

TIMBER LAND ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Carson City, Nevada, January 13th, 1906. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington," as extended to all the public land states by act of August 4, 1892, Oscar Swan, of Goldfield, county of Esmeralda, State of Nevada, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 93, for the purchase of the n/w 4 of Section No. 32, in Township No. 19 S., Range No. 56 E. M. D. M., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the register and receiver of this office at Carson City, Nevada, on Monday, the 26th day of March, 1906.

He names as witnesses: James M. Russell, of Goldfield, Nevada; Thomas Clifford, of Goldfield, Nevada; Arthur A. Lund, of Goldfield, Nevada; Charles M. Ravenscroft, of Goldfield, Nevada. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before the 26th day of March, 1906.

O. H. GALLUP, Register.

Date of first publication, January 20, 1906.

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He names as witnesses: Charles M. Ravenscroft, of Goldfield, Nevada; Arthur A. Lund, of Goldfield, Nevada; Thomas Clifford, of Goldfield, Nevada; Oscar Swan, of Goldfield, Nevada. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 26th day of March, 1906.

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INCREASED MAIL FACILITIES.

Orders from post office department are to the effect: The post office will operate on Pacific time.

Mail car on Los Angeles limited arriving at Las Vegas at 6:30 a. m. going west.

Mail car on north-bound train arriving at Las Vegas 11:25 a. m.

Trains No. 1 and 8 do not carry mail cars.

Mail dropped in post office for No. 1 and 8 before 5 p. m. will be put in special pouch and forwarded to respective destinations. No. 1 and 8 deliver mail at Las Vegas.

W. R. BRACKEN, P. M.

FOR SALE.

Wagon nearly new. Will hold four (4) tons. Enquire Gem Furniture store, corner Bridger and Main streets.

The Nevada Transfer company will do your heavy and light hauling. Leave orders at Boggs' Ice Cream and Confectionery parlor, or at the Gem Furniture store on Main street.

LIVE STOCK

The Horse's Dental Battery.

It is interesting to study evolution relating to the masticating apparatus of the horse, which someone has aptly termed his "dental battery." The prehistoric or "dawn" horse was a little, fawn-colored, spotted animal, not over eleven inches high and with such short-crowned teeth that they wore out in eight or ten years, so that he succumbed from inability to chew food. This little horse had five toes and was little like our modern representative of the equine race, but gradually, through a few millions of years, it is supposed, changed in type. Trace has been found of him grown to fourteen inches in height, then eighteen inches, or about as big as a sheep and later to forty inches, or the average height of a Shetland pony.

There are several different types, too, and the teeth in each were gradually increasing in length and size of crown and reducing in number, for the prehistoric horse had seven molars on each side above and below, while the modern horse has but six, in each jaw. As the four superfluous toes became extinct, so to speak, the middle toe or digit enlarged and strengthened, and was fitted with a foot, making it the most perfect standing, walking and running weight-carrier extant. All the while, too, the mouth was lengthening and the molar teeth increasing in width and length, so that in the modern horse at least we find a set of molars so strong and long that they can well withstand twenty-five to thirty years of masticating.

The composition of these molar teeth is marvelously perfect for the purposes which they fulfill. They are made of three materials of different densities, and as the wear of each is necessarily different the bearing surface of each tooth is consequently kept rough, so that it may grind well, as does the burr stone of a grist mill. The three constituent substances of a tooth are Dentine, which is composed of 76 per cent earthy material and 24 per cent animal matter; Enamel, 95 per cent earthy matter and 5 per cent animal matter; Cement, 67 per cent earthy matter and 33 per cent animal matter. The enamel is present in irregular curves and cylinders and columns from one end of the tooth to the other and between these layers is the dentine and the cement.

The enamel at all times projects above the other substances of the tooth and gives the necessary roughness for food grinding. In the young colt the molar teeth (permanent) are so long that their roots are close up to the eye in the skull, but as the animal ages the crowns gradually wear down and the necessary surface for mastication is supplied by gradual descent of the molar. The tooth does not grow, as some erroneously think, but it comes down in its socket so that the root is constantly becoming nearer and nearer to the gums, and is quite short by the time the horse is thirty years old.

