

Reeves County Record

Vol. 1—No. 9

PECOS, TEXAS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1911

\$1.00 Per Year

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In the Nettleton Make, we have several styles selected for the Fall and Winter Weather. They are staunchly built, without being cumbersome. The uppers are soft and smooth, yet resisting water; and the soles are of extra weight, but flexible.

We have a variety of styles—some one of them is sure to please you—

At prices that are exactly right for well-made Shoes.

We carry a full line of rubber goods in Overshoes, Boots, etc. The best way to prevent a severe cold and possibly an expensive doctor bill is to dress so these changes in the weather will not affect you. We have what you want and can save money in buying it.

W. T. Read Merc. Co.

Blaze in Toyah Consumes Residence

Home of S. S. Suttlemeier Consumed by Fire Caused by the Explosion of a Lamp.

The residence of S. S. Suttlemeier of Toyah was consumed by fire Sunday night. The explosion of a lamp started the fire, which soon got under such headway there was no controlling it. The home of Pat Moran, editor of the Advocate, had a close call but for the effective work of the fire-fighters of that village it, also, would have gone up in smoke.

Two almost empty trunks were all that was saved from the Suttlemeier home. Mr. Suttlemeier escaped by way of a window, having been cut off from the door by the flames.

"Somewhat the worse for wasn't it?" I observed to Bunch, a hasty look-over. It had evidently been chasing around town, for the envelope token of having been re-addressed several times. I opened it and read it through usually. Then I became the author a yell that awoke the neighborhood. "What is it?" gasped Bunch in astonishment. "Read the darn thing!" I started, fanning myself with the leaded glass while heat waves played all over my system. Bunch took the letter and read aloud: Lexington, Ky., June 1 John Henry, Esquire. Respected Sir—Your father's brother, Owen Henry, having departed



Little Son of Judge Isaacs Broke Both Bones of Arm

"Bill," the five-year-old son of Judge S. J. Isaacs and wife, happened to a very serious accident while with his little playmates at the kindergarten Wednesday. He fell and broke both bones of his arm, just below the elbow. The little fellow, however, is getting along nicely, and will soon be running about again. —Midland Reporter.

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Sam Means left Tuesday for Valentine and Marfa on a business trip.

Farewell Service

Next Sunday there will be held a farewell service in the old Baptist church. This old structure was the first place of worship to be erected in Pecos. It has been used by all the Protestant denominations in town for their meetings. Since the coming of the present pastor all of the pastors of the town have preached in the pulpit of this church.

A special invitation is extended to all the people to worship with us next Sunday. Let every member of the church make special effort to be present.

Let us pray for the power of the Holy Spirit to be upon the people and make the service helpful to all. Kindly,

PASTOR.

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Sunday, January 29, Dr. Geo. W. Truett will preach the dedicatory sermon of the First Baptist church. He will continue the services for several days.

Pastor and people extend a most hearty invitation to the people of Pecos to worship with us. Let earnest prayer be made for a great and good meeting. It is desired that many be saved in these services.

Very kindly,

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Paul K. Holmes On Trial at Barstow

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J. T. Oftelie, J. W. Irby, Jr., Irby Dyer, R. A. Fuller, Henry King, J. J. Armstrong, J. B. Armstrong, B. L. Stiles, Wm. Middleton, Robert Johnson, J. H. Hogg and W. W. Carpenter.

Many friends of both parties and numerous witnesses are in attendance and much interest is being manifested.

At Work on the New Railroad

Dispatch from Roswell to Dallas States Work Under Way on New Line Which May Enter Pecos

The following news item taken from Sunday's Dallas News will be of interest locally, as it shows that actual work is now under way on the Rock Island-Tucumcari Extension:

From Knowles, N. M., east of Carlsbad, near the Texas line, came today the following message: "Carden Brothers of Griswold, Iowa, who have the contract for the grading of the first fifty miles of road north from Knowles, arrived today, bringing thirty mules, one grading machine, a full equipment of frescoes and scrapers, etc., and a crew of men. They have pitched camp on the depot site, on the Holy Ray claim, adjoining the town and are making preparations to begin grading at once. Additional teams and men, sufficient to handle the work satisfactorily, will be procured here."

Since Pecos has agreed to get busy and raise a bonus of \$75,000 to secure this new line, it is interesting to know that the promoters of this new and badly needed line are doing lots of work and mighty little talking.

Real Estate Transfers For Year 1910

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Acres land covered, 430,494.

Total considerations, \$2,719,290

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The Rt. Rev. J. Miles Kendrick, Episcopal Bishop of New Mexico, will hold a confirmation service at St. Mark's Church in Pecos on Sunday, January 29th. There will be three candidates for confirmation. He will be assisted by the Rt. Rev. Norman Marshall, of Colorado, Texas, missionary rector. It has been a long time since such a distinguished divine as the Bishop Kendrick has visited Pecos, and it is expected that people from all the religious denominations of the city will take this opportunity to hear the Bishop.

T. F. Tillar of Tillar, Arkansas, died rather suddenly at Barstow Wednesday night. Mr. Tillar is a man of influence and means and was in Barstow attending the trial of Paul K. Holmes, whom he reared from childhood. The physicians of Barstow, Dr. Braswell of Fort Worth, Dr. Seamster of Mineral Wells, and Drs. Vinsant and Parrish of Pecos were in attendance, but nothing could be done to relieve him and he died at 10 o'clock Wednesday night. His remains were embalmed and shipped to his Arkansas home for interment.

"Are you John Borthwick?" started to mered Virginia. "I am, Virginia," he said, calmly. She held out her two hands. "Certainly have come out of a c-sky," she laughed. "It's been anything but clear-me, Virginia," he said, pointedly. And, after that, he telephoned his tarpaulin and explained to girl's entire satisfaction that the w-spectacular entrance into her again had been planned by him. had been over the whole world—s-ing dollars—and had failed, even she had failed in her search for h-ors. Just as she had taken up l-home life because she had no alter-tive, he had taken to this most h-ardous of sports, as diversion. Th-in this meet, he had learned that old home still stood—that she v-ere, and he had decided that if income, his family inheritance.

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NEW NEWS OF YESTERDAY

by E. J. Edwards

Famous Georgian as a Prophet

Senator Benjamin Harvey Hill Predicted That His Attack on Mahone Would Be His Last Speech.

With the possible exception of Alexander H. Stephens, vice-president of the confederacy, no other statesman of the south who entered congress during the reconstruction era so greatly interested both members of congress and visitors to the capitol as did old Benjamin Harvey Hill of Georgia. First as a representative and then as a senator, he was especially conspicuous because he was the member of the state convention of Georgia in 1861 who earnestly opposed the proposed secession of that state. After Georgia seceded, however, Mr. Hill gave his earnest support to the cause and became a member of the confederate senate, where he met George G. Vest of Missouri, who served as a confederate senator before he became a United States senator from Missouri. Veteran members of congress of the seventies and early eighties who remembered John C. Calhoun thought they detected a strong physical resemblance between Senator Hill and Calhoun, at least in the contour of the features, the heavy over-hanging eyebrows and the stiffly brushed hair.

Undoubtedly the greatest speech that Senator Hill delivered during his congressional career, which began in 1875, and ended seven years later, was that in which he vigorously attacked Senator William Mahone of Virginia for his unexpected alliance with the Republicans, a move that brought about a tie, instead of the slight Democratic majority which had been anticipated.

Senator Hill sat in the front row, on the aisle, of the Democratic side. Senator Mahone had been allotted a seat at the end of the row upon the Republican side. Therefore it was possible for Senator Hill to face Senator Mahone without changing his seat or even stepping from his desk to the aisle, and through the delivery of his castigation of the befrilled man from the Old Dominion, the Georgian took advantage of this position to drive home his sentences of damnation of Mahone's course in the senate. Senator Hill began with a voice that never seemed more powerful to the packed galleries and the body of the senate. It was of vast volume, a

deep, reverberant bass. Yet, not long after he had started upon his strictly parliamentary tongue lashing of the man who was hated and despised of the Democrats, he occasionally halted, as though, trying to catch his breath. Then, at times, his voice became suddenly husky. Again, what seemed to me to be an expression of pain passed over his features, and towards the end of the speech he paused frequently, often that he might swallow a drink of water, which he took as though his mouth were parched.

Perhaps half an hour after the senator had finished speaking it fell to my lot to meet him in a horse car going down Pennsylvania avenue. I ventured to say that I had had the pleasure of listening to every word of his speech, and was sure that it would attract widespread attention. As I spoke I noticed that he held his mouth open in a peculiar way.

"I thank you for what you have said," the senator replied. "But I am fearful that it is my last speech in the senate."

"I thought you were occasionally in some physical distress," I said, as the senator paused.

"You were correct," he said. "Some portions of the speech were delivered while I was in great pain, and nearly all of it was delivered under much

physical inconvenience. There is something the matter with my throat. It becomes peculiarly dry, with a parching dryness, when I am compelled to talk long. I am going to Philadelphia to consult a specialist in a day or two."

That he did, and the surgeons discovered that an excrescence had grown upon the tongue. It was removed almost immediately. But in a little while the malignant growth reappeared, and then it was that the senator knew he was doomed. He went to his home and died soon after from the effects of this trouble, somewhat similar to the disease which caused the death of General Grant. He had, indeed, spoken prophetically when he said that he was apprehensive that the speech in which he attacked Senator Mahone would be his last in the federal senate.

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Almost Landed.

She had talked for ten minutes without a break.

"But what were you going to say, Regulus, when I interrupted you?" she asked.

"Bellatrix," said the young man, looking at his watch and grabbing his

Yankee's Secret

How Frederick W. Hollis Brought About the Adoption of an American Plan by The Hague Conference.

The secretary and counsel of the American delegation to the first peace conference at The Hague, called in 1899 at the instance of the czar, was the late George Frederick William Hollis, who, for many years prior to his death, enjoyed a large German-American law practice in New York city. Mr. Hollis was especially qualified to act as the delegation's secretary and counsel, partly through his ability as a lawyer and his familiarity with international law, partly by reason of the very cordial relations he had established at the German court the year before, and partly because

Accounts Grant Didn't Audit

Refused to Look at Those Kept by Son During World-Circling Trip, Since All Bills Were Paid.

The only one of the Grant children who did not accompany the general and Mrs. Grant on any part of their famous tour around the world, which began when they set sail from Philadelphia in 1877, following the close of the general's second term as president, was their second son, U. S. Grant, Jr. Years later, when this son had become a well-known resident of

near I began to look for a compliment on the manner in which I had attended to his business and on the accurate and complete story of his business affairs that the accounts would tell to him.

"Of course, some time after father's return we were too much occupied with greetings, with receiving friends and congratulations, and with listening to the various stories that father had to tell of his experiences, to get down to the business that lay between him and me. But, finally, there came a day when I placed before father my account books, vouchers and other documents essential to perfect accounting, and said to him:

"Father, I have tried to keep very careful and accurate accounts of your business affairs since you have been away, and I think I have done pretty well. I have here a general statement of receipts and disbursements, a detailed statement, and a complete set of vouchers. I am sure that you will find the accounts all right, and I would like to have you look them over."

"Well, my son, father asked, 'did you receive enough money to pay all my bills promptly?'

"Oh, yes, the receipts were abundant."

