

Reeves County Record

Vol. 1—No. 24

PECOS, TEXAS, FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1911

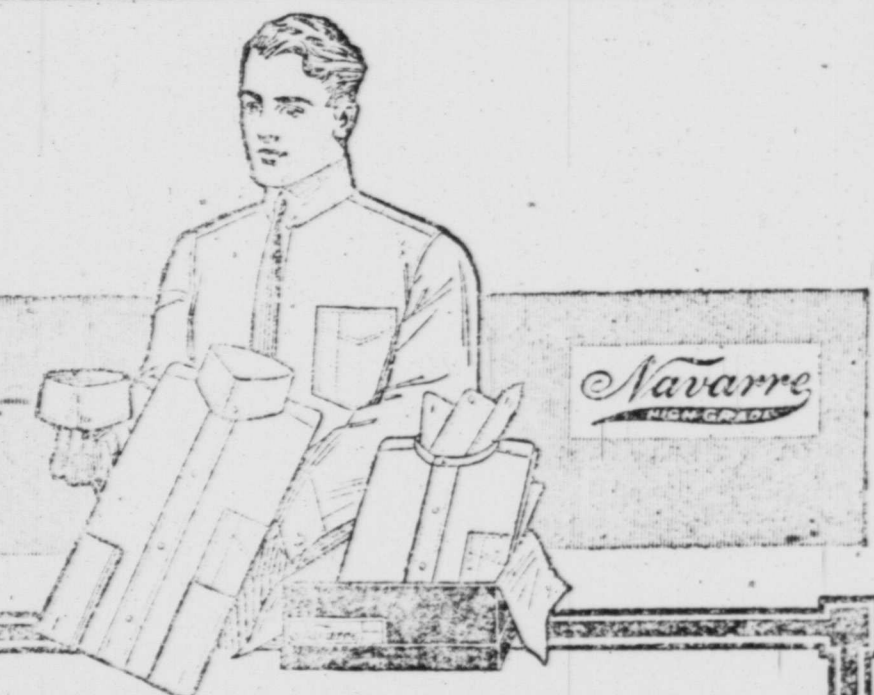
\$1.00 Per Year

Do You Know the Value of Buying With CASH?

During the past week we have had not less than twenty of our customers mention the fact that our prices on merchandise saves them from twenty-five to thirty-three and one-third per cent on their purchases.

On more than three-fourths of our stock this is literally true, and we will be more than pleased to convince any person who has not discovered this fact. We ask you to consider our prices on

Shoes for the Family
Stetson Hats
Shirts and Collars
Mens and Boys
Clothing
Underwear
and hosiery



HERE'S the Shirt hit of the season; our

Navarre

Soft Shirt With Two Soft Military Collars to Match

You'll like this shirt; it's both comfortable and dressy; suitable for evening, business or outing wear.

Made coat style of fine silky Pongee, with soft French turnover cuffs and pocket. The dressy soft collars are made of the same fabric as the shirt and fit the neck snugly without causing discomfort; besides they're finished with genuine ocean pearl buttons and cord; no pins or hooks of any kind to bother with.

You can get this shirt in plain or fancy fabrics and in a variety of shades—white, tan, blue, pink, grey.

The price including the two collars is Two Dollars; a splendid value

Our cash price on this shirt is \$1.50

New Era Manufacturing Co.
Makers of the *Navarre* brand

W. T. Read Merc. Co.

THE SCHUBERT COMPANY

The Schubert Symphony Club and Mandolin Orchestra was the attraction at the opera house last Saturday night under the auspices of the Baptist Ladies of Pecos. This company is one of the best on the road, each member being an artist in their line, and are very pleasing entertainers, both in vocal and instrumental music. People of Pecos will look forward to a return trip of the Schubert Company, and the Record joins the throng in congratulating the Baptist Ladies in securing for us such high-class entertainers.

SUNDAY IS MOTHERS DAY

The pastors of all the churches met in conference this morning and decided to hold a mass meeting at the Baptist church Sunday night May 14th.

