Announcement

We wish to announce the opening of our Private Sanitarium for the cure of the LIQUOR, MORPHINE AND DRUG HABITS.

We employ the only reliable, never disappointing

German Ten Day "Security Cure"

Administered without pain, danger or discomfort at our especially appointed Private Sanitarium under the personal care and supervision of the Institution's Director, a Specialist of world-wide reputation. For full information write P. O. Box 201.

Social Doings In the Southwest

CLIFTON, ARIZONA.

Clifton, Ariz., Sept. 7.—J. O. Moore, of Morenci, who has been spending the past month in California points, has returned home.

G. W. Robinson and daughter, Myrna, of Morenci, who have been visiting on the coast for several weeks, have returned to Morenci.

Deputy sheriff Chas. Keppler had business in Guthrie this week.

John Christy returned from Phoenix and left for New York city, Washington and other eastern points, to be gone about a month.

L. F. Sweting was in Solomonville on business this week.

C. E. Tyler, J. A. Smith, Robert Forbes and Jim Rekey spent a day this week at Sheldon on a hunting trip.

G. L. Crawford, of Metcalf, spent a couple of days in Clifton this week.

Ralph Sturgis, who has been spending the past week in Clifton, has returned to his home in Globe.

Drue Underwood, a forest ranger from the Apache reserve, is spending the week in Clifton.

Robert Bailey is spending the week in Clifton from his ranch on Eagle creek.

J. T. Holman and R. R. Webster are spending several days in town from their ranches near York station.

J. J. Kelly, who has been spending the past month hunting in the Black river country, has returned home and reports that game is plentiful in that part of the country and the range in excellent condition.

Dr. L. A. W. Burtch and wife left the latter part of the week for Washington, D. C., where the doctor goes as a delegate from Arizona to the International Medical association. They will stop for a day or two in New Orleans and from there will go by water to New York city. They expect to be absent about six weeks.

Prof. O. Halverson, who has been principal of the Clifton public schools for the past several years, left with his family this week for Los Angeles to teach the coming year.

Dr. T. A. Balmer and wife, who have been spending the past month in St. Paul and Chicago, have returned home.

Prof. Dykes and wife, who have been spending the summer on the coast, have returned to Clifton. Prof. Dykes will be employed again in the Clifton public schools for the coming year.

Joe Terrell, foreman of the Hat ranch, is spending the week in Clifton.

Mangus Eidredge is in Clifton this week from Rattlesnake.

Deputy sheriffs R. W. Chamberlain and Albert Munguia were in Clifton on business.

TULAROSA, NEW MEXICO.

Tularosa, N. M., Sept. 7.—The Home Mission society was entertained Tuesday evening at Central hotel by Mrs. Edna Hastings.

Mrs. D. D. Harkness and daughter, Beulah, left Tuesday to visit relatives and friends for a short while.

Mr. and Mrs. Dwight are expected here soon from Tucumcari, N. M., to visit her brother and wife, Mr. and Mrs. George Hyde.

Mrs. W. H. Clow, who has been here for the weekend, visiting her sister, Mrs. D. D. Harkness, has left for El Paso to visit relatives.

Miss Dora Harris has been on the sick list this week.

Miss Hertha Kerneskey is home from El Paso.

Mrs. G. W. Young has returned from St. Louis.

R. D. Champlion and family are here from Duran, N. M., as guests of A. L. Netherland and family.

George Hyde, who has been at Las Cruces the past week visiting his brother, Oscar Hyde and family, has returned home.

Mrs. Edna Hastings has rented the E. B. Vigil residence.

Walter Hyde and family have moved to El Paso.

Mr. and Mrs. Lute Jennings and children are here from Alamogordo, N. M., where they have been visiting his cousin, Mrs. Annie Latham, visiting Mr. and Mrs. George Hyde and family. They are en route to their home at Parsons, N. M.

Mrs. Ed Newman and baby are home from El Paso, where she underwent an operation for appendicitis.

Mrs. M. Simmons, who has been here for the past month visiting Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Simmons, has left for her home in Kansas.

