

The Cotulla Record.

VOL. 9 NO. 12.

COTULLA, TEXAS, SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1907.

\$1 IN ADVANCE

MANHATTEN BLUE-WARE DISPLAY!

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29TH, ONE DAY ONLY.

One day only, Wednesday, May 29th, we will have on display a big line of Manhattan Blue-ware. Only the use of these goods will prove to you what an unusual bargain we are placing before you. Read this carefully and see the line Wednesday:

1 qt Winsdor Dipper, 10c.	No. 2 Wash Basins 15c
3 qt Pudding Pans, 25c.	3 qt Reserve Kettle, lipped, 35c
5 qt Pudding Pans, 40c.	5 qt Reserve Kettle, lipped, 50c
14 qt Dish Pans, 85c.	3 qt Berlin Kettle, covered, 10c
2 qt Milk Pans, 10c.	4 qt Sauce Pans, lipped, 25c

This is an absolutely perfect and unequalled line of useful kitchen utensils. A big line of them will be shown at above quoted prices for one day only. Don't fail to see them for it will be your last chance.

K. BURWELL.

WINDUP OF THE 1907 ONION CROP.

LAST CAR MOVED FROM COTULLA WEDNESDAY.

One Hundred and Seventy-Six Cars Shipped—Some Cars Sell For More than a Thousand Dollars

The harvest of the onion crop in the Nueces Valley has been completed. The last car was shipped Wednesday by L. N. Wonder. Since April 1st, the International & Great Northern railroad has pulled out of Cotulla one hundred and seventy six cars, which averaged 485 crates making a total of 85,360 crates, or the enormous quantity of four and a quarter million pounds.

If all of the onions produced on three hundred acres in the Nueces Valley adjacent to Cotulla this spring, were hauled out by the railroad at one time it would take a train nearly a mile and a half long; if the 50 pound crates in which they were packed were set end to end they would form a line of onions a foot wide and a foot deep 87 miles long,—the distance from Cotulla to San Antonio.

While the greatest part of the crop has been sold and growers have the money to their credit in the local banks, there are yet quite a number of cars that are on the market and are to be heard from, but basing the estimate on the returns received, the crop for this season will distribute among the growers more than \$100,000.00.

A great per cent of the Cotulla crop was handled through the Southern Truck Growers Association, of which ninety per cent of the farmers are members. This association, with Roy Campbell as salesman, by proper distribution has secured for the growers higher prices this season than ever before. The price steadily advanced all the way through notwithstanding Mr. Campbell handled as many as 20,000 crates a day during the height of the season.

Best returns so far received

by Cotulla growers came in this week on two cars belonging to Knotts & Poole. The two cars sold for something more than \$2100.00, and net the growers \$1,715.25.

Wm. Shaw had returns from a car Monday that net him \$825.25. Mr. Shaw had in 20 acres; shipped 11 cars. He has heard from 9 cars which averaged him \$625.00.

W. E. Roek sold \$1400 worth of onions on the depot platform that he gathered from 17-8 acres of ground.

IRRIGATES FROM A WELL.

J. W. Buckow, 12 miles South of Cotulla is one of the few men in the county who is irrigating on a small scale for a well. Mr. Buckow has a well 499 feet deep that flows 15 gallons of water per minute. He runs the water into a dirt reservoir and irrigates 14 acres. This season he had 5 acres in onions, 7 in cantaloupes and 2 in other truck. Mr. Buckow gathered and sold \$1130.00 worth of onions. He did not keep track of his expenses on his onions for the reason that he cultivates 57 acres of land besides the 14 he irrigates and the same labor that worked his onions worked his other land. His total expenses on his entire farm from the time the onion crop was planted until it was harvested was \$400. This includes expense for crates. Thus on five acres of onions he has worked a 57 acre "dry land" farm besides his other irrigated truck, and now is \$730.00 to the good. The cantaloupes are doing splendidly and the first shipments were made this week. Mr. Buckow expects his cantaloupes to bring him from \$200 to \$300 per acre.

Card of Thanks.

We desire to express our sincere appreciation to the friends and acquaintances who so lovingly helped during the sickness and death of our darling baby, also for the many beautiful floral offerings.

MR. AND MRS. R. H. HALL AND FAMILY.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

STOCKMENS NATIONAL BANK

AT COTULLA, IN THE STATE OF TEXAS, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS MAY 20TH, 1907.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	\$149,778.55
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	966.34
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	60,000.00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	2,254.00
Bonds, securities, etc.	7,085.83
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	116.15
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)	18,240.57
Due from approved reserve agents	73,225.70
Checks and other cash items	4,351.82
Fractional paper currency, nickles, and cents	5.75
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK VIZ:	
Specie	2893.25
Legal-tender notes 1500.00	4,393.25
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	3,000.00
Total	\$323,417.96

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	\$75,000.00
Surplus fund	15,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	5,729.57
National Bank notes outstanding	60,000.00
Due to other National Banks	317.67
Individual deposits subject to check	167,370.72
Total	\$323,417.96

STATE OF TEXAS, COUNTY OF LA SALLE, SS.

I, L. A. KERR, President of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

L. A. KERR, Pres.

Correct-Attest.

W. A. KERR,
L. W. GADDIS,
T. R. KECK,
Directors.

Died.

Little Annie Hall, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Hall, aged 10 months and twenty days died Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock of congestion of the bowels.

The little fellow was only sick a little more than two days. Sunday he was bright, cheerful, rosy-cheeked, and happy in his innocent play. Monday morning he was taken ill and gradually grew worse in spite of all the physicians called. He died Friday morning at 10 o'clock from this world to join the angels in Heaven.

The funeral occurred at 10 o'clock Thursday morning and was conducted by Rev. W. G. Gilstrap, pastor of the Baptist church.

Extra Copies of the Express.

Tomorrow's (Sunday) edition of the San Antonio Express will contain 84 pages, the largest edition of that paper ever issued. It will contain a page advertisement of Cotulla, besides a writeup of a column or more of the county and the onion industry of the Nueces Valley. I will have several hundred of these papers for sale at each. Leave your order with me for ten or twenty or a larger or smaller number, as you like, and mail them to your friends.

SIMON COTULLA.

Optimistic Club.

At the last meeting of the Optimistic Club which was held with Miss Shaw, Saturday, May 11, it was decided by unanimous vote to hold an open session, Friday, May 31, at the Court House, to which our friends and the public generally are cordially invited.

Come early, 8.30 p. m. and stay for a fully social evening.

No admission fee—no collection taken—no contribution desired, in fact leave your money at home and enjoy the program, music and refreshments.

Publication report later.
(Miss) DAISIE CARR,
Club Reporter.

Tax-Payers Notice.

The Honorable County Commissioners' Court of La Salle County, Texas, will convene and sit as a Board of Equalization on the 2nd Monday in June, A. D., 1907, the same being the 210th day of said month to receive all the Books and Assessments List of the Assessor, for inspection, correction, equalization and approval.

G. H. KNAGGS,
Clerk County Court,
La Salle County, Texas.

Notice.

The ladies of the Optimistic Club request all interested in the improvement of the Cotulla cemetery to meet at the cemetery Saturday, June 1st, at 2 o'clock for the purpose of putting the yard in order. It is suggested that anyone who is not willing to work bring some one to work instead.

Mrs. W. G. JOHNSON,
Mrs. R. J. JENNINGS,
Miss E. BEE THOMAS,
Committee.

OLD INDIAN FIGHTER CROSSES THE RIVER

SIMPSON McCOY DIES AT AGE OF 83 YEARS.

Simpson McCoy, aged 83 years died Saturday night last at the home of his son, Ed McCoy, near Artesia.

Simpson McCoy was an old Indian fighter of the early days when things were wild and woolly. He spent most of his life in Southwest Texas, and before the war was in fights with the red skins with Big Foot Wallace, Robert Hall, and other noted characters; who have passed beyond the misty river.

The remains were carried to Atascosa county, where he has lived for many years, and buried.

Religious Services.

Rev. T. G. Woods will preach at the Methodist Church tomorrow morning and night.

Children's Day Missionary Exercises will be held in the Presbyterian Church on the 1st Sunday in June instead of the 4th Sunday as was first announced.

OFFICERS.

G. M. Magill, Pres.
Frank B. Earnest, V. P.
V. H. Harding, Cashier.
J. H. Gallman, Asst. Cashier

DIRECTORS.

K. Burwell,
Jno. M. Daniel,
Roland A. Gouger,
H. C. Lane.

Cotulla State Bank,

CAPITAL STOCK \$25,000

Money Loaned on Real Estate Security.

See Our Travelers Checks. Good Anywhere on Earth.
Small Deposits Accepted.

WATCH OUR GROWTH

We do a Conservative Banking Business on Strictly Banking Principles.

The Cotulla Record.

C. E. MANLY Editor and Publisher
J. M. DANIEL, Associate Editor.

Subscription \$1.00 Per Year in Advance

ADVERTISEMENTS RATES ON APPLICATION

This paper is insured by the Printers' Mutual Fire Insurance Association of Texas.

Entered in the Postoffice as second-class mail matter.

SATURDAY MAY 25 1907.

San Antonio has had another killing—another fued victim.

The mosquito is a disease spreader. Nip him in the bud—oil your cisterns.

Mineral Wells was selected by the newspaper men for holding their next convention.

The Brownsville affair won't down. It's all being gone over again in Washington.

Southwest Texas has the healthiest climate in the world, and life is not worth living without health.

Did you raise the valuation on your property this year? LaSalle should greatly increase in taxable values.

Eggs are twenty cents a dozen and not plentiful at that price. Why don't more of our farmers go into the hen business.

There will be a great change in the appearance of things around the Court House and public squares here long. Both squares are to be beautified and fenced.

Southwest Texas will next be shipping cantaloupes and watermelons. There's something going to market every month in the year—some kind of product that can be turned into money.

Get busy! Join in the cleaning up movement of Cotulla. Make it your business one day next week to see that all the old tin cans and other rubbish in the back alleys near your place is cleaned out.

It's a hard proposition to show the irrigation farmer why he should diversify, when he can sell all the onions he can raise at 2 and 3 cents a pound. It's not a good year to talk to the onion man about diversification, but the man who follows it year after year will be in the lead in the long run.

While we beautify our gardens and premises we should not forget our relatives and friends who are at peaceful rest. It is fitting that our silent City should be kept in order. None of us are too poor to plant an evergreen above the rest-place of a relative or friend.