Gov. Colquitt asks that that Sunday be given as Mothers Day in Texas. Nothing is more fitting. Special Songs and a happy time is in store for all our people. All services will be merged into this one rally. Let all our people be on hand and talk over this great question in the Spirit of Christ. Programs and the announcement will appear later.

Sam Carter, an old citizen of Hamilton county and one of her most substantial and prosperous stock farmers, has been in Pecos for the past several weeks. He is a firm believer in the higher education of our youth and made a liberal donation to our public school the "other" day. He now has business interests in Pecos, having purchased an interest with Charlie Kirk of Toyah in a fine stallion and jack. He is an old time friend of the editor and says that he may purchase some Reeves county real estate. When he does he will be in position to make some money, for his business judgment is exceedingly good.

"Reaping the Harvest" was on the bills at the opera house last night and although the town was not billed till late in the evening, they played to a full house. It was a good play by a good company and Mr. Edward Young, a Jimmy Nolan, was an exceptional good character and showed Mr. Young in his best work and afforded much merriment. The troupe leaves today in auto for Fort Stockton and play there tonight.

The City Fathers, together with J. W. Ward of the T. & P. and L. W. Anderson of the P. V. S. Ry., in conference Monday, reached an agreement whereby the flood waters are to be ditched out of the city instead of being allowed to flood the business and residence property. This has been badly needed and the work cannot be started and completed too soon for the convenience and safety of our people.

A new mail route has been opened up between Pecos and Balmorhea. The contract for this mail was awarded to the Pecos Valley Southern Railway Co. and went into effect Monday, May 1, and will serve the following towns: Sargent, Saragosa, Brogado, Balmorhea and Toyahvale. These towns have heretofore been getting their mail thrice weekly by hack from Toyah. They are now getting daily mail except Sunday, by way of the new railway from Pecos to the Davis Mountains.

W. C. Lundy, a four sectioner of the Southeastern portion of the county, was in Pecos today on business and reports everything in a prosperous condition. He expects to put in about 40 acres this season.

Ed Read of the W. T. Read Mercantile Co., left last week for Coffeyville, Kansas, in answer to a telegram apprising him of the serious illness of a sister. Ed's many friends in Reeves county hope that she may speedily recover.

J. A. Poindexter, Joe Simpson and Howell Johnson were among the Fort Stockton visitors in Pecos this week.

Charlie Kirk returned to his home in Toyah yesterday after spending several days in Pecos on business. Sam Carter accompanied him.

Clint Glasscock and wife came in from Tioga Tuesday on a visit with his brother, Will, of the Pecos Dry Goods Co.

There are no joy riders on a water wagon.

Poker seem to be

CHINESE EMPIRE IS OVER A COLCANO

10,000 TROOPS IN IMPERIAL CITY MAY REVOLT.

REBELS FOUND EVERYWHERE

The Work of Destruction Carried On With Zeal of Fanatics. Loyalty Everywhere Uncertain.

Hong Kong, May 1.—Here and there all over the kingdom there are outbreaks—the symptoms of a deep under current of interest. All advices reaching here from Canton indicate a desperate condition of affairs in that city. There are 30,000 soldiers within the walls and there is great fear many of these will prove disloyal if it appears the rebels are about to gain the upper hand.

The rebels are strong in numbers and have carried on their work of destruction with fanatical bravery. They made an attack upon the provincial arsenal, but were repulsed by troops under loyal officers. Many of the revolutionists were killed, while some of them fled to an unoccupied rice store and built a barricade with hundreds of bags of rice. The troops found great difficulty in assaulting the barricade, owing to bombs which the rebels threw with great accuracy.

Wu Sum, a Chinese who was educated in Japan and wears European clothes, is the leader of the movement. Both he and his confederates came to Canton from Singapore. While the authorities have not been able to capture these men, a number of suspects have been arrested and promptly decapitated. It is feared, however, that some of these were innocent.

FIRE DESTROYS \$6,000,000

LOSS IS ESTIMATED AT UPWARD

of the flames were banks, office buildings, the public library and other structures, all of which were reduced to ashes.

In all sections of the city people were moving out their belongings and hurrying to places of safety. Many already were homeless, and with churches and public buildings in ruins there were few places where they could be cared for.