MARFA, TEXAS.

Marfa, Texas, Sept. 7.—Mrs. Chas. Bishop entertained the St. Paul's guild at the home of Mrs. H. M. Fennell. Mrs. A. S. Carver was presented with a prayer book from the members of the Bible class. Ice cream and cake were served. Those present were: Mesdames H. M. Fennell, A. M. Porter, W. W. Bogle, J. Humphries, Fred Nagel, Clara Hicks, A. O. Hubbard, A. S. Carver and R. B. Russell.

The Presbyterian Aid society met with Mrs. John Humphreys this week.

Mrs. A. O. Hubbard has returned from El Paso.

Mrs. V. A. McDaniels, who has been visiting her granddaughter, Mrs. J. P. Shields, has gone to Marathon, where she will visit before returning to her home in Floresville.

A dance was given at the opera house complimentary to D. A. Flint, who left Thursday for San Antonio.

Baxton Price and Berdie McAllary, of Valentine, were in Marfa to attend the dance.

William Bishop, of Panama, is the guest of relatives in Marfa.

Ben Pruitt and family have moved from their ranch for the winter to Marfa to send their children to school.

Mrs. J. A. Pitts and children have gone to El Paso to make their future home.

Fritz Perkins, of Boerne, Tex., is the guest at the home of W. W. Bogel.

Prof. J. Fennell, of Ft. Worth, is in Marfa.

D. A. Flint has left for San Antonio.

The intermediate class of the Baptist Sunday school enjoyed a party at the home of Mrs. Milt Chastain.

BOWIE, ARIZONA.

Bowie, Ariz., Sept. 7.—Miss Florence Bunch has gone to Silver City, N. M., to attend school.

Thomas Riggs, president of the Beekeepers' association of the San Simon valley, was in Bowie this week transacting business.

Dana T. Milner, chief bookkeeper for the Arizona Marble company and C. L. McNutt, superintendent, accompanied by their families, spent several days in White Tail canyon at the foot of Mt. Cochise. Under the guidance of John Kaiser, they ascended to Cochise's head.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Aberbide have arrived in Bowie to make their home. Mr. Aberbide is a signal maintainer in the employ of the S. P.

W. G. Richards went to Solomonville on business this week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Cochran have moved from their ranch into town, and are living in their residence on South Main street.

Mrs. F. L. Gould, Mrs. D. D. Gitchell, Mrs. F. L. Torrence and Miss S. A. Wynne were recent visitors at Miami.

Jesse R. Symonds has taken up a homestead two miles west of town and will plant winter wheat.

Mr. and Mrs. B. B. McMahan, of La Junta, Colo., are here. Mr. McMahan is third trick operator at the S. P. station.

KERMIT, TEXAS.

Kermit, Texas, Sept. 7.—Public school has opened at Kermit with a good attendance and Miss Jonnie Moreland is principal.

County treasurer J. S. Howe is erecting a five room residence in the west part of Kermit.

Hugh Campbell has moved in from his ranch for the purpose of sending his two boys to school.

Miss Lottie Gunn has gone to Odessa to enter school.

W. F. Stewart has returned from Abilene and Big Springs. His mother, from Big Springs, came back with him.

J. D. Tonnehill has sold his ranch west of Kermit and, with his soninlaw, J. V. Hutchison, is preparing to move to Arizona.

W. F. Stewart and family have moved to Kermit for school conveniences.

NOGALES, ARIZONA.

Nogales, Ariz., Sept. 7.—Misses Ethel and Olive Doherty, daughters of Dr. A. A. Doherty, of this city, have left for Tustin, Calif. Miss Olive Doherty has been teaching in Nordhoff, Calif., for a number of years and her sister taught in Tustin last year. Both will be employed in the Tustin schools during the coming year.

Misses Virginia and Mary Harrison, daughters of state senator James H. Harrison, have left for California to resume their studies at San Jose, after spending their vacation with their parents.

Immigrant inspector Huffman, connected with the Tucson office, was in Nogales on business for his department.