"Well, you have paid all the bills?"

"Yes, every one."

"Was there anything left over?"

"Yes, quite a little sum."

"Then take your accounts away and lock them up; I don't care to see them. So long as all the bills were paid, and so long as the balance remains in my favor, what do I care about accounts? That's all I want to know."

"And do you know," concluded Mr. Grant, "I could never get father to look at those accounts I had kept so painstakingly against the day of his return. But I think he was not a little proud of the way in which I was able to hand a general report to him by word of mouth."

(Copyright, 1910, by E. J. Edwards. All Rights Reserved.)

When, after father had started I decided to keep a very careful, systematic and detailed record of accounts relating to such of his business as I might be called upon to transact. As I beheld these accounts grow from month to month, I reflected with some pride that upon father's return I should be able to lay before him accompanied by the necessary vouchers, a complete and full statement of all collections and expenditures made by me in his behalf. And, I must confess, as the time for his return drew

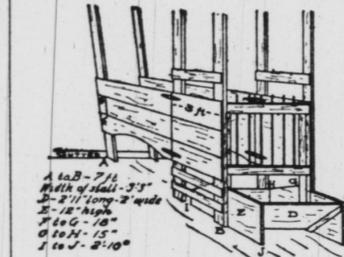


COMFORT IN STALL FOR COW

Distinguishing Features of One Illustrated Herewith is Movable Manger and Rack.

The style of stall shown in the illustration affords a great degree of comfort to the cow. The distinguishing features of the stall are the movable manger and rack whereby the length of the standing room in front and behind may be varied to suit the individual cow, and the fastening for the animal, which consists of a rope or chain across the rear end of the stall, to keep the cow from backing out.

The stall should be 3 feet wide on centers. The entire stall, from A to B (see cut), is 7 feet in length. The



A Comfortable Stall.

gates (which should all swing one way), are about 4 feet long. The rear posts, if used, should slant, as shown in the cut, to allow the milker a little more room. In some stables these rear posts have been done away with entirely, the gates simply being chained or roped together. As usually built, the front rack or panel is made of 2x4 frame-work, with 7-16 inch iron rods; and this frame-work is fastened solidly to the manger; but the manger and frame-work are not attached to the sides of the stall, but left loose, so as to be adjusted to the length of the cow. In some cases, however, the rack is hinged at the top and the bottom allowed to swing in the manger, so that it may be swung toward the front several inches. This allows the cow a little more freedom in getting up and lying down. Wooden slats may be substituted for the iron rods, or in some cases a section of iron wire fencing is used in place of the rods. The rope across the rear of the stall is usually stapled at one side and hooked with an ordinary harness-strap at the other.

Age to Sell Cows.

The age to which a cow of the beef type can be profitably kept should be gauged largely by her character as a breeder. If she breeds regularly and rears good calves she should be kept to a reasonable old age. This will militate against the price which she will bring on the block when she is sold, but the lack will be much more than made up in the excellent character of the stock which she has produced. On the other hand, when a cow of this class is not possessed of promise as a successful breeder in the first and second calves which she produces, she ought to be sold. Such a cow may then be put upon the market, so that she will command a good price.

Sour Cream.

The development of lactic acid, or the souring of cream, does not increase its butter fat content. As a rule, when cream becomes sour, it is more difficult to test than when it is sweet. The difficulty in obtaining the accurate test of sour milk or cream lies in the fact that it is not easy to obtain an accurate sample.

Moisture in Butter.

The methods of determining moisture in butter may be divided into three classes; first, heating a weighed quantity of the butter in a cup over an alcohol lamp, as in the Irish test; second, heating a weighed quantity of the butter in a small oven which is surrounded by high pressure steam; third, heating a weighed quantity of butter in a cup surrounded by paraffine which is heated by an alcohol lamp. Accurate results can be obtained by each one of these methods.

Success in Dairying.

Success or failure in dairying does not mean the number of cows a man keeps or the rushing that he does, but upon the character of the man, the intelligent thought that he gives his business and his management.

Product of Dairy Cow.

A well-bred dairy cow will give about 8,000 pounds of milk in a year. Some exceptional cows are known to have given about 16,000 pounds. The proof of the amount of butter fat in such milk is in the testing.

COWS STANDING IN GUTTER

Common and Uncleanly Habit of Big Animals and Young Heifers is Effectively Cured.

In modern barns where cows are tied with the movable stanchions, the herdsman is not much bothered with their habit of standing in the gutter; but where the cows are tied with chains or stationary stanchions, it is common with big cows or young heifers just new into the stall, says a writer in the Country Gentleman. It is most irritating to come in every morning and find a cow has been



Fig. 1. End of Stall.

standing in the gutter and making a filth of the stall when she steps out of it, and then lying down and swishing her tail in the mess.

I have tried the following, and find that with young heifers it cures them of the habit in a very short time, and sometimes old cows can be cured: You get two pieces of 2 by 4-inch and cut them to fit your gutter as shown; angle off one end so that the cow does not lie on a sharp corner; make two half diamond cuts and set in your cross pieces, which are made of 3 by 3-inch, and nail securely. If your gutter is very wide, you may have to put in three pieces of strip, as an old-fashioned cow will soon find she can get her feet down between the strips, but I have never seen a cow stand on the strips. If you have two cows standing together that have this trick, you can make your strips long enough for them both and put an extra 2 by 4-inch piece in the center. If you

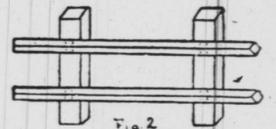


Fig. 2. Strips in Stall.

lift the rack back to the wall when turning out the cows, and if it will make it last a long time.

Milk a Great Money Crop.

The greater profit from selling milk over making butter will be readily apparent where the milk can be disposed of at a relatively high figure. In several of the eastern states milk sells for 10 cents a quart, which is practically 5 cents a pound. A good cow should give 6,000 pounds of milk in a year. This would mean a return of \$300 less the cost of food and of handling the milk. The net return should represent a handsome profit. Such dairymen, where the dairymen is careful to grow his own food to the greatest extent practicable, should bring a good bank account in a reasonably short time. Even at 3 cents a pound for the milk, there should be a bare profit.

DAIRY NOTES

Cheese-making requires some time. A clean, dry cellar is a very good place to ripen the cheese.

The matter of temperature for churning is a vexing question.

A person with a separator has several advantages in handling milk.

Few farmers or dairymen fully understand all the profits from dairying.

An important point is the care of the churn, milk pails and butter bowl.

The separator is made for one specific purpose—that is of skimming milk.

In dairying, where whole milk is sold, manure is still a product that should be considered.

Cleanliness and feeding are two important points.

Considering both its food and tonic properties, buttermilk may be considered cheap at 10 cents per quart.

When all has been said conditions determine what kind of animals are most profitable for a farmer to keep.

Intensive dairymen hold that nothing but the distinct dairy type of cow can be profitably used in modern dairying.

After salt is properly mixed in the butter should be molded into one pound molds and wrapped in a neat, attractive package.

Most cream separators are so constructed that they can be made to last a long time.

About the only point of difference between testing milk and cream is the cream should be weighed and the milk may be measured.

To make a high grade of butter the cream should be kept at a low temperature, below 60 degrees, until twelve hours before churning.

As farming land becomes scarce and high priced, farmers in general are coming to realize the importance of making their land as fertile and productive as possible.

John Henry

GETS IN WALL STREET

By GEORGE V. HOBART

"Seven thousand ahead in seven days!—John, if you keep that up you'll set Morgan back among the plikers!" Bunch Jefferson joshed me, as we ducked out of a broker's office and headed up Wall street for Broadway.

"It does look like a skeeze!" I answered, swelling up fore and aft, as I gave Bunch the easy-money gaze.

"I've got money now I can't spend. Every morning I crawl into the bank with a bundle of bills that a horse couldn't kick apart in a week!"

"Say! Bunch, the receiving teller up at the Money Barn has gout in his fingers from counting the kick-full of yellow backs I unload on him every day. If my luck holds out and I keep on Piercing I'll have to build my own bank."

Bunch gave me the merry ring-off and told me that my head-piece was growing out over the sidewalk too far.

"The trouble with you, John," explained Bunch, as we dropped into the club where I get my mail down town, "is that a bundle of quick money gives you palpitation of the egotism, and you begin to see medals on your chest!"

Bunch loves to throw ice-water at his friends.

"Who put you woozy to this Wall street fight?" inquired Bunch.

"Uncle Peter did," I answered. "Say! will you go in bathing if I call the water? What'll it be, surf or still water?"

"A lemonade for mine," Bunch said.

"All right, if you're afraid of the surf so am I—bring me the same! Yes; you know Uncle Peter used to be a money-coaxer here in the street."

"He was one of those old guys with the muclage on the hands—couldn't drag the money away from him without tearing it."

"Finally he got so rich that he used to trip and fall over the day's winnings when he tried to lock up shop in the evening. He then decided to build a fort around his rake-off, so he grabbed his lid, shook a day-day to the street, and dipped for the woods."

"No doubt your family history is highly diverting when heard for the first time," Bunch put in, "but it turns sour on the twenty-second repeat. Let's have sixteen bars rest on this Uncle Peter gag. I know he's the man who invented money and then sat down on his invention, but why tease ourselves by walking around the mint when the gates are all locked?"

"Bunch, you give me a pain in the waist!" I got back; "ever since you fell in love with Alice Gray you've done nothing but stand around and throw the hammer at Uncle Peter. The fact that Alice's Uncle William Gray and Peter Grant are ancient enemies doesn't give you the right to jab the harpoon into my uncle. What are you trying to do, cook up one of those Kentucky feuds just to make good with the girl?"

Bunch laughed uneasily, and said, "Nix on the feud thing, but you must remember, John, that Uncle William Gray used to do a few stunts in Wall street himself before he crawled away into high grass to cool off. Peter Grant wasn't the only cuckoo on the curb in those days!"

"Why, Uncle Peter put it all over old Bill Gray whenever they bumped," I yelled. "Every time they clinched Uncle Peter used to push Bill Gray under the safe and hit him with the combination."

"Old Bill Gray is only an imitation financier. He's nothing but a piker. Whenever he lost two dollars he made the office boy jab the hypodermic needle into his shoulder in order to put strength enough in his arm to pay up."

"I'm wise to that old Jojo. Every time he won eight dollars he used to run out in the street and faint there so as not to wear out his office floor. Don't unvell any Bill Gray statues near me, Bunch, or I'll get critical."

Bunch was hot about the collar just about then, so I called for another dish of ice and we bit into it.

Presently Bunch caught a cool and inquired, "What stock are you trailing?"

"D. Q. & N.," I said, "and it's the goods. I climbed in at 95 and today it's 104. It's a moral that it goes to 10 before it hits the ceiling. Why don't you cut off a slice?"

"Not me," Bunch said; "I've been tipped to a sag."

"Sag nothing," I chirped; "everything is on the airship. It's a case of ballooning on the Bourse, my boy, so

come on up the ladder. D. Q. & N. goes up to 10 without a single side-step."

"Why, Bunch, I've picked out the spot where I'll build a tunnel from here to Hartford, Conn., as soon as D. Q. & N. hits the rafters. That's the latest pizaro, my friend. All we millionaires begin to build tunnels when our wealth gets cumbersome. Come on, Beau, get in on D. Q. & N., and join the tunnel push, won't you?"

"Take my paragraphs for the real news and bow yourself out of D. Q. & N. There are dolings," Bunch advised.

"Say, you're handing me the same line of gas gab that Uncle Peter threw at me this morning before I left home. 'Get out when it hits 102, John!' he told me. Suppose I had listened to his patter song, wouldn't I be good friends with the lobsters? I've got it right that D. Q. & N. is on the hal-yards for a hoist, and I'm going up in the elevator, too."

"You for the witch hazel on the neck!" Bunch chimed in.

"Oh, very well, Beau, I'll get off if you're going to get sulky about it," I said with appropriate sarcasm, as I dived for the telephone.

Get out of D. Q. & N. now, when stood to win a wad a 'street roller couldn't flatten out! Nix on the back up."

I called Clara J. on the 'phone and asked her to meet me in town for dinner.

When I got back to Bunch he was using the grin that won't rub off. It always tickles an advice-pusher if he thinks somebody has listened to his tip.

I let him dream.

"Still living at Jiggersville?" Bunch inquired.

"Jiggersville nothing!" I snapped; "why, we held a mass meeting of the

citizens and changed the name of the place. Uncle Peter and I went down to the depot and woke up the rest of the inhabitants, and he came out of the ticket office and helped us change the name to Ruraldene. Like it? And we call our home Dove's Nest Villa—wouldn't that keep you off the grass?"

"Dove's Nest Villa, Ruraldene!" Bunch repeated, gingerly.

"Pastoral idea, isn't it?" I urged.

"Very," Bunch agreed; "sounds like a cow promenading a muddy road after a rainstorm. It's full of local color."

"Jealous!" I retorted. "You! In a minute! Why, you'd be over the hills to a shack in the woodlands in jig time if you only had nerve enough to lure that girl of yours away to a minister and have him rivet the handcuffs on!"

"Nix on the hayseed habitation—not me!" grinned Bunch. "Not any bungalows in the brush for mine. Why, I wouldn't wear out my feet running after the 7:02 train in the morning and the 5:19 in the evening for any castle in a cornfield—not if it had a bevy of real cooks chained to the kitchen wall!"

"Say! we had a cook that stayed with us a whole week!" I boasted.

"Yes, I know," snickered Bunch; "she stayed the last six days because she fell off the veranda and sprained her ankle. Are you paddling after the ponies these moments?"

"Not so that you could notice it," I answered. "Why, Bunch, I took a solemn six months ago not to look

another race track in the eye as long as I live.

"I've handed the good-night signal to the bookies and for me so far as the turtles are concerned the six o'clock whistle blows perpetually.

"Say, Bunch, this Wall street picnic has the races squeezed to a shriek. No more-bum gallops for mine!"

"Wife objected, didn't she?" Bunch quizzed.

"Well, Clara J. didn't exactly object, but after I lost everything I had in the world except my appetite, she made me promise to pass the ponies up."

"She suggested that every time I felt an uncontrollable desire to lose my money I'd better put the coin in a bag and she'd walk down to the river with me and help me drown it like they do kittens."

"For a week or two kind friends had to blindfold me and lead me past the bulletin boards, but since I got the dope out of my system I feel fine."

"Never no more!" Bunch queried.

"Not on your palliades!" I answered. "I promised Peaches never again, and this time it goes if I have to wear blinders. Why, I wouldn't trot to the track again even if I could drag the long green away in a dray."

"That sounds good, John, but I hope you're not treating yourself to a hot-air serenade," said Bunch, thoughtfully.

"Nix on the steam spiel," I answered. "I wouldn't ring in a cold deck on the little woman at home for any horse that ever hugged a hames—not me!"

At this point one of the hall boys butted in.

"Letter here for you, Mr. Henry—been here three or four days," he said, as he placed the'document in my hand and retired.

"Somewhat the worse for wear, isn't it?" I observed to Bunch, after a hasty look-over.

It had evidently been chasing me around town, for the envelope gave token of having been re-addressed several times.

I opened it and read it through casually. Then I became the author of a yell that awoke the neighborhood.

"What is it?" gasped Bunch in astonishment.

"Read the darn thing!" I spluttered, fanning myself with the lemonade glass while heat waves played tag all over my system.

Bunch took the letter and read it aloud:

Lexington, Ky., June 19.
John Henry, Esquire.
Respected Sir—Your father's brother, Owen Henry, having departed this



"Say, Bunch, This Wall Street Picnic Has the Races Squeezed to a Shriek."

world by dying, has left to you in my care seven horses, mostly two-year-olds, and all of them promising youngsters. As I am coming east with some of my own horses, I will bring yours along and will be pleased to meet you in Jersey City about June 29 in the afternoon to deliver the goods. Hoping this finds you well, as it leaves me at present.

Your obed't sery't,
MURF HIGGINSBOTTOM.

"Wouldn't that keep you waiting?" Bunch grinned.

"Seven orphan skates!" I groaned in bitterness.

"They were bred in old Kentucky!" Bunch carolled gayly.

"My father's Brother, Owen!" I gasped.

"Seven come eleven!" whispered Bunch.

"Uncle Owen is dead," I murmured, "and I never knew he was alive!"

"Mostly two-year-olds!" said Bunch in a stage whisper.

"All of them promising youngsters," I muttered.

"But you promised the little woman at home never no more to—"

"Oh! shut up!" I snapped, "and tell me what am I to do?"

"Do?" echoed Bunch. "Do nothing. Pass it up, unless you want to start a stable and go broke!"

"Wait!" I yelled; "see here—he arrives June 29th—that's today—now!—where's my hat?"

"And what then?" asked Bunch.

"Me for the ferry!" I said, hoarsely. (Copyright, by G. W. Dillingham Co.)

Honors and Dollars

By DOROTHY BLACKMORE

Virginia, the lovely daughter and last surviving member of the ancient, and respected Marrison family, sighed as she pushed open the heavy rustic gate that had swung for more than a hundred years before the old homestead. Her eyes did not light up as she wound her way up the path toward the house among the trees.

"This," she said to herself, "is my inheritance—this drab-colored, weather-beaten farmhouse. It's as colorless as—as my life."

She walked across the wide veranda and shook the heavy knocker. Presently the upper half of the quaint white door swung open to disclose the beaming face of the good Irish matron who had been engaged to care for the place until its young mistress could take possession.

"Good morning, Miss Marrison, come right in," the woman said, opening the lower half of the door.

Virginia stepped within and the sound of the crackling logs in the big fireplace in the hall dispelled the shadows from her eyes—for a moment.

"It's good of you to have that fire to welcome me, Mrs. Mackin," the girl said. "The place looks dreary without and I'm afraid I was not very cheerful at sight of it."

"Yet—it is my home," Virginia continued to soliloquize.

"Here's as fine a cup of tea as you've had, I'll warrant," announced the cheery voice of Mrs. Mackin, breaking in on the girl's reverie.

"I'm quite sure it's better," Virginia replied, taking the old blue cup and saucer. "And I have a faint remembrance of this china, haven't I?" she asked, inspecting the ancient pattern.

"It's certain you have, my dear, for it's a hundred years old if it's a day. It's many a time my own mother washed these teacups for your gran-

"I suppose there's history everywhere I turn," Virginia said, with a half sigh. "And how little I've done for the family name, myself."

"You've put it where it has never been before," remarked Mrs. Mackin; and Virginia couldn't tell whether there was pride or pity in her tone.

"On the billboards—yes," admitted Virginia.

"Your grandfather never went to the city for fear he'd see it, I'm told," the older woman said, not unkindly.

"Perhaps it would be well if no one ever had seen it," the girl went on.

"It's a funny notion that put the stage in your head at all, at all," sighed Mrs. Mackin.

"Perhaps," Virginia admitted. "Sometimes notions opposed become strong desires. I had a notion—I was opposed and—well, we all had Marrison wills, Mrs. Mackin."

"It's that you had—and poor Mr. Borthwick—he—"

Virginia rose hastily to go, but just as she turned there was a knock at the front door.

Mrs. Mackin hurried to answer.

"Oh, yes, Miss Marrison has just arrived. I'll see if she can see you now," she was saying at the door.

Virginia heard heavy footsteps enter the old drawingroom. Then Mrs. Mackin returned to say that the representative of the Aeroplane club had come to see her about building a pylon on the property to mark out a course for the international aviation meet to be held in the vicinity the following month.

Virginia, little interested, went to meet the stranger.

"Oh, yes," she said, when she had dismissed him. "I gave them permission. Why not? It may relieve the monotony of farm life."

"It's a foolhardy business, I call it," replied Mrs. Mackin, as she departed to attend to her duties. "You know better than I do how to make yourself feel at home, my dear, so I'll be after doing my work."

Virginia packed up the brass tongs and put back a log that had tumbled forward. Then she sat down in the great chair and deliberately put both feet on the fender as if trying to feel at home—and at rest.

In the past few years she had taken no time for introspection; indeed, she had had little, for much of her work had been in road companies and her time had been well occupied. It was not until after her grandfather's will, leaving her the old homestead, reached her that she even thought of giving up the stage. Then it had come to her: she was the last of an old family—her mother and father had died when she was a child and left her in care of her grandfather—and she was a second-rate actress! Her stubbornness alone had kept her on the stage when she never even had felt the glory of success.

In the little Quaker academy, where

her grandfather had sent her to school, she had become, with many other girls of her acquaintance, enamored of the mystery of the footlights—for they were mysteries indeed to those school girls in the quaint academy on Long Island.

Then—he, her girlhood sweetheart—had opposed her going to the theater when she had left school. He feared she might learn to care too much for the city life—the life so far removed from their own. And, whether willfully or not, Virginia Marrison had eventually left the old home to go upon the stage. She had gone in search of a career.

Later, the one dear thing to him in the neighborhood gone, John Borthwick had walked out into the world in search of wealth.

Virginia thought of it all now. She wondered where he was; she wondered if he had made any greater success than she had. It was nearly ten years since she had heard of him.

Civilization had marched with rapid strides about her childhood home. And now the very latest evidence of it was about her on all sides—the preparations for the aviation meet. Airships from all over the world were being housed in tent-like wooden structures, called hangars, not a mile down the road; a great field was being put in readiness for the starting of the ships; the very course was through her own property—by her own consent. She wondered if her grandfather wouldn't quake a little at that, even.

Day after day she watched the great winged ships pass over her house and float into obscurity across the trees. She saw them rise and fall, some quickly, darting here and there, others slowly, like great lazy buzzards hovering over their prey.

It was late October and the winds were variable, but daring birdmen tried their luck in the air. Virginia watched one aviator in a monoplane persistently try to make a start on a windy afternoon just as the great red sun was sinking behind the woods.

At last he rose into the air. At first he remained a few feet above the ground and finally rose higher and higher until he was but a speck against the clouds. At last, when the sun had gone down, Virginia went into the house, stirred with the longing to try the fascinating new sport of the century.

"Oh, my dear, my dear!" cried Mrs. Mackin, from the rear of the house not an hour after Virginia had gone upstairs.

"There's one of those air boats handed in the yard! I'm that scared!"

Virginia rushed down and out into the garden. There, clad in a leather costume from head to foot and with sleet and snow covering him until he looked like a snow man, was an aviator scrambling for his machine.