Two weeks ago the Record noted the reorganization of the Business Men's Club, and predicted that there would be visible results of their work on short notice. The Club is getting down to business and things are going to change faster in Cotulla the next year than they have in the past ten. Mark what we say! The hustling, push-ahead, go-after-it spirit is at work. In the issue of tomorrow's San Antonio Express, which by the way, will be the largest edition of that paper ever issued will appear a page of advertisement of Cotulla. This issue of the Express will exceed 100,000 copies and will be distributed by immigration agents in every state in the Union. The good work has begun, and if you are interested join the Business Men's Club and keep it a going.

MILD WINTER FAVORABLE FOR BOLL WEEVIL.

Lake Charles, La., May 7, 1907. Mr. W. W. Campbell, Beeville, Texas.

Dear Sir, Owing to the open winter, reports show that over the entire cotton belt a number of cotton stalks were not killed, which made ideal conditions for wintering the boll weevil. It is stated to us that weevils are out in large numbers, eating the young leaves from the over-wintered cotton cotton stalks, and later eating the young cotton. Under such circumstances, we do not hesitate to say that it is best to use Paris-green. Dr. L. O. Howard, chief of the Bureau of Entomology, Washington, states that when the boll weevils are eating the leaves on the young cotton, prior to the formation of squares, they can be poisoned, and if one pair of weevils will increase to 134,000,000 in one year, it is highly important that these over-wintered weevils should be destroyed, even if you have to take a block and mallet to do it.

In using the Paris-green, it may be advisable to mix one pound of green with two or three pounds of fine flour, so as not to scatter too much of the poison on one plant. Where plants are so small, it is better not to use more than one pound of Paris-green to the acre. Apply in the ordinary way, by sifting through a cotton cloth sack when the dew is on.

Yours truly,
S. A. NAPP.

The above should be carefully heeded by every farmer and merchant in this section.

Many people have been deceived into believing that the weevil had moved away. For the past two years, owing to dry falls and the previous activity of the farmers held their deprecations down to the minimum, but the open winter the failure of most farmers to destroy the fall crop, together with the loss of many squares through cold and insects, have all combined to increase the usual number of hibernators, which are now beginning to make their appearance in large numbers.

Let every man interested get busy. Use the volunteer stalks for traps, pinching off and destroying every stung form, blossom and boll, applying the poison as per instructions above. He is an insignificant looking individual but when he gets his crowd together things come his way. Those who remember the lessons of 1903-4, know the full truth of this statement.

Eternal vigilance is the price the Texas farmer must pay for the cotton crop from now, and he who sleeps even once, will ever remember the awakening.

What you do must be done thoroughly, intelligently—quickly. Let everybody stand together. There is no reason nor cotton in one man fighting the weevil while his neighbor raises enough to eat them both out. This is no calamity howl, but a timely warning.

Your friend,
W. W. CAMPBELL,
U. S. Special Agt.

A GREAT TIME AT GALVESTON.

The Press gang of Texas had a great time at Galveston last week at the 28th annual meeting of the Texas Press Association. The people of the Oleander City spared no pains to see that the newspaper men and their wives and sweethearts enjoyed themselves as they never did before.

After the adjournment of the association the crowd numbering some 400, went to Houston over the G. H. & H. on a special train furnished by the Houston Post, Texas greatest daily. The Business Men's League met the train with trolley cars and for three hours we saw the sights of the beautiful Magnolia city. The day was concluded by a banquet at the Brazos Hotel.

Sunday morning the Southern

Pacific pulled the newsprint into San Antonio, where shown a good time until when they scattered and in every direction on the trains for their homes.

A Chicago doctor says the last fifteen years he egg to cure felon and he see a case it will not eu way to apply the egg is as Take a fresh egg and e shell at the larger end. hole just large enough to a thumb or finger, which e be, and force it into the e as possible without rupt shell. Wipe off the e runs and bind a handl cloth around the finger e leaving the egg on ov This will generally cure i plication, but if not, i other application.

ENCINAL NOTES

A glorious rain last two hours fell in and a rinal Monday evening, w repeated Tuesday evening are the first rains that h in this section since last and consequently the stockmen and busines all rejoicing that the dro last been broken.

Mr. Tatum, the Enci smith, left Monday for an important business.

T. A. Coleman returne Louis Saturday morning had been the past week.

H. N. Farielander, re the Smith Grocery Co., of tonio, was in our busy ci day calling on the mercha Dr. Goodman of De been doing a flourishing business here the past

Dr. Nance of Kyle, a here Sunday on business.

The young folks had enjoyable hay-ride last night and then Sunday

where a glorious time entire day.

Will Kotula was in the Kotula ranch, some thir West of town, Sunday and Monday.

The Misses Bell gave a party to a few of their friends last night in honor of their brother's, J. B. Bell, 26th birthday. An enjoyable time was had in conversation, which was interrupted by our kind ho call to refreshments wh consisted of delicious ice e cake of we heartily partoc late hour we reluctantly departure wishing Mr. Be

return of many more happy "milestones" and thanking our for the pleasant evening ju Sam Jordan went to last week on business.

J. M. Scott returned to at Breeding's store after a visit to his parents at Texas. We are again welcome his jovial face midst.

Mr. and Mrs. Taylor and it is understood, will lea week to live on their ran 25 miles West of town.

A. J. Landrum sold hi consisting of 4000 acres and his home in Encinal the past Ed Kotulla. We learn wit that Mr. Landrum is go move his family to Alpine, he expects to go into the tile business. We hearti mend these good people citizens of Alpine.

Sheriff Hill of Cotulla wa city Monday on official busi

James Breeding went to Tuesday returning Tuesday

Miss Minnie Simmons of Texas, is here the guest of Mrs. A. J. Landrum, and main a week or so to give of the piano.

Mrs. A. Allee, after a pleasant visit to San Antonio returned home Tuesday evening.

Alma Landrum left here for Cotulla Tuesday from which he will go to San Antonio.

A Quick Acting Laxative.

Don't go to bed with a headache.

If you are suffering from Constipation, and your head throbs like a bass drum, take a dose of SAL-TE-NA, and get results inside of an hour. Then you can sleep peacefully, and get up in the morning refreshed and ready for a big day's work.

If you take cathartic pills at night, your sleep will be fitful, and you will dream of hobgoblins.

Cathartic pills are loaded with croton oil, and their harsh action on the bowels leaves you weak and exhausted.

SAL-TE-NA is a natural laxative that acts gently on the bowels. It's an ideal cure for Headache as it is entirely harmless, and unlike headache tablets and powders doesn't depress the heart's action.

Our local druggists tell us that SAL-TE-NA is the most popular remedy for Headaches and Constipation they have ever handled, and sales are growing by leaps and bounds.

It's sold in 10, 25 and 50 cent bottles. All druggists keep it and recommend it.

For sale at Gaddis' Pharmacy.

FOR SALE—Mabin Cotton Seed in any quantity. Also Watermelon Seed. CHAS. OBETS, Devine, Texas.

Onion Land for Rent.—100 acres on Harris Lake, 5 miles from Cotulla. Good pump. Abundance of water. For particulars, address, MAX GOUTH, Cotulla, Texas.

FOR SALE—I have a few choice young cows, high grade Jerseys, the kind any child can milk, that I am offering for sale as they come fresh in milk. Write me. I might have just what you want. BRUCE ROBERTS, Devine, Texas.

Ice Cream Soda

BOTTLED SODA
FOUNTAIN SODA
COCO COLA BOTTLED
ALL KINDS COLD DRINKS

Candy, Fruit and Cigars.

S. COTULLA,
COTULLA — TEXAS

If You Want to Look at Land

in the Encinal Country see

J. T. SALMON,
about a conveyance.

Good Teams and Vehicles, and He Knows every Foot of the Country.

ENCINAL — TEXAS.

Where do You Buy 'Em?

Do you get your groceries at any store, or do you trade in a certain place? Whatever you do we want you to make a note of our name. You may not always be perfectly satisfied where you are, and then we'd like to have a try at satisfying you. If the best quality of goods, reasonable prices, and courteous treatment fail to satisfy you, you must indeed be hard to please.

JNO. P. GUINN.

THE RECORD

of courteous treatment and accommodations extended to its customers for the past ten years is the basis upon which the

WOODS NATIONAL BANK

of San Antonio,

solicits a continuance of your business and invites new accounts.

Y. P. BOWEN & CO.

Have Just Received

A New and Up to Date Line of Dry Goods, Notions, Boots and Shoes

THEY CAN PLEASE YOU AND YOUR POCKET BOOK.

They also sell everything in the Grocery Line at Rock Bottom Prices. Handle Crockery, Glassware and Silverware and everything else that a first class General Merchandise Store carries.

T. R. KECK,

THE LUMBER MAN.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, WINDMILLS,
WAGONS, TINWARE, BRICK,
HARDWARE, FARM IMPLEMENTS

COTULLA, TEXAS.

G.W. Henrichson,

—DEALER IN—

GENT'S FURNISHINGS AND FURNITURE.

Our Motto. "Best Value for the Least Money."

We sell the Famous Walkover Shoes.

FRANK B. EARNEST. FRANK W. EARNEST.

EARNEST & EARNEST,

REAL ESTATE.

Cotulla, Texas.

We have improved and unimproved lands for sale in all parts of the county. Can sell you what you want and at the best figures. Land in large or small tracts and suited to all purposes. We are ready to show you what we have at all times. Write to us or call on us.

THE SECRET OF A SUCCESSFUL GROCERY

is in keeping just what the public taste demands. We have no room for unreliable goods, and we do not believe in handling anything for which there is no call. No matter what you buy here, you may feel assured of the quality. The prices assure you that you are getting your money's worth.

D. L. Neeley

L. A. Kerr, President. T. C. Frost, Vice President. G. W. Henrichson, Cashier.

The Stockmens National Bank.

COTULLA, TEXAS.

Capital Stock, \$75,000.

Surplus, \$15,000.

We Solicit Your Business.

Steam Engines and Boilers.

GASOLINE ENGINES, WINDMILLS,
GIN MACHINERY, PIPE, CASING,
FITTINGS, ETC.

S. A. Machine & Supply Co.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE STATE CONSTITUTION THE LEVY OF A ROAD TAX.

Joint Resolution amending Section 9, of Article 8, of the Constitution of the State of Texas, by adding thereto a section to be known as Section 9a, increasing the amount of tax that may be voted for the purpose of improving public roads, and to allow counties or political subdivisions of counties by a majority vote of the qualified property tax paying voters of the county, or subdivision thereof, voting at all elections, to be held for that purpose, to adopt same.