MORENCI, ARIZONA.

Morenci, Ariz., Sept. 7.—Troop A, Arizona National guard, enjoyed a "Dutch lunch" at the armory in honor of Capt. Charlton Jay, who has left for Omaha, Neb., where he will attend a medical school.

Rev. Allen Krichbaum, director of the Morenci club, is soliciting patrons for a five number entertainment course, which will be given at the club this fall and winter.

Mrs. V. P. Hastings entertained at luncheon for Mesdames Ridden, Pelton and Harshaw, who expect to return to their homes in the east shortly.

Mrs. Walter Dutton has returned from California, where she spent four months.

Jno. F. Graham, who has been working in the Arizona Copper companys mines since last May, has left for Socorro, N. M., where he will resume his duties as professor of mining and metallurgy in the New Mexico state school of mines.

John Hammer has left for Deming, where he has taken up a homestead under the desert act.

F. H. Sperling has left for Calexico, Calif., where he expects to locate and go into the chicken and rabbit business.

RUIDOSO, NEW MEXICO.

Ruidoso, N. M., Sept. 7.—Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Johnson and two sons, Herrick and Roderick have left for Roswell, where the two boys will enter school, and Mrs. Johnson will remain through the winter.

Mrs. I. N. Wingfield has returned from Alto, where she has been visiting her sister, Mrs. W. N. Hightower.

A. J. Gilmore has returned from Capitan.

Miss Pearl Bracken has gone to Roswell to enter school.

Yule Miller has gone to Glencoe.

S. M. Johnson has returned from Capitan, where he attended the good reads convention.

George Martinez is on the sick list this week.

A snap—100 "A" grade doors at a bargain. **Lander Lumber Co.**

RENE BACHE'S BUDGET

GOVERNMENT COMES TO RELIEF OF HOUSEWIFE

NOT TO BE CHEATED IN FUTURE BY FALSE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Is Starting in to Give the Ultimate Consumer Legislative Protection—An Extraordinary Prevalence of Frauds in Measures and Weights—New Awakening of Public Sentiment of Late.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7.—What is a barrel of apples?

Congress, in deciding this question a few days ago, took the first step in federal legislation toward the control of measures and weights for the country at large. A "standard" barrel henceforth, in any part of the United States, will be of certain prescribed dimensions.

This, however, is only the beginning. We are to have almost immediately, through congressional enactment, a standard national barrel for all dry commodities, including vegetables and fruits. Containing 105 dry quarts, it will measure 26 inches between heads, and 64 inches in greatest outside circumference. In all states of the Union it will serve as the sole lawful container of its kind.

Later on, and before long, the same idea is to be extended to all kinds of measures and weights. For everybody's protection—especially that of the much afflicted ultimate consumer—there is to be a system uniform throughout the country, whereby accuracy of reckoning shall be insured as a basis for all buying and selling.

Ultimate Consumer Is the Victim.

Beyond question, the ultimate consumer is the principal victim of the present lack of system in this regard. Which means, of course, the housewife; for it is she who purchases practically everything weighable and measurable that comes into the domestic establishment, from the ice to the meat, and from the kerosene can to the cloth for her own and her children's clothing. The extent to which she is cheated by false weights and dishonest measures, as shown by recent official investigations, is nothing short of astonishing.

Inquiry by a legislative commission appointed at Albany showed that, in a number of cities of New York state, 56 per cent of the scales, 67 per cent of the weights, and 82 per cent of the measures of capacity gave a loss to the buyer. For the whole of New York city, 35 per cent of the scales, 16 per cent of the weights, and 50 per cent of the capacity measures were "short" by one-tenth or over.

Here, obviously, is a matter of very great economic importance. For it may be taken for granted that conditions in this respect are much the same all over the United States; and, indeed, a careful investigation by the government bureau of standards has proved that such is the case. There can be no question that the high cost of living, of which there is so widespread a complaint, is due in not inconsiderable measure to the heavy tax upon every household in the land of dishonest measures and false weight packages.

Take for example the item of butter, an everyday household necessity. The housewife nowadays commonly buys it in "prints" supposed to weigh a pound or half a pound. It almost never occurs to her to weigh the prints, but, if she did so, she would find that they were "short" in a majority of instances by half an ounce to two ounces. An important addition to the profit of the manufacturer, but a correspondingly serious loss to the ever-unfortunate ultimate consumer.

Shortweights in Butter.

In New York, 425 butter prints were officially weighed at 44 different groceries and other shops, and 311 of them were found "short" by an average of an ounce to the pound. The tub butter, as sold, showed an equally wide discrepancy, pounds being in many cases "shy" by as much as three or even four ounces, thanks to false weighing and to the practice of "weighing in" the wooden tray. Such trays weigh from one-fourth ounce to one and one-half ounces and it is a common practice to soak them in brine to make them heavier. Butter sold in crocks is usually from 10 to 30 per cent short of the alleged weight.

There seems to be no such thing as a standard loaf of bread. The popular supposition is that a loaf should weigh 16 ounces. But in New York, 360 loaves weighed at 48 places, varied from 25 ounces (3 cents a pound) to 11 ounces (7 3-10 cents a pound). Eighty-three per cent of them were under 16 ounces, and 45 per cent under 14 ounces. It was ascertained that many bakeries turn out loaves in two sizes, differing by two ounces—the heavier ones being for sale over the counter and the short-weight loaves for delivery at houses. The reason for this is that delivered bread is not scrutinized.

A quart of milk should weigh 32 ounces. As a matter of fact, however, the bottled quarts, as delivered to customers, are usually three or four ounces "shy." The official investigation made in cities of New York state showed that 60 per cent of the quart milk bottles and 83 per cent of the pints were short measure.

It is easy to see that such little cheats carried through many kinds of merchandizing must signify a large total loss annually to the everyday householder. In the absence of restrictive laws, they have been developed into a highly complex and more effective system. For instance the five pound pail of lard usually contains only four pounds, six ounces, and sometimes much less. Boxes of ice cream are nearly always "short" by at least one-eighth of the quantity they are supposed to contain. Packages of sugar sold at the corner grocery as five pounds and two pounds may or may not be full weight; often they are not. The pound of cheese paid for by the housewife is liable to be an ounce "shy." As for ice, it is nearly always under weight, the 25 pound piece delivered to the householder being in reality not more than 20 pounds, and often only 15 pounds. The old joke about "weighing in the tongs" is made fact every day and constantly by the average ice man.

One of the most aggravating swindles has to do with flour, which is customarily sold in "short" sacks. For example, the 12 pound sack usually weighs only 10 pounds. Inasmuch as there are 16 such sacks to a barrel, this means, on every barrel, a loss of 32 pounds to the housewife.

Short Quarts.

A quart of raw oysters costs 35 cents. But the dealer's quarts commonly run six to the gallon, so that what the customer really pays is 52 cents a quart, and the dealer's profit on every dollar's worth of oysters he sells is 21 cents on the short measure alone. Beer yields a fabulous profit to the manufacturer, but the latter is not restrained thereby from making his quarts and pints 22 percent less than the honest quantities.

Popular ignorance has a great deal to do with the prevalence of cheats of this kind. The accuracy of weights and measures is almost an article of faith with most people; they rarely think of questioning them. Not one person in 1000 know that there are two kinds of quarts, the dry and the liquid. Hence, the average housewife is entirely satisfied when the grocer sells her cranberries or dried beans by liquid quart, although she loses thereby exactly 15 percent of what she pays for. Nothing is more common than this particular form of petty swindling.

Necessarily, it is the poor who suffer most from such a cause. In many cities it is a common and even customary practice to use six quart measures for eight quarts, thus inflicting upon the house wife a tax of 25 percent on everything she buys out of receptacles of the kind. One might suppose that the people who sell coal to the poor at relatively enormous prices would at all events treat their patrons honestly, but too often the pails and bags they use are "short."