The milk teeth are small, white and smooth. The permanent teeth (incisors or nippers) are large, broad, yellowish in color and have deep, brownish yellow marks down their front surfaces. On the grinding surface of the upper and lower incisors there are cups surrounded by black-colored rims. These are the "marks" by which one can closely approximate the horse's age. When the full complement of milk teeth is present the first change is the substitution of two permanent incisors above and below in the center. This happens at from two years and nine months to three years; at three and a half to four years the lateral or second pair of incisors come in, and at four and a half to five years the corner or third pair of incisors appear and along with them (in males) the tusches or bridle teeth. At six the marks disappear from the central incisors, at seven from the laterals, at eight from the corners and nine from the middle pair in upper jaw and at ten a yellow mark or line appears at gum of corner upper incisor, and gradually comes down the tooth and is in wear at about twenty years. These nine and ten-year-old signs are indefinite and not wholly reliable. The hardest time in a colt's life is when he is past three, when he is casting twelve teeth and cutting sixteen. At this time he should therefore have the best of care, shelter and food.—W. S. Alexander in Farmers' Review.

Care of Early Pigs. In caring for early pigs we must give them nourishing food, plenty of pure water, a good-sized lot to run in and a place to sleep that will protect them from dampness. When they are three weeks old they will begin to eat very rapidly and should be fed by themselves. A mixture of wheat shorts and bran is a good feed and skim milk is excellent, but it is not best to give them any more than they will eat up quickly, as it is liable to sour in the trough. Shelled corn or oats is good and should not be put in the trough, but if it is scattered on the ground the pigs will pick it up and eat slowly. We must give them plenty of pure water, as this is very essential for any animal. They should be provided with a good run in order to obtain plenty of exercise, for they can't be shut up and be healthy. It is natural for any little animal to take exercise. If we keep the pigs confined the thumbs will likely develop. That means too much fat, which clogs the action of the heart, retards the circulation of the blood and causes

death. We also must provide for them dry quarters to sleep in. Damp sleeping places are very injurious to all kinds of young stock, and with the pig, if it does not kill him outright, it is liable to cause him a train of ills that will cost us very nearly all of the profit, if not all.—J. S. Underwood, Johnson Co., Ill.

The Man Behind the Cow.

At the Illinois Round-up W. D. Hoard talked on "The Man Behind the Cow." No matter what phase of life a man may study, when he comes to die he will find that most of the territory has to be left unexplored. The study of the bovine mother is of this character; and no man has yet been able to explore the mystery of that motherhood. "For forty years," said he, "have I been studying this question—how to breed the cow, how to care for the calf and how to rear it; how to feed it during its development into the coming cow." The man behind the cow is of immense consequence in the problem. Our cows are surrounded and cared for by a mass of ignorant men. It might be better if we could turn all the men out of the business and turn the women in. The human mother knows how to take care of the bovine mother. There are many women now engaged in dairying and they are nearly all successful, both financially and as managers of the cows.

The dairyman who is proud of his dairy is almost always a success; for he studies all the questions connected with his business and will do everything possible for the comfort of his cows and for the looks of his dairy.

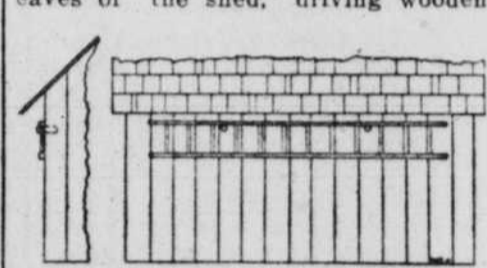
The study of feeds is necessary for success in the dairy, and in this study a knowledge of chemistry is helpful. The market says that timothy hay is worth more for feed than is clover hay. Chemistry tells us that clover hay is worth twice as much as is timothy hay for the use of the cow. The cow agrees with the chemist and will make twice as much butter from a ton of clover hay. The cow and the chemist are right and the market is wrong. A hundred pounds of timothy hay has in it but 3 pounds of digestible protein, while a hundred pounds of clover hay has 6.8 pounds of digestible protein. The proper feeding of the dairy cow controls to a large extent the profitability of the cow.

Many a farmer keeps his eyes on the price he is to receive for butter, not realizing that it is not possible for him to control that price. He loses sight of the farm end of the business, which he can control. A saving of one cent per pound is worth more to the farmer than one cent more added to the price he receives.

In a cow census taken under his direction, there had been a division of the patrons of creameries according to whether or not they were readers of agricultural books and papers. It was found that the average showed up as follows: For every \$1 worth of feed fed to cows by readers there was a return of over \$1.30; while for every \$1 worth of feed fed by non-readers there was a return of only 87 cents—a loss of 13 cents. These men had received nothing for their labor, interest on investment and the like. Profit depends on intelligence.

Device for Storing Ladder.

We did not have room inside the shed for storing a long ladder that was used but occasionally. After some thinking I conceived the idea of boring some two-inch holes under the eaves of the shed, driving wooden



pins into them, and hanging the ladder upon the pins. Although we have kept a ladder in this way for twelve years, it is apparently as sound as when it was made.—A. Stronschein, Winnebago Co., Wis., in Farmers' Review.

Building Up Dairy Herds.