Telephone and telegraph operators stuck to their posts and sent out information and calls for help until they had not a moment to spare to make their escape. The Associated Press operator, in the Postal Telegraph office, sat at his key, sending and receiving messages, while the fire raged hardly fifty feet away from him.

About midnight a light rain began to fall, and this, combined with a shift in the wind to the east, enabled the firemen to check the progress of the fire, although it still burned fiercely in many places. The burned area follows the Kenduskeag stream for nearly two miles north of the starting point and spreads to a width varying from one-eighth to a quarter of a mile.

The Texas State Fair has added seven and a half acres to the ground by purchase at a net sum of \$11,160.

Eight Killed in Excursion Wreck. Easton, Pa.: So far as it is possible to ascertain eight persons were burned to death, three fatally injured and two others so seriously injured that their lives are despaired of. A score of persons were cut, burned and bruised in the wreck of the teachers' special from Utica, N. Y., to Washington, D. C., on the Velvidere-Delaware division of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Martins Creek, N. J., Saturday afternoon. The line was reopened for traffic Sunday. Bodies of eight persons have been taken from the debris.

TEXAS NEWS HAPPENINGS

Boyce, Ellis county, has a new \$10,000 State bank.

A wholesale

Presbyterian church at the same place has nearly completed a house costing upwards of \$10,000.

It is held by the attorney general's department that a city may lease its water plant to a private corporation provided that the proposition is submitted to the people and receives a majority in favor of the proposition.

J. L. Vaught, representing a company at Georgetown, will soon begin the erection of a \$7,500 cotton gin to be ready to gin the 1911 crop, which will begin to come to market about Aug. 1.

Citizens of Saragosa, a small town on the Pecos Valley Southern Railroad thirty-two miles from Pecos, have organized a State bank with \$15,000 capital.

With the selection of Nashville, Tenn., as the next meeting place, and the election of officers, the Southern Hardware Jobbers' Association closed its annual convention in San Antonio Friday.

Arrangement have been perfected for the barbecue to be given at Merten May 6 to celebrate the recent advent of the Orient Railroad into that town, thirty miles southwest of San Angelo. The Orient will run a special excursion train from Hamlin to Merten.

The annual onion movement to Northern points from Southwest Texas is now in progress, and numerous cars are passing through Dallas and Fort Worth daily.

The Breckenridge Townsite Company has closed a contract with A. J. Curry for the construction of a dam 900 feet long that will impound a lake covering some twenty acres and be twenty feet deep. The same contract calls for the erection of a large pleasure pavilion 35x90 feet fronting the lake.

Henry Sheid, aged nineteen years, of Claude, Armstrong county, a student in a preparatory school at Austin, was drowned in the Colorado river, while out swimming with several companions.

Announcement was made Saturday of the organization of the Amazon Fire Insurance company of Dallas, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, fully paid in, to be manager by Dallas people. The names of W. H. Gaston and R. C. Ayers, both well known local bankers, are mentioned as officers of the new concern.

Bonham will hold an election on May for \$100,000 paving bonds and

building. Hamlin has uniform awning law, which compels building of all awnings of uniform style and all are of the hanging or swinging style of construction, and have no supporting posts under them.

GOOD ITEMS OF NEWS

ENTIRE WEEK'S HAPPENINGS THAT ARE WORTH PASSING NOTICE.

WHOLE WORLD THE FIELD

Current Domestic and Foreign News Boiled Down to Readable and Small Space.

James J. Jeffries has declared that he will never again enter the ring in a contest.

The Florida legislature is wrestling with a bill prohibiting wearing the harem skirt.

The "good behavior" parole law affecting penitentiary convicts goes into effect Friday, April 28.

Congress has been asked to appropriate \$50,000 for enlargement of the El Paso Federal building.

Stone & Webster officials have recently been looking over the Dallas-Terrell proposed trolley route.

Rains have fallen throughout the greater portion of the Western Texas Panhandle and the Pecos Valley of New Mexico. Both fruit and stock needed the moisture. All West Texas cattle tanks are full of water.

Postmaster General Hitchcock is confident that "penny postage" is a probability of the near future as the result of reductions in the \$17,600,000 postal deficit which existed when he took charge of the postoffice department.