Be it Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas

Section 1. That Section 9 of Article 8 of the Constitution of the State of Texas be amended by adding thereto Section 9a, which shall read as follows:

Section 9a. A majority of the property tax paying voters in any county or one or more political subdivisions thereof, in this State, voting at an election held for that purpose may vote a tax for road and bridge purposes not to exceed 30 cents on the \$100 valuation of property subject to taxation in such county or political subdivision of such county, or may issue bonds not to exceed 20 per cent of the assessed value of the real property in such district for such road and bridge purposes, provided that such tax, or proceeds of such bonds, shall be expended in the territory in which it is voted, and no other, and this provision of the Constitution shall be self-enacting without the necessity of further legislation.

Sec. 2. The Governor of this State is hereby directed to issue the necessary proclamation submitting this amendment to the qualified voters of Texas at the next general election held in this State, or in case any previous election shall be had in the State for other purposes, then this proposed amendment shall be submitted to the qualified tax paying voters. And the sum of \$2,000, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of the treasury of the State of Texas for the purpose of submitting this proposition to a vote of the people of the State of Texas.

L. T. DASHIELL,
Secretary of State.
(A true copy.)

AN ENGLISH REPRESENTATIVE.

The latest feat to be pulled off by the Texas Five Million Club is the securing of the eminent English lecturer, Mr. Frederick Opp, who has already commenced a systematic tour of the British Isles, where he is descending on the glories of Texas, and telling the people across the sea of the valuable opportunities awaiting those who are early in the field in Texas.

Few people on the British Isles are acquainted with Texas and her resources. Those who have heard of her look upon her simply as one of the many states in the American Union, and the fact that she is to be extolled from the lecture platform will no doubt be the means of attracting a very desirable population to the state.

The English people are well known for their thrift, and any community in the state would be benefited by their presences.

This, with the active campaign being waged in America, will possibly be the means of achieving even greater results than the securing of five million people in 1910.

Field representatives are scouring the state for subscriptions with which to continue the good work, and it is hoped to have everything running smoothly by early summer.

HAWKS AND OWLS.

Prejudice is accountable for many evils done the farmer, said Dr. Fisher of the biological survey, and the farmers' prejudice against the hawk and the owl is partially accountable for the prevalence of field mice, gophers and other small animals of the rodent family in destructive numbers about his fields and orchards.

Let a hawk sail into sight and what is the result. Many farmers rush for the old trusty long tom and the atmosphere in the locality of the hawk becomes so surcharged with lead that the hawk has to make a run

for it, if he escapes that easily. If the farmer is a good marksman the shot results in the extermination of a trusty rat catcher, who was mistaken for a purloiner of fowls by the indiscriminating farmer.

One has to study the habits of these birds to know them and the more they are studied the greater esteem they will be held in, instead of being made to flee in terror of their lives, they can be made to hunt the farm clean of the tree girdling mice and other expensive rodents.

The Swenson hawk is especially valuable, and the horned owl, while in the North steals chickens and rabbits, will retrieve its reputation in the South by slaughtering the jack rabbits, of which it has been proven to be a fond hunter.

The undesirable hawks are the Blue Racer and the sharp Shinned hawk, and nothing good can be said of either, but all of the rest of the hawks and owls are to be classed as the servants of man, and not to be sacrificed with impunity.

Years of observation of this class of birds has proven that the number of destructive rodents and rabbits destroyed annually is beyond computation. Nature has endowed the owl with a stomach of peculiar structure and the manner of digestion of the owl enables one to tell the exact number of rodents destroyed by any specimen by merely searching under the roost of the bird for "pellets."

The owl swallows the bones, hair and hide as well as the flesh of the little animals it destroys and the action of the digestive organs separate the nutriment from the hair and bony substances, leaving them in the stomach, where they are skillfully weaved into a little pellet which the action of the stomach then surrounds with the hair until the sharp edges are completely covered.

In this jar, said Dr. Fisher, displaying a large jar filled with teeth, skulls and jawbones of field mice, are 375 complete sets of jaws, representing the kill of one owl for a period of a short six months, and with this example in view it seems a little short of criminal to destroy so valuable a bird wantonly, as is frequently done.

Meadow mice have been known to destroy large nurseries of young fruit trees and in one instance the damage done amounted to \$100,000 in one section during one season. Some species burrow below the ground and eat the roots of trees while others eat the bark from around the tree, thereby girdling it, and causing it to die. Birds, mammals and reptiles prey upon these destructive animals and as a result where the destruction is on an average with the increase by breeding, there have never yet been any hordes of these pests accumulated in the United States, as frequently in Northern Europe, bringing disaster to the locality infested.

Of the hawks, the kites, marsh, red tailed, red shoulder, broad winged, rough legged, pigeon and sparrow hawks prey upon the rodents; of the mammals, the coons, badgers, possum, skunk, mink, weasels and shrews are mice catchers; crows, herons, bitterns and cranes do their share toward keeping the mice in subjection.

Many remedies along the lines of poisons have been tried in orchards against the pest, but they all proved to be ineffectual after a given period, with the exception of placing grain poisoned with strychnine at the base of several trees, and it was found in this case that the ground around the tree was literally covered with the dead rodents on the morning after each trial.

PECANS.

While the pecan will grow in almost any soil it must be planted in rich soil to succeed well and bottom lands are far better than uplands. Nature only grew it on the alluvial bottoms, except in a very limited way on some of the richest black lands of Texas. The alluvial bottoms of the lower Mississippi and its southern tributaries is where pecans are grown with the best success and the least expense.

The proper distance apart to plant the trees may vary somewhat in accordance with the land they are to grow on and the plan that is to be followed

in regard to it. when 25 bottom lands they should be 100 feet apart if they are to be thin and grubbing-irrigated. By no means plant them on any land near water or bud- Always plant them in good soil and very unsatisfactory. Crops of cotton frequent and clean and show for the tree year.

For forty years the States Government has been using on all its for houses, whitewash according to the following: It is claimed that this way, the wash is better and retains longer than any other and that it is not easily affected by rain or weather. Of course it is necessary to strain carefully before applying through a pump, or less trouble will result from the clogging of the pump with ordinary care and experience.

Half a bushel of water, lime, slacked with water, cover it during the rain in the steam; sieve or liquid through a fine salt strainer; add a peck of water, three pounds of water, rice boiled to a thin paste and stirred in boiling water; add a pound of Spanish glue which has been previously dissolved over a slow fire in five gallons hot water; stir well and for a few days, covered and the dirt. Strain carefully and apply with spray pump. It should be put on hot. Nothing that can compare it for outside or inside work, and it retains its brilliancy many years. Coloring may be put in and made of a shade, Spanish brown, yellow ochre or common clay.

A Mistake Some people could read characters of the hand- writing book attentively. You him of a letter which had been written by a friend and shook his head. "The woman who wrote this," he said in his most judicial and authoritative and unfortunately weak of them, but her character, as a writer, she lacks of consistency, ambition of a poet and originality. Am I not right?" "Oh, well, you may be a writer, but for I've never seen one like you," she said. "I was an Iowa. When I knew Jim, he stayed in one position or place for six months and was always in debt. He married her twelve years ago, in a small city, built a fine business, became mayor last year, before he died, and has left an insurance of \$40,000 and a good four come besides to his widow and children.

"Some way," he added, "I looked at the reader of handwriting and I might expression, 'I had imagined I dare have considerable character, a companion say you're right.'—Youth's Op- Intelligence of a Graduate says "There is a neighbor of mine a big one of our readers, 'who has discussed flock of geese, and I recently intelligence with him the degree of an illusion possessed by these birds. A story: tration, he told me the following one: 'That old gander came home one morning in a great hurry, and he was evidently in great trouble about something several times; then he said good and, which I could not understand, the wheeling round, waddled off hurriedly. Presently he stopped to scratch his neck, and finding I was following, he came back and repeated the following: 'This time I followed him to the pond. On the bank a grand mother goose of the family, and she had a rat trap securely set, and I hatched left leg.' My appearance was whole by shrieks of delight from the old party, and when I liberated the grand lady not much later there was her chorus of thanks. The old gander, loved me some distance toward the bowing his neck lowly to me. I drew away.'—Illustrated Sporting and Game News.

Chitto Harjo smiled and went to the shoe. "This instructress found a shoe under and to get good fortune put a tooth, her pillow, along with her hair brush. In the morning in the hurry of dressing, she substituted the shoe for the tooth and did not discover her mistake until her advanced husband and she at was tones of horror at breakfast the matter with her mouth."

Reims' Rare Tapestries. One feels the interior of Reims cathedral to be immense without searching the guidebook for actual figures of length and height. One feels it to be splendid without looking at the detail of the pillars, with their gilded capitals, the lofty vaulting of the roof, the choir spacious within its simple grille, the windows burning with royal fires lighted in the thirteenth century, when stained glass reached its full beauty—the tapestries glowing even in their faded glory. These tapestries always seemed to me the distinctive feature of Reims, the last touch of magnificence to a cathedral already magnificent. They hang all along the aisles on each side of the nave—Gobelins tapestries, Perpersack tapestries, tapestries rarely seen anywhere nowadays save safely stored in museums. It is like the sumptuousness of Reims to display them as if they were as entirely a part of itself as the sculptures of the facade, the angels and monsters of the apse.—Elizabeth Robbins Pennell in Century.

A Slight Mistake. Chitto Harjo was pleading in Washington for the Indians' right to roam in nomad fashion, like their fathers. "They tell us to trust to fortune," Chitto Harjo said, "and then we'll get our rights. But we are tired of trusting to fortune. Fortune has used us Indians as it used the pale face in structures at the Indian school in 1887."

The Story of a Word.

A comparison of old editions of Scott's "Monastery" with one of later date will reveal a slight alteration in the text of a sentence in the tenth chapter. For the word "morse" another is substituted. A tale of comedy attaches to the word which has gone. "Hardened wretch," says Father Eustace, "art thou but this instant delivered from death, and dost thou so soon morse thoughts of slaughter?" The origin of the word morse seems solely to have troubled the etymologists. Two learned correspondents of Notes and Queries, Mr. Whentley tells us, accounted for the word. One explained it as "to pelage," as when one primes a musket, from O. Fr. "amorce," powder for the touchhole (Colgrave), and the other by "to bite" (Lat. "mordere"), hence "to indulge in biting, stinging or gnawing thoughts of slaughter." On the other side were those who said that the word was a misprint for something else. "That the word as a misprint should have been printed and read by millions for fifty years without being challenged and altered exceeds the bounds of probability," exclaimed the apologists for morse. But when the manuscript was reexamined "morse" was the word, plainly written.—St James' Gazette.

