

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

A pure, wholesome leavening agent, which makes the biscuit and cake of highest healthfulness at medium cost and protects the food from alum, which is the greatest dietary danger of the day.

JUNE TERM DISTRICT COURT OPENED TODAY

GRAND JURY ORGANIZED AND PETIT JURY EMPANELLED FOR THE WEEK.

TRIAL OF CASE BEGUN

Criminal Docket Will Be Called On Monday, June 19th—Question of a Special Judge.

At the morning session of the court the judge discussed with the bar the question of a judge to preside during the trial of cases in which he is disqualified by reason of his service as district attorney and suggested to them that he would either secure an outside judge to occupy the bench during the time or the local bar could select one of their number as a special judge. The matter was not finally decided, although it seemed to the desire of most of the attorneys to have a member of the local bar. In this connection the cases on the docket in which Judge Martin is disqualified were all set for the fourth week of the court and in the meantime the matter of a judge will be decided upon by the court.

The water is the only thing that interferes with a dirt road, and when the water is properly drained, the dirt road becomes a blessing.

Note—It might be expected that Iowa's work with the drag would lag after a time. So it would probably if not founded on a system. In a personal letter to the publisher of the Missouri Valley Farmer, Senator Young says: "I was at Creston on Monday. They organized a river-to-river road which they call the Blue-grass road. It extends from Burlington to Council Bluffs along the line of the Burlington railroad, and is a pretty good road now. The organization will simply be devoted to having the road dragged. The nature of our soil makes road dragging essential."

The regular criminal docket was set for Monday of the third week of the court, the first two weeks to be occupied in the trial of civil cases. Following this announcement the assignment docket was gone over by the judge who heard suggestions from the attorneys interested as to the time of trial of their respective cases; the greater part of the number being passed for future assignment.

STOPPED TALKING GOOD ROADS AND STARTED BUILDING THEM

United States Senator Lafayette Young of Iowa Tells About Use of Log Drag in That State and What the Farmers and Automobileists Did.

The following article was written for the May number of the Valley Farmer of Topeka, Kan., by United States Senator Lafayette Young of Iowa, who is also editor of the Des Moines Capital.

Senator Young says: The year just passed was distinguished in Iowa by the accomplishment of more good work on the public roads than in any ten years of the State's former history.

the disposition of the board of supervisors in a mill on the dollar. As a rule the county tax is more beneficial than the township tax. Our campaign is to get more good results from the township tax.

We would like to have the law amended requiring one-half the township road fund to be expended in dragging. We have discovered that the constant dragging of roads results in a smooth road. In the course of time the surface dragged road becomes so smooth and hard that it turns the water off readily and an ordinary rain does not soak into it, as it does during the year 1911, to work harder than formerly for the dragging of the roads. I do not believe that expensive roads are possible in Iowa for a great many years. Therefore we must pin our faith to the dirt roads and keep them up.

Some POSTSCRIPTS.

In breeding gold fish, an industry that has flourished in China from time immemorial, the eggs have to be removed from the reach of the adult male fish and hatched by the sun in shallow dishes.

According to a French scientist, tests a man who eats liberally should recuperate in weight every twenty-four hours; if he loses weight, he works to excess; if he gains, he has not expended his maximum effort.

An ordinary fruit jar may be screw-tight into the top of a household coffee mill invented by a Missourian to hold a reserve supply of coffee, while a bracket below it will hold a tumbler to receive ground coffee.

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL REVIEW OF PROGRESS IN TEXAS LAST WEEK

Development Notes in Lone Star State Reported to Texas Commercial Club Secretaries' Association—Good Roads Campaign is Enlisting More Support.

Majority Vote To Govern Bond Issues.

The Commercial Secretaries' Association has been gathering data on the road bonds issued in the State during 1911, and find that nineteen elections have been held and fourteen carried and five failed to receive the required two thirds votes. In every instance a majority of votes were cast in favor of the bond issue. The law requiring a two thirds vote to authorize issues is operating to deter good roads, advocates in many instances from calling an election. A good roads campaign of education but unfortunately the educator in many instances don't care to go up against a two thirds handicap; it is too much education, and the result is few bond elections are called.

Getting Something For Nothing.

An inordinate desire to get something for nothing leads to greed in business and unless restrained sometimes results in crime, but every property owner in Texas can get something for nothing in a perfectly legitimate way by joining in the crusade for improving and extending our transportation facilities.

Illinois Heads the List.

The Texas Commercial Secretaries and Business Men's Association has compiled information showing the number of persons from other States making inquiry about Texas through that organization, and finds that during the past six months more than 500 letters have been received from parties desiring to locate in this State. Of this number perhaps the largest amount came from the Middle Atlantic States, Illinois heading the list in the amount of inquiries sent to the Association.

Death Rate Among Cattle Lowered.

Dr. M. Francis, Veterinary Surgeon of the A. & M. College who has been making a special study of fever among Texas cattle since 1888, reports that the results of his experiments have been highly successful and that the death rate among Texas cattle from fever which was 50 per cent in 1888, is now only about 5 per cent. Over 60,000 head of cattle have been saved during this time by Dr. Francis, an approximate saving to their owners of a half million dollars. The Texas experiment station of the A. & M. is doing great good for the agricultural and live stock interests of Texas, and its department of veterinary surgery deserves special commendation for their efficient services to the stock growers of the State.

Boys Training School.

The Abilene Chamber of Commerce has just completed the raising of \$11,500 for the erection of a training school for boys in that city. The building grounds are to be under the care of a Board of Directors selected from among the citizens of Abilene, and the building and grounds are to be the property of the citizens of Abilene.

Good roads bring thrift to the farmer, thrift to the consumer and wealth to the nation.

Good roads make better homes, happier firesides and more patriotic people. Build good roads.

New Cotton Oil Mill.

Sealy recently held a mass meeting for the purpose of discussing the construction of a cotton oil mill. \$25,000 was subscribed as a starter, and an additional \$100,000 has been promised. Work on the new mill will be started at once and it is hoped to have the mill in operation for the Fall Cotton crop.

Raising Goats Profitable.

Mr. C. M. Evans, Superintendent of College Extension work at the A. &

as to raise Angora goats, and suggests that it is one of the most profitable pursuits that the farmers of that section can engage in.

A great many of the finest goats in the world are to be found on the Texas range, although the industry is practically in its infancy in the State. The goat is a valuable animal and serves the double purpose of supplying food and clothing, and also of clearing the land on which he is raised of noxious weeds, and underbrush by browsing.

Cotton is the most youthful of staple products, having had less than a century of commercial recognition, but it has rapidly acquired power until today, it is the King of Products. The fleecy staple is as good as legal tender on any market, and based on wactory values is the richest of all industrials.

The Sun Never Gets On Texas Press

The Commercial Secretaries Association has been conducting an investigation into the number of copies of Texas weekly papers that circulate outside the State. There were 425 papers reported, and they show an average out-of-State circulation of 12 per cent of the total and in many instances the papers report as high as 90 per cent of their circulation going outside the State. The papers go to every State in the Union, and many of them cross the ocean. Kansas leads all State sin subscribing for our weekly papers, and in foreign countries, England and Canada make the best showing. In nations speaking foreign languages, China takes the lead. It can be truly said that the sun never sets on the Texas press.

We have 750 weekly papers in the State and using 12 per cent as the basis of outside circulation, we find approximately 90,000 copies of our weekly papers circulating outside the State. This report does not include weekly papers which our citizens read and send back to their old neighbors in state States to give them the Texas news, neither is the circulation of daily papers included.

With a quarter of a million of copies of the Texas press singing the praises of Texas in every clime and country, we are able to account for the marvelous influx of men and money moving into our State. There is no more effective way of advertising Texas than for our citizens to subscribe for the local paper and have it mailed to friends outside the State and no better services can be rendered non-residents than by giving them an opportunity of learning about Texas through the columns of our newspapers.

The Town Pump.

A good place to feel the pulse of Civic life is at the public drinking fountain. The ebb and flow of animal life as it quenches its thirst at the public fountain gives us an estimate of the wealth, population and prosperity of the community; the character, habits and occupation of its people and the utility, pleasure and hardships of its citizens. There is no better place to study the progress of a community than at the town pump.

Dread of an Operation.

N. Manchester, Ind.—Mrs. Eva Beshore, of this place, says, "I suffered female misery of every description. Two doctors attended me, and advised an operation. I lost weight until I weighed only ninety pounds. I dreaded an operation, and, instead, began to take Cardui. In a short time, I gained 25 pounds, and feel as well as I ever did. Cardui, I am sure, saved my life." Cardui is today used in thousands of homes, where it relieves pain and brings back strength and ambition. It is a woman's medicine, for women's ailments, and you are urged to try it for your troubles. Ask your druggist. He will tell you about Cardui.

W. T. Dodge has resigned as superintendent of the Frederick school to accept a position in one of the State Normal schools. His successor at



BEWARE OF SUDDEN ATTACKS THAT MAY PROVE DEADLY.

YOU CAN SOON REPEL THE MOST DANGEROUS WITH

DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY

THE MOST INFALLIBLE CURE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS WHOOPING COUGH

AND ONLY RELIABLE REMEDY FOR THROAT AND LUNGS

PRICE 50c AND \$1.00

SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY ALL DRUGGISTS

WOODROW WILSON HAD MANY CALLERS

New Jersey Governor Spent Busy Sunday in Washington—Wants Gradual Reduction in Wool Duty.

Washington, June 6.—Woodrow Wilson, approaching the end of a 9,000-mile swing around the country, spent Sunday in Washington. The New Jersey governor had a room in the New Willard Hotel overlooking the White House grounds. Some were pleased to regard the visit as a preliminary survey incident to a more permanent residence. Mr. Wilson said, however, that he had stopped in Washington because his family was not in Trenton and he desired to break the monotony of his homeward journey.

Washington put a political construction on the visit. When Governor Wilson reached Washington last night, his first visitor was announced a few minutes after his secretary had registered. There was no sleep till after midnight. Today's first caller was knocking at the door before the governor had arisen. Nearly every Democratic senator and representative paid his respects, and there were many callers who had no official position. The room was full all the time. There was no private conference. Whatever was said was for all to hear. His Kansas City Speech Explained.

Discussing this foolish belief today, Governor Wilson said: "The thing I'm after is to give the people control of their own government. And if this cannot be accomplished without the aid of the initiative, the referendum and the recall, then I am ready to adopt these weapons. I do not regard these devices as tools for everyday use. As the gun behind the door, they are for use only in emergencies."

"My observation and information as to the operation of the initiative and referendum in the Northwest satisfies me that the people can be relied upon to use the weapons judiciously and with discrimination." Governor Wilson does not believe in the recall of the judges.

Disagrees With Bryan.

The action of the caucus of Democratic representatives in voting for a limited reduction in the tariff on wool to 20 per cent ad valorem received his hearty commendation, despite the fact that William J. Bryan had warned the Democrats against any other course than taking all the duty off. What the governor had to say in regard to the Democratic caucus was summarized into these words: "The resolution passed by the caucus is a frank statement and justifies itself by showing that the Democratic party is trying to do the best possible and practicable in the circumstances. I mean that when we are revising a system such as the tariff as a whole, we can make compensations of revenue along the whole line."

"But in revising its schedule by

penations, except in the individual schedules. That is one of the penalties of the step by step process. It does not seem to me that there is any abandonment of principle in the action.

Reciprocity Not a Party Measure.

"It seems to me that the Democratic principles had been reasserted. Of course, I am in favor of free raw materials, including free raw wool, but every Democratic platform has declared for gradual tariff reduction."

He again approved the Canadian reciprocity agreement.

"Will it help the Republicans or the Democrats in 1912?" he was asked.

"Which party it will help is a matter of indifference," was the response. "The party that thinks of itself and not of the country is going down to defeat."—Kansas City Star.

FOR SALE—Traction engine, will sell practically new Buffalo. Pitts Traction Engine, 10-horse power for \$500.00; reasons for selling; going out of business. Write M. F. Cate, Terrell, Texas. 16-5t—W-2tc



PURITY OATS

is just what the name indicates, PURITY. Guaranteed the BEST.

Guaranteed to Keep in Good condition. You don't need a can opener to get them.

You don't have to scratch and dig them out. The largest package for the money.

The dealer makes more money, the consumer gets more and better goods for his money. Buy a package today.

Feminine Fancies—Things of Interest to Women

The Justweds Go Fishing

When Mr. Justwed announced he was going fishing on the morrow, Mrs. J. was not in the least surprised, for that, in the Justwed household, was one of the infallible signs of spring. When he also announced that he intended setting out at half-past six in the morning she regarded him, intently, fearing he might be suffering from the oppressiveness of a hard day's work at the bank. But when he amplified his previous statements with the announcement that he intended taking her along she really thought seriously of sending for the doctor without delay.

"Fishing?" she said, in a tone that betrayed her amazement. "Why, Homer, I don't know the first thing about fishing."

"My, my," remarked Mr. J. slowly, shaking his head as one gravely disappointed and trying to comprehend matters, "there's no pleasing you women, is there? Here you are forever and a day complaining about us men wanting our pleasures alone. Why can't a man do the things he does in his hours of play along with his wife, you say. And why is it a man is content to spend an entire evening with other men, and yet grumbles like the dickens if he has to stay twenty minutes in his wife's company? Well, here I want to go fishing tomorrow and instead of stalking off by myself and leaving you at home to twiddle your thumbs I ask you to go along with me—and you refuse!"

"No, I did not refuse to go, Homer," interrupted Mrs. J. "You are jumping at conclusions. I merely remarked that I do not know the first thing about fishing—which is a simple statement of fact. Indeed, I'd like mighty much to go. I've always wanted to learn how to fish and, besides, a day out of doors will do both of us an immense amount of good. I sure will go—but you'll have to show me how to do everything."

"Oh, I see," conceded Mr. J. with a smile. "Of course I'll show you. Only you must promise to follow my directions closely—without argument. Fishing, you know."

"Yes, teacher, I promise," responded Mrs. Justwed fully.

It was way, way after six-thirty when the Justweds left the house the next morning. Mrs. J., following instructions, was up at six and had a piping hot breakfast on the table a half hour later. But Mr. J., despite several ghastly tinkles of the early morning bell and precisely three calls from Mrs. J., walked serenely into the dining room at ten minutes past seven.

A half hour or so, he explained didn't make any real difference. Mrs. J. did not remind him, as she might well have done, that that "half hour or so" seemed to make a whole lot of difference to him—when it came to getting out of bed. Which shows that Mrs. Justwed purposed following instructions and taking things as they came.

An hour's ride in the trolley brought them to the chosen spot—a broad expanse of river flowing between ver-

The June Bride's Gown

It is predicted many months ago that the June bride of 1911 would have little trouble in arranging her trousseau, on account of the great number of ideas to select from; and this prediction has been realized. Never before have such a vast number of fabrics been placed at her disposal, and never since women have loved pretty things to wear have so many varieties of gowns been placed before her. This is a bride's season. Every thing seems to have been originated with the idea of pleasing her alone, and her only trouble will be in deciding on the frocks with which she is to bedeck herself.

There has been a limit placed on the wedding gown, of course. This applies, however, only to the gown's simplicity. The materials can be just as rich as the bride desires them, but the dress must be built on simple lines. The simplicity of the wedding gown has always been followed to a certain extent; it is a dictum of fashion long obeyed.

And this is the season of the slender bride. She will wear a clinging gown of the most simple variety, veiled in great clouds of tulle and the flimsiest of lace. But, even in case the bride is not in harmony with the ideal—slender and girlish—she must try and conform with the plan in the best way possible. Her gown must be built in a manner similar to that one belonging to the ideal bride, and all the frills and furbelows must conform with the remainder of the dress. Wide, although, are things of the past, according to this year's styles, and even though the bride be quite plump in appearance she must follow out the designer's models.

The average trousseau can be arranged along no set lines. It is quite

Why Do Women Live Longer?

Statistics show that women live longer than men, and that there is no truth in the ungalant theory that they do so merely because of the necessity of having the last word.

Census reports in both this country and other countries show that there are 50 per cent. more women than men who have lived to be 100 years old. Speaking of the comparative mortality of the sexes, a writer in the Medical Record says:

"We find that for every 100 girls born there are slightly more than 100 boys born. In some countries the difference is as great as 120 boys to every 100 girls. The birth rate of boys is greater among Jews every-

NEW ORLEANS COTTON BULL LEADER IN N. Y.

New Orleans, La., June 5.—W. P. Browns, the New Orleans cotton bull appeared on the floor of the cotton exchange here today causing rumors that he intended conducting a campaign similar to that of last summer when August option sold at twenty cents a pound. He predicted South Texas, South Alabama and South Georgia will get early cotton but that it will be late in the remainder of the cotton belt.

MORE INDICTMENTS IN OHIO BRIBERY CASE

Columbus, Ohio, June 5.—The grand jury which is investigating bribery today returned eight more indictments. Representative Owen Evans, who was in the court room when the jury came in with an indictment against him charging that he received one hundred dollars from L. C. Miller, of Akron, a loan agent. He immediately pleaded guilty and was fined five hundred dollars. The money was in connection with a bill to regulate loan companies. Evans will now go before a jury and give testimony.

ABILENE ENGINEER FOR ROAD PLAN

Chamber of Commerce employs Ploymr. Leonard to survey roads leading out of city. Will be here Monday.

Will Go Over Roads and Investigate Conditions With View of Selecting Best Routes.

The campaign for good roads is taking an active and definite form as indicated in the fact that C. E. Leonard, civil engineer of Abilene, has been engaged by the Chamber of Commerce to make a preliminary survey of the roads in Commissioners' Precinct No. 1 leading out of the city with a view to forming some definite plan to be placed before the people in connection with the proposed bond issue of \$200,000. That Mr. Leonard will be here is indicated in a telegram received by Secretary Day of the Chamber of Commerce in which the engineer states: "Will arrive in Wichita Monday morning on early train."

Stray Topics From Little Old New York

New York, June 3.—The fate of Madison Square Garden, that famous exhibition and amusement place, is being discussed just now. For some time the stockholders of the company which owns the property, have been agitating the proposition to sell the property because they found it unprofitable. It is true that during the autumn and winter months the garden was a very profitable place, but the automobile show and other sporting or commercial exhibitions made the Garden a source of profit, but after the Circus season in the spring was closed, the large building remained idle for about four months or more.

According to his latest story, a Mr. De Camp and his wife, after the fashion of suburbanites, kept a few chickens in their back yard which they fed with scraps from the table. The chickens were doing well, but the hens did not improve. One day it occurred to her to give the hens some of the quinine pills which her husband was



TOWN OF C. P. DIAZ CHANGES ITS NAME

WILL BE CALLED PIEDRA NEGRAS IN HONOR OF DAWN OF NEW ERA.

MADERO WAS HONORED

Fifty American Ladies Escort to the Boundary Line on International Bridge.

By Associated Press

Eagle Pass, June 3.—Madero arrived here this morning en route to Mexico City. He was immediately surrounded by a committee of fifty ladies who escorted him on foot to the international bridge. There a beautiful curtain marked the international boundary line. On the Mexican side of the curtain he was awaited by fifty Mexican ladies who escorted him to their musical building. Eagle Pass military band helped the Mexican band in music.

Madero left for Mexico City after a brief speech-making. His soldiers are being withdrawn. Madero men are taking their places here.

The name of C. P. Diaz has been changed to Pietras Negras—in honor of the dawn of a new era in Mexico. This new name was written on the arch which spanned the international bridge.

As Madero stepped into the balcony of the Piedras Negras municipal building, he was introduced to the crowd by Manuel Lopez, one of the youngest operators in town who took occasion to denounce Benito Juarez as an African robber who had separated the church and the state. Madero moved toward Lopez at this utterance. A dozen hands, however, shoved Lopez through the door and he was immediately imprisoned.

LORIMER WILL GO BEFORE COMMITTEE

TELEGRAPHS FROM CHICAGO ASKING THAT HE BE HEARD TO REFUTE ANY CHARGES.

THE REQUEST IS GRANTED

Committee Readily Agrees to Hear Illinois Senator Charged With Bribery.

By Associated Press

Washington, D. C., June 3.—Lorimer has requested permission to appear before the new Senate investigating committee to testify in his own behalf. The committee will hear him.

Lorimer from Chicago, telegraphed the committee on privileges and elections as follows: "At the former investigation nothing was charged against me personally, therefore there was nothing for me to deny as a witness. It is my earnest desire to be permitted to testify before your committee so that I can refute any charges that may have been made or any suspicions that any one may have as to the validity of my election."

ONE ATTACK FOLLOWS ANOTHER

Has That Been Your Experience Taking Calomel for Constipation?

Many people take calomel to cure constipation, and it does cure it for one day, but two or three days later they are sicker than ever. That is one of the after-effects of calomel.

This is the reason why Miller's Drug Store will not guarantee calomel to be harmless. But we do guarantee Dodson's Liver-Tone to be a perfect substitute for calomel. Dodson's Liver-Tone will cure constipation and bilious attacks and keep them cured, by stimulating and toning-up the liver to do its best work. It is a vegetable liquid with a pleasant taste and is harmless to children as well as grown people. It cleans up the liver by natural methods, does not act so strongly as to weaken the body, but is safe and sure just the same. You can buy a bottle today from Miller's Drug Store with the assurance of your money back if it fails in your case.

C. J. Barnard of the firm of Barnard & Co., the dry goods men, is reported on the street just as I was to be at the store today.

OFFICERS:

J. A. KEMP, President. E. P. GREENWOOD, Vice President and Gen. Mgr. R. E. HUFF, Vice President. FRANK KELL, Vice President. W. T. CAMPBELL, Vice President. W. P. PONDER, Vice President. H. H. HALSELL, Vice President. JAMES DUFFY, Vice President. E. B. PATE, Secretary. W. M. MCGREGOR, Treasurer. J. T. MONTGOMERY, Gen'l Attorney. DR. J. E. DANIELS, Medical Director.

DIRECTORS:

J. A. KEMP, FRANK KELL, E. P. GREENWOOD, R. E. HUFF, W. M. MCGREGOR, J. T. MONTGOMERY, W. T. CAMPBELL, R. L. EDWARDS, W. P. PONDER, J. G. HARDIN, W. W. LINVILLE, H. H. HALSELL, W. O. WRIGHT, F. M. POWER, E. B. PATE, T. H. WHITE, W. E. SANDERSON, J. P. GOODMAN, W. M. COLEMAN, C. W. SNIDER, P. P. LANGFORD, J. E. DANIEL, J. J. PERKINS, A. L. THORNBERY, L. MACKRECHNEY, J. L. MAXWELL, E. E. HOLLAND, W. E. MANNING, J. A. FISHER, WADE H. WALKER, JAMES DUFFY.

Wichita Southern Life Insurance Company

WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS, HOME OFFICE

Organized and Chartered Under the Laws of Texas, with an Authorized Capital and Surplus of \$600,000.00

A home company that will keep Texas money at home, with which to develop our natural resources. Owned and officered by home people

Are you insured? If not you should be. If you are insured, perhaps you need more. If you do, don't forget that you have a company right at your home that is as strong as the strongest. Its policies are as good as the best. Patronize home industry, and help build an institution that will benefit your own country. We want a few more good Life Insurance Salesmen. Good territory open to men of ability. Liberal contracts. Policies plain, simple and to the point. Double Indemnity and Total Disability clause. Call or write,

E. P. GREENWOOD, Vice President and General Manager

COMPLETE CONTROL BY THE GOVERNMENT

GARY TELLS CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE—SAY ENFORCED PUBLICITY AND CONTROL WAS WELCOMED.

OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

Admits That Conference Has Been Arranged to Organize International Steel Corporation.

By Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., June 2.—Elbert H. Gary, of the United States Steel Corporation this morning told the House Steel Trust investigating committee that enforced publicity and governmental control of corporations must come, even as to prices. He said he believed the Sherman anti-trust law too archaic to deal with modern situations and that it could never fully prevent great combinations of capital. What the United States Steel Corporation wanted, he said, was an official department of government to which it could go and say: "What prices can we charge and just what can we do?" Gary said the steel corporation cannot dominate prices although it can influence them.

Speaking of the reported international steel trust he said it is planned that representatives of the steel interests meet at Brussels on July 9 next to determine whether an international steel corporation similar to the American concern should be organized.

Gary said he expects to attend the Brussels conference unless he becomes convinced that morally or legally it would be wrong.

Explaining the 1907 "Gary dinners" at which it is charged steel prices were fixed he said he believed that if the prices of steel was reduced jobs for which he held large quantities of steel would be forced into failure, with the result of spreading panic throughout the country. The question, he said, was how to maintain prices without making agreements which would be a monopoly. He said he suggested to the steel men at the Gary dinners that the only solution was for them to meet occasionally and disclose to each other the conditions of their business.

Tell a girl what lovely eyes she has and she'll know you mean mouth, teeth, complexion and hair too.

Some men seem to think they're mighty devoted to their wives if they

IMPORTANT CASES ON THE DOCKET

CASES OF ESPECIAL INTEREST ON CIVIL DOCKET FOR NEXT TERM DISTRICT COURT.

CONVENES NEXT MONDAY

Several Murder Cases On Criminal Docket—Many Damage Suits.

District Judge P. A. Martin will convene court at this place Monday morning for the June term, in connection with which a grand jury will be empaneled to investigate violations of the law in this county. The term promises to be a very busy one as there is a long list of cases on the docket, especially the civil docket which is burdened with damage suits and divorce cases. Of the latter there is a total of 27 cases, perhaps the largest number that has been on the docket of this county at any one time since its organization.

There are several criminal cases to come up among the number being that of the Remberts, charged with killing Ed Hardwick, that of Clint Browning, who is charged with having killed his brother-in-law, John Harsh, and the case against Dave Sewell for killing a negro. Other criminal cases are that of G. E. Ruby, charged with forgery, who was tried at the last term of court and given two years, but who on application was granted a new trial, that of R. A. Thompson on a charge of robbery, whose trial at the last term resulted in a hung jury, and the Hopkins case in which the defendant is charged with burglarizing a restaurant at Burkburnett.

On the civil docket there is a long list of damage suits among the more important of which are the following: W. A. Keeran vs. Fort Worth & Denver. Lon. D. Marrs vs. M. K. & T. A. R. H. C. McGlasson vs. Wichita Falls Traction Co. Evilen Pearl Sipes vs. North Texas Gas Co. P. L. Wilks vs. North Texas Gas Co. Benita Lee Wilks vs. North Texas Gas Co. C. E. Boyd vs. Dra. Reed and Jones. P. Wagner vs. Texas Building Co. Henry D. Young vs. North Texas Gas Co. S. M. Kennedy vs. R. M. Moore. P. E. Brothers vs. W. F. & N. Ry. R. J. Abbott vs. Wichita Falls Water & Light Co. Minnie Taber vs. Modern Woodmen of America. R. S. Howard vs. Fort Worth &

GOV'T REPORT ON COTTON CONDITION

INDICATIONS POINT TO LARGEST CROP IN HISTORY OF THE COUNTRY, EXPERT SAYS.

ACREAGE 345,000,000

Condition On May 25th Was 87.8 Compared With 80.9, the Ten Year Average.

By Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., June 2.—Government experts say the present indications are for the largest cotton crop this country has ever produced. They expect more than 14,000,000 bales. The previous bumper crop was 13,500,000. The department of agriculture estimates the area in cotton, planted and to be planted this year as 47.7 per cent greater than last year, which is an acreage of 35,004,000. The condition of the growing crop on May 25th was 87.8 of the normal compared with 80.9 of the same day last year and 80.9 the ten year average for that date.

The Texas acreage is 10,868,000, a five per cent increase. The condition is 88. The Oklahoma acreage is 2,622,000 a sixteen per cent increase, with the condition 87. The Louisiana acreage is 1,118,000, a four per cent increase, and the condition is 91. Arkansas acreage is 2,446,000, a three per cent increase and 87 per cent condition.

By Associated Press.

New Orleans, La., June 2.—The Government Bureau was a big surprise to the cotton market. Average report is considered bullish while the indication was considered bearish, the reports counterbalancing each other and preventing sharp fluctuations. There was much excitement about the report in the cotton exchange, where Frank Hayne, the bull leader, was the coolest person present.

Real Estate Transfers.

R. J. Rice to W. H. and Minnie Lewis, lots 19 to 24 inclusive, block 29, Burkburnett, \$1800. J. R. Brewer to D. T. Cross, 100 acres out of S. A. & M. G. R. R. Co. survey, No. 1, \$225. Nina Tompkins to Mary S. Maxwell, lot 7, block 195, \$3700. R. H. Cook, et al to S. Williams, lots 248 to 257 inclusive, block A, Wichita Wilbarger Oil Development Co. tract, \$50. S. Williams to C. W. Moore, tract 168 block A, subdivision 162, Waggoner Colony lands, \$10.

GOV'T REPORT ON COTTON CONDITION

INDICATIONS POINT TO LARGEST CROP IN HISTORY OF THE COUNTRY, EXPERT SAYS.

ACREAGE 345,000,000

Condition On May 25th Was 87.8 Compared With 80.9, the Ten Year Average.

By Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., June 2.—Government experts say the present indications are for the largest cotton crop this country has ever produced. They expect more than 14,000,000 bales. The previous bumper crop was 13,500,000. The department of agriculture estimates the area in cotton, planted and to be planted this year as 47.7 per cent greater than last year, which is an acreage of 35,004,000. The condition of the growing crop on May 25th was 87.8 of the normal compared with 80.9 of the same day last year and 80.9 the ten year average for that date.

The Texas acreage is 10,868,000, a five per cent increase. The condition is 88. The Oklahoma acreage is 2,622,000 a sixteen per cent increase, with the condition 87. The Louisiana acreage is 1,118,000, a four per cent increase, and the condition is 91. Arkansas acreage is 2,446,000, a three per cent increase and 87 per cent condition.

By Associated Press.

New Orleans, La., June 2.—The Government Bureau was a big surprise to the cotton market. Average report is considered bullish while the indication was considered bearish, the reports counterbalancing each other and preventing sharp fluctuations. There was much excitement about the report in the cotton exchange, where Frank Hayne, the bull leader, was the coolest person present.

Real Estate Transfers.

R. J. Rice to W. H. and Minnie Lewis, lots 19 to 24 inclusive, block 29, Burkburnett, \$1800. J. R. Brewer to D. T. Cross, 100 acres out of S. A. & M. G. R. R. Co. survey, No. 1, \$225. Nina Tompkins to Mary S. Maxwell, lot 7, block 195, \$3700. R. H. Cook, et al to S. Williams, lots 248 to 257 inclusive, block A, Wichita Wilbarger Oil Development Co. tract, \$50. S. Williams to C. W. Moore, tract 168 block A, subdivision 162, Waggoner Colony lands, \$10.

DISORDERLY HOUSES TO BE INVESTIGATED

JUDGE MARTIN IN CHARGE TO GRAND JURY CALLS ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO LAWS ON SOCIAL EVIL.

CROWDED COUNTY JAIL

Judge Suggests That Cases of Men in Jail Be Given Precedence Over All Others.

By Associated Press.

In his charge to the newly empaneled grand jury this morning, District Judge P. A. Martin called their attention especially to the law against theft, robbery and burglary, assault to murder, swindling, perjury, violations of the local option laws, the Terrell election-law and to the law against bawdy houses. Of these he stated that it was understood that there had been charges of violations in references to all of these offenses, with the possible exception of the local option law and the Terrell election law.

The charge of the judge was an exhaustive one in which he urged the members of the jury to be diligent in their deliberations, impartial in their findings and altogether faithful to the trust imposed in them by virtue of their position and the law providing therefor. He also explained to them in detail the duties involved and pledged to them the co-operation of the court in the exercise of these duties.

In opening his charge Judge Martin called attention to the importance of the grand jury as a legal body and outlined the manner of their selection and the work devolving upon its members in connection with their deliberations. He enjoined that degree of secrecy provided in the oath administered and reminded them that no one had a right to know the work transacted inside the room. He also called attention to the fact that no one had a right to suggest to them as to their duties, stating that it would be an insult to the honor and integrity of the jury for anyone to attempt such an influence. He stated, however, that there was nothing wrong in their attention being called to violations of the law in a general way, but other than that absolute secrecy should obtain. In this connection the judge called attention to the fact that not even the state's attorneys were supposed to be present following the consideration of a case when the jury began its deliberations as to whether or not a bill should be returned on the evidence presented.

Having presented these suggestions

the judge called attention to the various offenses, first mentioning theft from the person, for which several parties had been bound over in this county. He also referred to the offense of robbery, and of burglary, both of which he said were understood to be of too frequent occurrence in this county. He urged a thorough investigation and the returning of bills in all cases where the evidence so justified.

Further reference was made to the law with reference to such matters as the state's attorneys would do that. He did insist, however, that those cases for which men are in jail be given precedence over all others, in justice to the men who were deprived of their liberty, calling attention to the fact that the county jail was understood to be crowded with parties charged with violations of law. In this connection he also suggested that following the consideration of those on bond should next be taken up and disposed of, after which the jury could enter into a consideration of such other cases as might be brought to their attention.

Continuing his charge, Judge Martin called attention to the Terrell election law which duty he said was made imperative under the law. This law, he said, defined a large number of crimes, the most important of which was that of giving or loaning money for the payment of a poll tax. This, he reminded the jury, had been declared a violation of law by the supreme court, and indictments should be returned in all such cases reported wherein the evidence was sufficient to convict. The object of this law, as explained, was to provide a pure and unimpeachable ballot in order that the voice of the people might prevail in all elections held within the state.

Another matter to which the judge referred as being required in connection with his charge was that of giving rebates to shippers by the railroads. Judge Martin explained, in this connection, that the law intends that all men shall be treated alike and he insisted therefore that indictments be returned if such violations came to the knowledge of the jury.

The violation of the local option law was also referred to and the jury was charged that it was their special duty to see that this law was enforced, and that violators be indicted therefor.

The most extended feature of the charge of the court was that dealing with disorderly houses which violation he said should be investigated thoroughly in order that the city might be rid of this objectionable element. In this connection he called attention to the current opinion that such houses were common in Wichita Falls and urged that they be suppressed.

Discussing the matter at some length, the court further called attention to the fact that the courts had held that reservations were illegal, that cities had no right to enter into copartnership or compromise with the social evil. He also charged the jury that the law provides that any person who owns, controls or leases such a house, or who is agent for such owner, is subject to a heavy fine and jail penalty as well as the inmates of such a place. He charged the jury that it was their duty to use their best endeavor to rid the community of these hotbeds of vice and infamy, and suggested that the only way to do so was through the enforcement of the law relating thereto.

After referring to the different violations enumerated above, the court urged them to not regard that as all their duty, but to take cognizance of any and all violations of whatever character to which their attention was called.

Some general ideas of the duties of the jury in connection with their deliberations was then given by the judge, in connection with which he suggested that they act as rapidly as conditions would admit, at all times systematizing their work with reference to the consideration of cases. He urged them to concentrate their efforts on one case until it had been disposed of and not scatter their work until it became a confusing nature. He also urged, in connection with the consideration of returning a bill, that they act on the supposition that if the evidence was sufficient to convince them of a crime that such evidence was supposed to likewise influence a trial jury, and that a bill should be found. He suggested, however, in this connection that a man was presumed to be innocent until the evidence was sufficient to establish his guilt, and that in all cases where such a doubt existed no bill should be returned.

Following the judge's charge, W. J. Bullock was appointed foreman and W. J. Howard door falliff, after which the jury retired to their room to begin the work of the term.

Advertisement for Dr. J. W. DuVal, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Spectacles Fitted. First National Bank Building. Wichita Falls, Texas.

With June Comes the BATHING SUIT Question



A Pink Satin Suit for Sand Promenading



The Real Swimmers Adore the New Swimming Jersey



The Bathing Dress must be Roomy and Easy to Put On



The Bathing Dress must be Roomy and Easy to Put On



One-Piece Bathing Dress of Checked Silk



The Bathing Wrap Worn from Bath House to Beach

DO women really wear such costumes as one sees pictured in newspaper and magazine fashion articles? is the question asked by far-land readers who never have an opportunity to visit the seashore and see for themselves what is done—and worn—by those who enjoy a frolic in the waves.

The inland woman who is getting ready for a trip to the seashore this summer and wants to make her own bathing suit will be on the safe side if she selects a dark blue or black mohair of supple, lustrous quality, a blue or black pease de cygne of substantial weave or a checked mohair or taffeta silk for her suit. Such a suit is sure to be in good taste and if daintily made and well fitted, and accompanied by smart accessories in the way of silk stockings and cap, it will be smart and distinctive.

Gaudy Trimming Should Be Avoided.

The highest class bathing suits are rather plain. The material is rich and there may be a trimming of hand embroidered dots or simple conventional figures, or a little braid of good quality and of a color matching the suit; but strong color contrasts will be avoided. The public bath houses invariably provide bathing suits trimmed in some striking manner in order that the garments may be readily identified and that there may be less temptation toward carrying them off and leaving old suits in their places—a clever trick which has been successfully worked more than once, since all bathing suits of inconspicuous style look much alike when wet. Therefore, the really smart suit is as unlike a public bath-house suit as handsome material and a minimum of glaring trimming can make it.

Fancy Bathing Suits Not for the Real Swimmer.

It is quite true that extreme styles in bathing suits are sometimes seen—even off the vaudeville stage, where they would seem very rightly belong. The woman who swims well and goes in for real enjoyment of her bath scorns a frivolous bathing suit and would as soon think of posing in such a suit on the sand as a man would. But there are women who cannot swim and whose sea bath consists of wading into the water and out and then spending the morning on the beach taking the "sun bath," which, indeed, it is claimed is even more beneficial than the ocean dip, and it is these "sand bathers" who favor fancy suits.

These fancy bathing suits are worn sometimes at beaches adjoining summer colonies, where crowds are absent and where rules and regulations are few. At Asbury Park and some other large resorts white bathing suits are not permitted on the beach unless covered with a long wrap which is donned immediately the fair bather emerges from the water. At Narragansett and Atlantic City wondrous effects in the way of bathing costumes may be seen, and here elaborate satin

accessories, are daily on parade. A pink satin bathing costume which might have been tragic have also occurred when full bloomers, drying in though undeniably frivolous and unseaworthy—as nautical folk say of sailing craft—is still within the confines of good taste, is pictured. Faint pink satin was used for this graceful little suit and the trimming is of Venice inscription, arranged in simple lines, yet very prettily, on bodice and skirt. There is a knotted girdle of the satin around the waist. Satin bloomers matching the skirt are worn underneath for obviously pink tights would be too spectacular even for a beach where such costumes are the custom.

Knitted Bathing Tights Beneath Narrow Skirts.

The old fashioned, full bloomers have been discarded by most women, who prefer knitted bathing tights of silk or cotton which take up less room and are much lighter in the water—an important consideration with the swimmer. One or two mishaps that the hot sun, have filled with air on a sudden, second dive into the water, turning the swimmer upside down and leaving her helpless and unable to regain her balance without assistance. The inexpensive cotton bathing tights are usually too long and fit clumsily when wet. An inch may cut off at the top and another inch at the end of each leg, narrow black elastic being run through a casing at the waist and knees. The knitted garments may then be drawn on and off easily and quickly with no struggling with strings that will get into knots when wet.

Doing Away With Skirts Altogether.

The skirtless bathing suit come to stay? This summer will prove it, but, though almost all women commend the merits of this admirable swimming costume, few have the courage to wear it. There are two kinds of "harem" bathing suits; one with a divided skirt which looks at first glance like a circular skirt to the knee and over which is worn a knitted jersey which comes to the hips. The other skirt is in more decided "harem" style, for there are full bloomers, or knickers which are held in by

an elastic and bag over at the knee. It must be remembered that the clinging knitted jersey emphasizes every curve and only the slim woman with a rather boyish form should wear it. The emphasizing of generous feminine curves by a clinging skin-tight jersey is apt to be a little too frank to please good taste; but there is no denying that the jersey is ideal for swimming. And one of these knitted suits is pictured, the jersey and short trunks being of tobacco brown worsted with cream white stripes, while the skirt is made of brown mohair hair-lined with white and trimmed with a band of Persian silk in cream, brown and orange.

Knitted sweaters are an important part of the bathing outfit, if any time is to be spent on the beach after the bath. No matter how warm the day, if the sun goes under a cloud for a minute, the air feels chilly to the wearer of a wet bathing suit and the warm, cosy sweater feels delightfully comfortable. A sweater for wear over the bathing suit should be rather loose, and should have the high "turtle" collar which protects the throat and chest. If such a sweater be of good quality it will not readily absorb the water and even after being pulled on over the wet suit will be dry enough by the time one has dressed to go home, to wear in the car if desired.

Bathing Scarfs a New Fad.

The scarf has crept even into the realm of the bathing suit, and there are long scarfs of gay silk, matching pretty bathing caps, to draw over arms and shoulders while sitting on the sand in the sun—as a protection against the insidious freckle. A slender girl who has a fair white skin which freckles easily has just had made a smart little black taffeta silk bathing suit trimmed with red and black plaid silk and there is a long scarf of the silk which is twisted around the wrist and knotted at one side like a sash. After the swim, the sash is untied and thrown over the shoulders, protecting the arms and throat from the too ardent kisses of the sun. Scarfs, parasols, reticules and other paraphernalia of the sort must be carefully guarded on a public beach, while their owner is in the water, and it is not always possible to manage this; therefore if one is really to enjoy one's swim it is better to dispense with superfluous and like the woodsman to "travel light" and wear only what may be taken into the waves with one.

The Bathing Cape—An Imported Fad.

The French bather, in her abbreviated bloomer bathing dress comes

them. It must be remembered that the clinging knitted jersey emphasizes every curve and only the slim woman with a rather boyish form should wear it. The emphasizing of generous feminine curves by a clinging skin-tight jersey is apt to be a little too frank to please good taste; but there is no denying that the jersey is ideal for swimming. And one of these knitted suits is pictured, the jersey and short trunks being of tobacco brown worsted with cream white stripes, while the skirt is made of brown mohair hair-lined with white and trimmed with a band of Persian silk in cream, brown and orange.

Knitted sweaters are an important part of the bathing outfit, if any time is to be spent on the beach after the bath. No matter how warm the day, if the sun goes under a cloud for a minute, the air feels chilly to the wearer of a wet bathing suit and the warm, cosy sweater feels delightfully comfortable. A sweater for wear over the bathing suit should be rather loose, and should have the high "turtle" collar which protects the throat and chest. If such a sweater be of good quality it will not readily absorb the water and even after being pulled on over the wet suit will be dry enough by the time one has dressed to go home, to wear in the car if desired.

Bathing Scarfs a New Fad.

The scarf has crept even into the realm of the bathing suit, and there are long scarfs of gay silk, matching pretty bathing caps, to draw over arms and shoulders while sitting on the sand in the sun—as a protection against the insidious freckle. A slender girl who has a fair white skin which freckles easily has just had made a smart little black taffeta silk bathing suit trimmed with red and black plaid silk and there is a long scarf of the silk which is twisted around the wrist and knotted at one side like a sash. After the swim, the sash is untied and thrown over the shoulders, protecting the arms and throat from the too ardent kisses of the sun. Scarfs, parasols, reticules and other paraphernalia of the sort must be carefully guarded on a public beach, while their owner is in the water, and it is not always possible to manage this; therefore if one is really to enjoy one's swim it is better to dispense with superfluous and like the woodsman to "travel light" and wear only what may be taken into the waves with one.