The average "quart" of olive oil contains little more than half of that quantity; the average "pint" is less than nine ounces. Meats in tins and glass jars are almost always under weight. Recently the federal authorities have "got after" misrepresentations of this kind with much severity, but manufacturers have overcome the difficulty by omitting from their labels all mention of quantity. The faith of the ever gullible public is counted upon for the rest. For instance, packages of cereals have shrunk in size surprisingly in the last half dozen years, but are still purchased in the belief that they hold as much as they formerly contained.

Is Easy to Deceive.

Experience has shown that nothing is so easy as to deceive the consumer in regard to matters of quantity. Thus, the public at large wholly fails to realize the fact that cans of vegetables which formerly held three pounds now contain only one and three-quarter pounds. The two pound cans of vegetables have shrunk to one pound, and the two pound cans of meats to one and three-eighths pounds. The package cereals that were two pounds are now one and three-eighths pounds. A pound box of crackers today contains from eight to 12 ounces. Six ounce bottles of olives hold only four ounces; 10 ounce bottles but eight ounces.

Wonderful ingenuity is displayed in avoiding any statement of weight, measure, or count on package goods. Instead, we have the "Jumbo size," "large size," "small size," "trial size," "picnic size," "lunch size," etc. Numbers are sometimes made to indicate sizes, as, for example, a No. 3, 4 or 10 pail of lard. But this does not mean that such lard pails contain 3 pounds, 5 pounds or 10 pounds, respectively, though the customer commonly buys them on that assumption.

Obviously, the way to put a stop to all such frauds and quasi-frauds is to make and enforce a law compelling manufacturers to put on their labels a statement of the quantity contained in each package. This was done a short time ago in North Dakota, with the result that already the contents of all package goods sold in that state has increased by 17 to 26 percent, without any augmentation of price. When legislation on the subject has been made adequately comprehensive, as will be the case before long, the housewife will no longer buy matches in boxes supposed to contain 500, but which really hold less than 400. Her supply of kindling will not come in "short" bundles. Bunches of 100 sheets" of toilet paper will not number fewer than 500 sheets. Braid, ribbon, and tape will not be from five to 10 percent short, and 18 yards of picture cord will not be sold for 25 yards.

An official experiment was recently made with thread, 938 spools being measured. Of these 405 were short, the shortage running up to 27 percent. The pillow slips sold to the housewife as 36-inch are usually but 32 inches long. Sheets are nearly always of short measure. There is no question of the fact that dry goods dealers generally want to sell honest goods and to give fair measure, but this is rendered very difficult by manufacturers who, as in the case of sheets and pillow cases, have adopted trade regulations of their own governing matters of the kind. Thus cloth "a yard wide" is rarely over 34 or 35 inches. Twenty seven inch goods are only 24 inches in width and the same proportion governs in the case of goods supposed to be 44 inches wide. Rolls of wall paper are in most instances not of the length advertised.

Peddlers' measures are always short. The measure of length used by push-cart men usually lack two inches to the yard. The housewife should always beware of the huckster who offers vegetables or what not at prices below the market. She should take nothing from him without weighing or measuring it. His peck of potatoes is almost never a full peck, and the only safe thing is to have him put them into receptacle of accurately known content belonging to the household.

Should Buy By Weight Only.

The housewife ought never to buy anything from anybody by "the package," "the pail," "the glass," "the jar," "the bag," "the basket," "the tub," etc. Such receptacles vary in content with individual manufacturers, and are absolutely indefinite as representing quantity. The only proper way to purchase is by weight, measure, or numerical count. Order five pounds of lard, not a "pail," a peck of potatoes, not "30 cents worth." 10 pounds of sugar, not "50 cents worth;" a pound of oatmeal, not a "package of oatmeal;" 25 pounds of ice, not "10 cents worth;" a 12th of a barrel flour, not "a sack." Then if she finds herself cheated, the housewife can prosecute, or at least, by threatening to do so, can frighten the dealer so badly that he will not cheat her again.

The short weight and short measure business has permeated our commercial life to such an extent that scarce any branch of trade or industry is free from it. For just one item, take the matter of shirts. Any man, out of his own experience, can testify that it is almost impossible nowadays to buy a shirt that has tails long enough to tuck in with comfort to the wearer. What is the reason? Simply that in this way the manufacturer is able to save a little cloth. Three or four inches cut off the tails of a batch of 50,000 dozen shirts make a big difference in his profit.

Recently the government bureau of standards, under authority obtained from congress, made a thorough examination of the weights and measures in use in 193 cities, the inquiry covering all the states. Its officers, going into shops and other places of business, found that 60 percent of all the retail scales were incorrect, and 85 percent of these were against the customer. The scales in stores patronized by the poor were particularly bad, many of them being "set fast" from one to two ounces in the pound. There were even "extra short" scales for use on Saturday nights, when people were supposed to be too much in a hurry to notice that they were being cheated.

Many Frauds In Scales.

There were a good many spring scales with springs adjustable to suit the dealer; likewise computing scales with false computations. Other scales were found to balance only when equal weights were placed in the center of each pan. A shift of the weights to right or left altered the balance. Such devices were helped out, to the disadvantage of the customer, by over light weights. Some weights that are honest to start with become quite otherwise by getting rusty or worn. This may be helped, however, by drilling holes through them.

Many yard sticks examined were found to be short by half an inch or so. Counter tacks, supposed to represent a yard, were often hardly more than 33 inches apart. Cloth tape measures were shrunken or inaccurately divided. Such measures ought never to be of cloth, but of metal.

Liquid measures in many cases were bent and dented in, or had their bottoms turned upward, the result being that they held less than they were supposed to contain. Some had false bottoms or false sides. Wooden dry measures were cut down to reduce their depth, and bushel baskets of seven eighths of even three quarter bushel capacity were very common.

Berry boxes and other small fruit containers proved commonly to be 40 to 60 percent "short." Their size is not regulated by law in any way, and manufacturers of such boxes cater to the requirements of the trade. The automatic cheese knife which is set to cut two or three ounces under weight for each pound is an interesting novelty for purposes of fraud. Another ingenious device is that of reducing the capacity of oil cans by placing a block of wood in the bottom, cut to fit. Potato crates are made in "short" sizes. But most fascinating of all is the kind of scale known as the "junkman's joy," which weighs light when he buys and heavy when he sells.

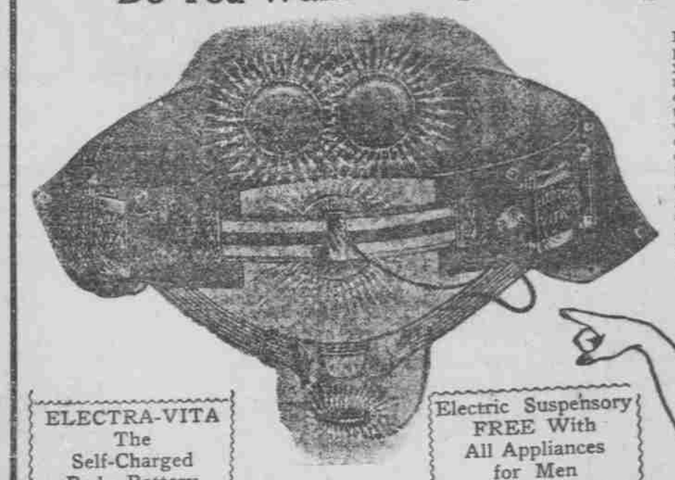
Tobacco seems to afford specially attractive opportunities for cheating. It must be that users of the "herb nicotian" are careless of quantity so long as they get the particular article they seek. In New York City the legislative commission, visiting a large number of tobacco shops, found half the scales incorrect, and in many instances these were supplemented by "short" weights. Its report states that not 15 percent of the packages of tobacco on the market are of full weight.