"May I trouble you to use your telephone?" he asked, as Virginia stepped close. "I want to 'phone for a tarpaulin for my machine. I struck a snow storm up yonder and was afraid my machine would freeze. I coasted down more quickly than I thought and—landed here."

Virginia looked at the oddly attired man. Her heart beat wildly. She could not answer and he stood looking at her.

"I—I'm sorry, I'm sure," he said.

"Are you John Borthwick?" stammered Virginia.

"I am, Virginia," he said, calmly. She held out her two hands, "You certainly have come out of a clear sky," she laughed.

"It's been anything but clear—for me, Virginia," he said, pointedly.

And, after that, he telephoned for his tarpaulin and explained to the girl's entire satisfaction that the whole spectacular entrance into her life again had been planned by him. He had been over the whole world—seeking dollars—and had failed, even as she had failed in her search for honors. Just as she had taken up her home life because she had no alternative, he had taken to this most hazardous of sports, as diversion. Then, in this meet, he had learned that the old home still stood—that she was there, and he had decided that if his income, his family inheritance, was sufficient in the way of dollars, and the honor of being the mistress of a fine old home—her own ancestral hall—was sufficient in the way of honors for her—they would try life together.

"It's enough," replied Virginia. "If you promise to take me with you when you fly, I—don't care for any honors if you are not here to share them with me—I want to be with you."

When you are at a loss to know what to get for dinner, supper or breakfast go around to Ed Vickers; or if it is too muddy to go, just phone. This week your attention is especially called to our

Dried Fruits, Sour Keg Pickles, Keg Kraut, Spices and Extracts

If you need anything in the Grocery line, he has it and

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PHONE 156

Ed Vickers

Reeves County Record

Published Every Friday at Pecos, Texas

Subscription \$1.00 a Year in Advance

HIBDON & LEEMAN

Publishers

Application for entry as second-class matter at the postoffice at Pecos, Texas, pending.

Pay your poll tax.

The opera house at Stanton was burned Tuesday night. The loss is estimated at \$2500.

Pay your poll tax and retain your identity as an American citizen with a voting right.

Time is passing rapidly and you have only a few more days in which to prepare yourself to vote in the elections this year. Better pay your poll tax.

It is now Governor Colquitt. At 12:15 Tuesday O. B. Colquitt took the oath of the highest office within the gift of the people of the state and is now governor.

The rain Tuesday night and Wednesday covered a large portion of very dry Texas. In this county the rain was light but fell slowly and soaked in and will prove a great blessing to our people.

Some business men are always looking for personal "puffs" in the home newspaper, and are quite willing for the newspaper to fight the mail order houses but are always willing to send away for their stationery if they think they can save a cent.

Gov. Colquitt announces that he will veto all laws aimed at the saloon and that the state has enough regulative laws. He states that it is the duty of the legislature to submit the prohibition amendment. Can anyone give a sensible reason why the people's money should be spent at this time in an effort to enact more drastic laws against the saloon? Let this nonsense cease until the state prohibition move is settled. Possibly that will settle the whole affair.

There is always some fellow in town that is going right ahead trying to develop the country, no matter the depressed condition, yet on every corner stands a fellow with his little hammer out knocking. No town or country will ever startle the progressive with this kind of stock ranging in its territory. Better the picking be short and have thoroughbred cattle ranging over it than grass a mountain high and a lot of scrub stock browsing on it.—Hereford Recorder.

A land deal is on foot for about twelve sections in the nine mile draw south of Toyah. The parties contemplating the purchase propose to cut the land into tracts

of forty and eighty acres, put down wells and sell to small farmers. Some of the best land in Reeves county is embodied in this belt which is in the shallow water district. The combination of fine soil, pure shallow water and short distance and good roads to market will make this one of the favored spots of Reeves county.

Dr. R. O. Braswell of Fort Worth, who is a witness in the Holmes case now on trial at Barstow, came over Monday and spent a few hours in Pecos and was in professional consultation with Dr. Parrish. Dr. Braswell is one of the board of medical examiners of the state, one of the best known and most successful surgeons in Texas and one of the best friends the editor of the Record has ever known. He will always hold a warm place in the hearts of the writer's family. The Record acknowledges a pleasant visit from him Monday.

Little Eulalia Francis, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Prunty, on last Saturday was claimed and taken by the God who gave her to the kingdom above. She contracted pneumonia on Thursday and passed away at 5:15 p. m. Saturday at their home about fifteen miles south of Toyah. She was about one year and eight months old. The remains were brought in Sunday and laid to rest in the city cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Prunty are splendid people and have many warm friends who mourn with them in their sad bereavement.

Notice.

On and after February 1st we will sell for CASH ON THE SPOT ONLY. This includes labor as well as all supplies and accessories in our business.

We are sorry that we are compelled to take this step but there seems to be no other way to protect ourselves at the present time.

9-31 BROWN & MARTIN.

W. W. Camp returned Wednesday from a week's visit to El Paso where he went on business. Mr. Camp reports considerable excitement in El Paso relative to the Mexican insurrection. Of course there are people there in sympathy with both sides but Mr. Camp believes the insurrecto sympathizers are in the majority. Mr. Camp will return to El Paso about the first of the week for a few days on business.

Little Etta Boies, daughter of J. L. Dunwoody, of the Reeves County Telephone Co., died on the 12th inst. at the age of one and a half years, and was buried in the city cemetery. Little Etta Boies has joined her sainted mother who preceded her.

The family of Mr. Mitchell of the City Pharmacy, arrived on Wednesday's afternoon train from Lorain. They will be at home in a house near Wiley Cole's as soon as their household goods arrive.

Sheriff's Sale

The State of Texas, County of Reeves. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a certain alias execution issued out of the honorable Justice court of precinct No. 1, Tarrant county, on the 16th day of June, 1910, by R. F. Peden, justice of the peace of said court, for the sum of twenty-eight and thirty-three one-hundredths (\$28.33) dollars with interest thereon from June the 16th, 1910, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum and costs of suit, under a judgment in favor of W. T. Pittman in a certain cause in said court, No. 14883, and styled W. T. Pittman vs. W. O. S. Pawkett and placed in my hands for service, I, C. Brown, as sheriff of Reeves county, Texas, did, on the 11th day of January, 1911, levy on certain real estate, situated in Reeves county, Texas, described as follows, to-wit: An undivided interest in and to the north one-half of section number 16, block 5, H. & G. N. Ry. Co. survey and situated about one and one-half miles southwest of Pecos City, Reeves county, State of Texas, and levied upon as the property of W. O. S. Pawkett, and that on the first Tuesday in February, 1911, the same being the 7th day of said month, at the courthouse door of Reeves county, in the state of Texas, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m., by virtue of said levy and said execution I will sell said above described real estate at public vendue, for cash, to the highest bidder, as the property of said W. O. S. Pawkett. And in compliance with law, I give this notice by publication, in the English language, once a week for three consecutive weeks immediately preceding said day of sale, in the Reeves County Record, a newspaper published in Reeves county.

Witness my hand, this 11th day of January, 1911.
C. BROWN, Sheriff
Reeves County, Texas.

Sheriff's Sale

T. E. Lafferty, No. 695, vs. R. P. Hicks, et al. In the District Court of Reeves County, Texas, January term, A. D. 1911. Whereas, by virtue of an order of sale issued out of the district court of Reeves county, Texas, on a judgment rendered in said court on the first day of December, A. D. 1910, in favor of the said T. E. Lafferty and against the said J. M. Endsley, No. 695 on the docket of said court, I did, on the 11th day of January, A. D. 1911, at 11 o'clock a. m., levy upon the following described tracts and parcels of land situated in the county of Reeves, state of Texas, and belonging to the said J. M. Endsley, to-wit: Section four (4), in block fifty-seven (57), and also section five (5), in block C twenty-one (21), both of said sections being public school land and situated in Reeves county, Texas; and on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1911, being the first Tuesday of said month, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., on said day, at the courthouse door of said county, I will offer for sale and sell at public auction, for cash, all the right, title and interest of the said J. M. Endsley in and to said property.

Dated at Pecos, this 11th day of January, A. D. 1911.
C. BROWN, Sheriff
Reeves County, Texas.

Sheriff's Sale

Mrs. E. J. Russell, No. 699, vs. Clell Q. Thorpe, et al. In the District Court of Reeves county, Texas, January Term, A. D. 1911. Whereas, by virtue of an order of sale issued out of a district court of Reeves county, Texas, on a judgment for the sum of \$2,100.00 rendered in said court on the 17th day of December, A. D. 1910, in favor of Mrs. E. J. Russell against Clell Q. Thorpe and the Dixie Irrigation Company; said judgment being a judgment in rem against the hereinafter described property, I did on the 11th day of January, 1911, at 3 o'clock p. m., levy upon the following described property, belonging to the said Clell Q. Thorpe: The south seventy-one and seven-tenths (71.7) acres of a certain 155 acre tract of land, the boundaries of said 155 acre tract being as follows: On the north by section seven (7), on the east by section eight (8), on the south by section twenty-seven (27), and on the west by section twenty (20), all in block two (2) of the Houston and Great Northern Railroad Company's surveys.

Said tract of 71.7 acres herein conveyed is 925 varas east and west and 438 varas north and south and by metes and bounds is described as follows: On the waters of the Pecos River about two and one-half miles west from Pecos City, Texas, beginning at a stake and earth mound the southeast corner of section twenty (20) in block 2 of the H. & G. N. R. Co. surveys, thence N. 56 degrees and 45 minutes east 925 varas to the stake and mound the s. w. corner of section number 8, block 2 for the southeast corner of this survey; thence north 33 degrees 15 minutes west with the west line of said section No. 8, 438 varas for the northeast corner of this survey; thence south 56 degrees 45 minutes west 926 varas for the northwest corner of this survey; thence south 33 degrees 15 minutes east with the east line of said section number 20, 438 varas to the place of beginning, reserving the railroad right of way of 100 feet.

Also a tract of twenty-seven and forty-five one-hundredths (27.45) acres sold by the State of Texas to Clell Q. Thorpe on March 3rd, 1906, [S. F. 6693] described as follows: The 27.45-100 acre tract of land bounded on the north by section 25, on the east by section 26, on the south by section 31 and on the west by section 27, in block 2, of the Houston & Great Northern R. R. Co.'s survey.

Also the permanent water rights in the Dixie Irrigation Canal for each of the above described tracts of land in accordance with the terms of the deeds and contracts executed by the Dixie Irrigation Company for the same; and on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1911, being the first Tuesday of said month, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., on said day, at the courthouse door of said county, I will offer for sale and sell at public auction for cash all the right, title and interest of the said Clell Q. Thorpe to said property.

Dated at Pecos, Texas, this 11th day of January, A. D. 1911.
C. BROWN, Sheriff
Reeves County, Texas.

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Church Announcements

BAPTIST CHURCH.

B. Y. P. U. program for Sunday, January 22:
Leader, Gid Rowden, Jr.
Subject, Do duties ever conflict?
Song.
Prayer.
Song.
Scripture reading.
Talk on subject.
Business.
Closing prayer.