The way we build up our dairy herd is by saving the heifer calves from all of our best cows and raising them with a view to making the best milk cows possible. We feed them and care for them as we think dairy calves should be cared for. As to the way the other dairymen in this section do, I am sorry to say the majority of them do not pay any attention to improving their herds at all, and really do not know what they are doing. But some of them are following our example and replenishing their herds with young heifers when their old cows give out. I think this is really the best method of building up a herd, as there is always a chance for much error in choosing adult cattle for dairy purposes.

S. E. Barnes, Dairyman, University of Tennessee.

Sussex Cattle.

There are comparatively few Sussex cattle in the United States. Most of them are to be found in Tennessee, Missouri, Maine, Arkansas and Texas. Canada also has a few herds of pure-bred. The grades are much more widely scattered. All those in Texas are, of course, within the Splenic fever district, and my information is, they are perhaps less liable to the disease than most cattle from uninfected sections. I know of none that have been shipped from this country to Mexico, Cuba, Central or South America. A good many have been shipped from England to South Africa and possibly shipments have been made to the countries named.

Overton Lee, Sec'y & Treas. American Sussex Assn.

TOLD OF THE VETERANS

The Comrades. Along the road to Sleep-for-Aye, (That some call Never-Land), I met Three hooded figures, all in gray.

And all in silence traveled they— Each seemed the other to forget, Along the road to Sleep-for-Aye!

Women or men, I cannot say, Or shrouded ghosts on penance set— Three hooded figures, all in gray.

But two rode dry-eyed all the way: The third with tears his cheeks had wet, Along the road to Sleep-for-Aye.

I think the two were Love-in-May And Love-in-Death—the third, Regret— Three hooded figures, all in gray.

They may not part, Bound by their debt To sad mistake, they wander yet— Three hooded figures, all in gray, Along the road to Sleep-for-Aye! —Baltimore American.

Always Glad to Meet Comrades.

"Speaking of privates and major generals," said the Sergeant, "there was the case of myself and Gen. Thomas M. Anderson. The General enlisted as a private in the Guthrie Grays, or Sixth Ohio, in April, 1861. I enlisted about the same time in Col. Guthrie's First Kentucky. Anderson in less than a month was given a commission in the regular cavalry, later was transferred to the regular infantry, came out of the war a captain, was a colonel in 1898, was a major general in the war of that year, and was retired as a Brigadier General of the regular army in 1901.

"I, on the other hand, remained with my company and regiment to the end of the civil war, carried a rifle for nearly four years, and was mustered out a sergeant; went into business at the close of the war and succeeded only fairly well. Nearly forty years after our muster in I met Gen. Anderson at a reception here in Chicago and was hesitating about speaking of old times when the General took the matter in his own hands, saying, 'The Colonel tells me that you were in the old First Kentucky regiment. I remember it very well, and because I was in the Sixth Ohio I watched your regiment through the war. Some of your officers came to the regular service, and through them I kept up my acquaintance. It warms my heart to meet any of the old boys.'

"This was as unexpected as it was gratifying, and I felt very much at ease with my old acquaintance of the Sixth Ohio. The General made reference to his uncle, Gen. Robert Anderson, by whose advice he went into the regular service. He said he remembered just how the First Kentucky looked when it was formed without uniforms or arms to receive Major Anderson when he came West. He said the Major was much touched when he was told that hundreds of Ohio men had enlisted in the belief that he was to have personal command of the brigade. I don't know how General Anderson would meet an enlisted man of any one of his regiments in the regular service, but I know that in meeting an enlisted man of the old volunteer army he left nothing to be desired."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Got Even with Brutal Officers.

"I have often wondered," said the major, "what became of the unreasonable and wantonly brutal officers of the old volunteer army. I do not mean the petulant, noisy, or swearing officers who were good fighters, but the martinet and coarse-grained men who were gratuitously abusive, and uniformly severe or merciless in the administration of punishment. The volunteers admired rather than disliked a good disciplinarian, and they did not resent the explosive language of a hard fighter, but they swore vengeance on the officers who took advantage of shoulder straps to treat men in the ranks contemptuously or brutally.

"There were not many officers of this kind, but nearly every regiment had one or more. Some were light-headed martinet, some were born ruffians, and some were influenced by inordinate vanity or petty resentment to persecution of their own men. Theyaped the regular officers in cultivating aloofness, but they had nothing of the regular officer's soldierly quality or his disposition to care for his men. The regular punished severely in the interest of discipline, whereas the ruffian or the incompetent in shoulder straps punished in the spirit of vengeance or resentment, and failed utterly in discipline and in care of his men. A few of these officers probably were shot by their own men during the war, and most of them at the close of the war, if repeated declarations of their own men meant anything, were under sentence of death.

