bowman, N. G. R. P., retired.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Walter came to this country and leased a home in an exclusive residential section of Philadelphia. They returned to London for the coronation. In July Mrs. Walter, according to her husband's story, exhibited a cable message calling her to Cedarville, N. J., because of the critical illness of her father. Letters and cable messages were exchanged and three weeks ago Mr. Walter decided to join his wife in this country.

Upon his arrival he went to Philadelphia, but could not locate her. He was served with papers in a divorce action and then returned to New York with hope of seeing his wife and effecting a reconciliation.

Tenderer.

Customer—What's this waiter

Waiter—That's sole, sir.

Customer—Well, just take it away and bring me a bit of the upper with the eyelets removed.

Her Estimate of Books.

"What books have helped you most?"

"I don't rely on any books. There are some good bridge whist manuals. But experience is the best teacher.

Woman's Danger Periods Made Safe

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

The Change of Life is the most critical period of a woman's existence, and neglect of health at this time invites disease.

Women everywhere should remember that there is no other remedy known to medicine that will so successfully carry women through this trying period as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs. Here is proof:

Natick, Mass.,—"I cannot express what I went through during the Change of Life before I tried Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I was in such a nervous condition I could not keep still. My limbs were cold. I had creepy sensations and could not sleep nights. I was finally told by two physicians that I had a tumor.

"I read one day of the wonderful cures made by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and decided to try it, and it has made me a well woman. My neighbors and friends declare it has worked a miracle for me. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is worth its weight in gold for women during this period of life. If it will help others you may publish this letter."—Mrs. Nathan B. Greaton, 54 No. Main St., Natick, Mass.

ANOTHER SIMILAR CASE.

Cornwallville, N. Y.—"I have been taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for some time for Change of Life, nervousness, and a fibroid growth.

"Two doctors advised me to go to the hospital, but one day while I was away visiting, I met a woman who told me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I did so and I know it helped me wonderfully. I am very thankful that I was told to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. Wm. Boughton, Cornwallville, N. Y., Greene Co.

The makers of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound have thousands of such letters as those above—they tell the truth, else they could not have been obtained for love or money. This medicine is no stranger—it has stood the test for years.

For 30 years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills. No sick woman does justice to herself who will not try this famous medicine. Made exclusively from roots and herbs, and has thousands of cures to its credit.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health free of charge. Address Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.

GOVERNMENT WOULD SAVE INDIANS

Activities of Washington Officials to Stop Spread of Disease and Death Among Red Men Is Much Needed.

The work now being done at Santa Fe by the congress of Indian physicians in an endeavor to stop the spread of trochoma, the dreaded "blind disease" that is threatening the eyesight of the Southwestern tribes, is in accordance with a well defined policy of the Indian bureau at Washington to introduce sanitary methods of life among the fast disappearing race. The government will pursue a vigorous campaign in improving hygienic conditions among the wards of the nation.

Commissioner Valentine declared recently that the application of modern methods to present conditions of Indian life was vital to their progress and to the usefulness of the educational, industrial and other activities in which the government was engaged in their behalf.

Among the means which the Indian office already has started and which it will push with vigor in its efforts to preserve the Indian from obliteration by tuberculosis and other infectious diseases are moving picture shows revealing to them proper and sanitary methods of living, house to house canvasses by physicians, open air sleeping at the Indian schools and sanatoriums.

The moving picture scheme is to show them by comparison the wrong way of living, followed by photographs showing the correct way. Dr. Ferdinand Schoemaker will have charge of this work and will travel from reservation to reservation giving his illustrated talks.

Reports show that the death rate among the Indians is two and a half times as great as among the white race; and that the average mortality from tuberculosis is 56 per cent higher for Indians than for whites. Hence the Indian bureau's determination to better these conditions.

BOURNE IS PROUD OF HIS RECORD

Senator From Oregon Boasts of the Things He Has Done, and Tells What Part His State Is Taking in Affairs.

Washington, Sept. 7.—"No legislature in America can point to a record as commendable as that of the people of Oregon in establishment of better government."

Such is the assertion made by Senator Jonathan Bourne, Jr., president of the National Progressive Republican league, in response to a request from the Direct Legislation League of New Hampshire for a statement of results of direct legislation in Oregon. His letter enumerates some of the popular government achievements as follows:

"Under the initiative the people of Oregon have secured an effective direct primary law and a thorough corrupt practices act which the legislature refused to enact. These two measures have done more than all else to purify Oregon politics and overthrow machine domination. If no other results had been accomplished, this alone would fully justify the trouble and expense incurred.

"But we have also in the list of accomplishments the recall, home rule for cities, conservation of the Columbia river fisheries and the presidential preference law. This last mentioned law has been enacted in four other states and is the beginning of the end of the national political machine. By means of the referendum the people have defeated undesired laws passed by the legislature.

"While enemies of popular government fight our laws with sneers and ridicule, they have never pointed out a single instance in which the state has suffered injury as a result of direct legislation. The people will never adopt a measure unless convinced that it is a change for the better. Popular government is constructive, not destructive. It educates and develops the electorate, eliminates legislative blackmail and prevents grants of special privileges against general welfare."

WATERMELONS AND ONIONS AT DAM

San Marcial Man Has Contract to Supply Force Employed By Government With Edibles.

(Special Correspondence to the Herald)

San Marcial, N. M., Sept. 7.—Last Friday Dr. M. R. McCory shipped a car of fine watermelons to Elephant Butte for the government. He also has a contract to furnish a large amount of onions during the fall.

The annual picnic of the Methodist Sunday school was held Labor day and was a great success, all the citizens of the town being invited.

Robert Byrd, Santa Fe machinist, who was located at Rincon all last winter, arrived today from Clovis, where he has been visiting and will go to work here.

Miss May Robinson is back from her home in Knoxville, Ia., to resume her duties in the public school here.

The first fall shipment of cattle left here Monday. There were eleven cars and were shipped by Johnson and Crossman.

Mrs. L. J. Whiteman, who has been on a vacation the past month at Cloudcroft, El Paso, and this place, will depart tomorrow. She will visit a few days with Mrs. E. W. Jones of Texico and look over some land propositions in the Panhandle before she returns to her home in Clarksville, Texas.

Miss Ida M. Farrell, former editor of the Standard, is in the Panhandle of Texas looking over a newspaper proposition. She will visit relations at Denver before she again settles down.

Itch! Itch! Itch!—Scratch! Scratch! Scratch! The more you scratch the worse the itch. Try Doan's Ointment. It cures piles, eczema, any skin itching. All druggists sell it.

CHICHESTER S PILLS
THE DIAMOND BRAND.
Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chi-ches-ter S Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist. Ask for CHI-CHES-TER S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 25 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE