

The Guardian

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The following scale of prices has been adopted by THE GUARDIAN on legal advertising:

Patent notices, per inch (10 insertions).....	\$5.00
Articles of incorporation (6 insertions), per inch.....	3.00
Probate notices.....	15.00
Notice to creditors and similar notices from the Superior Court, per notice.....	7.50
Land proofs.....	10.00
Notice of foreclosure.....	15.00
Contest notices.....	15.00
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NOVEMBER 29, 1912

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

John C. Gangl
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
Willcox, Arizona
Irrigation, Land and Mining Law a Specialty.

Stratton & Lynch,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Notary Public
Safford, Arizona

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE

W. V. Thorpe
Safford, Arizona
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
Money Loaned on Farm security
Office: Safford Drug Co.

LAND AGENT

Albert T. Colton
LAND AGENT
Safford, - Arizona

Thirty-five years' experience in Irrigation Engineering, Land and Mine Surveying.
Representing Claimants Before the Land Office in Land Entries, Contests, Patenting Mining Claims, Right of Way for Canals, Reservoirs and Other Purposes.
Investigation and Reports Made on Mines, Reservoirs, Irrigation, Reservoirs and Water Power!

CHIROPRACTOR

Boderick Williams
CHIROPRACTOR
Safford, - Arizona

COAL MINED LESS THAN A CENTURY

The first mention of the occurrence of coal in the United States according to the United States Geological Survey, is made in the journal of Father Hennepin, a French Jesuit missionary, who in 1679 recorded the site of a "cole mine" on Illinois River, near the present city of Ottawa, Ill. The first actual mining of coal was in the Richmond Basin, Va., about 70 years after Father Hennepin's discovery in Illinois, but the first records of production from the Virginia mines were for the year 1822, when, according to one authority, 54,000 tons were mined. Ohio probably ranks second in priority of production, as coal was discovered there in 1755, but the records of production date back only to 1838. The mining of anthracite in Pennsylvania began about 1790, and it is said that in 1807 55 tons were shipped to Columbia, Pa. Reports of the anthracite coal trade are usually begun with the year 1820, when 365 long tons were shipped to Philadelphia from the Lehigh region. Prior to this, however, in 1814, a shipment of 22 tons was made from Carbondale, also to Philadelphia, and in the following table the production is considered to have begun in that year. It is probable that the actual production prior to 1820 was between 2,500 and 3,000 tons.

The production for 1911 was 496,221,168 short tons.

Why not make our homes beautiful and attractive? It is true that it requires work and some money. But conditions here are fully equal to southern California, so far as nature is concerned. Every person who owns a lot should plant some grass, some flowers and some trees. Try it now and in three years it won't look like the same place. Beautify your homes and make a thousand blades of grass grow where not one grew before.

DEMOCRATIC SPOILS IN SIGHT

Following the change of the national administration, which will take place on March 4, remarks the El Paso Times, it is interesting to note the spoils that will accrue to the victors. Notwithstanding the fact that President Taft recognized the fact that the blow was about to fall, and attempted to save the political hides of more than 35,000 third and fourth-class postmasters by placing them under the civil service law.

There is still some mighty good picking left for the men who have waited sixteen long years for the dawning of the blessed day. Following is a summary of the jobs that are really worth while:

Nine Cabinet officers, at \$12,000 each, \$108,000.

State Department, 36 persons, \$120,000.

Treasury Department, 122 persons, \$552,000.

Collectors of customs and assistants, \$100,000.

War Department, 4 persons, \$15,500.

Navy Department, 4 persons, \$14,200.

Interior Department, 62 persons, \$182,100.

Agricultural Department, 28 persons, \$86,000.

Library of Congress, 1 person, \$6,500.

Library employes, not under civil service, \$348,160.

Civil Service Commission, 3 persons, \$18,500.

White House staff, 4 persons, \$18,500.

Postoffice Department, 12 persons, \$48,250.

Department of Justice, 52 persons, \$198,400.

Commerce and Labor, 67 persons, \$292,400.

Ambassadors and Ministers, 43 persons, \$510,500.

Secretaries to Embassies and Legations, 64 persons, \$139,175.

Consuls and Consular officials, \$1,937,000.

Interstate Commerce Commission, 7 persons, \$70,000.

Commissioners of District of Columbia, 2 persons, \$10,000.

Federal offices numbering 9,006, outside of Washington, including postmasters of all grades, marshals and attorneys, etc., \$27,018,000.

Total, \$30,837,885.

Of course patronage and spoils won in State and local contests, as well as salaries of President, Congressmen and other elective officers of the Federal Government, are to be added to this order to figure up the grand total lost by the G. O. P., and won by the victors.

The value of all the gold produced in the United States from 1792 to the end of 1911 is estimated at \$3,358,463,500; the value of the silver at \$1,629,972,000.

IMPORTANT CASE

A decision that is important and far reaching has been handed down by Judge Walter Shute of the superior court at Globe, when he held that justices of the peace, under the new law, had no jurisdiction in misdemeanor cases where the maximum fine that could be imposed exceeded \$200 or where the maximum imprisonment that might be ordered exceeded sixty days. The ruling is in accordance with a law that was passed by the first session of the State Legislature.

Flagged Train With Shirt

Tearing his shirt from his back an Ohio man flagged a train and saved it from a wreck, but H. T. Alston, Raleigh, N. C., once prevented a wreck with Electric Bitters. "I was in a terrible plight when I began to use them," he writes, "my stomach, head, back and kidneys were all badly affected and my liver was in a bad condition, but four bottles of Electric Bitters made me feel like a new man." A trial will convince you of its matchless merit for any stomach, liver or kidney trouble. Price 50 cents at the Safford Drug Co., Safford, Arizona. 37-5t

Overland Auto For Sale

One four horse power overland automobile for sale. Good condition. Will sell dirt cheap for cash. See YOUNG REALTY CO.

FOR SALE—Organ, folding bed and chifonier. In good condition. All three for \$50. Mrs. Kate Jennings. 41-1t

A carload of shingles and finishing lumber has been received by the Safford Lumber Co. Phone. HARVEY BLAIR, Mgr. 38-4t

Burial caskets carried in stock by The Gila Valley Furniture and Hardware Store.

Rye seed for sale, three cents per pound at C. T. REYNOLDS.

For relief from rheumatic pains try Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills.

EXERCISE MORE CARE

Measures Against the Spread of Trachoma Among Children

On account of the prevalence of trachoma among children in the valley and its contagiousness, and knowing that nearly every Indian child on the reservation either is or has been afflicted with it, we persuaded Dr. J. S. Perkins, physician and school superintendent at the Rice Indian school, to give us a paper on the treatment of the disease. Dr. Perkins paper follows:

In order to prevent the spread of trachoma, especially in schools, the following regulations should be faithfully observed.

1. Use of Running Water.—Running water should be used for bathing purposes wherever possible. For bathing the face and hands, water running from a faucet or perforated pipe is especially commended. In boarding school shower baths should always be given the preference of tubs for general bathing. The so-called ring bath, which consists of half circle of perforated pipe which stands above the waist line of the child, is sanitary in every way. A hot water heater and tank with a mixer will afford water at the right temperature.

2. Individual Towels.—Children should be provided with individual towels and their use carefully supervised to prevent use by others than those to whom assigned. If laundry facilities permit, the Pullman system, in which a towel about the size of a pocket handkerchief is used once and then laundered, is especially recommended. In the absence of ample laundry facilities, a system should be adopted providing that each towel should hang apart from all others and from the wall, the individual towel being plainly marked with the child's name. In schools, such as the ordinary district or city school, absorbent paper, rolled and placed in a proper container, affords an admirable substitute for towels.

3. Fumigation and Disinfection.—All school books, pencils, pens, and other articles handled in common by children in the school room should be frequently disinfected with formaldehyde as follows: Pens and pencils should be wiped off with a solution of formaldehyde in water two per cent and books set up on end, opened, and fumigated as follows: The room should be tight and one quart of formaldehyde poured quickly on one pound of Potassium Permanganate for every 1000 cubic feet of space, the fumigation to last at least twelve hours.

4. Separate Desks.—Trachomatous children should be assigned, as far as possible, to desks not used by normal children, and those having trachoma should be assigned certain rows of desks at the left or right side of the room. The desks should be cleaned at least once a week with two per cent formaldehyde in water. Quarantine of Acute Cases.—All children having trachoma in the acute stage and during such times as there may be active inflammation purulent discharge from the eye, should be placed under treatment in quarantine, and should not be permitted to mingle with others until dismissed from quarantine by a physician. During this stage of active inflammation trachoma is most contagious.

Inspection of All Children's Eyes by Physicians.—Frequent examinations of eyes of all school children should be made by a competent physician, and he should keep the school authorities advised in regard to the prevalence of the disease. All cases found should be recorded and persistently treated until cured. Teachers should report all cases of eye trouble. Lectures on prophylaxis should be delivered to all children of sufficient age to comprehend them.

7. Separate beds and bedding.—In boarding schools or institutions of like character, every child should occupy a bed to himself, should retain the same bedding and blankets when assigned. No bedding, blankets, or clothing used by one child should be assigned to another until thoroughly fumigated by formaldehyde or sterilized by steam or boiling water. All clothing that will permit of it without injury should be boiled in process of laundering.

Porto Rico's New Wonder

From far away Porto Rico come reports of a wonderful new discovery that is believed will vastly benefit the people. Ramon T. Marchan, of Barceloneta, writes: "Dr. King's New Discovery is doing splendid work here. It cured me about five times of terrible coughs and colds, also my brother, of a severe cold in his chest, and more than twenty others, who used it on my advice. We hope this great medicine will yet be sold in every drug store in Porto Rico." For throat and lung trouble it has no equal. A trial will convince you of its merit. 50c and \$1.00 Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by Safford Drug Co., Safford, Ariz. 37-5t

Cut the old cottonwoods down and plant new trees. We take contracts for this work; also plowing and arranging new yards. See By. Smith. 39-tf

THANKSGIVING IN THE HOUSE NEXT DOOR

"THINK," said the minister's little wife, "of eating eggs for a Thanksgiving dinner!"

The Rev. Robert Kean smiled down into her wistful eyes. "It is strange," her husband mused, "that somebody hasn't invited us to dinner."

"Well, of course they don't dream how hard up we are," Mrs. Kean murmured, "and each one thinks the other has asked us."

In the days that followed no one would have imagined that the mind of the trim and smiling little minister's wife was constantly distracted by the problem of feeding four hungry people on a few dollars.

"I can't have turkey," said little Mrs. Kean stoutly, "and that settles it."

But it was harder to deny the "kid dies."

"No, dears," the little mother said, "we can't have a feast this year. But we are going to be thankful just the same."

The children looked at her seriously. "I don't see anything to be thankful for," said Dudley, the big boy of twelve. "What can the Lord expect if he doesn't give us a turkey?"

"Oh, my dear!" was his mother's shocked reproach. But little Marion piped up, "I'm just going to be thankful and thankful and thankful and ask the Lord to send us the turkey anyhow."

Mrs. Kean told her husband of the comments. "Poor dears," she sighed; "they don't understand the blessedness of giving."

"There are some older people who don't understand," said her husband wearily. "Look at our neighbor next door. Never a penny does he give for the poor, and he has riches that he can't count."

But the old gentleman across the way was not worrying about the opinion of his neighbors.

"Mary," he said to his cook the night before Thanksgiving, "cook me an old fashioned dinner tomorrow, turkey and all the fixings."

But fate had decreed that no turkey and fixings should be served in the house of the rich old gentleman, for Thanksgiving morning he suffered an attack of gout that kept him tied to his bed, with strict orders from the doctor as to diet. No orders, however, having been given the cook, she proceeded to cook the dinner.

The aroma of it came up the stairway and tickled the nostrils of the rich old gentleman.

"Just my luck," he grumbled, "not to be able to eat it," and he sat up in bed to ring his little bell and to order all the doors shut to keep out the tantalizing smell.

The movement brought his eyes on a level with the window, and he looked straight across into the dining room of the minister's little flat.

Listlessly his eyes rested on the group; then suddenly he leaned forward and scanned the table. In front

of the Rev. Bobbie was a deep dish from which he was serving spoonfuls of some yellow substance.

"By the gods," murmured the old man. "It's eggs—scrambled eggs—and on Thanksgiving! Why in the name of all that's appetizing don't they have turkey?"

He rang his bell sharply. "Send the cook," was his peremptory order, and when the cook came he asked: "Is dinner ready?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then carry it across the way, every bit of it."

A few minutes later a procession filed into the parson's flat.

"It's from the gentleman across the way," the cook explained tactfully as she stood in the hall. "He is ill, and there is no one to eat the dinner, and he thought you wouldn't mind."

There was really never such a dinner. The turkey was delicious, the pies perfect, and the little Keans brimmed over with happiness. But there was a deeper happiness than the mere joy of good eating in the heart of the Rev. Bobbie when, after a call next door, he came home to his wife.

"I have found a good neighbor," he said, "an old gentleman with a crusty manner and a heart of gold, and that's the best of my Thanksgiving, sweet heart."—Temple Bailey in Omaha World-Herald.

AN UNADULTERATED THANKSGIVING DINNER

M. R. SLYVERS presented himself at the Kranke home at half past 1 o'clock in the afternoon of Thanksgiving day so hungry that while he sat in the front room and talked blithely to his esteemed host he felt it would be only by the most heroic self restraint that he would refrain from leaping at the bright gilded cage that swung in the window and swallowing the canary bird, feathers and all, without salt or pepper.