The recommendation made is that every housewife should provide herself with a good scale of 10 pounds' capacity, which will weigh to ounces. Also she should have a peck measure, a half peck, a dry quart and a liquid quart. All of these she can have tested by the local sealer of weights and measures. Whatever she buys by measure or weight she should weigh or measure at once upon its delivery. It is a matter of only a moment, and in this way she can find out immediately whether the people with whom she deals are treating her honestly.

So widespread is the movement in behalf of honest weights and measures that 26 states during the last year passed laws in relation to the subject. What is most needed now is federal legislation sufficiently comprehensive in scope, and this will unquestionably be secured before long, full power to correct and to punish being placed in the hands of the government bureau of standards. The obstacle in the way hitherto has been a doubt as to whether congress had a right to interfere with the states in such matters, but this question has been satisfactorily settled, the first step taken thereupon being the adoption, just accomplished, of a national standard apple barrel.

MEN, LOOK HERE!

Do You Want to Regain the Vigor of Youth?



ELECTRA-VITA The Self-Charged Body Battery

Electric Suspensory FREE With All Appliances for Men

Do you want to feel big, husky and powerful, with your veins full of youthful fire, your eye clear and your muscles strong and active? If you do, fill out this coupon and send it to us and we will send you a book which will inspire you with the courage to help yourself. It is full of the things that make a man feel like being a whole man, and tells of other men like yourself who were just as weak once, but are now among nature's noblemen, "A man among men." Cut out the coupon and send it in today and get this book free, sealed, by return mail.

Electra-Vita Will Restore Your Youthful Vigor

Pours new life into weak, debilitated men, builds up nerve and vital force, cures Varicocele, Nervous Debility, Rheumatism, Back Pains, Weak Kidneys, Stomach, and revives the spark of youthful energy, giving back the old, vigorous animation. It makes strong, husky and vigorous specimens of manhood.

No Man Should Be Weak

No man should be weak; no man should suffer the loss of that vital element which renders life worth living. No man should allow himself to become less a man than nature intended him; no man should suffer for the sins of his youth when there is at hand a certain cure for his weakness; a check to his waste of power.

Most of the pains, most of the weakness of stomach, heart, brain and nerves from which men suffer are due to an early loss of nature's reserve power through mistakes of youth. You need not suffer for this. You can be restored. The very element which you have lost you can get back, and you may be as happy as any man that lives.

Electra-Vita, with Special Electric Suspensory, will restore your power. It will check all unnatural drains and give back the old vigor of youth.

This drain upon your power causes Weak Kidneys, Torpid Liver and Stomach Ailments. You know it's a loss of vital power and affects every organ of the body. Most of the ailments from which men suffer can be traced to it.

Electra-Vita has cured thousands of men who have squandered the savings of years in useless doctoring.

An old man of 70 says he feels as strong and young as he did at 35. That shows it renews the vigor of youth.

It cures Rheumatism, Sciatic Pains, Lumbago, Kidney Trouble. It banishes pain in a night, never to return.

What ails you? Write and tell us, and no matter where you are, we think we can give you the address of some one in your town that Electra-Vita has cured.

Every man who ever used it recommends it, because it is honest. It does great work, and those whom I have cured are the more grateful because the cure cost so little.

Use Electra-Vita and Be Strong

Electra-Vita is easy to use; put it on when you go to bed. You feel the glowing heat from it (no sting or burn, as in old style belts), and you feel the nerves tingle with the new life flowing into them. You get up in the morning feeling like a two-year-old. No vinegar; no acids.

Try Electra-Vita. Write me today for our beautifully illustrated book with cuts showing how Electra-Vita is applied, and lots of good reading for men who want to be "The Noblest Work of God"—A MAN. Inclose this coupon and we will send this book, sealed, free. Call for consultation. Office hours, 9 to 6 daily. Wednesday and Saturday evenings till 8. Sunday 10 to 12.

THE ELECTRA-VITA CO., Dept. 4 239½ S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.: Please send me your 90-page book, closely sealed, free, as advertised in E. P. H., 9-7-12.

Name .....