METHODIST CHURCH

9:45 a. m., Sunday School, Rev. C. S. McCarver, Supt.
11 a. m., Preaching
4:15 p. m., Epworth League, A. J. Curtis, Pres.
7:30 p. m., Preaching.
7:30 p. m. Wednesday, Prayer meeting.
7:15 p. m. Friday, Teachers' Training Class.
8 p. m. Saturday, Choir rehearsal.

Three special announcements for the week as follows:

1. The Missionary Society will give a social at the residence of Mrs. A. E. Wilcox Tuesday next at 3 p. m. Visitors welcome.
2. Quarterly meeting will be held at the church Monday, 7:30 p. m., Rev. J. B. Cochran, Presiding Elder, in the chair. Each official expected to be present and all invited.
3. Last and best, Rev. Arthur Marston, our Missionary to the Mexicans living on the T. & P. and the Santa Fe railroads in this section, will preach both Sunday morning and evening. You will be welcomed.

HUBERT M. SMITH, Pastor.

CHURCH OF CHRIST.

Lord's Day services: Bible School, 9:45 a. m. Preaching and communion, 11 a. m. Junior C. E., 4 p. m. Senior C. E. 6:45 p. m. Preaching, 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening.
The public is cordially invited to attend all these services.
HOMER L. MAGEE, Minister.

Brown & Martin are now in J. W. Moore's auto building near the courthouse and have all kinds of auto supplies on hand and are prepared to do all kinds of auto work.

The right place to buy your shoes—W. T. Read Merc. Co.

P. B. Smith is still in a critical condition and it is said there is no improvement in his condition.

Boys, get a corduroy shirt, just the thing for cold weather.—W. T. Read Merc. Co.

John Adams of Fort Worth, a prominent Sunday school worker of Texas, is in attendance upon the convention here.

Phone T. E. Brown for furniture repairing. Wagon will call for same.

Rev. R. Peterson of Toyah, is in the city on business and attending the Sunday school convention.

Have you seen those wonderful values in suits at W. T. Read Merc. Co's.?

Ab McElrath, who has been ill for the past two weeks and confined to his bed at the Lone Star hotel since Sunday, is able to sit up this morning.

Flannel shirts to fit everyone at big reduction.—W. T. Read Merc. Co.

The Reeves County Sunday School convention which met at the Christian church yesterday was pretty well attended. It will close today.

Our line of Wright's woolen underwear is now complete. Save money on these standard articles in buying of us for cash.—W. T. Read Merc. Co.

C. A. Gibbs of Theodore, is fitting up the Matris building for a moving picture show, which he hopes to open to the public by the middle of next week.

We have a few second hand cars for sale cheap for cash.—Brown & Martin.

Miss Maud Gray of Denton died at the home of Mrs. Day in this city Tuesday. She came to this city to attend her father's funeral, announcement of which was made in this paper, and was stricken with pneumonia which resulted as above. She was 23 years old and a member of the Baptist church.

Headlight overalls, the largest selling overall in the world, at W. T. Read Merc. Co's.

T. E. Brown is spending part of the week in Saragosa and Geo. Overman is the man behind the counter for him.

We are headquarters for Stetson hats; some \$10 hats just in.—W. T. Read Merc. Co.

Mr. and Mrs. Verdi Pruett of Balmorhea are the happy parents of a bouncing boy, who arrived Saturday to bless their home.

Those Kingsbury hats are the very latest at W. T. Read Merc. Co's.

John Sisk of Amarillo is visiting at the parental home of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Sisk.

Splendid line of trunks and suit cases.—W. T. Read Merc. Co.

Mr. and Mrs. H. N. McKellar visited at the Collier and Love ranch Sunday.

Mrs. J. B. Frazier of Balmorhea is the guest of friends in the city this week.

Notice to the Public

The Pecos Steam Laundry has been overhauled and will be in readiness to run as soon as the new steam boiler arrives. We ask the co-operation and patronage of the entire town and vicinity.

Yours respectfully,
M. ANTHONY, Manager.

S. G. Douglass returned Monday from Greenville, while Mrs. Douglass and little son remained for an extended visit.

Try the Record for job printing

T. E. Brown does all kind of furniture repairing. Phone him.

That genial fellow, Bob Miller, former proprietor of the Racket Store, has opened a second-hand store in the building vacated by F. W. Willcock. Bob is a hustler and will go after your business. He will do well to watch as will also these columns if you are out after bargains.

Mrs. Addison Wadley and little son of Midland, are visiting Mrs. Wadley's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Buchholz.

When You
Think of

Lumber

Think of

**Groves Lumber
Company**

We Carry the
Goods and Make
the Price

Groves Lumber Co.

Pecos, Balmorhea, Carlisbad, Loving and Malaga

J. W. PARKER

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Office: Rooms 3 and 4 over
First National Bank.

J. F. McKenzie

W. P. Brady

McKENZIE & BRADY
Attorneys-at-Law

Office: Suites 4 and 5
Syndicate Bldg.

Zimmer Hardware & Implement Co.

Has complete line of Shelf and Heavy
Hardware, Stoves, Ranges, Etc.
Everything in Hardware

Full Line of Wagons, Buggies and Farm Machinery

F. W. WILLCOCK

THE PAINT MAN

Am now located in the Moorhead Building and am ready to serve you in anything you may need in Paints, Wall Paper, Window Glass and Mouldings

REEVES COUNTY RECORD

PECOS. TEXAS

Fortune telling is prohibited in New York, but fortune hunting is not.

A house in St. Louis was set on fire by a fireless cooker. Now what'll we do?

After all, in charging a dollar for trimming hair the barbers are making a cut-price.

Just when we were getting used to peanuts and spring water, the price of meat goes down.

A Detroit woman was divorced while attending a card party. Again the law of compensation.

A new \$100 counterfeit bill is in circulation. When buying bacon, examine your change carefully.

There should be some great world market in which war scares could be purchased cheaper by the dozen.

The man who boasts of calling a spade a spade may pass a snow shovel without being able to recognize it.

A sacred cow in Central park, New York, is suffering with a severe cold. Nothing is too sacred for the grip germ.

One Denver woman insists that she never owned a hat. Then she never kept anybody waiting while she pinned it on.

The czar solemnly gives it out that he hopes God will be lenient with the stol. Can you beat that, for Russian humor?

That New York is the hottest place in summer and the coldest in winter does not necessarily spell climatic superiority.

Chicago captured most of the ribbons at the New York horse show, but New York isn't kicking much. She has the gate receipts.

Sane and scientific development of aerial navigation is the end to be worked for; dare-devil stunts endanger the aviator without advancing the art.

The students at Wellesley have been declared to be "a vast lump of unassimilated indigestible stodginess." What this means no one seems to know.

A Detroit lady who has been having matrimonial troubles says she married once on a bet and once for spite. She appears to have lost in each instance.

Statistics now indicate that smokers make the best athletes. We have known for a long time that certain kinds of cigarettes make one strong in a certain sense.

Sir Ernest Cassel has bought a gramme of radium for \$72,000. It was probably marked down from \$75,000 and Sir Ernest may be said to have secured a bargain.

Into the realm of ethics comes the question of whether the person who tells such an excruciatingly funny story that another person dies laughing is really a friend.

Sauer kraut, too, is going up. Scarcity of cabbage, is the given cause, but a 25 per cent. annual increase in consumption may have suggested the idea that there was more money in it.

Another reduction in the running time between New York and Philadelphia has been made, but it has not yet become possible for Philadelphians who do business in New York to go home to lunch.

After having been six days without food a sailor swam several miles to the shore of Australia, pursued by sharks. A man who can get away with a yarn like that wastes his talent before the mast.

Now the French are experimenting with a weapon to be used against airships. One warlike invention is barely introduced when, before it has time to become practicable, a counter-acting invention fairly shoves it aside.

The coachman has shared the fate of his horse in the subordination of both to the up-to-date automobile. It is the good-looking chauffeur who now makes a runaway match with the romantic young heiress.

We are informed that a man in Washington sprouted a lemon tree in his thumb after he had cut that useful member in whittling a lemon. If the report had said it was an orange tree or a rosebush we should never have believed it.

GOOD NEWS EPITOMIZED

HAPPENINGS OF UNUSUAL INTEREST TO OUR READERS, IN READABLE SHAPE.

BOTH FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

If It Was of Sufficient Importance You Will Find It Recorded Here.

Oil indications are found near Kemp, where test wells are now being sunk. The Slaton well at 130 feet deep at Plainview is rising to within twenty-two feet of the surface. After a continuous test of forty hours, the flow was 1,600 gallons per minute. Great excitement prevails.

Fire destroyed the gin plant of J. M. Powell & Son at Avalon, entailing a loss of \$15,000. The property was insured for \$7,500. The origin of the fire is unknown.

State Treasurer Sam Sparks has offered a gold watch to the boy under 18 years of age who will grow and exhibit at the annual convention of the Texas Corn Growers' Association at Corsicana, January 17 of next year, the best bushel of corn.

Smallpox situation in Rio Grande City is serious and many families are leaving town for safety. Quarantine was established by Hidalgo County.

Encouraged by the high price of cotton, some of the farmers of Lamar County, who have realized good profit in raising peanuts will, however, abandon that crop and devote an increased acreage to cotton.

A school for training nurses has been organized in Paris and a charter has been applied for. It will be conducted by the two hospitals of that city and lectures will be delivered by physicians of Paris and by the trained nurses of the two institutions. The course will extend over a period of two years.

One of the largest land deals that has ever been made in Franklin County was closed last Saturday. Amount of acres sold 1,660, consideration \$19,072.50. The property was sold to citizens of Franklin County.

Cleburne is in receipt of three new "pay as you enter" street cars.

Fire destroyed two dormitories of East Texas Normal at Commerce Saturday evening. All students escaped and practically all trunks and books were also saved. The students will be taken care of by private families until the dormitories can be restored. The loss is estimated at \$50,000.

A recent tabulation compiled by the Secretaries Association shows that the center of Texas population is still in McLellan County, where it has been for the past twenty years, but moving to the Northwest steadily. The area center is in McCulloch County, near Brady.

The Southwestern Aero Club has been organized in Fort Worth, with R. L. Costan president. The purposes of the organization, as set forth in its constitution is to investigate practical air navigation.

The Postal Telegraph Company has organized a new division covering the States of Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma. The division headquarters will be in Dallas.

A few days since Didies Masson made a trip from Los Angeles to San Bernardino, a distance of about 75 miles, carrying a message in an aeroplane.

Contracts have been let for the entire earthwork of the Port Bolivar Iron Ore Railway, which call for completion by May 1, which means that it is probable for the entire line to be completed by July 1, a record for quick railway building for the sort of territory through which it is to be built.

Dr. H. Y. Benedict, director of State University extension, announced that the registration in the Correspondence School is now more than 500 students.

Oscar Solomon Strauss of New York, former Cabinet Minister and for more than a year and a half American Ambassador to Turkey, has resigned his post at Constantinople.

Uncle Joe Cannon is of the opinion that it would be unwise to increase the present membership of the house, which now numbers 391, and is a cumbersome body to handle.

Cleburne business men are setting on foot a movement to secure natural gas for that city.

Following the detection of spurious quarters by an electric piano player, in Fort Worth, three young cotton pickers from Oklahoma, were arrested on charges of counterfeiting, and it is claimed, one man confessed.

