GENERAL INCREASE IN NEW MEXICO MINE OUTPUT

THE PRODUCTION OF GOLD HAS INCREASED $145,000

Greatest Activity Shown in Grant County, Especially in Mogollons, Says Preliminary Review By Geological Survey.

Morning Journal Bureau, 613 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C., Jan. 27.

According to the preliminary review of the gold and silver industry of the United States in 1910 data presented by the geological survey shows that the production of gold in this country in that year fell below that of the record output of 1909, which was nearly $100,000,000. Preliminary statistics compiled by the director of the mines indicate that in 1910 the value of the total production of gold in the United States (including Alaska and the insular possessions) was $96,055,214, a decrease of $3,618,186 from the value of the output in 1909, which was $99,673,400.

Notwithstanding this decrease, which was chargeable mainly to reduced production in Alaska, Colorado and South Dakota, the decrease in the two latter having been due to merely temporary suspension of production in important camps, the gold-mining industry was on the whole and during the first of the year progressive and in a satisfactory condition. Important increases in production are indicated for California, Nevada and Arizona, and smaller increases for New Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina, Utah, and Washington. Decreased output of gold is noted for Alaska, where the production from the Fairbanks and Seward Peninsula gravels has finally begun to decline; for Colorado, where operations in Cripple Creek mines until near the end of 1910 were somewhat less active pending the completion of deep drainage by the Roosevelt tunnel; for South Dakota, where the great Homestake and other mines have made less than their normal yield owing to labor difficulties in the early part of the year; and for Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Virginia where the decrease in output was less important. Other states show minor variations, and indeed the final figures may change somewhat the distribution of production given by the earlier figures. Reduced production from Alaska foreshadows a probable continued decrease for 1911, but this reduction may be to a considerable degree offset by production from new placer fields in Alaska and by increased activity in working auriferous lodes. With the prospect of further increase in production in Nevada, continued good results in California gold dredging, resumption of production at their full capacity of the mines at Cripple Creek and in the Black Hills, and with normal conditions elsewhere, the outlook for 1911 is good. Serious curtailment of copper production would of course affect the gold output, particularly in Montana and Arizona, but the total decrease from this cause would be relatively small, as the great bulk of the gold produced continues to come from placers and dry or siliceous ores.

In New Mexico an increase in value of gold production of nearly $145,000 is indicated by early returns. The gold mining industry in this state was generally prosperous in 1910.

In Arizona the increase in gold production in 1910, amounting to over $600,000, was due largely to activity in the Gold Road and Tom Reed mines, in Mohave county, but is to be ascribed partly also to increase in the production of copper, in which Arizona ranked first in 1910. Mining in general was in a highly active and prosperous condition in Arizona during the year, especially in development and construction.

Metal Mining in New Mexico in 1910.

The United States geological survey reports, in a statement prepared by Charles W. Henderson, that mining conditions in New Mexico in 1910 were favorable to an increased yield in all the metals as compared with the production of 1919.

The Mogollon or Cooney district, in the southwest corner of Socorro county, contains several gold mines, chief of which is the Ernestine mine, which is and has been for years the heaviest producer of gold in the territory. The Socorro Mines Co.'s mill at Mogollon, was operated throughout the year; and the Helna Co. and the Treasure Mining and Reduction Co. were also producers in 1910. In the Magdalena district, a lead-zinc camp, in the central-western part of Socorro county, the operations of the Ozark Smelting and Refining Co., the Tri-Bullion Smelting and Development Co., the Germany Mining Co., the Mine Development Co., and the Mistletoe Mining Co., should show an increased output. The 20-stamp mill of the Rosedale Gold Mining Co., at Rosedale, which has been operated on gold ores, was burned in September.

In Grant county there was much prospecting with churn drills and some development of copper ore bodies. The Chino Copper Co. of Santa Rita, acquired in 1909 a total area of 2,800 acres, including the Santa Rita mines, and has been prospecting for 2 years with churn drills and developing the properties by underground work, as well as making an output both in crude ore shipments and concentrates from the old Santa Rita mill. In 1909 the company was building a new 3,000-ton mill at Hurley, nine miles from the mine, to treat the ore from the Santa Rita mines. This mill will be the style of the Utah Copper Co.'s plant at Garfield, Utah. Other mines included in the company's holdings will be worked by steam shovel and the caving system. In November, 1910, the Chino Co.'s reserves were stimated at 30,000,000 tons, assaying 22.6 per cent copper. In the Burro mountain district development work, as well as shipping, were carried on by the Burro Mountain Copper Co. The Chemung Copper Co. was also engaged in development work until October, 1910. The Mangus Development Co., which was prospecting with churn drills, stopped work temporarily in October. The mines of the Savannah Copper Co., in Burro mountain and Pinos Altos districts were developed under lease. In the Lordsburg district the principal mines were the Bonnie, the Eighty-five, and the Superior.

Colfax county placers maintained an even yield for the year. Shipments from Dona Ana county were not equal to those of 1909. Lincoln county maintained its gold output from amalgamating mills at White Oaks. Luna county produced chiefly lead, from Cooks' Peak and Victorio districts.

The Oro Grande Smelting Co., at Oro Grande, was idle in 1910. Some placer gold was recovered at Oro Grande during the year. The Tularosa Copper Co., at Tularosa, completed a 100-ton concentrating plant during the year and started shipments of copper concentrates in November.

The Boston-Cerillos Mines Co., at Los Cerrillos, Santa Fe county, which produced gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc in 1909, was reported to have suspended work in December, 1910.

There was considerable activity in Sierra county, particularly in the Black Range district, near the towns of Chloride, Fluorine and Kingston, and in the Las Animas district, near Hillsboro.

As a great part of New Mexico ore goes to the El Paso smelter, at El Paso, Texas, the enlargement of this plant, started at the close of the year, is of interest. The Chino Copper Co. has contracted to ship its concentrates to El Paso. The Ray Consolidated Copper company of Arizona, has also contracted to ship to this plant.

The director of the mint estimates a production of gold of $397,974 in New Mexico in 1910 against $252,800 in 1909, and an output of 683,111 fine ounces of silver in 1910 against 324,200 fine ounces in 1909.

SAVING THE SOIL IN ILLINOIS

Campaign of Restriction Will Have Far Reaching Effect; Red Headed Waitresses for Restaurants Pay the Best.

[Special Correspondence to Morning Journal]

Chicago, Jan. 29.—Efforts to conserve the soil fertility of Illinois which a committee of the bankers' association of Illinois has undertaken as result of the warnings of the state university that depletion was going on almost unchecked, has a big future stake, according to Dr. J. Paul Goode, of Chicago, who has asserted that if the soil is conserved the Mississippi valley will have a population of 200,000,000 to 300,000,000 before the century ends. Wisconsin took the lead in efforts to prevent soil impoverishment and now the states of Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, and Michigan will unite in the efforts in a common cause. Dr. Cyril W. Hopkins, dean of the state agricultural school, warned the bankers when in convention that something must be done soon in soil restoration. Not only is that to be done, but the committee, of which W. G. Edens, of Chicago, is secretary, also has recommended efforts to inspire the children of farmers with a new respect, interest and love for farm work. The committee's first report includes this declaration: "We feel that a system of schools supported by public expense, can better justify itself by the further incorporation of agricultural and vocational education in its curriculum; that the country schools in particular can be made much more helpful in the matter of agricultural education and in increasing the interest of the children in that greatest and most necessary of all professions, the profession of agriculture, and to this extent at least, we gladly endorse the report of the Educational Commission of this state."

Red headed girls are preferred for waitresses in Chicago, at least one safe manager gives them preference, because, he says, they attract patronage. He is the manager of one of the restaurant concerns which has lunch counters scattered all over the down town district, and ought to know what he is talking about. "Red haired girls, I find, are pleasing to customers; they like to look upon a head of flaming hair while they eat," he said. "A restaurant with none but red headed girls waiting on the customers would become famous. People would come blocks to dine there." Girl waiters with blond and black hair are looking up lotions to dye it red, and some of them are thinking of wigs. Other restaurants have decided preferences either for colored waiters or foreigners of a specified nationality, but the waiters' union has barred from most of the down town cafes the colored waiters, who a few years ago were altogether in the majority.

The crowded tenements of Chicago cost the city millions of dollars each year through the resulting inefficiency, dependency, inebriety, juvenile delinquency, crime and mortality in diseases, according to Charles B. Ball, chief sanitary inspector of Chicago. "I have found rooms so dark that one could not distinguish the presence of a person three feet away," he said, "and women work in those rooms. In one kitchen I found a woman at work where it was necessary to keep a lamp lighted to enable her to see what she was doing." Avaricious landlords are charged with responsibility for the conditions and an effort has been made to enlist business men in a general movement to improve the housing in the poorer districts of the city as years ago they were improved in New York. The effect of tenement life on the future citizens was cited by Professor James H. Tufts, who said: "The children pass six hours of the day in the school room, but in the remaining eighteen hours they work or sleep in darkened rooms, basements or hovels, and they play in places unfit for them. Conditions are no less than frightful, yet it would appear that the public in Chicago is satisfied if the school rooms are kept clean and ventilated."

Transportation as a science and the value of harbors to shippers are subjects Chicago is accused of knowing mighty little about, this being the opinion of Lieutenant Colonel Zinn, government engineer in charge, who has tried to get enough facts to buttress a report favorable to harbor improvements. "I have been trying to get information to embody in my report to Secretary of War Dickinson," he said, "but I have yet to meet the man who can tell me what I want to know. Chicago shippers do not seem to understand even the basic principles of the science of transportation. When the roads make an effort to increase freight rates there is a universal howl of protest from the shippers, who, if they only had sense enough to know it, could save themselves substantial amounts by routing goods themselves occasionally. The people I have met can't tell me why they want a harbor, or what advantage it would be to the city. Some of the larger shippers seem to have a hazy idea, but others haven't even that." Lieutenant Colonel Zinn said he had well defined views on the harbor question, but declined to air them before forwarding his report to Washington.

An income of $1,000 a year is enough to support a man and his wife and enable them to save $500, according to Harlow N. Higginbotham of Chicago, who made a fortune as a partner of Marshall Field. This is the way he figures it: "It costs a person for food just about 24 cents a way," he said, "and I can prove it costs no more to live today than it did three or four years ago. Now 365 days at the figure mentioned gives us $87.60 for the cost of food for one person for a year, provided one does not waste it, or throw it away.

A man and his wife do not need a servant, and an apartment quite large enough for two people and with a room to spare, will cost say $24 a month. Then add light and gas and I believe two people could live economically and save $500 a year. Here is what one woman did on $6 a week: After a series of years that woman had in the bank the sum of $2,715.81, and moreover had helped her brother to the extent of $300. Thus on an income of $312 a year, she had saved $3,272.41, had maintained herself and been to the hospital once and paid a doctor's bill. I started to work for Marshall Field after the war for $1,200, which the next year was raised to $2,000, the next to $4,000 and it went up in time until I was earning $200,000 a year. I never asked for an increase and the man who is always begging for more money is generally the man who has no right to it." Mr. Higginbotham never made much of a record as a spender himself."

A GOOD EXCUSE

Beryl—Why, DeLuan is still drinking, though he promised faithfully not to look on the wine when it was red.

Sibyl—Oh, he claims to be color blind.

Try a Morning Journal Want Ad

Interesting Reading for Tubercular Invalids

The makers of Eckman's Alterative—the medicine that is curing tuberculosis all over the country—will send direct, a pamphlet and other literature, that every consumptive should read. It tells in their own language the story of those whom Eckman's Alterative has cured.

Such straight-from-the-heart evidence as this booklet holds is convincing.

No matter if you have unfortunately spent time and money experimenting with nearly every "cure" under the firmament—investigate Eckman's Alterative. If shown the heart-touching affidavit of a father whose only son was cured of tuberculosis by Eckman's Alterative after all hope had been abandoned, would it not carry some weight with you? A specimen:— 718 Cherry St., Phila., Pa.

Gentlemen. "In July, 1905, I first noticed the conditions that showed I had Consumption. I lost weight rapidly, had a hollow cough, hemorrhages and very severe night sweats. My brother recommended Eckman's Alterative. In the Fall of 1905 I began to take it. At this time I am perfectly well and robust. My appetite is good and my weight has increased from 110 to 140 pounds. Not a trace of my old trouble remains. I will gladly express the merits of this medicine to anyone."

(Signed) M. L. GERHARDT.

Eckman's Alterative cures Bronchitis, Asthma, Hay Fever; Throat and Lung Affections. Ask for booklet of cured cases and write to the Eckman Laboratory, Philadelphia, Pa., for additional evidence. For Sale by all leading druggists and Alvarado Pharmacy and Highland Pharmacy in Albuquerque, N. M.

EVERYBODY WANTS TO TOTE HIM

Intense Rivalry Among Automobile Owners as to Who Will Carry Col. Roosevelt to the Big Dam.

[Special Correspondence to Morning Journal]

Phoenix, Ariz., Jan. 30.—"Please don't all speak at once," is a request the joint committee on arrangements for the reception and entertainment of Theodore Roosevelt when he comes to dedicate the dam that bears his name, will have to make when the time comes to decide which local automobilist will have the honor of conveying the redoubtable African hunter to the town of Roosevelt.

Naturally there will be a great deal of friendly rivalry between citizens who own cars. They all want Roosevelt for a passenger but those who have an acquaintance with him are claiming priority of right. Though the doctrine of prior rights has been well established insofar as it pertains to irrigation water there are those who believe that it does not apply to automobile trips. They say that though they have never met the ex-president personally, they have a feeling that they could get acquainted with him very quickly if they only had the chance. If it were not for the inconvenience it would cause a certain person whose comfort must be considered, the committee might apportion the distance among the ambitious automobilists and allow each one to haul the ex-president over the particular part of the road. But it might not suit Col. Roosevelt to change cars so often and, besides, such a plan would provide each driver with a temptation to linger on the way.

It is understood that several of the most enterprising are preparing sworn statements regarding the durability of their respective machines under great strains, such as will be imposed when the colonel's two hundred odd pounds are compressing the rear springs. They will present the committee with statements, sworn to before notaries, as to what their cars have done under certain circumstances, of the number of days they have been out of commission, number of punctures, and other significant data.

Among the cars that will go to Roosevelt when Roosevelt goes is the Apperson, recently purchased by the board of supervisors, Chairman L. M. Hoghe of the board is perhaps the only autoist of the bunch who doesn't want Teddy for his own private guest the whole way to the dam. He doesn't want to haul the colonel at all, even so much as a city block; but if he can have Richard Ballinger, secretary of the interior, in his car on the trip he will be contented ever after, and will daily make offerings at the shrine of his own personal god of luck.

Hoghe is a democrat and something of a conservationist. Knowing these facts one wouldn't fancy him to be a strong Ballinger man. But he is the staunchest defender the much-investigated cabinet member has in Arizona.

"I don't care what they say about Ballinger—I'm for him," said Hoghe the other day. "Why am I so strong for him? He's all right—that's why. Didn't he decide that homestead case in my favor."

Then Hoghe went on the recite the history of a contest filed against him in the local land office by one Emil Hauser. Hauser claimed a quarter-section across the river which the supervisor has staked out for himself. Hoghe won here and the case was appealed, finally reaching Secretary Ballinger himself, the court of last resort in homestead contests. About two months ago Ballinger handed down a decision sustaining the ruling of the local office.

"You can't tell me that man Ballinger isn't all right," Hoghe concluded. "He decided that case in my favor and I'm going to stick up for him all the time. And he's going to Roosevelt in the supervisor's auto if I have to take a club and fight the whole valley."

The announcement that Roosevelt will visit no other city in Arizona excepting Phoenix has aroused the jealousy of Globe, which has accused the capital city of "hogging" the colonel. Bisbee is also peeved, not at Phoenix but at Roosevelt himself.

Some time ago when it was first announced that Roosevelt would be present at the dedication of the big dam, the city of Bisbee, through its council, addressed an invitation to him, inviting him to visit Bisbee on his tour of the west. So far no reply to the invitation has been received Bisbee expected a letter of regret, hardly expecting that Col. Roosevelt would find time to visit the copper camp, but now her citizens and newspapers are howling that they have been snubbed. They complain that he might at least have sent a picture postal card declining their hospitality "with thanks." But he has not replied; moreover, the itinerary of Col. Roosevelt, on his tour to begin March 8, does not include Bisbee.

Speedy Relief From Kidney Trouble

"I had an acute attack of Bright's disease with inflammation of the kidneys and bladder, and dizziness," says Mrs. Cora Thorp, Jackson, Mich. "A bottle of Foley's Kidney Remedy overcome the attack, reduced the inflammation, took away the pain and made the bladder action normal. I wish everyone could know of this wonderful remedy." J. H. O'Rielly Co.

MOVEMENT STARTED TO GET FARMINGTON A TROOP OF CAVALRY

Farmington, N. M., Jan. 30.—A movement is now on foot seeking the organization of a troop of cavalry in Farmington, as part of the New Mexico National Guard. There are four troops provided for by law and two are already organized, the opportunity is present for Farmington to have the third. Practically all the expense is borne by the government which furnishes uniforms and accoutrement and provides a hall. The government will eventually erect an armory for the use of the troops.

The Farmington Enterprise says: The organization of a troop of cavalry in Farmington will not only accomplish the ends of the government but will furnish excellent training, practice and pleasure for our young men; the troop will be entitled to a yearly trip with pay and at government expense, as well as a trip to Santa Fe for each inauguration; the advertising such an organization will bring to this community is inestimable. Companies of infantry are quite common but a troop of cavalry never fails to excite comment wherever it appears. It is highly desirable that the troop be well trained in time for the first inauguration of a state governor at Santa Fe; a government armory is an asset that is worth working for, the building put up in Santa Fe for the infantry company located there is considered one of Santa Fe's finest buildings.

Farmington has some excellent young timber and such an organization with its attending drills and practice and trips is just what they need. We are peculiarly fortunate in having an experienced cavalry officer—A. E. Martin—who has service in the Colorado State Guard, and who is admirably fitted to whip the troop into line in short order. Mr. Martin has expressed a willingness to shoulder the burden and he is sure of the active support of every young man in the town and vicinity. Practically the only qualification for enlistment is an age qualification—between 18 and 35.

Petitions have been prepared and placed with Roy Nicholson, Jim Pierce and Walter Danburg. Seventy-five signatures must be secured among those who are willing to lend their efforts towards organization and share later in the benefits. It is aimed to complete the list before the end of the month.

MONEY IS CHIEF ATTRACTION

Aviators Who Are to Aviate Here Saturday and Sunday Say Coin Lures the Bird Men.

The modern disease is upon us—Albuquerque is "aeronutty." It's supposedly the natural result of propinquity. The temporary existence of a real live aeroplane in our midst lends metropolitanism and puts this city in touch with the great aviation movement.

Aviation is no longer the dream of "flighty" minds—but looms upon the horizon—mental and otherwise—as a safe, sane and sure means of transportation. To be sure, perfected aviation travel is hid in the haze of the future and the experimental way lies over death and disaster, but the world is undismayed.

So are the aviators.

Said Van Arsdale, the bird man, who will attempt flight from Traction park Saturday. "Money is the chief thing that tempts men to take up aviation. Incidentally it is conquest of fame and the spirit of daredevilry. Fascinating? Very. The love of the game gets in the blood and the sport becomes a desire to conquer and no defeat is acknowledged except death. You forget the danger and feel an exhiliaration in the movement, especially when you are flying just above and out of reach of the trees and house tops. Higher up, you can't see enough to keep you in touch with the mundane sphere. It's wonderful, but the aviator doesn't enjoy the space and grandeur so much as the idea of skimming over the heads of people."

Mr. Van Arsdale spoke of the deaths of famous aviators and their cause. "I saw Johnstone killed in Denver in September. He was doing the spiral dive which is the most daring of the aviation stunts. The same thing caused Hoxsey's death. Moissant who was killed the same day was always thoroughly reckless and his death did not cause the universal surprise which was felt in Hoxsey's terrible accident."

There are two aviators with the Mathewson aeroplane, Van Arsdale and Geo. Thompson. They represent two extremes of personality. The former is prone to keep up a running fire of conversation, and the latter lives by the truism concerning golden silence.

In Denver once, Thompson fell 200 feet; shot through the air with lightning like rapidity, his aeroplane turning two somersaults enroute. The machine was broken to pieces and friends of the aviator rushed across the field expecting to find him also in sections. When they arrived at the scene of the disaster Thompson was gathering up debris. "Ain't this ridiculous?" he asked them nonchalantly.

Van Arsdale and Thompson will each make flights in the aviation meet Saturday and Sunday. Thompson will be known by a rag which will flaunt its colors from the aeroplane. It's his mascot, he says, and tells him which way the wind blows and imparts other information of value to an aviator. Both men are enthusiastic about "flying" and can tell many an aviation story with true up-in-the-air spirit. They will prove interesting to Albuquerqueans since aviators don't drop down on us every day or week in the year.

Albuquerque is fortunate in getting the attraction since R. E. Hicks, general manager, is enroute with his machine and men to tour the southern states and this is the only stop made enroute. It is likely an opportunity which won't come this way again and an attraction which will be one of the biggest drawing cards in the history of Traction park.

Those who have never seen an aeroplane will have a splendid chance during this week. The bird like machine which will make flights Saturday and Sunday will be completed in its hangar by this afternoon and the aviators will be on hand each day from 10 to 5 o'clock to explain the intricate mechanisms of the wonderful Mathewson aeroplane.

It is the lightest aeroplane in the world, weighing 155 pounds. In length the machine measures 41 feet, the top plane is 38 feet in width and 33 feet across the lower plane. The engine weighs 167 pounds and develops 57 horse power. It is a four cylinder Elbridge with a 4 7-8 stroke and 4 1-2 bore. The propeller makes 1350 revolutions to the minute. The machine is controlled entirely with wheels like an automobile, which is a distinctive feature of the Mathewson. The elevator, rudder, stabelizer and engine all come under wheel control. This aeroplane was built especially for high altitude and has the world's record on a high altitude start, starting 6200 feet above the sea level, which is 1,000 feet better than the altitude start of any other machine. The machine whose flights will interest Albuquerque has a record of 28 miles in 30 minutes and another of 4 miles in that many minutes.

An admission charge of 25 cents will be charged for a look-in on the immense aeroplane, but the visitors will be quite repayed by the aviators' explanations and demonstrations. The flights which will be three each day, weather permitting, will be more interesting if the aeroplane is seen and understood.

The KITCHEN CABINET

THE inner side of every cloud is bright and shining.
I therefore turn my clothes about
And always wear them inside out,
To show the lining.
—Ellen T. Fowler.

Sleeping Hints.

Do not go to bed in a room where the gas has been burning for hours without opening the windows and giving the room a good airing, as gas uses up the oxygen of the air very rapidly.

Do not sleep in a room with the windows frozen down, or storm windows immovable.

Fresh air in a sleeping room is most important to health.

Open the window, day and night, storm or shine, cold or warm. Get used to breathing fresh air and always demand it.

Sleep on a hard bed with light covering. A good figure can not be preserved by sleeping on a soft bed. A soft bed embraces the body, makes the tissues flabby and is generally enervating.

A hot bath is good to induce sleep.

A bed exercise said to induce sleep is to lie flat on the back, jerk the right thumb; then the right big toe, and then the left big toe and finally the left thumb. Having completed the circuit, repeat the performance, always in the same order, over and over until sleep comes. This is better than counting sheep jumping over a fence.

Household Hints.

To make tea that is to taste just right when served four things must be observed. Good tea, freshly-boiling water, a hot teapot and never let it boil.

To clean ostrich feathers, put them into a paper bag with a cupful of cornmeal, half a cupful of flour and three teaspoonfuls of borax; then shake well.

Savers of Time and Money.

A bag filled with salt and heated in the oven is an excellent substitute for a hot water bag.

A little vinegar put into the water with boiling fish will keep it from falling apart.

Apply cold water immediately when hot grease has been spilled on the floor; it will prevent the grease from soaking into the floor.

Nellie Maxwell.

MEMORY BAD MIND GOING

But Mrs. Perry, of Rolita, Built Up Her Shattered Nervous System by Taking Cardui.

Rolita, Tenn.—"I suffered with sick headache for three years," says Mrs. Lizzie Perry, in a letter from this place. "I was so nervous at times I could hardly bear it.

I had the blues, and everybody thought I was losing my mind. My memory was bad. I had pains in my side, and I was hardly able to go.

I would have been in my grave if I had not taken Cardui. Now I am stronger than I ever was before, and feel like a new person.

I am thankful for what Cardui has done for me. I wish all women who suffer would take Cardui, and be happy and healthy."

Cardui's success in benefiting and curing sick and ailing women, is due to the fact that it is a building tonic for the nerves, as well as for the physical system.

Being composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, which act gently and sympathetically in a natural way, it does its work safely, reliably, and without bad after effects.

Fifty years of success proves these facts.

Isn't it reasonable to believe that Cardui will help you? Ask your druggist.

It is certainly worth trying.

N. B.—Write to: Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Special Instructions, and 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," sent in plain wrapper, on request.

HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

The only baking powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar

NO ALUM, NO LIME PHOSPHATE

HIS IDEA.

I hear you are engaged to Ethel Knobs. I don't wish to alarm you, but she said the other day that she had absolutely no wish to know how to cook."

"I know. I proposed to her as soon as I heard it."

OIL ON TROUBLED WATERS

The Joker—What do you think of Painton's painting of the ocean?

The Artist—I thought the water looked too calm.

The Joker—I guess it's the oil on it that does that.

OF COURSE

The Friend—Your new patent medicine seems to have gained a great reputation for curing people. To what do you attribute its great curative powers?

The Boss—To extensive and judicious advertising.

SHE KNEW HIM.

Mabel—Do you tell your husband everything?

Annie—Gracious! no. He's a barber, and it would soon be all over town.

A harness of good stock, no spongy straps, well made, worth $25 now $15. Albuquerque Carriage Co., Cor. First and Tijeras.