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ONE WOMAN DEFENDS HER FAVORITE HAIR DRESSING

HERPICIDE

While shopping the most annoying thing for me is to have someone try to sell me something "just as good" when I ask for Newbro's Herpicide. To be sure there are not many druggists who do this, but what few there are should know that such a policy will destroy the customer's confidence. When they try it on me I never wait for the story, simply hunt a store where they will sell me what I want.

It is absurd for anyone to say that a preparation is as good as Herpicide. I don't think they believe it themselves. Every druggist knows that there is but one genuine, original dandruff germ destroyer and that is Newbro's Herpicide.

It keeps the head free from dandruff, prevents the hair from coming out and stops itching of the scalp.

Herpicide is really a wonderful remedy which does just what you want and expect it to do.

Newbro's Herpicide in 50c and $1.00 sizes is sold by all dealers, who guarantee it to do all that is claimed. If you are not satisfied your money will be refunded.

Applications at good barber shops. Send 10c in postage for a sample to The Herpicide Co., Dept. R., Detroit, Mich.

Kelly & Pollard, Special Agents.

AUSTIN ACADEMY

A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED preparatory school. Thorough courses leading to business, college or life. Graduates admitted to State University, A. & M. College and Eastern universities without examination.

A SCHOOL WHICH MEANS BUSINESS.

Session opens Sept. 29. AUSTIN, TEXAS.

SAFFORD STARTS COURTHOUSE FIGHT

Plans to Get County Seat Removed From Solomonville and Outlines a Campaign.

Safford, Ariz., Sept. 7.—A special meeting of the chamber of commerce was held to discuss plans for moving the county seat to Safford. It is argued a new courthouse must be built for Graham county, the present one being very old and disreputable. Since county division with Greenlee county, Solomonville has been in the east end of the county, and it is claimed Safford is more centrally located.

Three of Safford's six lawyers, Dial, Chambers and Stratton, were appointed a committee to draw up the petitions, and J. J. Birdno, Tom Bell, J. T. Owens and Z. C. Prina were given full charge of circulating them for signatures. Geo. Jacobson and Hank Dowdle were appointed to raise $2500 campaign expenses. One-fourth the voters and one-third the property must be represented by the signers.

Quo warranto proceedings have been instituted before the superior court asking that the election, consolidating the school districts of Safford and Layton, be declared void; the complaint alleging many irregularities in the election.

Miss Eudora Miller has been elected assistant principal of the Safford schools in place of Miss Edith Mason, who resigned.

The valley towns sent nearly 200 people to the celebrations at Globe and Miami. The Safford band, headed the crowd. The Miami boys won both ball games from the Gila valley team.

Brigham Cluff has secured permit to erect a 16 room addition of cement brick, two stories to the Olive hotel, also to add another story to the sample room. This will make the Olive hotel the largest in the valley.

Thatcher schools have opened with eight teachers in the grades and two special teachers. Dr. Jones is principal.

Dozens of wagons are unloading grain at the immense warehouse of the Gila Valley Milling company.

SAFFORD, ARIZONA.

Safford, Ariz., Sept. 7.—John Lassator has gone to Roswell to take his senior year's work in the Military academy. A farewell party was given in his honor at the home of his mother, Mrs. John McGowan.

Dan Olney has returned to Tucson to continue his studies at the university.

Mrs. Elisabeth Brier and grandson, Lawrence, have gone on a visit to relatives in Colorado and Kansas.

Dr. J. H. Lacy, formerly a physician of the valley, now of Miami, was a visitor this week. He bought Karl Sloan's Ford auto and Mr. Sloan has purchased a Flanders.

Mrs. G. A. Rhoads, of Solomonville, has been quite ill for ten days. Her sister, Mary Houck, has been staying with her.

John T. Hughes, state senator from Pima county, was a Safford visitor the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Leo Romney have gone to St. Louis, where Mr. Romney will spend the next four years in a medical college.

Ababy girl has arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Hooks.

Teller Broshears and Charles Murphy are around again after a six weeks' tussle with typhoid fever.

Miss Laura Tonda is on the sick list.

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