Work is under way for the reclamation of 9000 acres of Brazos bottom farming land near Chappell Hill in Brazos county. A bond issue of \$57,000 has been voted and actual work has commenced.

The United States National Bank of America, to be established in the District of Columbia, with \$10,000,000 capital, is provided for in a bill introduced by Representative Fornes of New York.

It is proposed to organize a local corporation to build an interurban line from Dallas to Denton, via Cement, Irving, Grapevine, Waketon and on to Denton. The project seems to be in a fair way to succeed.

Robbers entered the Nocono postoffice Saturday night and completely wrecked the safe, taking over \$800 worth of stamps and about \$20 in cash.

Robert E. Williams, a railway man living in Fort Worth, stumbled over a rug while crossing a room to put away a pistol and accidentally fired the weapon, almost instantly killing his wife, who lay in bed with a seven months old child.

In the Jewish district of New York the birth rate is the highest, averaging 55 per 1,000 of the population. In typically Italian sections the rate is 50.5. In the negro districts the birth rate averages 26.6. But in the high-class native American private residence districts there is less than 7 per 1,000.

Twenty-three purses, containing an aggregate of \$2,100, were stolen from a party of prospectors from Illinois, Wisconsin and the northwest while they were asleep in the hotel on the Cross S. Ranch, in the Artesian belt district southwest of San Antonio early Sunday morning.

Farmers in San Antonio section are complaining of too much rain. They fear it will rot the crops and cause havoc to cotton by the boll weevil.

Dispatches tell of the death in Koln, (Cologne) Germany, of Franz Ludwig, former resident of Dallas, but who returned to the fatherland to accept an important government position connected with the operation of railways.

Fort Worth is to have a referendum election on May 25 to determine whether moving picture shows may be given on Sundays.

A general strike of furniture workers, which has been hanging fire at Grand Rapids for some time, took place last Wednesday.

A new plan of government for Kansas City, similar to the commission form, which contemplates eliminating ward Aldermen, is to be demanded for submission to the people for approval in the form of an amendment to the city charter.

An Elks Lodge has been organized at Seguin with William Dodson as exalted ruler.

Texas Grain Dealers' Association will meet in Dallas in annual session May 25 and 26.

The battleships Minnesota, Mississippi and Vermont will visit Galveston from May 30 to June 5. Secretary Meyer announces, to fulfill a promise made to the people of Galveston several months ago.

Congressman Nicholas Longworth is being considered as timber for successor to Ambassador to Berlin

The estate left by the late Tom Johnson of Cleveland is estimated to be worth \$176,000.

Dallas' new mayor and commission Four thousand carpenters have all buildings tied up in St. Louis because they demand 70 cents an hour. The present price is 65 cents.

took oath of office last Monday, and formally entered upon the administration of the city affairs.

Roby had its first trade day and street fair on Saturday, which event was a complete success. There were at least 3,000 persons in attendance.

Work on Fort Worth's million-dollar surface reservoir six miles above the city on the West Fork will be commenced as soon as possible and by mid-summer a large force of men will be actively engaged in excavating and constructing the huge dam.

The Princess Royal, the largest battleship ever built for the English navy, was launched Saturday and christened by Princess Louise, after whom the vessel was named. The cruiser has a displacement of 23,350 tons and turbine engines affording 70,000 horse power.

As the result of sticking a nail in his foot about three weeks ago at Corsicana, H. N. Smith's leg was amputated. He has been working in the Powell oil field.

Poppoe Coppini, sculptor of San Antonio is at work on a heroic statue of George Washington to be presented to Mexico City by the American Colony there. The statue represents Washington dressed in a costume of a colonial gentleman. It will cost \$20,000.

The Methodist pastors of Fort Worth have named a committee to erect a co-operative boarding house for working girls. Laymen will be added to this committee and funds raised by popular subscription.

The Waco Land, Coal & Fuel Company have announced their intention to connect with the Trinity & Brazos of opening a coal mine a few miles north of here. This company owns nearly 1,700 acres of land in Freestone county and will begin at once to develop it. Steps are being taken to secure right of way for a trunk Valley Railway.