This savage attitude of Mr. Slyvers was due to the fact that he had gone into rigorous training for the turkey barbecue at Mr. Kranke's.

"You come from out of doors," observed Mr. Kranke, "probably rode on the street cars—great carriers of disease, street cars. But never mind. Sit here for awhile. The atmosphere is well filled with formaldehyde, which I am vaporizing over the lamp, and any disease germs you may happen to have about you will be destroyed."

Mrs. Kranke and her daughter gilded in softly and shook hands with Mr. Slyvers in the same enthusiastic manner in which they might be expected to pick up a deceased catfish by the tail.

"Don't be afraid to eat heartily," said Mr. Kranke genially. "You'll get typhoid fever by eating those oysters, as I know you fear, although you were too well bred to say so. These oysters are not taken from ocean water filled with germs from the cities. In fact, they are not oysters at all. They are made from oyster plants raised on my father's farm down in the country."

Next came the soup. No deadly hint of ptomaine poisoning lurked in that

soup. Mr. Kranke said so himself. It had been strained five times through a filter.

"What kind of soup do you think it is?" asked Mr. Kranke, smiling at his guest.

"Baled hay" were the words on the tip of Mr. Slyvers' tongue, but he checked them and said, "Why, mulligan tawny, isn't it?"

Mr. Kranke frowned as if to indicate that if he ever knew of a mulligan tawny running around in his kitchen he would catch it in a steel trap and cut its tail off close up behind its ears.

"No," he replied; "this soup is made of four herbs that grow down on our farm."

The maid then reappeared, bearing a great brown juicy turkey on an immense platter. Mr. Slyvers wanted to throw both arms around the turkey and lay his head on its shoulder and weep for sheer joy, but he contained himself with an effort and waited for Mr. Kranke to carve.

But instead of taking up the carving knife Mr. Kranke waited until the maid came in with a little tray on which were three or four test tubes. Mr. Slyvers looked at the test tubes, and then his eyes rested fondly and regretfully on the turkey as he whispered softly, "Goodby, Mr. Turkey."

"The butcher sent us this turkey yesterday," said Mr. Kranke, "and, following my usual custom, I took small bits of it and put them in these various solutions for investigation."

"Ha," said Mr. Kranke as he examined the first tube, "as I suspected Mr. Slyvers, can you believe me when I say I also find orthohydroxy benzoic acid has been put on this turkey?"

"Well," said Mr. Slyvers nervously, "that's all right. I—that is to say, you know, I like orthohydroxy acid. Yes at home we used to have it on the table all the time. Of course some people like chutney sauce best, but I—"

"Why Mr. Slyvers," said Mr. Kranke, "you don't understand. I could not permit a guest at my table to eat poison. Take the turkey away Maggie, at once."

As the turkey went out the door Mrs. Kranke said she was sorry she could offer her guest nothing to drink, because the test she had made that morning showed a large percentage of chloroform in the coffee and that she had sent the milk into exile because it was suspected of harboring formaldehyde in its clothes.

It was late in the afternoon, and the white garbed student in the bacteriological laboratory at the medical college was getting ready to lock up and go home when Mr. Slyvers in a highly demoralized condition burst in.

"Hey, barshen'er!" shouted Mr. Slyvers. "Make me a germ cocktail and put a basilillus in it."—Chicago Tribune.

Only a Fire Hero

but the crowd cheered, as, with burned hands, he held up a small round box. "Fellows," he shouted, "this Buckley's Arnica Salve I hold has everything but burn."

Right! Also for boils, ulcers, sores, pimples, eczema, cuts, sprains, bruises. Surest cure. It subdues inflammation, kills pain. Only 25 cents at Safford Drug Co., Safford, Arizona. 37-5t

BE INDEPENDENT

Only FIVE men out of every one hundred who reach the age of 60 have a regular income. The other 95 are dependent upon either daily wage or their children for support.

Why not start an account with us now and prepare for old age—it knocks at every door? One dollar or more will get you started at THIS Bank—add to it as you can.

Protect your valuable papers. Safety Deposit Boxes for rent, \$1.50 and \$2.00 per year.

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J. R. Welker, Vice-President;
E. W. Clayton, Cashier;
J. S. Abbott, A. H. Feerin, Asst. Cashiers.

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LAND, HOUSES AND LOTS, 12 JERSEY COWS, 800 FEET WIRE ROPE BEST HARNESS MADE

SHELF HARDWARE AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE

ALL GOES AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES at

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SAFFORD ICE AND CREAMERY CO

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Crystal ice, Butter, Butter Milk and Creamery Supplies always on hand at prices that defy competition. Agents for De Laval Cream Separators.

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