The Bathing Cape—An Imported Fad.

The French bather, in her abbreviated bloomer bathing dress comes

throws to an attendant when she steps into the water. When she emerges after her bath, the big wrap is ready to cover her up again. These bathing wraps seem rather an affectation on American beaches where it is quite the custom to walk and sit about, clad in a bathing dress; but at the fashionable resorts the bathing wrap is much the thing, and of course it matches in color and material the pretty bathing dress worn under it. If one pleases, the wrap may be also used as a rug during the sunning on the sand. Spread out before one sits down, it keeps the wet suit free from sand and prevents the messy, heavy condition that is so unpleasant. The bathing wrap is made of soft rubberized blue silk with a border of blue and white striped silk. It is lined with scarlet taffeta, and makes a pretty bit of color on the beach.

Bathing Caps in Coquettish Style.

The silk cap shown in the picture of this bathing wrap, is one of the

favorite models just now. The dotted silk is drawn in folds over the rubber swimming cap and at either side are bebe-rosettes of the silk. This cap is usually more becoming than the kerchief tied in a bow on top, for the rosettes give width to the head over the ears and prevent the trying lines produced by pushing the hair back under a tightly knotted kerchief.

One must choose between a becoming head-dress—and wet hair when it comes to arranging the bathing cap, but some women have the knack—or acquire it by practice—of tying on the bathing cap without the aid of a mirror and this may be done the very thing before going into the water, the pretty coiffure being worn, capless on the beach.

The girl in the sweater picture wears a "made" bathing cap. That is, a cap already lined with rubber and fashioned into a graceful shape with a bow in front. Such caps are charming on shore—but they afford little

real protection in the water. The most practical bathing cap is the ordinary rubber diving cap which has a light band at the edge and a full crown which fits over the hair. Around this may be tied a broad ribbon or over it may be knotted a gray kerchief.

A Neat Checked Silk Bathing Dress.

A practical and pretty bathing dress is shown in the model of blue and white checked taffeta, which is made empresslike giving the long line from neck to knee. The sleeves of this dress are laced to the shoulder and around the shallow V of the neck is a trimming of plain blue silk. The woman of fastidious taste does not wear a decollete bathing dress—and the fear of tan and freckles should deter others. One of the prettiest neck finishes on a dark-silk or mohair suit is a little turnover collar of white embroidery or lace of sufficiently heavy character to retain its shape when wet.

DAINTILY SHOD FEET WITH SUMMER FROCKS

It is a positive delight, these bright afternoons to stroll down Fifth Avenue and observe the pretty little feet that trip lightly along under fetching and summery costumes.

Everybody wears slippers this year—no more or less sturdy pumps with "welled" soles—and capable, looking straight heels—their counterparts frivously gay with their thin turned soles and curved coquettish heels.

But there is a difference in these slippers and those worn under trailing evening frocks, for street slippers thin and dainty as they are have a certain dignity and shape. A colonial buckle fits over the instep over a

one roof, so why should the feet be clad in stout hot-heavy soled shoes such as would be selected for country touring or for traveling, when stormy weather is likely to overtake one at any time. If much walking is to be done over hot pavements, however, welled soles will be found more comfortable for they protect the sole of the foot from the blistering stone or asphalt better than the thin paper sole which is so light and flexible.

There is little difference between the low shoes and the pumps of this season, and those of last season except that the tendency is for high class toward slightly longer vamps

country and outing wear and in town, even with the severe tailored costume, one dons pretty pumps or slippers as frivolous and coquettish in type as one pleases.

With white frocks or with duck or linen skirts and thin blouses if a style that will again be in high favor this season, the woman who can not wear low-cut foot wear may don white canvas-boots, daintily shaped, yet protecting the ankles more than low pumps or ties. White buckskin pumps are smarter than models of canvas for afternoon wear, and with the white voile and marquisette dresses, so fashionable this season with white buckskin pumps are being worn; satin slippers in white not being considered correct for appearance of out doors. For morning and beach wear the white canvas pumps are perfectly correct.

In the evening, of course, any sort of satin, suede or velvet slippers is permissible and several pretty styles are illustrated. Silk and satin street slippers, or pumps—as they are called to distinguish them from purely evening footwear—are extravagantly fashionable, and these little satin pumps come in gray, in tan and in dark brown, as well as in black and white. The soles are thin, with high, Spanish heels, and across the toe is a tiny pump bow of the satin. The gray ones are particularly pretty and to match them there are gray silk stockings with embroidered clocks.

Clasped stockings are very smart—smarter even than stockings embroidered on the instep, and sometimes the clocks are in contrasting color, as for instance: white stockings clasped in black and worn with white satin pumps, or black stockings clasped with white, worn with black pumps. Silk stockings embroidered with quite large dots in self color or contrasting effect are also a fad but these are not as refined in taste as the exquisitely fine silk stockings with a heavy embroidered clock at the side.

A new style of pump has appeared this season. There is a strap across the instep which holds the pump on the foot and between this short strap and the toe the leather is cut away in a round or heart-shaped opening to show the silk stocking over the instep. These new pumps are excellent for the foot on which an ordinary pump will not fit without slipping off at the heel; but the woman whose foot is plump enough to wear a low-cut pump comfortably without any retaining strap at the instep should do so, for such a pump with its slender line is always



Buckskin and Canvas Pumps with Light Frocks.

With increased slenderness of effect, heels are also a trifle lower than they were. The chunky foot in the absurdly short vamp is no longer considered attractive, and with the narrow skirts of the moment, slenderness rather than shortness of the foot is the ideal. American women in Paris are much amused by the queer looking footwear offered in the French shops. Americans, accustomed to graceful, well shaped shoes, even in the cheaper grades would not tolerate even for a moment the antique looking lasts of French footwear. There is a little shoemaker on the Rue Ste. Honore who makes shoes in the "American Fashion" for American women in Paris, and he always has more work than he can find time to do.

Several new shoe and slipper styles for the summer are pictured and one of the notable features of this collection of footwear is the dressy character of most of the models. Practical