1500 railroad shopmen on the Denton public square.

Arrangement are making to have the Texas State Fair has added seven and a half acres to the grounds by purchase at a net sum of \$11,160.

sylvan railway between Pleasant and Altoona walked out Monday.

Ten cars for Galveston Houston trolley line have been received.

F. Charles Hume, Sr., of Houston was named chairman of the board to purchase, install and control the tabular colonies provided by the last legislature. Charles U. Connelley of Eastland and Frank H. Bushick of Corpus Christi, a newspaper man, and other appointees.

A busybody is a pestilence, but some pestilences are slightly useful.

The first season excursion to Galveston last Sunday landed some 100 visitors in the Oleander City.

Adjutant General Hutchings has announced that the annual encampment of the Texas National Guard will be held at Camp Mabrey, Austin, August 7-16.

R. B. Fowler, owner of valuable farm land near Frederick, Okla., and who went from Texas six years ago, handed himself at his farm. He leaves a large family.

Representative Randell last Monday reintroduced his widely discussed anti-graft bill, prohibiting Senators and Representatives from receiving gifts, fees, employment or compensation from public service corporations and others interested in legislation.

Falling out over hiring business Walker shot and killed Bob Jones near Anson, Jones county. They were representative citizens. The affair is a most deplorable one.

The ivy clings to the oak, but when the oak goes to the lumber yard

An assembly of leading Japanese statesmen celebrated the anniversary of the Japanese-American treaty of Tokyo Monday night. There were guests present.

Mary Hecht, 15 years old, of Thomas Station, West of Dallas, who had been dumb for two years, strangely recovered her speech after a speech at the bedside of her mother, Monday. Doctors ascribe the recovery of speech to the shock of the death of her favorite sister.

The battleships Minnesota, Mississippi and Vermont will visit Galveston Monday for the Galveston Pecos, Fla., Mobile Bay and Galveston will be visited.

California bankers declaring a curtailment of the hoarding of money and a consequent curtailment of the medium.

Mr. Roosevelt has given a reply to those friends who have been trying to inveigle him into a political race that there is most certainly "nothing doing."

According to scientists, the old oak-bucket that hung in the well was a breeding place for microbes, germs, parasites, bacilli and other pestiferous creatures. Sometimes we are led to wonder how we ever managed to live through it.

IN THE LIMELIGHT

KENNEDY TO GET RED HAT



Right Rev. Thomas F. Kennedy, Bishop of Adrianapolis, president of the North American college at Rome, Italy, and a personal favorite of the pope, shortly will be appointed by the Holy See as an American cardinal, to share honors with Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore.

This statement is made upon the authority of a Roman Catholic, so high in church affairs that it should be taken without hesitancy, and according to the same source, the appointment will be the direct result of the suffragan bishops refusing to abide by the pope's desire to see Bishop Kennedy recommended as a successor to Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, who died recently.

The pope's wishes were made known to the suffragan bishops by Cardinal Gibbons. Instead of selecting three names the suffragan bishops submitted one, that of Bishop Prendergast, of this diocese, who did

Archbishop Ryan's work two years before Ryan's death. Prior to the suffragan bishops' meeting the diocesan counselors and irremovable rectors met. The pope's suggestion had been made to them that they place Bishop Kennedy first upon their list. They did so. Monsignor Falconio, papal delegate, upset by the difference of opinion, requested the 13 Catholic archbishops in the United States to signify their individual choice for Archbishop Ryan's successor. The majority of them have written him favoring Prendergast. Falconio forwarded these letters to Rome, and now, according to precedents, there is but one thing for the pope to do—make Bishop Prendergast archbishop.

NEW HEAD FOR HILL LINES

Carl Raymond Gray, senior vice-president of the St. Louis and San Francisco line, with headquarters in St. Louis, has resigned to become president of the steam and electric railroads of the Hill system, with headquarters at Portland, Ore., succeeding John F. Stevens. The arrangements were made by James J. Hill.

W. C. Nixon, vice-president and general manager, will succeed Gray as senior vice-president of the Frisco, with Charles M. Levy and W. V. H. Rosing as assistants to the vice-president and with W. T. Tyler as general manager.