Paid in Full. Two young ladies, evidently strap rappers, were having an animated discussion while on their way to work the other morning in a Market street car. The discussion revolved around the question as to the best method to impress their respective employers as to the value of their services. "Do you know," said the smaller of the two, "my former employer was the worst old granny. He could not spell the simplest words correctly, and he couldn't pronounce them. One day I thought I would impress him with the value of my services. He gave me a letter to typewrite, and I just went along and copied it as he handed it to me. Then I made a second copy with all the latest words correct. With beaming countenance I handed him both copies."

"What did he do?" breathlessly asked her friend, forcing the conductor to hold his ear so that she might alight at her corner and at the same time hear the answer. "He fired me," was the reply.—Philadelphia Record.

Held in Regular. A regiment of regulars was making a long, dusty march across the rolling prairie land of Montana during a recent summer. It was a hot, blistering day, and the men, longing for water and rest, were impatient to reach the next town. A rancher rode past. "Say, friend," called out one of the men, "a matter of five miles or so, I reckon, called back the rancher. Another long hour had passed, and another rancher rode past. "How far to the next town?" the men asked him eagerly. "Oh, a good two miles." A weary soldier longed for marching, and then a third rancher. "Hey, how far's the next town?" "Not far," was the encouraging answer—"only about two miles." "Well," sighed an optimistic soldier, "we're holdin' our own any- Grant, the Unassuming.

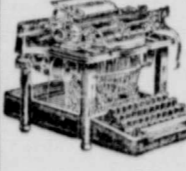
Grant and Sherman were the only officers of high rank I ever met who did not charge the atmosphere about them with military consequence. While at City Point I frequently joined my friends of General Grant's staff, Porter, Babcock, Billy Dunn and others, at his headquarters. The general, in uniform, always neat, but not fastidious in appointment, would sit at the door of his tent or sometimes on one of the long settees that faced each other under the tent fly, smoke, listen and sometimes talk, and not a soul of us from the youngest to the oldest ever had a thought of rank. Without lowering his manner to the level of familiarity, he put every one at his ease by his natural simplicity. He had none of the capricious of moods or vanity. Quiet in his presence and natural in his manner, gentle in voice, of absolute purity in speech, of unaffected, simple dignity, Grant threw a charm over his campfire. West Point never graduated a man who added so little austerity or pretense to the peak of fame.—General Morris Schaff in Atlantic.

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HISTORY OF THE DUGAT ORANGE.

By S. A. Wachka, Director of the State Experiment Station at Beeville, Texas; Response to a Letter of Inquiry, Beeville Tex., Mar. 3, '07. Mr. Frank A. Slavik, Richmond, Texas.

Dear Sir:—Your letter of March 16th respectively, to Major W. S. Dugat has been handed to me for reply. In reference to the Dugat orange it takes considerable time and space to give its complete history, hence, I must be brief. In the year 1890, I myself discovered what is now generally known as the Mother Dugat orange tree in the yard of W. S. Dugat then planted about three or four years. The Major thought a great deal of his tree but did not attach to it the importance that he later did. I took notes on this tree for one year, it being among a lot of sour and bitter orange trees. I reported its habits to Mr. G. Onderdonk, Sr.; he lost no time to investigate its history, but, the Major had lost and forgotten the name and place of the party from whom he had bought it, hence it became a wearisome task to trace up the origin of this tree, but Mr. Onderdonk inaugurated the investigation and with hopeful patience perseveringly corresponded through the Horticultural Journals of the United States in search for the party who had sold this particular tree to Major Dugat, in order that its history might be obtained and succeeded in finding the party, Mr. Coats, of California, who imported this tree with other nursery stock direct from Japan, under the name of Onshin. More recently known as the Satsuma, and sold it to the Major under that name. It has proved not to be the Onshin or the Satsuma, but of some other Japanese variety, and realizing the fact that it would have been a very difficult task to obtain its true name in Japan we decided to name it Dugat, after the planter, Major W. S. Dugat, as he was the sole instrument through which this tree found its way to Texas. He so kindly permitted his name to be used for that purpose which will be an everlasting monument to his memory.

This tree now stands where it was originally planted, supporting a heavy crop of fruit as usual. At first we thought that it was grafted on Citrus trifoliata stock, but on examination I find that if it is grafted at all it is on some other citrus stock, and I am firmly of the opinion that it has not been grafted at all, or if it was grafted to the Onshin, the graft failed to develop, or was otherwise destroyed and the original seedling stalk was by a mistake imported and planted in its present location, where it proved to be a valuable addition to Horticulture in South and Southwest Texas.

It is very indurate like the Onshin and will stand more cold and severe abusive change than any of the ordinary varieties of oranges that were ever grown in the United States. It being a very young and prolific bearer of nice fruit which compares favorably in size and quality with the ordinary orange that we find in our Texas market imported from Florida and California, for which we pay at retail from forty to fifty cents per dozen. Many thousands of trees of this variety have been propagated and many acres of them have been recently planted, but so far we have been unable to supply the demand. Those who desire to get a start of the Dugat and Satsuma varieties should send in their orders early before the stock is exhausted by large orders. I will be glad to answer any further questions.

I am yours very truly,
W. A. WASCHKA.

SHIPMENT OF FRUIT.
Mention was made recently by the daily press of the state that a reform had been inaugurated at Jacksonville in the shipping of fruit and vegetables. The first undertaking in this respect was the adoption of a rule by all the large shippers requiring each shipper to stamp his name on every crate in order that the packer of dishonest goods may be detected and punished. Another reform has been decided upon. A joint board of inspectors will be employed and no goods will be

loaded in any car until they have been thoroughly inspected and approved by this board. Disinterested parties will be selected to serve as inspectors who will be required to pass impartially upon produce submitted. Heretofore there has been a very sharp competition in the shipment of this class of goods, and as each shipping agency employed its own inspectors, a great temptation was frequently offered for the inspectors to be lenient with the shipper in order that his trade may be secured. It is believed that Jacksonville will reap a rich reward by reason of using of truck sent out from this place will be perceptibly raised. Such action on the part of the shippers will attract buyers, for it is a known fact that they flock to the station where inspection is the best and strongest.

TO PROTECT THE PLOVER.

The Texas State Game Protective Association issued an appeal to all sportsmen in the state to refrain from killing plover this spring. There is no law to protect this bird, but the association believes that it is only necessary to appeal to the sportsmanship of local hunters to protect them. The plover are on their way to their breeding grounds in the North now and are fighting in great numbers. The association desires that they be spared now so that they may return in greater numbers in the fall, when they may be shot. "We can only appeal to sportsmanship," said John J. Stevens, president of the association, "but we feel sure that all good sportsmen will heed our appeal."

It is interesting to note the migratory habits of this bird which comes in the spring from Central America on its way to the western provinces of Canada. Thence it goes to Alaska for the summer. From Alaska it crosses to Labrador, where it becomes very fat on a species of berry. Leaving Labrador in the early winter the plover flies straight South across the Atlantic, 1800 miles without stopping, to South America. After resting for awhile it goes on to the south as far as Patagonia. Thence it makes its way by spring northward again to Central America ready for the flight across the Gulf of Mexico into the Southern states, coming in May, and remaining only a short time on the way to the northern breeding grounds once more. A few return through the gulf coast states in the fall, but the main route is as indicated, by far the longest migration of any bird known.

STRAWBERRIES.

On one acre of rich, well cultivated land, there may be grown \$500 worth of berries. Every enterprising farmer, with a little effort, has within his reach a continuous supply of healthful fruits. On every farm large, luscious berries may be grown at the rate of 200 bushels per acre. If less is produced, we may look for the season from one or more of the following causes and briefly suggest a remedy:

1. Land deficient in fertilizer or plant food. Apply fine composted manure, plow under and top dress. Also ashes broadcast.
2. Improper preparation of soil. Plow deeply and harrow until fine, light and mellow. Extra preparation makes plant food more available.
3. Varieties not adapted to your soil and climate. Use only such as have been well tested in your locality, or recommended by responsible parties.
4. Poor plants. Buy only best hardy vigorous plants from responsible growers. Never set poor plants.
5. Careless setting of plants. Never expose plants to sun and wind before setting. Have roots well spread and fine dirt firm about them.
6. Too many plants in hill or row. Preserve only strong vigorous plants, give each room to develop and perfect its fruit. Prune severely.
7. Imperfect fertilization. There is sex in plants. Pistillates (female) must have staminate set with them to insure good crops.
8. Neglect in cultivation. The

ground at all times should be fine, mellow and free from weeds.

9. No protection. Mulch in summer with course manure, grass or green clover, in winter by suitable protection against cold.

10. Frost and drouth. The most difficult to overcome. Berry fields well cultivated are several degrees warmer than uncultivated fields, therefore less liable to damage by frost. Retain mulching as late as possible on strawberries in spring.

Damage by ordinary drouths may be prevented by summer mulch and frequent cultivation. Severe drouth requires almost constant cultivation and heavy mulching.

LONG ROOTS.

Planters used to condemn plants, vines or trees that did not have long roots. Now we have learned there is no necessity for long roots, and many planters consider long roots a disadvantage. It is my opinion that the roots of trees are in most instances shortened enough in the digging process and that all the shortening that need be done them is to cut off the bruised ends with a sharp knife so that they may heal more readily. But grape vines and strawberry plants often have excessively long roots, therefore I advise that the roots of both grape and strawberry be reduced to one-half their ordinary length at planting. The old roots are helpful mainly so far as they hold the plant, vine or tree in the soil permanently until new roots can be formed. Therefore the strawberry plant or the grape vine with excessively long roots is encumbered by these long roots rather than assisted.

BILLS THAT PASSED.

The following are the bills passed at the special session:

House bill 101 by Silliman, creating the Christoval Independent school district. House Bill 104 creating the Estelline House bill 105 by Briggs permitting Galveston to convey a portion of land on Galveston Island to the United States for the purpose of establishing a quarantine station. House bill 109 extending the time when the 14-hour law shall take effect to October 11.

House bill 40 by Robertson of Bell vacating certain levies of taxes. House bill 103 by Lane, creating the Segoville Independent school district.

House bill 10 by Mobley and Kennedy, the Franchise Tax bill.

House bill 2 by Orgain and Kennedy.

House bill 4 by Mobley, Kennedy and Terrell of McLennan, the gross receipts tax bill.

House bill 7 by Mobley and Kennedy, the intangible bill.

House bill 13, the inheritance tax bill.

House bill 76, relating to bills of exceptions.

House bill 8, relating to bills of exceptions.

Senate bill by Willacy, the mileage and per diem bill.

Senate bill 7 by Willacy, the contingent expense bill.

Senate bill 10 by Looney, giving local cases preference over all other cases in courts of appeal.

Senate bill 4 by Murray, Veale and Stone, providing for the assessment of property at its full market value.

Senate bill 2 by Brachfield, providing for two additional assistants in the State Revenue Agent's office and giving additional powers to that office.

Senate bill 41-43 by Skinner the uniform text book bill.

Senate bill 59 by Alexander, providing for changing the time of holding court in Tarrant County.

Senate bill 50 by Terrell, correcting an error made at the regular session in the anti-trust law.

Senate bill 63 by Terrell, amending the Texarkana charter.

Senate bill 18, the court stenographer's bill.

Senate bill 66, creating the Nixon independent school district.

Senate bill 65 by Veale, a special act exempting the Rock Island & Gulf Railroad from forfeiture of charter.

Senate bill by Faust providing that testimony in examining trials shall be permissible only when it is in writing.

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BEE KEEPING FOR THE FARMER AND FRUIT GROWER.

By Wilmon Newell.

Bee keeping is one of the most fascinating vocations in all the field of agriculture. Since the earliest times, bees have been kept and cared for by man, and noted authorities tell us that the bee was one of the first of the wild creatures to be domesticated and made to direct its efforts for the good of the human race.

I have never been able to understand why so little attention has been paid to bee keeping in Louisiana, while our sister state of Texas surpasses all other states of the Union in the amount of wax and honey produced each year. Here in Louisiana we have thousands of acres of alfalfa and clover, and the woods and swamps are constantly filled with numerous wild flowers which yield up their delicately flavored sweets to the busy bee. To the writer who has had constant experience with bees for the most of his life, the conditions for successful bee keeping in Louisiana seem to be almost ideal, yet it is very rare that we find a modern apiary in this state, wherein modern methods are pursued and wherein the maximum amount of good marketable honey and wax is secured.

I am not advising any of you to rush headlong into wholesale bee keeping. There is no one field in which you can lose money faster than in bee keeping.

Professional bee keeping is no work for the novice. Bee keepers of experience who devote their entire time to their apiaries not infrequently clear from one to three thousand dollars a year. These men, however, are all men who started with one or two colonies of bees and grew in experience and knowledge as the number of their colonies increased. They all made mistakes, but were lucky in making their mistakes with small amount of capital and they were later enabled to avoid these mistakes when greater amounts were involved.

There is no reason why every farmer and fruit grower should not keep a few colonies of bees. Only a small investment in apparatus is needed, very little work is required and the return in good edible honey makes it well worth the while. A secondary consideration is that bees, by cross-pollinating the blooms of our fruits, are decidedly beneficial and their presence in an orchard invariably results in more and better fruit.

The methods employed by the bee keeper of today are far different from those in vogue a few years ago. Instead of old box-hives or "gums," from which the honey could be taken only by breaking open the hives and destroying the comb and young brood and musing up everything generally, we have hives so constructed that every bee, every cell and every little larval bee in the hive can be examined in a few minutes, and this without spilling a drop of honey, destroying a single cell of comb, killing a single bee or even detaining the queen for a moment from her work of egg laying.

Such a hive is before you in its simplest form. This is known as the Langstroth hive. It is not patented, is manufactured by various manufacturers of bee supplies, and can even be made at home by any good carpenter. It consists of the bottom-board on which the hive which the young bees are reared and honey stored for use of the bees during winter or drought, the super in which the extra honey or "surplus" is stored, and the cover.

Before proceeding with a description of this hive and how it is used, let us review briefly the life history of the bee, that we may understand more clearly the use which the bees make of each part of this hive.

The colony is a perfect social organization in which each individual works always for the good of the community. A more perfect co-operative arrangement could not be imagined. Certain bees are assigned to duty as builders to construct the comb, others as foragers to gather honey and pollen from the field, others as sentinels to guard the door, others to attend to the ripening and sealing of the honey and others as nurses to feed and care for the young bees.

In every hive we find three

distinct kinds of bees, the queen, the workers and the drones. The two former are males.

The queen is the mother of the hive and, except in swarming time, there is but one queen in each hive. Her duty is that of laying eggs and as she must keep up the population of a commonwealth in which there are several thousand individuals, most of which do not live to exceed six months, you see she has an enormous task. A good queen deposits from 2,000 to 3,000 eggs per day during the height of the honey season. Only one egg is placed in a cell, and to deposit this number the queen must keep at it day and night. She does not have to concern herself with the other matters for she is constantly attended by a retinue of worker bees who feed her from their own mouths and attend to her every want.

The egg is an interesting object. It is nearly white in color, shaped like a cylinder with rounded ends, about four times as long as thick and just large enough to be seen easily with the naked eye. Its surface is shown by the microscope to be covered with a minute reticulation or network of lines. The egg hatches in about three days' time into a minute, footless larva or "worm." The nurse bees, which are the youngest worker bees in the hive, immediately proceed to surround the young larva with a whitish milk-like liquid. This liquid consists of honey and pollen which the nurse bees have partially digested, and thus prepared it is kept constantly supplied to the larva for 6 or 7 days after hatching. By the 7th day the larva is large enough to fill the entire cell. The cell containing it is now sealed over by the changes to a "pupa." Twelve days afterwards, or 21 days from the time the egg was laid, the pupa changes into an adult worker bee which cuts its way out of the cell, gets a breakfast of honey and goes to work.

The queen can lay either fertilized or unfertilized eggs at will. The fertilized eggs produce either queens or workers, while the unfertilized eggs produce the male bees or drones. The egg which produces a queen is in no wise different from the eggs that produce workers. When swarming season approaches, or when for any reason the colony decides that it is time for them to have a new reigning queen in the hive, they select some worker larva just hatched from the egg, enlarge the cell containing it and proceed to feed the larva with a great abundance of especially rich predigested food known as "royal jelly." This special food hastens the development of the larva to become fully developed, so that a queen is produced. Instead of 21 days being required for complete development, as in the case of the young workers, the queen develops and "hatches" from the queen-cell 16 days after the egg is laid.

While the increase of individual bees within the hive is brought about as we have just seen, this method of reproduction is not of itself sufficient to insure the perpetuation of the species. We can readily see that were a colony to remain indefinitely in one tree or one hive to be destroyed sooner or later through disease or some accident, the race of bees would finally become extinct. Nature has provided for an increase in colonies as well as an increase in numbers, and this increase is accomplished by swarming. When the hive is full of bees and honey, and honey is coming in rapidly from the fields, a young queen is reared in the hive. As soon as she issues from her queen cell a large number of the bees leave the hive and take the old queen with them to take up their abode elsewhere. The swarm never returns to the parent hive unless perchance the mother queen forgets to go with it, in which case the bees return for her.

You will doubtless be interested in knowing how the wax is produced and the honey gathered from the field. The comb is built mainly, if not entirely of wax. When the bees wish to construct new comb a large number of the workers engorge themselves with honey, cluster on the frames or top of the hive and remain perfectly quiet. In a few hours little pearly flakes of wax begin to appear on the ventral segments of the work-

ers. These flakes of wax are taken by other workers and worked into the comb. As the bees consume several pounds of honey for each pound of wax secreted, the bee keeper aims to assist the bees as much as possible in building their comb, thereby decreasing the amount of honey consumed in wax production. This is done by placing sheets of comb foundation in the frames. Comb foundation is nothing but thin sheets of wax which have been run between rollers that are so made as to make impressions in the wax which are exact counterparts of the cell-bottoms. In other words the "foundation" for the future comb is actually furnished the bees, and they have only to build the cells themselves by "drawing out" this foundation, viz: adding on wax to complete the walls of the cells already begun. This foundation can be made of nothing but pure beeswax, for if it be made of other materials or of adulterated wax the bees refuse to use it. A large part of the wax which is sold by beekeepers is worked up into foundation and comes back to the apiaries again to be used by the bees.

Honey is the nectar of the flowers, gathered from the blossoms by the bees and after being brought to the hive, all reaches a consistency that will insure its keeping.

The worker bee has not only a stomach proper, but also a "honey stomach." This honey stomach is an enlargement of the alimentary canal, just in front of the real digestive stomach. The honey stomach takes no part in the digestion of food and is strictly nothing more than a receptacle. This is filled with nectar by the bee as it goes from flower to flower and when the bee arrives at the hive, its contents are regurgitated into the cells. In the back part of the honey stomach is a little valve which opens into the stomach proper, and should the worker bee get hungry while carrying her load of nectar, she has only to open this valve and allow a small amount of the nectar to pass from the honey stomach back into the true stomach.

The fear of stings deters many people from taking up bee culture in a small way. This fear is entirely needless, for most bees are well behaved, if not properly handled. In fact an absolutely sting-proof outfit, consisting of veil, gloves and leggings, can be rigged up with little work, and with such an outfit one may work for days without receiving a sting.

A bee smoker is a necessary part of every bee keeper's outfit, for with the judicious application of a little smoke even the crossst bees can be made to "behave" and one can do anything desired with them. When opening the hive we first blow a little smoke into the entrance, to quiet the sentinels that are on guard there. We next take off the cover carefully and as we do so, blow a little smoke over the tops of the frames. The frames can then be removed and handled as desired, a little smoke being blown over the bees occasionally or whenever they manifest symptoms but very little practice to handle the bees with ease, rapidity and safety, but successful management of these little servants, to get good returns in honey, is dependent mainly upon a thorough understanding of their ways and habits. We cannot make them go to the contrary to their own instincts, but we can so arrange the hives, frames, etc., so that their instincts will compel them to do just what we want done. In the application of this principle lies success in bee keeping. There are many other phases of bee keeping which we could take up with interest did the time permit. Suffice it to say that I will gladly secure literature free, for any one who desires to undertake this fascinating and profitable pastime, if he will furnish me his name and address.

Embarrassing.

Bolton—You look all broken up, old man. What's the matter?

Crack—I called on Miss Pruyn last night, and no sooner had I entered the parlor than her mother appeared and demanded to know my intentions.

"That must have been rather embarrassing."

"Yes, but that was not the worst. Just as the old lady finished speaking Miss Pruyn shouted down the stairs, 'Mamma, mamma, he isn't the one!'"—London Tit-Bits.

WAX OF GARGOYLES.

Long Early Used as Roof Spout Cathedral of Rouen.

One of the most elaborate attempts to transform roof spouts have been at the Cathedral of Rouen, where the figure of a great dragon was adopted for one of them, though whether it was intended as an object of terror to the hobgoblin fraternity of the seventh century or a symbol of the church's triumph over a public enemy only be conjectured. This dragon of the Seine and terribly ravaged the city of Rouen until he was slain by St. Romanus, bishop of the cathedral there. Probably in sheer abhorrence of spirits and in compensation the valiant bishop the carcass of a mischievous beast was embedded in stone and set up aloft as a warning to all deprecators and any evil spirits by which they might be actuated.

The name given to this unlucky animal is said to have been gargouille, and hence the name given to his effigy, according to some authorities.

Other authorities, however, derive the appellation from "gargouille," the weasand of the throat, or from "gargale," a disease to which swine are liable and which causes a gurgling sound in the throat like that which water makes in passing through a pipe. We are all at liberty to choose a derivation, since nobody can speak with authority.

If gargouille really was the name given to some more or less fabulous beast which the carver was limited by some fanciful sculptor in the making of an ornamental spout, then the probability is that we have here the origin not only of "gargouille," but of the French word for the weasand, as well as of the English words "gargle" and "gargolite."

One of the creatures having been adopted as a stone effigy on so famous a church as that at Rouen in the seventh century may easily be conceived to have been the fashion for other churches and the superstitious hideousness of so many of these objects certainly supports the notion that in part their sculptors were actuated by the idea of frightening the uncanny folk from the sacred edifices and the worshippers.

The dragon is the commencement of all forms of the gargouille, and toward the end of the thirteenth century when the propriety of adopting this creature had become an old tradition of church architecture, the form of the monster was transformed into a thing of some approach to grace and elegance. In the meantime, however, almost every kind or quadruped of evil repute and of a figure that could by any means be distorted into something frightful has been called in for the ornamental defense of the church, and it is to undergo every contortion that can be conceived they were made.

With human figures and faces in development which to all sorts of tops and demons.

Thus a majority of the finest churches in Christendom are not only all most exquisitely and best real and legitimate but everything uncanny and diabolical in human form. It must be admitted that it showed exceptional originality and an uncommon power of imagination in the nineteenth century sculptor who, in the course of the restoration of Chester cathedral, about the time of the disestablishment of the Irish church, capped this long series of ecclesiastical embellishments with a creature headpiece of Mr. Gladstone.

Parable in the Clergy.

The blabbering of the clergy has always been peculiarly profound. This church warden is illustrated, though in rather an exaggerated way, by the story of two old women going along the road after sunset who were heard to discuss the sermon as follows:

Peggy—Ah, and did you hear that most precious word, Kirsty—a most precious word.

Kirsty—No. And what word was that?

Peggy—Oh, a most precious word, and it's my word that will not forget it, the precious word Nebeshidnuozar.

Kirsty—Oh, yes. But did you hear that other most beautiful word? Myself never heard it said before, the beautiful word Belsazzar.—Caledonian.


No Dishes to Wash.

Happy Mediterranean! They have no dishes to wash in their housekeeping. The large fibrous leaves of what is called "the travelers' tree," because its stalks on being pierced yield a clear watery sap which makes a refreshing drink, cut into rectangular pieces, serve them for plates, platters, cups and spoons. The rice or other food which constitutes a meal is piled on one of these leaves. A native takes a piece of leaf in each hand, rolled up like a cone, and with one dips a portion of the rice from one platter into another and so it conveys the food to the mouth. That is all there is of it—no changing of plates, no bother about clearing tables.

When Oregon Was In the Balance.

There is no boundary in the world of greater political importance than the forty-ninth parallel, which divides Canada from the United States. When this boundary was under discussion, the Pacific coast was almost inaccessible, and the ownership of Oregon, now a state of vast wealth, with opulent cities and a booming population, was in the balance. The matter was settled by the report of Captain Temple, a brother of Lord Palmerston, who wrote to the Admiralty "that the country was not worth a cuss because the salmon would not take a fly."—Manchester Chronicle.

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They Will Produce Any Crop Grown Anywhere in the United States

If we haven't what you want go over the other roads and see what they have but stay in Southwest Texas.

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San Antonio, Texas.

TWO PEN PICTURES.

PIONEERING IN IOWA AND TEXAS WITH VARIATIONS.

John R. Black Relates Some of His Early Experiences—Compares Result of Efforts, of His Family and of a Band of Texas People Under Same Conditions.

From Council Bluffs (Iowa) Nonpareil. Cotulla, Texas, May 1, 1907.— Editor Daily Nonpareil. I presume you have heard of Texas and its possibilities discussed until you are more or less tired of subject, but I beg to submit to you an incident that occurred in Iowa that is quite familiar to me, and a parallel case that occurred in Texas.

As you well know, I have spent all my life in Iowa, the grandest state in the union, and in that time I have made a mark that is barely perceptible, but had I come to Texas in the beginning and used the same energy, I could have at least been known in the adjoining counties. It has been said that there never was a time in Iowa but land had a higher value according than most any other state, and Texas land values were lowest.

Back in the 50's my father moved from eastern Iowa to Pottawattamie county, with covered wagons and oxen, and with that little band of immigrants he drove cattle and hogs. He reached there in midsummer. The cattle were provided for with hay the following winter, but the hogs he turned loose in the big timber on the East Nishna Botna river, near where Griswold is now located. There was a heavy crop of mast that year, the winter was very mild, had but little snow, and the hogs came through nicely, and by the next fall they had thrived and multiplied until all the newcomers went into the timber and killed their winter's meat. But the second winter early there came 4 feet of snow and stayed on all winter. Every hog in the timber perished, and most of the deer and elk. My father was discouraged and he moved to Missouri the following year, but later on came back to Iowa, and in 1863 he traded 320 acres of prairie land, which lies between Elliott and Griswold, for an ordinary work horse, worth perhaps \$150, and Mr. Lang, the man who got the land from father, placed so little value on it that he never required mother to sign the deed.

Now for the Parallel Case.

In the 70's there were two men, Messrs. Burks and Baylor, who settled near Corpus Christi, Texas. Mr. Burks married a Miss Knight. Mr. Baylor married Mr. Burks' sister. Mr. Burks' health was not good on the coast, and he was advised to move into the interior. So they located in the eastern part of La Salle county, on the Nueces river, in the fall of the year, near where we are now located. They came there with limited means, a few horses, cattle, hogs and sheep, and a few trusted Mexicans. They turned their stock loose—there was no wire, no fences no improvements—they lived in a shack and the Mexicans in tents. The following spring Mr. Burks died, leaving the little band more desolate than ever, and 120 miles from Corpus Christi, their only trading point and postoffice.

They made two trips there a year, one in the spring and one in the fall, with two four-horse teams, to market their wool and get provisions and their mail. They had no feed and grazed their teams through, making about fifteen or twenty miles per day.

The little band lived on in this way for some time and all the while the stock were increasing and so were the Mexicans, so that they furnished the required help as it was needed. Stock men came from time to time and bought the older cattle and drove them to market but in the meantime thieves were ravishing the country, stealing and driving off all they could get hold of and running

it over into Old Mexico, where they felt perfectly safe. Mrs. Burks says she has had as high as four of her best horses taken in one night from where they were picketed out, near the house, ready for use in the morning.

About this time when Mrs. Burks was on one of her semi-annual trips to Corpus Christi the Indians made a raid along the Nueces river and to add to their troubles Mrs. Baylor took suddenly ill. They sent a courier after Mrs. Burks and followed with a relay of horses and she made the entire trip without rest. On her way home she passed several newly-made graves and these accompanying horrors. But when she arrived the Indians had come and gone. Mr. Baylor did not recover, however, and not long thereafter, Mr. Baylor died, making three of the little band buried on the ranch and also leaving Mrs. Burks with three orphan children, two girls and a boy.

It seemed as though she could do nothing but wait and in the meantime devoted all of her time to these children, educating them with a governess at home; finished with a college course and afterwards sent them to New York City so they might know something of that part of the world and when they returned she said, "Now children we're ready to build a home and I want you three children to decide where it shall be, San Antonio, Houston, Galveston or Austin," and together they answered, "On the ranch."

Mrs. Burks is a plain, modest woman, would that we had more like her we would have better men and women today. The two girls are now lovely women and Jack Baylor (as he is known to us) is as fine a specimen of manhood as you will find anywhere. He is now in charge and has the general management of the ranch and we predict a great future for Jack.

They now have 40,000 acres of land, all fenced and cross-fenced, thoroughly stocked and all paid for and in my presence refused to consider an offer of \$10,000 per

acre. They live on the ranch in a \$6,000.00 residence with all modern improvements, have a good bank account and live in ease and comfort. Four of us have built a telephone line extending 35 miles out of Cotulla; Mr. Dobie at the farther end, Mrs. Burks next, Mr. Cartwright and the Iowa Colony, which is nearest Cotulla and while they are our neighbors you can see we are not crowded. You will notice this is a comparatively new country and yet see what this one woman has accomplished. She has put in most of her time waiting but where is there another spot on the globe that this could be duplicated? This may sound like a fairy tale but it is absolutely true.

JOHN R. BLACK.

OVER TAXED.

Hundreds of Cotulla Readers Know What it Means.

The kidneys are overtaxed; Have too much to do. —They tell about it in many aches and pains—

Backaches, sideaches, headaches, Early symptoms of kidney ill. Urinary troubles, diabetes, Bright's disease follow.

Mrs. J. H. Franklin, living in the northwest part of Beeville, Texas, says, "My husband had his back that he could neither get up or down in a chair without suffering pain. Last winter Doan's Kidney Pills were bought to our no tie. He commenced using them at once, and had not quite finished the box before the backaches had disappeared. There has been no return of the trouble so far. Doan's Kidney Pills did what all the other remedies my husband tried failed to do and gave him permanent relief."

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TRY ANOTHER DEALER IF YOU DON'T THEM

St. Louis

WE MAKE NO FINE SHOES THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE WEST

The Deadly Weapon Evil.

Texas is not the only state in the Union that is suffering from the prevalence of the criminal habit of carrying deadly weapons. New York has just had an experience as bad or worse than any Texas has gone through. There was recently in that city a series of assaults with deadly weapons, and so numerous were such affrays and so deadly the assaults that the police raided the Italian quarter and in the buildings and from residents of the quarter arrested on the streets collected a supply of forbidden weapons most varied and comprehensive enough to have supplied a gun shop with stock.

Many weapons in the collection were as untrustworthy as they were deadly and their use by the foreign owners stirred police circles of New York.

It will perhaps be said that the bearers of such weapons are no better, being ignorant foreigners, and that is a very different matter when freeborn

American carry weapons, as they are accused and to it, and it is a "gentleman's custom."

There is no illustration of the continuing influence of evil usage than is by the matter of carrying weapons. There are many men who are under ordinary circumstances entirely law-abiding and peaceful defend the right to bear weapons and protest against any abridgment of that right, yet such custom has no place in a civilized community.

When a law forbidding such was first enacted in Texas it was attacked as unconstitutional because, as was alleged, that part of the Bill of Rights which gives every citizen the right to keep and bear arms, but the court held the exception taken and sustained the constitutionality of the act.

The carrying of deadly weapons is a survival of custom which was once excusable and lawful because conditions made it necessary, but which usage is as much out of place now as would be the wearing of the skins of beasts as clothing.

The proportion of those who carry arms compared with the great mass of the people is small, but every man who arms himself puts at a disadvantage his neighbor who is not armed, and his so arming himself being unlawful, the law should be that any act by him committed with the unlawful.

There is scarcely a day that passes over Texas that some man does not assault and in most instances all his fellow man with some character of weapon carried in bold, brazen, reckless defiance of law, and yet when it is proposed to increase the rigor of the law for the preservation of the law for the protection of human life, there are many in the legislature and out of it who protest on the ground that the penalty is too severe for

the offense. When a line of bloody bodies is constantly moving to the grave and the records of every county are crimsoned by the awful tide of human blood shed by weapons unlawfully borne, how can any remedy be too severe? If men will not obey the law, they must be made to do so.—Houston Chronicle.

Meat Market

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W. H. FULLERTON Proprietor

THE WIFE BEHIND THE URN.



There's a man behind the capital, The man behind the gun, The man behind the enterprise, The man behind the son. Though all-important they may be, I quit them and return To her who cheers my home for me— The wife behind the urn.

What though the frenzied financiers Do tear each other down; I leave my struggles, cares and fears Behind me in the town. For splendors and the gauds of pride I'll never, never yearn, No other gift can rank beside The wife behind the urn.

The wind may shake the window-pane And boofle in the flue; Our roof can shed the driving rain, Our love sheds trouble, too. With CHASE & SANBORN'S coffee, dear, True comfort do we learn; I pledge you in its fragrant cheer— The wife behind the urn.

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OUR ELEGANT H. T. CATALOGUES GIVE FULL PARTICULARS, FREE.

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Proposed Amendment to the State Constitution Providing for the Creation of Improvement Districts in Certain Cities.

Joint Resolution amending Section 9, of Article 8, of the Constitution of the State of Texas, providing for the creation of improvement districts in cities of more than five thousand inhabitants, and charging the cost of certain improvements made therein against the abutting property.

Section 1. Be it Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas, That Section 9 of Article 8 of the Constitution of the State of Texas, be so amended as to hereafter read as follows.

Sec. 9. The State tax on property, exclusive of the tax necessary to pay the public debt, and of the taxes provided for the benefit of public free schools, shall never exceed thirty-five cents on the one hundred dollars valuation; and no county, city or town shall levy more than twenty-five cents for city or county purposes, and not exceeding fifteen cents for roads and bridges, and not exceeding fifteen cents to pay jurors, on the hundred dollars valuation, except for payment of debts incurred prior to the adoption of the amendment September 25, A. D. 1883, and for the erection of public buildings, streets, sewers, water works and other permanent improvements, not to exceed twenty-five cents on the one hundred dollars valuation, in any one year, and except as is in this Constitution otherwise provided; and the Legislature may also authorize an additional annual ad valorem tax to be levied and collected for the further maintenance of the public roads; provided, that a majority of the qualified property taxpaying voters of the county voting at an election to be held for that purpose shall vote such tax, not to exceed fifteen cents on the one hundred valuation, of the property subject to taxation in such county. And the Legislature may pass local laws for the maintenance of the public roads and highways, without the local notice required for special or local laws.

In addition to the foregoing, cities of more than five thousand inhabitants may lay out within their corporate limits, improvement districts in which they, by and with the consent of a majority of the taxpayers owning real estate therein, may build sidewalks and charge the cost thereof against the abutting property, and may build sewers and pave streets and charge one-third of the cost thereof against the abutting property on either side of the streets upon which such improvements are made in such district, and the amount charged against all such abutting property shall be deemed and held to be a tax against, and a lien upon such abutting property, and the Legislature is required to enact laws prescribing the means for ascertaining the amount properly chargeable against each parcel of abutting property, and providing for the enforcement of its collection.

Sec. 2. The Governor is hereby directed to issue the necessary proclamation for submitting this amendment to the Constitution to the qualified voters of the State of Texas, on the first Tuesday in August, A. D. 1907, at which election all voters favoring this amendment shall have written or printed on their ballots, "For the amendment to Section 9 of Article 8 of the Constitution, permitting property owners in cities of more than five thousand inhabitants to create improvement districts, one-third the cost of which to be charged against abutting property on either side of the street." And the voters opposed to said amendment shall have written or printed on their ballots the following: "Against the amendment to Section 9 of Article 8 of the Constitution, permitting property owners in cities of more than five thousand inhabitants to create improvement districts, one-third the cost of which to be charged against abutting property on either side of the street."

Sec. 3. The lateness in the session, the crowded condition of the calendars of both houses, and the importance of this proposed amendment, create an emergency and an imperative public necessity demanding that the constitutional rule, and Senate Rule No. 37, requiring bills to be read on three several days be suspended, and the same are hereby suspended. [A true copy.]

of which to be charged against abutting property on either side of the street."

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L. T. DASHIELL, Secretary of State.

Proposed Amendment to the State Constitution Creating the Office of Commissioner of Agriculture.

Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to Article four (4) of the Constitution of the State of Texas, by adding thereto a section to be known as Section 27, providing for a Department of Agriculture, with a bureau of labor.

Be it Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas.

Section 1. That Article (4) of the Constitution of the State of Texas, be amended by adding thereto Section 27, when a majority of the qualified electors for members of the Legislature of Texas at an election for that purpose shall vote in favor of the amendment, shall read as follows.

Section 27. The Legislature shall provide for the office of Commissioner of Agriculture, who shall be either elected by the qualified voters of the State, or appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of two-thirds of the Senate, as the Legislature may provide; whose term of office, duties and salary shall be prescribed by law; in which department there shall be established by the Legislature a bureau of labor, when required by the public interest.

Sec. 2. The Governor of this State is hereby directed to issue and have published the necessary proclamation for the submission of this resolution to the qualified voters for members of the Legislature of the State of Texas, as an amendment to the Constitution of Texas, to be voted upon on the first Tuesday in August, 1907. All persons favoring said amendment shall have written or printed on their ballots, as follows: "For the amendment to the Constitution, providing for a Department of Agriculture and a Bureau of Labor." And those opposed to said amendment shall have written or printed on their ballots, as follows: "Against the amendment to the Constitution, providing for a Department of Agriculture and a Bureau of Labor." And the sum of (\$2000) two thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the Treasury of the State of Texas, not otherwise appropriated, to pay the expenses of such publications, proclamation and election. [A true copy.]

L. T. DASHIELL, Secretary of State.

Proposed Amendment to the State Constitution Authorizing the Levy of a Road Tax.

Joint Resolution amending Section 9, of Article 8, of the Constitution of the State of Texas, by adding thereto a section to be known as Section 9a, increasing the amount of tax that may be voted for the purpose of improving public roads, and to allow counties or political subdivisions of counties by a majority vote of the qualified property tax paying voters of the county, or subdivision thereof, voting at all elections, to be held for that purpose, to adopt same.

Be it Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas. Section 1. That Section 9 of Article 8 of the Constitution of the State of Texas be amended by adding thereto Section 9a, which shall read as follows. Section 9a. A majority of the

property tax paying voters in a county or one or more political subdivisions thereof, in this State voting at an election held for that purpose may vote a tax for road and bridge purposes not to exceed 30 cents on the \$100 valuation of property subject to taxation in such county or political subdivision of such county, or may issue bonds not to exceed 20 per cent of the assessed value of the real property in such district, for such road and bridge purposes, provided that such tax, or proceeds of such bonds shall be expended in the territory in which it is voted, and no other and this provision of the Constitution shall be self-enacting without the necessity of further legislation.

Sec. 2. The Governor of this State is hereby directed to issue the necessary proclamation submitting this amendment to the qualified voters of Texas at the next general election shall be held in this State, or in case any previous election shall be had in the State for other purposes, then this proposed amendment shall be submitted to the qualified tax paying voters. And the sum of \$2000, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of the treasury of the State of Texas for the purpose of submitting this proposition to a vote of the people of the State of Texas. [A true copy.]

L. T. DASHIELL, Secretary of State.

Proposed Amendment to the State Constitution Authorizing the Establishment of a State Printing Plant.

Joint Resolution authorizing the submission to a vote of the people of the State of Texas of a proposed amendment of Section 21, Article XVI, of the Constitution of the State of Texas, relating to printing, publishing, stationery, paper and fuel, and making an appropriation therefor.

Be it Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas. Section 1. That Section 21 of Article XVI of the Constitution of the State of Texas be so amended as to hereafter read as follows.

Section 21. All printing and publishing, and all stationery, paper and fuel for the various departments, and for all offices, whether created by this Constitution or by law, shall be done and supplied as may be provided by law, and for the accomplishment of these objects and purposes the Legislature may provide and establish all requisite means and agencies invested with such powers as may be deemed adequate and advisable.

Sec. 2. The foregoing constitutional amendment shall be submitted to a vote of the qualified electors of the State at an election to be held throughout the State on the first Tuesday in August, A. D. 1907, at which election all voters favoring said proposed amendment shall write or have printed on their ballots, the words "For the amendment to Section 21 of Article XVI of the Constitution, relating to stationery, printing, paper and fuel."

Sec. 3. The Governor of the State is hereby directed to issue the necessary proclamation for said election and to have the same published as required by the Constitution and existing laws of the State.

Sec. 4. That the sum of two thousand (2000) dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the Treasury of that State of Texas not otherwise appropriated, to pay the expenses of such publication and election. [A true copy.]

L. T. DASHIELL, Secretary of State.

Proposed Amendment to the State Constitution for the Establishment of a Home for Confederate Widows.

Joint Resolution to amend Section 51 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Texas, as amended in 1903, so as to authorize the grant of aid in the es-

tablishment and maintenance of a home for the disabled and dependent wives and widows of Confederate soldiers and sailors and such women as aided the Confederacy, and making an appropriation.

Section 1. Be it Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas, That Section 51 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Texas, as amended in 1903, be amended as to hereafter read as follows.

Article 3. Section 51. The Legislature shall have no power to make any grant or authorize the making of any grant of public money to any individual, association or individuals, municipal or other corporations whatsoever; provided, however, the Legislature may grant aid to indigent and disabled Confederate soldiers and sailors who came to Texas prior to January 1, 1880, and who are either over sixty years of age or whose disability is the proximate result of actual service in the Confederate army for a period of at least three months, their widows in indigent circumstances who have never remarried and who have been bona fide residents of the State of Texas since March 1, 1880, and who were married to such soldiers anterior to March 1, 1880; provided said aid shall not exceed eight dollars per month and provided further, that no appropriations shall ever be made for the purpose hereinbefore specified in excess of five hundred thousand dollars for any one year. And a grant aid to the establishment and maintenance of a home for soldiers and sailors, their wives and widows and women who aided the Confederacy, under such regulations and limitations as may be provided by law; provided the amount to aid said home shall not exceed one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for any one year, and no inmate of said homes shall be entitled to any other aid from the State; the Legislature may provide for husband and wife to remain together in the home; and provide further, that the provisions of this section shall not be construed to prevent the grant of aid in case of public calamity.

Sec. 2. The Governor of the State is hereby directed to issue the necessary proclamation for the submission of this amendment to the qualified voters of the State of Texas on the first Tuesday in August, 1907. The sum of \$5000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to pay the expenses of carrying out the provisions of this resolution. [A true copy.]

L. T. DASHIELL, Secretary of State.

Proposed Amendment to the State Constitution Fixing the Salary of Members of the Legislature.

Act to amend Section 24 of Article III of the Constitution of the State of Texas, relating to the compensation of members of the Legislature.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas. Section 1. That Section 24 of Article III of the Constitution of the State of Texas be amended so as to hereafter read as follow.

Section 24. The members of the Legislature shall receive from the Public Treasury such compensation for their service as may from time to time be provided by law, not to exceed one thousand dollars for each year in which a biennial session of the Legislature is held under the provisions of this Constitution and five dollars for each day of any Special Session held during the subsequent year, and in addition thereto, they shall receive mileage in going to and returning from the State Capitol, not to exceed three cents per mile; the distance to be computed by the nearest railroad route, and the Comptroller shall prepare and preserve a table of distances for each county seat now or hereafter to be established, and by such table the mileage for any extra session that may be called

within one day after the adjournment of a Regular or Called Session.

Sec. 2. The foregoing Constitutional Amendment shall be submitted to a vote of the qualified electors of the State an election to be held throughout the State on the first Tuesday in August, at which election all voters favoring and said proposed amendment, shall have written or printed on their ballots, the words, "For the amendment to Section 24 of Article III of the Constitution relating to the salary of the members of the Legislature."

Sec. 3. The Governor of the State is hereby directed to issue the necessary proclamation for said election and to have the same published as required by the Constitution and laws of the State, and the sum of \$1000 or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated out of the general revenue of the State not otherwise appropriated to pay the expenses of such publication and election. [A true copy.]

L. T. DASHIELL, Secretary of State.

City Barber Shop.

W. L. Pease, Prop. Haircuts in the latest style. Everything up to date. Hot and Cold Baths. Center Street. COTULLA, - TEXAS.

J. H. Petty,

GENERAL BLACKSMITH, Horse Shoeing a Specialty. All Work Guaranteed. COTULLA, - TEXAS.

J. L. Hamilton and Sons,

Dealers in GROCERIES. Give us your patronage and we will treat you right. MILLETT, TEXAS.

S. L. STALLINGS,

DENTIST. PEARSBALL, - TEXAS. High Grade Work - Work Guaranteed Reasonable Prices - and kept in repair. Will Visit Cotulla on special dates.

Millett Mercantile Company,

DEALERS IN Lumber, Hardware and Wire. YOUR BUSINESS SOLICITED. MILLETT, TEXAS.

J. D. Motheral, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon. COTULLA, - TEXAS.

W. A. H. Miller,

Attorney At Law. Will practice in all State and U. S. Courts. Lands bought and sold. Loans negotiated. COTULLA, - TEXAS.

F. B. Earnest,

Attorney At Law. Will practice in all courts. Office three doors of Post-office. COTULLA, - TEXAS.

J. W. Hargus, M. D.

Physician, and Surgeon. Office at Gaddis' Pharmacy. Residence Phone 10.

Knaggs & Deopker,

ABTRACTOR OF LAND TITLES FOR LA SALLE COUNTY. COTULLA, - TEXAS.

Jno. M. Daniel

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE. Abstracts A Specialty. COTULLA, - TEXAS.

Covey C. Thomas,

Lawyer and Land Agent. Will practice in all courts. Prompt and careful attention given all business. Special attention the collection of claims. COTULLA, - TEXAS.

John W. Willson,

Lawyer and Land Agent. Will practice in all Courts. Real Estate a Specialty. COTULLA, TEXAS.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Bottled coco cola at S. Cotulla's.

Victor concert, Tuesday night, at Gaddis' Pharmacy.

Sheriff Hill has been absent for a week in the lower country.

Ice cream every day at the Casa Blanca parlor.

Jourd J. Irvin returned Wednesday from San Antonio.

Clan is the best smoke in town at S. Cotulla's.

B. F. Sanders of Batesville was in the city first part of the week.

Root Beer on tap Tuesday night, at Gaddis' Pharmacy.

Just received a fresh line of fancy candies at S. Cotulla's.

Post Cards—new local views, at Gaddis' Pharmacy.

Several parts of the county received good rains this week.

Ed Moynahan of San Antonio spent a few days in Cotulla this week.

Judge C. C. Thomas and wife returned Saturday from a visit to Laredo.

Hear the world's greatest singer Tuesday night at Gaddis' Pharmacy.

Mrs. Harry Knotts is here from San Antonio on a visit to her mother, Mrs. Ida L. Reed.

Association Inspector T. H. Poole went up the I. & G. N. Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bunton of Austin were here this week visiting Mrs. G. Philippe.

The editor returned Sunday from the meeting of the Texas Press Association at Galveston.

You will enjoy the concert Tuesday night at Gaddis' Pharmacy.

Leave your order with S. Cotulla for Sunday's Express. The biggest edition ever published.

Whit Neal came down from San Antonio Saturday night and spent this week here with his parents.

R. O. Gouger, one of Cotulla's young business men, spent several days in San Antonio this week.

Col. W. A. H. Miller went to San Antonio on legal business Thursday night.

Mrs. A. H. Miller and children have returned from a visit to relatives in San Antonio.

Mrs. Chas. Obetts of Devine is in the city visiting her sister Mrs. Simon Cotulla.

Roland A. Gouger, the popular hardware man, made a business trip to San Antonio this week.

Mr. E. P. Rugely of Bay City is here visiting V. H. Harding and family. Mr. Rugely is Mrs. Harding's father.

John H. Gallman, of the One Price Store, spent several days this week in San Antonio on business.

Ed McCoy came back from Devine Wednesday where he went with the remains of his father, who died Saturday night near Artesia.

Wm. McCarty of Tuna was in town Tuesday. Mr. McCarty said Monday's rain was very heavy at his place.

Roe Oliver, manager of the big Woodward farm and ranch, reports that a two inch rain fell over that part of the county Monday evening.

We especially want our friends who appreciate classical music to be with us Tuesday night, Gaddis' Pharmacy.

Gaddis says there will be plenty of "break-down" music and Root Beer at Gaddis' Pharmacy Tuesday night.

Mrs. E. A. Keek and children returned home Wednesday from a visit to relatives at San Marcos. She was accompanied home by her sister Miss Lizzie Standfield.

Wanted—Four teams to move 4000 mesquite fence posts a distance of about 5 miles, at once. Address E. P. Rasmussen, at Ranch.

Curt Herring was in town Tuesday and said, another heavy rain had fallen down his way. This is the second heavy rain in that section the past three weeks.

Gaddis says if you like high-faluten, singing and nut sundae, come to Gaddis' Pharmacy, Tuesday night.

"Dixie" Jordan, the well known and popular Insurance man of San Antonio was in our city shaking hands with old time friends this week.

T. K. Hall, the champion heavyweight of Southwest Texas, was among the visitors to Cotulla this week. Mr. Hall reports a good rain at his ranch, and everything in good shape up that way.

J. T. Maltzberger was among the stockmen wearing a smile this week. "The rain Tuesday hit me full in the face and filled every creek in my pasture," he said.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Miss Winnifred Burwell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Burwell, to Mr. Jonathan C. Poole at the Presbyterian church, Wednesday morning, June 5th at nine o'clock.

Victor Concert
Tuesday night, May 28th. More than one hundred of the latest Victor Records, including several by Mme. Melba, the world's renowned singer. Everybody cordially invited. Attractive souvenirs for the ladies. Concert will begin promptly at 8 o'clock and will be free. Ice cream and cold drinks will be served at the usual price.
Gaddis' Pharmacy.

Jno. M. Daaiel returned Tuesday from a week's absence at Laredo and Austin on real estate business. E. P. Rasmussen was down from his ranch on the Nueces yesterday. Mr. Rasmussen reported good rains up his way and everything looking well. He is preparing to do some fencing and wants teams to haul 4000 fence posts. He decided the way to get them was through an ad in the Record.



Sells Warm Weather Clothing.

SOME SUITABLE SUGGESTIONS:

- Cross-bar White Lawn; Figured Lawn, all cool goods. Per yard, only 5c.
- The prettiest line of figured Organdies and Lawns you ever saw for 15c and 25c per yard.
- A complete line of White Goods, Organdies and Dotted Swisses from 10c to 50c per yd.
- Bare-foot Sandals, the very thing for children, at prices that they can afford to wear them.

A Special Line of Mens Summer Underwear.

OLEANDER HEIGHTS

NOW OPEN FOR SALE!

Oleander Heights, the new addition to Cotulla, is now open for sale. A sale of these lots will be made in San Antonio Monday, but we desire to give Cotulla people preference of closest in lots, therefore, have put the addition on the market today for Cotulla people only.

If you want a lot in this choice residential section, get busy. No lots will be sold in San Antonio until 9 o'clock Monday morning and you will have until that time to see our agent and make your selection.

SEE PLAT OF OLEANDER HEIGHTS

YOU CAN GET ONE AT OUR OFFICE.

TERMS: \$5.00 CASH, AND \$2.50 PER MONTH.

No Interest. No taxes until 1900. No Payments after Death. No mortgage.

W. I. NICHOLSON & CO.