Sparks from the chimney of an adjoining building set fire to the four-story building of the Jones Saddlery Company at Oklahoma, causing the complete destruction of the structure. The loss is estimated to be \$100,000.

With the resumption of diplomatic relations brought about by the United States Argentina and Bolivar, the two countries embroiled in a boundary dispute, have formally proffered their thanks for this service.

United States Senator Chas. J. Hughes, Jr., of Colorado, died in his home in Denver after a long illness. Death was due to a general break down.

Jas. A. Patten, former grain and cotton bull leader, is the defendant in a \$6,000,000 suit filed at Chicago by Dr. Paul Burmaster, president of the Chicago Anti-Gambling league.

James A. Farrell of Brooklyn is to succeed William Ellis Corey as president of the United States Steel corporation. His formal election will take place at an early date.

New York City will join the list of cities which have legislated against the long hat pin evil, if an ordinance now before the board of aldermen becomes a law.

Davis Elkins, son of the late Senator Elkins of West Virginia, has been appointed senator pending the election of a successor to his father by the legislature.

The department of agriculture announces good results from experiments in the culture of Egyptian cotton, a very fine grade particularly adapted to the manufacture of mercerized goods, in the Southwest, and will soon send out a large number of packages of seed throughout the South. Texas experiments have been especially successful.

Wm. R. Sherwood, who for eighty years has been considered perhaps the foremost American pianist, died in Chicago Saturday of a complication of diseases which culminated in paralysis.

Tommy Burns, formerly heavy-weight champion, cabled to Hugh McIntosh an acceptance of the latter's offer of a purse of \$12,500 win or lose, to fight with Bill Lang in London.

Gov. Lee Cruce of Oklahoma is an ardent prohibitionist, and at the inauguration reception given in his honor in Oklahoma City, butter milk was served instead of the usual liquid refreshments.

One of the biggest gas wells in Oklahoma was brought in at Beggs, Okla., near Muskogee by the Caney River Gas Company. It has a capacity of 30,000,000 cubic feet daily.

The work on Chaves County, N. M.'s \$130,000 court house is progressing nicely, the building now being above the basement windows, which are about twelve feet above the ground. The contractors have until Nov. 10 to finish the court house.

Davis Elkins, son of late Senator Elkins of West Virginia, is likely to be appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his father. Davis Elkins is 34 years of age and has never taken part in public affairs. The last few years he has been looking after some of his father's interests in West Virginia.

The Queen Bee Stove Company has begun the erection of two large brick buildings to house the plant at Tulsa, Okla. One hundred men will be employed when the factory is in operation.

Sir John Aird, builder of the famous Assuan dam across the Nile, is dead. He was born in 1833 and was a member of the contracting firm of John Aird & Sons. He was created a peer in 1901.

A commission form of government is being advocated for Mount Pleasant, and an election will probably be held at an early date to vote on the proposition.

The store of Frank Ligotino, in Houston, was almost demolished by the explosion of a bomb shortly after midnight Monday morning. It is believed that blackhanders, who had demanded money of him some time since, committed the crime.

Lena Stringer, a negro woman, aged 28, while crossing the Iron Mountain Railway tracks north of Texarkana was struck by the fast mail train and instantly killed.

Alex S. Coke, formerly a member of the firm of Coke, Miller & Coke, attorneys for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway, has been named as attorney for that company, effective January 1. On that date the law firm resigned from the connection with the road, and Mr. Coke's appointment was made.

Edward M. Shepard and Wm. F. Sheehan are rival candidates for U. S. Senator from New York. The contest promises to be a most spirited one. Sheehan is a partner of Alton B. Parker.

Thirty car loads of pecans, aggregating 900,000 pounds have been shipped from San Angelo. The amount of revenue from the crop is \$55,000. This season's yield is larger than for five years.

The general merchandise store and postoffice, conducted by J. P. Sims, at Crisp, seven miles from Ennis, on the Texas Midland Railroad, burned Thursday, it being a total loss, amounting to some \$15,000, nothing being saved. Mr. Sims, the proprietor, received painful burns about the hands and face in trying to protect his books.

LABOR PAYS TRIBUTE TO GOV. CAMPBELL

GRANDFATHER'S CLOCK PRESENTED OUTGOING GOVERNOR.

'TRUE FRIEND TO THE TOILER'

Ex-Governor is Moved by the Token and Declares His Lasting Friendship.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 17.—On the last night that he will be Governor of Texas and in the hall of the House of Representatives, which is being decorated for the inaugural ball in honor of Oscar B. Colquitt, which function will be in progress at this time twelve hours hence, the retiring Governor of Texas, Thomas M. Campbell, was presented, in the presence of a crowd which well filled the floor and galleries, with a token of appreciation by the organized labor interests of the State.

The gift was a colonial hall clock of rosewood, with embossed gold and silver dial. This clock, nearly eight feet high, stood during the ceremonies on the platform which had been built over the Speakers' stand for the musicians of the ball Tuesday night. An American flag was draped over the Speakers' table. Red carnations were placed upon each side with ferns and pot plants arrayed across all the front of the platform.

The clock bears the following inscription: "Presented to Thomas Mitchell Campbell, Governor of Texas, upon his retirement from office Jan. 17, 1911, as Governor of Texas, as a token of his unwavering fidelity to those who toil—by organized labor of Texas."

The presentation speech was made by Hon. Pat Neff of Waco, and was a splendid tribute to Campbell's administration.

SUITS TO FORFEIT CHARTERS

Gov. Campbell After Katy and International Companies.

Austin: For four reasons Governor Campbell orders the suit against the Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas for forfeiture of charter and has ordered Attorney General Lightfoot to bring suits:

1. He contends that it is insolvent under an act of the Thirtieth Legislature.
 2. That it has not complied with the law by failing to keep bona fide officers and headquarters in Texas.
 3. That the road has been consolidated through stock ownership with the Missouri Kansas & Texas of Kansas, in violation of the constitution.
- Suit was ordered against the International and Great Northern on the ground of insolvency—that is, that it owes more than its assets, as indicated by the valuations of the railroad commission.

FOREIGN TRADE IS ENORMOUS

Favorable Balances Shown for Last Year.

Washington: With the enormous total of almost \$3,500,000,000, the total value of the foreign trade of the United States during the year which ended December 31, 1910, was greater than that of any year before, and left a balance in favor of the country of over \$300,000,000, exceeding the former high record of 1907 by about \$80,000,000.

The exports during the year were larger than in any year except those of 1907, the total being \$1,864,411,270, compared with \$1,728,198,645 in 1909 \$1,752,835,447 in 1908 and \$1,923,426,892 in 1907.

The balance of trade in favor of the United States in its dealings with foreign nations increased almost \$80,000,000 over the 1909 balance. The excess of exports for the year was \$301,603,648, compared with \$252,677,921 in 1909.

Strong Anti-Usury Law Proposed.

Austin: Messrs. Cathey and Minton will offer in the house a usury bill, which provides that the receiving or accepting by any person, directly or indirectly, of more interest than 10 per cent per annum upon any amount of money loaned shall entail a fine of not less than double the amount of money actually loaned. It is provided that each such loan, renewal or extension shall constitute a separate offense. The bill further provides for the removal from office of any County Attorney who shall fail or refuse to prosecute any violations of this law, when brought to his attention.

County Judge George B. Hall has appointed J. M. Gee City Auditor for the city of Greenville.

TEXAS NEWS HAPPENINGS

Arrangements are making for building a twelve-story home office building for the Southland Insurance Company of Dallas.

Farm work has begun in earnest in Ellis County. The recent rains and freezes have put the ground in splendid condition for plowing.

Laredo is to get a new passenger depot. It will be built by the International & Great Northern and Texas Mexican Railroads, and will cost \$25,000.

Mrs. W. M. Shaw, living a mile north-east of Roxton, made 244 pounds of butter from one cow last year and got 244 dozen eggs from thirty hens.

Mrs. J. B. Gambrell, one of the most widely known Baptist women in the Southern States, died at the Baptist Memorial Sanitarium in Dallas Sunday morning.

Sunday morning as the San Antonio & Aransas Pass train, making up at Corpus Christi for San Antonio, was backing out to turn around, it ran over and killed Prof. Robert Miller, a teacher in a business college at San Antonio.

The Fourth Court of Civil Appeals, in an opinion holds that the absence of a person settling on school land in attendance upon a school in order to fit himself so that he can pay for the land does not work a forfeiture of that land.

A petition to incorporate the town of Spur and elect city officers was presented to the County Judge during December, and an election has been ordered for the purpose to be held Feb. 4.

The fire which destroyed one dormitory annex at the College of Industrial Arts and badly damaged another at Denton caused loss to young lady students who were boarding in the burned homes of about \$1,500 worth of clothes, jewelry and other valuables.

Senator Bailey appeared before the Senate committee and urged the incorporation in the rivers and harbors bill of an appropriation of \$600,000 for the Beaumont-Orange waterway and \$100,000 for works at the mouth of the Brazos River, to clear away a sandbar at Velasco.

Gov. Elect Colquitt will formally open the fifteenth annual Feeders and Breeders' show to be given in the Fort Worth Coliseum March 13 to 18.

Engineer F. F. Andrews and Fireman G. W. Wright were killed by a locomotive boiler explosion on the Sunset near Flatonia. The explosion was terrific.

A month ago Andrew Payne, negro, robbed a crippled white man in Dallas. On trial he was sentenced to twenty-five years in the penitentiary.

The garment makers' strike in Chicago, which commenced October 1, has ended after much suffering of 45,000 people affected and some bloodshed. Hart, Schaffner & Marx, the largest concern involved have taken back all employers, without discrimination and the others will follow.

Abraham Gonzales, provisional governor of Chihuahua, Mexico, in an interview given out at El Paso, says that the Mexican rebels are as active as ever, and that President Diaz is really more alarmed over the situation than the press reports have indicated.

The Wichita Falls & Northwestern Railroad has reached the town of Hammon, Okla., with its tracks. Hammon is eighteen miles north of Elk City, and it is the intention of the road to push farther north to a connection with the Santa Fe.

At an election at Gainesville to see whether the city should issue \$750,000 worth of bonds with which to purchase the Gainesville water works, the bonds carried with only twenty-six dissenting votes.

J. K. Biggerstaff, living in the southwest part of Lamar County was thrown from his wagon and sustained

C. D. Windham has sold to C. W. Davis his farm of 331 acres, six miles north of Waxahachie, for a consideration of \$38,330, nearly \$113 per acre.

Ground was broken Monday for the \$17,000 girls' dormitory of the Baptist College at Palacios, and active work on the building is now in progress. C. F. Emmons of Palacios was awarded the contract for this building and it is thought the structure will be completed by June.

The big gin of J. F. Powell & Son at Avalon, burned last Friday morning. Loss, \$15,000.

The Rice Growers' Association sold 8500 bags of rice at their headquarters at El Campe a day of two sales the Japan bringing \$2.85 per barrel and one lot of 1400 barrels of Honduras bringing \$2.90.

Vernon Eugene Horton, four-year-old son of Dallas County school superintendent, fell from a window where he was watching the aviators and crushed his skull, from which death ensued four days later.

GOVERNOR T. M. CAMPBELL'S FINAL MESSAGE

Very Strong State Document to the Legislature of the State of Texas.