The offer from Hill to Gray was pending while Howard Elliott, president of the Northern Pacific, was considering the proposition for the chief executive office of the Missouri Pacific railway and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern. Shortly after Elliott left St. Louis Gray met Hill in St. Paul and then inspected the Hill property in Oregon and Washington.



BOOST EDUCATION IN SOUTH



Parents and teachers in the southern states will be interested in the fact that on June 1st James Shelby Thomas, dean of Virginia Christian college of Lynchburg, will become commissioner of education for the Southern Commercial Congress. His work for the congress will carry him into all states of the south, for the purpose of bringing about a quicker exchange among all educators of education: ideas and of school improvement suggestions. He will also work out a plan for the Southern Commercial Congress, whereby it can assist college and other students of the south to secure or complete their education along scientific lines.

Mr. Thomas is a young man with an unusual educational record. He was born in Saltville, Va., in 1880. He received his education in public schools, then prepared for college at Tazewell and the city high school at Catlettsburg, Ky. He took his degree Johnson City, Tenn., in 1900.

of master of arts at Milligan college. The educational purpose of the congress is to work for the guidance of pupils in the common schools of the south.

IS A WIZARD AT FIGURES

Representative John J. Fitzgerald of New York, who has come to the head of the committee on appropriations in the readjustment made necessary when the Democrats took over the control of the national house of representatives, will have as his right hand man James C. Courts, who for over a decade has been officially designated as clerk of this most important body. His mastery of figures is nothing short of wonderful; he has had years of experience in which to perfect himself, and there is little doing in the way of committee business that he can't reduce to cold figures.

Congress annually votes an extra \$1,000 to his regular salary in recognition of his extraordinary efficiency. Mr. Courts is generally referred to as the "mathematician of the house," and what he doesn't know about the governmental finances isn't worth knowing. He is always "on deck" at committee meetings, and his usual place is by the side of the chairman. Appropriation for some obscure matter at his tongue's end and reels off facts gaze the layman.



If a question comes up involving an he has all the necessary information and figures in a manner that would

READY FOR SPRING

To all the People in the Surrounding Country

At your convenience we are ready to serve you.

Our preparations for the approaching season have been on a more elaborate scale than ever before.

Magnificent stocks have been assembled.

Many new lines have been added.

Our facilities for handling business have been increased.

Delivery service has been improved.

There seems from our point of view nothing left undone that would contribute to the interests of the people generally.

Advantages to be Gained

These are many. Deliveries are quicker. Smaller stocks may be carried. Purchases of goods only as needed may be made.

Why We Can Serve You Best

We have the goods—as comprehensive in their range of styles and qualities as may be found anywhere, adaptability to this State and section considered. We make the prices—buying of the same original sources of supply as other progressive houses, freighting by water to Galveston, saving every item of freightage possible.

Testing the Matter

Put us to the test—the approaching season will offer a most favorable opportunity. Come and inspect carefully and critically our various lines and learn at first hand the many advantages offered by us.

Our Showings for Spring Include Everything in Dry Goods and Kindred Lines

- Dry Goods, Notions,
- White Goods, Laces
- Embroideries,
- Underwear, Hosiery
- Suspenders, Gloves
- Furnishings

Visiting People Are Invited to Make Our Store Headquarters.

Pecos Dry Goods Company

HOUSE OF OPPORTUNITIES

SAVING THE WATER SUCCESS IN SMALL GARDENS

Office of Experiments Studying to Improve Conditions.

Too Much Water Used in Irrigation and Agents Endeavoring to Bring About More Economical Use—Dry Farm Methods Profitable.

In a recent letter to Secretary James Wilson of the department of agriculture, the secretary of the Dry Farming congress outlined at length the theory which is now becoming accepted as a fact, and which has several times been discussed among the leaders in the dry farming movement, that the reduction in the use of irrigation water to 60 or possibly 50 per cent. of the amount now considered necessary by the average irrigation farmer would not only allow an increase in irrigated acreage, but would increase the food quality without reducing the quantity of the product of the irrigated farmer.

