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By DUN: H. KEDZIE.

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WESTBOUND.

Passenger..... A. M. A. M. A. M. P. M.
5:35 10:57 11:35 8:04

EASTBOUND.

Passenger..... A. M. A. M. A. M. P. M.
1:47 8:12 10:30 3:15

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NORTHBOUND.

Flagstaff..... P. M. 11:50
Lordsburg..... 12:15
Duncan..... 2:01
Clifton..... 8:36

SOUTHBOUND.

Clifton..... A. M. 6:45
Duncan..... 8:19
Lordsburg..... 9:55
Flagstaff..... 10:45

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HUTS AND HATS.

Man's Headgear Was First Fashioned After His Habitation.

It has been pointed out that the form of the hat bears a certain relation to buildings of a primitive nature—huts. A distinguished architect has invited attention to the curious resemblance that has existed and that is still to be found in many countries between headgear and habitations or other buildings. It may be that the same taste, or the lack of it, has given rise to the similarity of style, or in the beginning the designer of the hat may have taken the hut as a model.

In the Hawaiian Islands, long before the inhabitants took the trouble to clothe themselves, they built grass houses, and at the present time the characteristic Hawaiian hat is remarkably like the hut.

The turbans of the dignitaries of the eastern church are still of the shape of those worn by the high priests among the Jews of olden times, and they are extraordinarily like the characteristic domes that surmount mosques. Again, it is pointed out, the high pointed spires of Gothic churches were contemporaneous with the high hornlike headress known as the bennin.

It is believed, too, that like results may be found after a comparison of other styles of architecture with the headgear of the period wherein they flourished.—Harper's Weekly.

GOOD LUCK IN A POSE.

Accidental Success Won Through a Gladstone Photograph.

"In literature," said a publisher, "popular success frequently comes by accident. A remarkable case was that of J. H. Shorthouse. This man, a poor chemist, spent some years writing a book called 'John Inglesant.' But the publishers would have none of 'John Inglesant,' and finally Mr. Shorthouse printed 100 copies of his own expense. Only forty of these copies sold, one purchaser being a photographer. The photographer took Mr. Gladstone's picture some weeks later, and the old man chose a studious pose, sitting with a volume in his hand. He bent in absorption over the work, which happened accidentally to be 'John Inglesant,' and in the thousands of copies of the photograph that were sold the book's name was plainly to be made out.

"Mr. Gladstone was regarded as a great critic, and the people thought he desired to recommend 'John Inglesant.' What was the result? Within the year 300,000 copies of 'John Inglesant' had been sold, and Shorthouse was a made man."

Agassiz and the Girls.

Concerning Louis Agassiz, naturalist, when a professor at Harvard, this story is told by James Kendall Homer in his "The Last Leaf." "As he strode homeward from his walks in the outer fields or marshes we eyed him gingerly, for who could tell what he might have in his pockets? Turtles, tadpoles, snakes, any old monster, might be there. He was on the friendliest terms with things ill reputed, even abhorrent, and could not understand the qualms of the delicate. He was said to have held up once in all innocence, before a class of school-girls, a wriggling snake. The shrieks and confusion brought him to a sense of what he had done. He apologized elaborately, the foreign peculiarity he never lost running through his confusion. 'Poor girls, I will not do it again. Next time I will bring in a nice, clean little feesh.' Agassiz took no pleasure in shocking his class. On the contrary, he was most anxious to engage and hold them."

The Unsociable Little Fellow.

At dinner during a voyage to Corsica, to which my father invited the passengers who included some officers of his regiment and two Corsicans, he requested an officer, M. de Belloc, to call a young man who was wearing the uniform of the military school and reading at the end of the boat. The young man refused. M. de Belloc came back irritated and said to my father: "I should like to throw the unsociable little fellow into the sea. He has an unpleasant face. Will you grant me permission, colonel?" "No," said my father, laughing. "and I am not of your opinion. His face shows character, and I am sure that he will be heard of some day." The unsociable fellow was the future Emperor Napoleon.—From Memoirs of Comtesse de Boigne.

The Rosetta Stone.

The Rosetta stone was found in 1799 by a French engineer officer in an excavation made near Rosetta. It has an inscription in three different languages, the hieroglyphic, the demotic and the Greek. It was erected 195 B. C. in honor of Ptolemy Epiphanes because he remitted the dues of the priestly body. The great value of the Rosetta stone lies in the fact that it furnished the key whereby the Egyptian hieroglyphics were deciphered.

Woman's Wiles.

"What a hold Meed seems to have on all her rejected suitors."
"Why shouldn't she, the artful thing! She always tells a man when she refuses him that she is afraid to marry a handsome man because she would be so jealous."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

MYSTERY OF THE PLAGUE.

How and Why Did it Disappear From England in 1667?

Why did the plague disappear from England? Mr. Bernard Shaw incidentally asks this deeply interesting question in a letter to the Nation, and we cannot say that we are satisfied with his answer. He says he "knows" that plague has been "extirpated" by "common sanitation."

Until the recent sporadic imported cases, the last recorded cases of plague in England occurred at Nottingham in 1667. In that year plague vanished utterly from England for two and a half centuries. No one who has examined the records of the seventeenth century can believe that it was "extirpated" by sanitation. Very gradually in the succeeding century and a half plague withdrew from Europe also.

The date of its disappearance from Constantinople has been fixed at about the year 1841. It remained endemic only in a few lonely places in the world, such as the highlands of western Arabia, Yunnan in China and Mesopotamia. Sanitation, though an excellent palliative, certainly never drove the plague from Stamboul and Cairo and the southern Mediterranean, any more than it did from England.

The shrinkage of plague is as great a mystery as the recent outbreak which infected the whole world. Perhaps the explanation is that in a few years bacteria may go through the myriad transforming processes of evolution which in the case of humanity take eons to complete.—Fall Mail Gazette.

HIS VISIT TO MORGAN.

There Wasn't Much Said, but It Was All Right to the Point.

A well known insurance official said the other day at the Auditorium, in Chicago:

"In the beginning of my career, when I was only a humble insurance agent, I gained access one morning to the august and formidable presence of J. Pierpont Morgan."

"No!"

"Yes," the official insisted—"yes, it's a fact. Don't ask me how I did it, though, for that's a secret. But at 10 o'clock one morning behold me, a young insurance agent, standing before the desk of the great J. Pierpont with my big envelope of life and death statistics, twenty year endowments, and so forth, in my hand. I was, I have since learned, the first and only insurance agent who ever managed to meet Mr. Morgan face to face."

"Well, what happened?"

"Mr. Morgan," I began hurriedly, "you ought to carry more life insurance. You see, sir—"

"And lucidly and cogently and briefly, wasting no words, I laid my insurance proposition before the great financier.

"He listened in silence. Those fierce blue eyes of his bored through me like lances. When I stopped at last all he said was:

"How did you get in here?"

"I walked in," I answered.

"Well," said he, "walk out!"—New York Tribune.

Why Elephants Fear Mice.

It seems incredible that so small and harmless an animal as a mouse is able to frighten an elephant almost out of its senses. One little mouse in the hay on which they are feeding will stampede an entire herd. In their native land there are little animals, known as chacanas, which feed on a small, sour berry of which elephants are very fond. They live in settlements, something after the manner of prairie dogs, under the berry bushes. When feeding, the elephants trample the little towns, and the chacanas, in their fright, run up the tubes of the elephants' trunks. Their long, sharp claws catch in the flesh, and they cannot be ejected. The more violently the monster blows through its coiled trunk the more firmly the hooked claws of the little animal become imbedded in the flesh. Inflammation and death are the result. In captivity the elephants think they are in danger of the deadly chacanas when they see a mouse.

Malaria.

Malaria has been recognized since the days of Hippocrates as one of the most formidable and destructive of maladies, the more formidable because it was supposed, in accordance with the name which Macculloch adapted for it from the Italian less than a century ago, to be caused by a pervasive venom in the air. But since the epochal observations of Laveran, the labors of Golgi and his colleagues and the experiments and discoveries of Ross it has lost much of its mysterious terror, and the sure way to its prevention and extirpation has been revealed.—New York Tribune.

Making a Choice.

"Don't you love the merry prattle of the children?"
"Yes," replied Mr. Growcher, with some hesitation—"that is to say, I'd rather hear Freddie and Willie prattle than learning to play the bugle and the snare drum."—Washington Star.

Comparisons.

"Those old warriors must have looked grotesque in their elaborate armor."
"Yes; almost as grotesque as a man in a baseball catcher's outfit or a football suit."—Exchange.

Avoid Sedative Cough Medicines.

If you want to contribute directly to the occurrence of capillary bronchitis and pneumonia use cough medicines that contain codeine, morphine, heroin and other sedatives when you have a cough or cold. An expectorant like Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is what is needed. That cleans out the culture beds or breeding places for the germs of pneumonia and other germ diseases. That is why pneumonia never results from a cold when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is used. It has a world wide reputation for its cures. It contains no morphine or other sedative.—For sale by all dealers.—Adv.

The Cox brothers of near Carrizozo hope to realize \$1,000 per acre from their apple crop grown on the Rioillos.

Chronic Dyspepsia.

The following unsolicited testimonial should certainly be sufficient to give hope and courage to persons afflicted with chronic dyspepsia: "I have been a chronic dyspeptic for years, and of all the medicine I have taken, Chamberlain's Tablets have done me more good than anything else," says W. G. Mattison, No. 7 Sherman St., Hornellsville, N. Y. For sale by all dealers.—Adv.

The lovers of hunting in Quay county have formed the Quay County Game Protective Association.

A Marvelous Escape.

"My little boy had a marvelous escape," writes P. F. Bastians of Prince Albert, Cape of Good Hope. "It occurred in the middle of the night. He got a very severe attack of croup. As luck would have it, I had a large bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the house. After following the directions for an hour and twenty minutes he was through all danger." Sold by all dealers.—Adv.

They Make You Feel Good.

The pleasant purgative effect produced by Chamberlain's Tablets and the healthy condition of body and mind which they create make one feel joyful. For sale by all dealers.—Adv.

WILY KING EDWARD I.

Fooled the Rebellious Welsh With the Prince of Wales.

After a lifelong struggle with the Welsh, Edward I. of England sought to ascertain the cause of their constant rebellion and was informed that they would never be content until they had a prince of their own.

The wily old monarch asked them if a prince born in Wales who could not speak a word of English would be satisfactory, and they received the offer with great enthusiasm, presuming that the king meant one of their own flesh and blood.

His queen, about to give birth to a child, was hurried to the famous Caernarvon castle, where 600 years ago Edward II, the first prince of Wales, was born. Thereupon King Edward, carrying the newly born babe on the ramparts of the castle, announced to the multitude: "Here is your prince, born in your own country, who knows no word of English and who, I promise you, shall be reared by a Welsh foster-mother and shall learn your language. Accept you him as your prince?"

In all the six centuries intervening the eldest son of the king of England has been invested and known as the Prince of Wales. In the year 1911 the present Prince of Wales and the future king of England was invested on the same spot as his predecessor 600 years ago.—T. Owen Charles in National Geographic.

HEAT AND THE BODY.

We Are Able to Drink Liquids That Would Scald Our Hands.

The human body can stand far greater heat if it be dry than if it be wet, and, strangely enough, it can stand far hotter liquids inside than out.

For example, the average tea drinker sips tea at a temperature of about 140 degrees F.—sometimes as high as 145 degrees. But he cannot bear his hands in water at 120 degrees or his feet in water higher than 112 degrees. Few people can stand a bath in water at 105 degrees.

In parts of central Australia men live in an average temperature of 115 degrees F. in the shade and 140 degrees in the sun, while 151 degrees has been registered. In the Persian gulf the thermometers on ships vary between 122 degrees and 140. A recent explorer in the Himalayas reports that he found at 9 a. m. in December and at more than 10,000 feet altitude a temperature of 181 degrees F. Drs. Blyden and Chantrey, two English scientists, desiring to ascertain how high a temperature the human body could stand, shut themselves in an oven, of which the heat was gradually raised and they were able to bear it until the thermometer registered 212 degrees F. the boiling point of water.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

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