The final message of Gov. T. M. Campbell to the Thirty-second Legislature was a voluminous document, of which the following is the essential matter:

You have, as members of the Thirty-second Legislature, assembled under circumstances emphasizing the important truth that in all legislation the general good is necessarily the chief object and duty of patriotic men.

During the four years of this administration, though confronted at the beginning with an estimated deficiency of more than \$300,000, we have by the correct application of business principles, met and discharged every obligation when due.

We have the lowest tax rate enjoyed by any State in this Republic, and the heaviest tax burden ever laid upon the support of their State Government was levied for the present year. Our educational, agricultural, commercial, industrial, transportation, manufacturing and banking interests, and all enterprises making for the growth of the State, and the happiness, contentment and enrichment of the people, have prospered during the last four years in a manner never equaled in any like period in the State's history. Factories have multiplied and more miles of railroad have been built during the last four years than have been built during a like period in a quarter of a century. The people, as a rule, are happy and contented.

At this time the State's bonded indebtedness amounts to \$3,978,100, all of which is owned by the permanent school fund of the State's educational and charitable institutions except \$1,900 in bonds, which are in the hands of an unknown holder, or else lost, provision having been made to buy them.

Of the above State bonds \$1,353,700 bearing 5 per cent interest, matured and became due, some of them, on the first day of July, 1909. These matured bonds, except \$13,200 above mentioned, were owned and held by the State permanent school funds, the permanent State University funds, the permanent Orphans' Home fund, the A. & M. College permanent Lunatic Asylum fund, which bonds, excepting those recently taken up by the State Board of Education after maturity, were according to the information received from the Controller by the State Board of Education, purchased for these permanent funds from individuals.

(Mention of the laws enacted and of the policies enforced during Gov. Campbell's administration is here made.)

Prior to this Administration only slight recognition in a governmental way had been accorded the subjects of agriculture, horticulture and stock raising. Little had been done other than that accomplished by the Agricultural and Mechanical College. Believing, as I did, in offering every inducement looking to the promotion of agricultural development, I advocated, in the campaign of 1906, the enactment of a law creating a separate and independent Department of Agriculture. The law was enacted, the department was organized and the gratifying results flowing from the active work that has been done, and that is now being done in the promotion of the State's agricultural development have vindicated the wisdom of the policy.

In addition to the creation of the Department of Agriculture, provision was made by law for additional agricultural farms and feeding stations, under which we now have ten established and equipped stations in active operation. A law requiring elementary agriculture to be taught in the public schools was passed and provision was also made for teaching agriculture in the State normals, and also in common schools.

That labor has been given recognition and that the toiler has not appealed for just laws in vain is to me one of the most gratifying of all of the splendid achievements of legislation during the last four years.

(Of the propositions advocated by labor which were crystallized into laws a list is given.)

School Laws.
The educational spirit during the last four years has taken a firmer hold upon the people. The common schools, the State's higher educational institutions and the private and denominational schools, colleges and universities are all prosperous.

(The legislation which was enacted during the present Administration having for its object the general advancement of the cause of education and a more efficient and effective public school system is listed here.)

During the last four years we have had two regular sessions, and five called sessions of the Legislature. The regular session of the Thirty-first Legislature continued for ninety-five days, and cost \$142,225.70, including the cost of the Bailey investigation. The first and only called session of the Thirty-first Legislature, which became necessary to secure the tax legislation hereinbefore discussed and a further compliance with the Democratic platform and the fourth called session of the Thirty-first Legislature, which lasted sixty days, at a cost of \$112,809.12, during which term the appropriation bill was not even introduced and no platform demands redeemed. The first called session cost \$46,733.86. The second called session cost \$45,319.20. The third cost \$51,633.46, and the fourth called session cost \$32,588.67. Complying with my duty under the Constitution, I assembled this Legislature in these four called sessions of thirty days each, for the passage of an appropriation bill for the support of the State Government, for legislative compliance with platform demands, and for the enactment of other needed and reform legislation.

Appropriate diligence without the interference of an aggressive lobby employed by special interests and without the intermeddling of the outside politicians who were hired by the "system" would have obviated the necessity for much of this expense.

The growth of the State's charitable and educational institutions has kept pace with the general advancement along all other lines of useful endeavor.

Absolute necessity demanded repairs, improvements, additions and equipment of other buildings necessary to adequate and efficient administration. Relief was provided and these pressing responsibilities have been met without extravagance, and without the usual emergency burdens upon the tax payers, who are sometimes and too often forgotten by legislators and others in power.

(Here is an index to the expenditures and achievements under this administration in these particular matters, these several institutions are considered.)

I believe that the requirements of the State University are such that its maintenance for the present should come from general revenue so that the entire income from the permanent fund be applied to the purchase of additional grounds and to the erection and equipment of buildings necessary to meet all the demands upon the institution and this policy is respectfully recommended to your honorable bodies.

While the Agricultural and Mechanical College is a branch of the university, it has heretofore been separately maintained and has been under a separate and distinct governing body.

The Agricultural and Mechanical College is doing a great work in its sphere. No institution is nearer the hearts of the people of the State than the A. & M. College. These two great institutions should be separated and each in its own sphere of educational usefulness should be fostered to the full measure of its requirements.

(A review of other State educational institutions is also given and liberal support recommended.)

After four years of administration without a single complaint from a resident of the Confederate home, or from any other source, it is safe to assert that this is an ideal rest for the old soldiers of the Southern Confederacy.

The Juvenile School is performing a great service in its distinctive field of operation and should receive appropriate support and encouragement at the hands of your honorable bodies. The State has expended in permanent repairs, improvements, equipment and for the cost of erecting new buildings for the various State educational and eleemosynary institutions during the last four years more than \$1,364,500.

The object of punishment is to suppress crime and reform the offender. The suppression of crime can not be accomplished absolutely, but the certainty of punishment seems to be the only effective deterrent to the criminally inclined. The reformation of offenders can progress only under such favorable prison conditions as include humane handling, hope of reward for good conduct, wholesome discipline, reasonable employment and moral influences around them. Experience teaches that in every condition of life wholesome environments make good men better, while unhappy examples with their untoward influences make ill men worse.

proved, and all houses, mules and other live stock purchased during this Administration, are paid for and are now free of debt. And the penitentiary system does not owe a dollar other than the bonds mentioned and the current monthly obligations, and there are funds and supplies on hand and coming in sufficient to enable the system to take care of current expenses, continue improvements and to operate its prisons and factories year without aid from the State Treasury.

After reviewing the work of the Department of State, the message says: I suggested in my message to the regular session of the Thirty-first Legislature that much of the service is performed by this department for individuals and corporations, without any sort of compensation to the State, and recommended that fees should be provided by law.

I can not concur in the suggestion that the Legislature provide for the sale of the remaining unsold school lands without requiring residence thereon. Lands that are unsold for cultivation or pasture have probably other latent elements of value that should not be hastily dismissed from consideration. The mineral worth of this school land is unknown and the opinion that the lands are not suited for homes and agricultural purposes should not be frittered away for the small prices that they will bring if classified and sold without reference to residence.

In my message to the regular session of the Thirty-first Legislature I called attention to the necessity of furnishing by appropriations sufficient funds for gathering the testimony and for the prosecution of suits for the recovery of the large areas of lands belonging to the public free school endowment and to the payment of the claims of the lands not suited for homes and agricultural purposes should not be frittered away for the small prices that they will bring if classified and sold without reference to residence.

In view of the intelligent activities displayed and the able administration of the Attorney General's office, attended by the well-known results, the interests affected by the enforcement of these laws would doubtless welcome action abolishing this instrumentality created as one of the important factors for us in the protection of the people against lawbreakers and their coadjutors.

The report of the Controller is worth while for members of the Legislature to carefully examine so that they may profit by the information it contains. The law reorganizing this department does not become effective until Sept. 1, 1911, after which date the business of the department can be better systematized. The Thirty-first Legislature appropriated large sums of money for public purposes, some of which were deemed by me unnecessary, hence items aggregating approximately \$2,000 were vetoed.

Notwithstanding the fact that these items amounted to so large a sum in the aggregate, no embarrassment whatever for want of funds for necessary improvements or for administrative necessities and purposes, has arisen.

I can not subscribe to the proposition that this Legislature should accommodate itself to those special interests now demanding no further legislative action than the passage of an appropriation bill.

For many years I have enjoyed the honor of advocating an amendment to our State Constitution authorizing the wives and widows of Confederate soldiers and sailors and for women who aided in the Confederacy.

(Here are recommendations defining charges to juries; eliminating trifling errors as grounds for appeals, and laws tending to simplify and expedite civil trials.)

In my first campaign in 1906 I advocated a law reducing passenger rates applying on railroads in Texas and also urged the Thirtieth Legislature by message to enact a law reducing the rates to 2c per mile per passenger. No action was taken and in my second campaign I again advocated the rights of the people in this respect.

Referring to the Prohibition amendment and in engratulation in the Democratic platform: Now, assuming that the amendment will be submitted, I recommend that your honorable bodies submit it to the qualified voters of the State at an election to be held on the fourth Saturday in July, 1911. This is a date recognized by law as convenient to the people, a time when every voter can with probably the least inconvenience to himself or his affairs go to the polls and by his ballot give expression to his views upon the vital question.

A strict regulation of the sale of liquor of all kinds and legislation minimizing as much as possible the evils traceable to and flowing out of the traffic should appeal to every good citizen. I therefore recommend the speedy enactment of the following laws:

IRRIGATION SPUD CROP

Water Is Applied Only When Plant Indicates Need of It.

Also Essential That Moisture Be of Right Quantity and That It Be Uniformly Distributed—Cultivation Needed.

With thorough cultivation for potatoes planted the first of May irrigation is seldom necessary until July. Generally speaking, our early irrigation water is cold and it is highly important not to irrigate too frequently, for the water not only causes the soil to run together, but lowers the temperature to a point that is not favorable to the growth of potatoes, writes Eugene H. Grubb in the Field and Farm. Irrigation water is applied only when the condition of the plants indicates that they are in need of water, as by darkening of the foliage. Or one may dig down in the hill and press a handful of soil in the hand. If it fails to retain its form, irrigation is needed. Care should be taken not to wait until the ground is too dry, because one cannot cover the whole field of potatoes in one day's irrigation and some parts are likely to suffer for water before being reached.

My experience is that if potatoes are grown as rapidly as possible so as to become strong and well established early in the season, they will withstand the maximum of unfavorable weather conditions later on, when the hot dry winds become a menace to the crop. When the time for irrigation arrives, a V-shaped trench half-way between the rows should be opened in alternate middles with an eight or ten-inch lister plow; that is a narrow plow with a double mouldboard which throws the dirt each way. In these furrows the irrigation water is run so that the soil will not become solidified by flooding and the necessary amount of water may be properly distributed. For the second irrigation furrows are run in the middles that were not opened at the first irrigation and this alternation is continued for succeeding irrigations.

At the head of each field is a feeder ditch from which the water is admitted to the furrows between the rows. It is essential that the right quantity of water be used and that it be uniformly distributed. Cultivation should begin as soon after irrigation as the soil will permit, so as to insure rapid and uniform growth without check. This will not only result in the production of smooth, uniform tubers of attractive appearance, which are always in demand at high prices, but will also give large, profitable yields and at the same time keep the soil in good mechanical condition for future crops. Do not irrigate after August 10, so as to give fifty or sixty days for ripening in dry earth.