"But I never heard of one of them being shot after the close of the war by a man who served under him. Scores of them were beaten in fist fights by men they had abused, and several in my field of observation found it advisable to leave their old home neighborhoods and settle in distant states, but not in a single case was the oath of a private to kill his captain or lieutenant carried out. Those seeking revenge for humiliation or injury found other means of satisfying that revenge. In one case an unpopular officer sought admission to the regular army some years after the war. By that time one of his old non-commissioned officers had been elected to congress.

"He told his story to Garfield, Butler and others, and the applicant was ruled out. In another case an officer who had been brutal toward the more intelligent men in his company sought

a nomination for sheriff and made an active canvass. The president of the convention was one of his old sergeants. Several of his old privates were delegates. He was mowed under in the interest of Private Jack, and he knew way. In still another case an officer given to abuse of his men sought an appointment at the hands of the governor. He met with a rebuff that took him out of the state."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

All Knew and Loved "Aunt Lizzie." President McKinley never came to Chicago without paying a friendly call upon "Aunt Lizzie," (the late Lizzie Aiken) as she was called. And to Aunt Lizzie the martyred president was always plain "William." Gen. Grant, to whose army she was attached during the greater part of the war also held her in high esteem, while Gen. Sherman is said to have been the first to address her by the name she was afterward known almost universally by—"Aunt Lizzie." Mrs. Aiken bore the distinction of being one of the few women who were pensioned directly by the government for their work during the war. She was always a welcome figure at G. A. R. reunions and on Decoration day, and old soldiers from all parts of the country who happened to spend a day in Chicago always looked her up.

One of the recent incidents that are related of her concerns a visit of one of the soldiers to whom she had ministered when he was wounded in one of the battles of the war. He was passing through Chicago and called at her home. He was cordially greeted by name, and in the course of the conversation mentioned the fact that he had recently suffered a severe loss. He said that the old homestead in which he had lived had been burned, and with it had perished the only picture he had of his brother, who had been a soldier during the war. His mother's picture was also destroyed.

"Wait a minute," said "Aunt Lizzie." She pulled out a long box where she kept many keepsakes, and the soldier saw that it was filled with thousands of pictures. She spread open a huge pile of them, and, to the soldier's astonishment, produced not only a photograph of his brother, but one of himself, one of his mother, and one of his father. For a moment her visitor was too delighted to speak. "That is the first time I ever knew a picture of my father was in existence," he said. This is an illustration of the habitual thoughtfulness of the woman. Leading members of the church all united to pay their last respects to her on the occasion of her funeral. All speak in the highest terms of her kindly nature, cheerful disposition and charitable impulses. She was one of the oldest citizens of Chicago.

Object to Monument to Wirz.

Much indignation has been expressed by members of the G. A. R. throughout the country by the proposal of the Confederates at Atlanta to erect a monument to the memory of Capt. Henry Wirz, commander at Andersonville Prison during the war, and who was hanged by the Federal authorities. In December, 1905, the members of Atlanta Camp, No. 159, United Confederate Veterans, passed resolutions in which they say: "Whereas, We have ever regarded his (Wirz's) execution by the frenzied fanatics who were in control of the Federal government at that time as an act of savage vindictiveness; and, "Whereas, We feel that the erection of a monument to his memory will be a just tribute to a faithful, patriotic Confederate officer, an innocent victim of misrepresentation, perjury and fiendish malignity; to a martyr who suffered death in preference to bearing false testimony against President Jefferson Davis; such a monument will, for all ages to come, serve as a fitting rebuke to such as would in the hour of triumph insult civilization by acts of cruelty."

This is all very well for an ex parte statement, but there is not an atom of truth in any of the assertions. Capt. Henry Wirz was not hanged for obeying any legitimate orders, nor was there any attempt made to force him to give evidence against Jeff Davis. He was punished, as many other men were punished, for committing acts forbidden by the laws of war. The evidence was abundant that he had transgressed the laws of war, and he did not even plead in his defense that he was especially ordered to do as he did. His acts were the offspring of his own petty, brutal nature and malignity. These were outside of, and in excess of, the general policy of starvation and maltreatment for which Jefferson Davis was responsible, and which was proved beyond doubt by the testimony of reliable Confederate officers.

See Flaw in Resolution. Representatives Rhodes of Missouri has introduced a resolution in Congress to create a roll of volunteer generals and provide for the retirement of these with the customary pay of officers of that rank on the retired list. A petition, to be signed by 100 generals of volunteers, accompanied the resolution. Just why Mr. Rhodes drew the line at generals is difficult for G. A. R. men to understand. In their estimation a general is no more entitled to be placed on the retired list than a colonel, nor the colonel than the major, and so on.—New York Press.

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