If great care and scientific methods are necessary for best results in the production of market potatoes, they are tenfold more important in growing seed stock for next year's planting. Uniform growth of tubers for seed purposes, without check in development, produces a seed potato of higher vitality than tubers of uneven growth; and the clean, smooth tuber with tough skin, free from clinging soil or dirt, keeps better and is freer from disease germs during the long season before the following year's planting.

The Orchard in Winter.

When the ground freezes hard enough to hold up a wagon, is the time to mulch the strawberry bed with straw or marsh hay. Don't be in too big a hurry. Young trees may require staking if planted in windy, exposed places; but see that the ties cannot chafe the trunks. Bands of cloth or leather can be arranged to prevent this.

Nursery Trees.

Trees from the nursery should be thoroughly protected while being hauled home and should there be unpacked and heeled in good condition. To do this dig a trench about one foot deep and 15 inches wide. Stand the trees in this ditch and fill in about the roots well with soil. Work the soil in well about the roots of the trees and wet down thoroughly.

Help the Egg Supply.

Grain in the morning, shredded roots mixed with corn meal or middlings at noon cooked food, not hot, at night—is a good ration that will keep the flock in a healthy condition during the winter months and help the egg supply.

Manure on Tomatoes.

Fresh manure should never be used for tomatoes, unless applied several months in advance of plowing. Fall applications are preferable.

Eggs for New York.

It takes about 275,000 dozen eggs a week to supply consumers in the city of New York.

LEARN ECONOMY OF CHINESE

Twelve Persons, Two Pigs, Donkey and Cow Live Well on Two and One-Half Acres.

Not long ago the land office at Washington, as well as the department of the Interior, the department of agriculture and the head of the irrigation service received stormy letters of protest from everybody under the Laguna dam because some people feared the farm unit of the Yuma project was to be placed at 20 acres. When Professor Forbes of the University of Arizona contended that 20 acres would make a big living for from five to seven people the farmers there were loud in their contentions that such a thing was impossible. In China, Dr. F. H. King of the State University of Wisconsin, found 12 persons, two pigs, a donkey and a cow living very well from the production of two and one-half acres.

The economy of the Chinese in the treatment of their land is amazing, says the Los Angeles Times. Although they have abundant rainfall they take no chances of anything less than a perfectly dependable irrigation system. The whole arable surface of farm lands in Japan, China and Korea is made into shallow and level basins which are irrigated by an infallible system. No matter how much rain falls they can always turn on the water from their streams at any hour of the day or night in any season. Thus no crop ever receives its needed water supply an hour later than such need is perceived.

BEETS REQUIRE MUCH WATER

Investigation Shows Enormous Amount Used to Produce Crop—Care in Irrigating.

A crop of beets uses enormous quantities of water. An investigation on clay loam showed that land having 19 per cent of its weight water at the beginning of the season used 190 tons per acre to produce a 15-ton crop from 4 feet of soil, 100 tons of which was lost by evaporation and 90 ton used by the crop. In general, 1 inch of water applied to the soil will penetrate from 3 to 8 inches down, the lesser distance in clays and heavy loams and the greater distance in sands and light loams.

Fortunately the beet plant itself is a good indicator of its own needs in respect to moisture—far better, in fact, than any laboratory method thus far evolved. When during the time the beet is making its more active growth the light green, bright healthy color turns to a deeper, dull, rather purplish tinge, the field is in need of water. The irrigation must be given promptly, for if allowed to go the beets will ripen. Then if water is given there is a tendency on the part of the plant to produce a secondary growth preparatory to sending up to seed stalks, which not only cuts down the sugar content already laid up, but also prohibits future formation.

Care of Your Hens.

Keep your hens from straying over on the land of your neighbor. Be particular about this if he has any crop growing there.

DAIRY NOTES.

Keep only healthy cows. Promptly remove suspected animals. Each individual cow has her capacity for production of milk and butter-fat.

A man works best when he lives regularly and it is much the same with a cow.

Keep the cow stables clean and don't be afraid to use whitewash frequently.

The ideal type of cow for milk production is undoubtedly the strictly milk type.

Never mix fresh, warm milk with that which has been cooled, nor allow it to freeze.

What filth is dissolved in the milk will remain to soil it and injure the flavor and keeping qualities.

With the year around dairying good stables are necessary, where the cows can be fed and milked in a comfortable place.

A rather mean way—but a pretty sure one—to get a good cow, is to buy the one the wife does not want to have sold.

A cow should have at least six weeks' vacation between milking periods. If she is milked constantly she will not last long.

Milk or cream that has become warm should never be poured back into the bottle of cold milk.

One of the stock arguments used against the feeding of brewers' grains to dairy cows is that it produces a poor quality of milk.

The only absolute way to know what a cow is capable of doing is to keep an individual record of her performances for some time.

Even though the testimony of experience refutes the theory, many dairymen still continue to believe that the cow's ration has an important bearing on the quality of the milk produced.

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Is Ours a Christian Nation?

A series of Seven Sermons in answer to the above question. Being delivered at the Church of Christ by the Minister, Homer L. Magee

6.

"A DIVIDED HOUSE"

Text: "Every kingdom divided against itself is brought to desolation; and every city or house divided against itself shall not stand." Matt. 12:25

This statement was made by Jesus in answer to those who accused him of casting out demons by Beelzebub, the prince of demons. His thought is plain—there must be unity, harmony in any organization or the organization is doomed to desolation.

The church of Jesus, because of her divisions, has passed through troublous times. Had it not been that God had preserved the "remnant" in every age "desolation" would be written over a crumbled ruin. As it is, there are many sins existing in America and in the world that would not exist if the church stood as a united force. The church is divided and has been for centuries, and in such a condition it cannot successfully meet the forces of evil. Let us notice, 1—that this division manifests itself in the following ways:

1 In denominationalism. There are in the world, we are told, more than six hundred denominations, and of this number America has her share. There is division and sub-division. All of these working to some end, worshipping the same God, and aiming for the same home but yet must (?) worship separately here.

2 Division is also manifest in local factions. How many have not seen congregations rent and torn by this faction? One pulling this way, another some other way, until the work for which they were banded together has been entirely forgotten.

3 Then in almost every congregation there is that lack of unity in effort that amounts to the results of open division. Jesus and the Father were one in work. "I have glorified thee, having finished the work thou gavest me to do" said Jesus. And until each one who bears the name of Christ does his individual part, we cannot realize the unity for which Jesus prayed—"that they may be one as thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee." II These divisions hinder because:

1 There is a waste of men and material. Go to almost any small town and you will see the truth of this statement. More men are required in the field on account of the denominational order than would be if unity prevailed. And in like manner much of the \$25,000,000 spent in the home town, is spent in this overlapping way; building five to ten church houses where one or two would suffice.

2 Efforts that should be directed against the world have to be expended in the church to heal her divisions and to keep the work moving at all. What preacher has not grown sick in trying to overcome the evil tendencies of denominationalism, local factions, and that element that must be continually carried, when he should

have been visiting the sick, and ministering to the world.

3 And, again, there can be no great telling effort against sin, where the forces of good are not united. "A house divided against itself cannot stand." The greatest hindrance to the progress to christianity today is her division. When as a united force she moves against the enemy, the walls of Satan's kingdom will tremble and fall. III God's word condemns division:

"Now, I beseech you, brethren, through the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, that ye all speak the same thing, and that there be no divisions among you; but that ye be perfected together in the same mind and in the same judgment. For it hath been signified unto me concerning you—that there are contentions among you. Now this I mean, that each of you sayeth, I am of Paul; and I of Apollas; and I of Cephos; and I of Christ. Is Christ divided? Was Paul crucified for you? Or were he baptized unto the name of Paul?" 1 Cor. 1:1-13.

"For ye are yet carnal; for where as there is among you jealousy and strife, are ye not carnal, and do ye not walk after the manner of men?" 1 Cor. 3:3. "For in one spirit were ye all baptized unto one body." 1 Cor. 12:13 "There is one body." Eph. 4:4, etc.

The Savior's prayer in the 17th of John is a prayer for unity, and therefore, a prayer against division.

"Neither for these apostles only do I pray, but for them also that believe on me through their word; that they may all be one; even as thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee, that they also may be in us; that the world may believe that thou didst send me." v, 20, 21.

These scriptures can have but onemearing, and they emphatically condemn all the forms of division that have been named. IV What is the remedy.

Unity can exist, or the Word would not demand it. Men are realizing the need of it and are anxious for the removal of the barriers that the whole church may be one, and to that end five propositions have been presented in recent years. The Roman Catholics insist on the repentance of Protestants, and their return to the supreme authority in ecclesiastical affairs of the Pope, but this proposition has never been taken seriously any more than the proposition of the liberals, who argue for only the two dogmas of the fatherhood of God, and the brotherhood of man. The Episcopalians propose a merger with the rights of all parties conserved, only all must recognize the claims of the historic Episcopats which likewise necessarily removes their

proposition from serious consideration. The Presbyterians and Congregationalists are leaders in the federation of the churches, which is merely an allowance without disturbing the forms of church policy or doctrine. This last is the best of these propositions, but all of them stop short of the real issue.

About one hundred years ago a proposition was presented to the divided church, from members of several denominations, that we return to Christ by way of the New Testament, in name, in ordinances and in life. This plan seeks for real unity. It means the abandonment of human names, creeds and ordinances, and the acceptance of the divine name, the divine creed and the ordinances of the New Testament.

It seems to me that this plan is simple and altogether practicable. It means, truly the surrender of things dear, but that which is not revealed we should be willing to

surrender for the sake of Christ. If any man has a better proposition let it be presented. We have waited too long. Let us face the issue as men, heal the broken body, and bring the world to Christ.

Rev. Hubert M. Smith, Methodist pastor here, will preach at Arno Sunday morning next at 11 o'clock.

Miss Elizabeth Walker of Los Angeles, California, after a visit of several weeks to her sister, Mrs. J. H. Wagoner, left yesterday morning for her home.

E. T. Read, of the W. T. Read Mercantile Co., writes that he will start for Pecos "Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, or—" here his ink must have frozen. We may expect him almost any day now.

Clean lines and good material make food appetizing and healthy. We want you to visit our bakery and see for yourself that our place is clean and sanitary then insist that your grocer gives you our bread.—Eisele & Son.

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Stoves, Furniture and in fact everything that you want to turn loose. Look around and see if you have something that is of no use to you and that will be worth something to some one else. An old Stove, Rocker, Chairs, Table or anything used about the house. Don't waste them or throw them away! If they are of any account at all, I'll buy them at some price. I also guarantee satisfaction and the very best of work in

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All next week we will sell New Iron Beds at cost to lay them down here. I got a big reduction on them and must sell so the price is ONE-HALF. If you expect to buy an Iron Bed any way soon it will pay you to see these. They are new and as we got a big cut on them we extend the favor to you.

All \$8 Bed's at \$6; \$7 Bed's at \$5; All Bed's that sold at 3.00 are cut to \$1.90

Remember I do all kinds of repairing. Sewing Machine repairing a specialty. Come and see me one door south of McDaniell's Grocery and across the street from the South Side Hotel.

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