The possibility of combining dry farming and irrigation methods successfully was touched upon, and information was asked as to the observations of the office of experiments in reducing the amount of irrigation water served to the growing crop. In reply to this communication Dr. A. C. True, who has so long and successfully served in the capacity of director of experiments, and to whom much of the progress in experimental work is due, writes:

"I agree with you that too much water has been used in irrigation, and for a decade or more our agents have been endeavoring to bring about a more economical use. Their efforts in this direction have been quite successful, resulting in the use of much smaller quantities than formerly. The beneficial effects of comparatively small amounts of water are shown in the results obtained at some of our experiment station farms located in the semi-arid belt.

"I likewise agree with you in the close relation which exists between dry farming and irrigation. Many of the problems of the farmer who cultivates land above the ditch are similar to those of the irrigator below the ditch. In our studies of irrigation, and particularly the loss of water, we frequently reach the border line between the two. In 1904 an investigation was begun to determine the extent of evaporation losses in irrigation, and the results obtained have a bearing on the conservation of moisture on the dry farm."

The results of the experiments under the direction of Dr. True have been compiled, and excerpts touching directly upon the subject as it pertains to dry land farming will, from time to time, be published in the Bulletin.

At the fifth annual congress in Spokane an address prepared by Director Newell of the reclamation service was read, and later published in the Bulletin. For a long time the reclamation service, engaged as it was in working out the further development of the producing and distribution of irrigation water, failed to recognize the fact that it was possible to over-irrigate—this over-irrigation resulting in two things: First, injury to soils; second, reduction of acreage under irrigation projects.

The address given by Director Newell showed conclusively that the reclamation service had begun most earnestly to consider not only methods of distribution, but of saving irrigation water, as well as the prevention of injury to soils.

Value of Irrigated Crops.

The gross value of crops produced on the lands irrigated by the government projects in 1910 was \$14,038,000.

Cost of Paint.

The people of the United States spend about \$200,000,000 every year for paint and varnish, the three items—white lead, zinc varnish and linseed oil—covering \$40,000,000, a large part of which is expended on farm buildings, fences, etc. The railroads pay yearly about \$20,000,000 of this sum—one-tenth of the country's annual paint bill.

Sowing Carrots.

It takes about two pounds to the acre. Cover seed not more than one inch deep and sow in drills 10 to 12 inches apart if hand cultivated and 24 inches apart if cultivated with horse. The plant is hardy, and seed can be sown early, although late varieties for stock are sown in May or early June.

Dry Floor Is Essential.

A dry floor is absolutely essential to the health of the birds and any pains that may be taken to secure dryness will be well repaid. In most soils it may be well to take off the clay until the gravel is reached and fill in the excavation with stones, finishing off the floor off with gravel.

Provides Necessary Vegetables for Use During Winter and Forage for the Family Cow.

(By F. H. NEWELL, Director United States Reclamation Service.)

The best condition for success in the arid regions is one where a small acreage on each farm can be irrigated and intensely cultivated and where a variety of crops, especially those consumed on the farm and in the home, can be raised. This small area, even if no more than a good-sized garden patch, is the citadel of the home. It provides potatoes and other vegetables for use during the winter, and possibly some alfalfa or other forage for the family cow. It insures the permanence of the family. Outside of this area there may be a hundred or several hundred acres under cultivation by arid agriculture without the artificial application of water. This larger tract of dry land may yield a generous living, alternate portions being cropped each year with reasonable success and with occasional bumper crops. Here on the dry land is where the larger profits may be made with a relatively small investment. It is this combination of irrigated land with larger areas of dry lands on which there is an intelligent application of dry farming principles which has enabled hundreds of farmers to succeed while their neighbors, depending upon one crop and trying to utilize all of the dry land each year, have failed miserably.

There are now available to every man a number of publications giving clearly the principles of arid agriculture. These have been printed under the auspices of the state and federal government and by individuals. There is no excuse for any man not grasping the fundamentals; but there is in the makeup of every pioneer farmer more or less of the desire to speculate. The rules laid down in the books and the advice given him by the agricultural experts seems to be too exacting; he wants to try his chance, and believes that with the favorable weather then prevailing he can run the risk of doing a little less work than called for by the experts. He remembers having heard of some one who made a success without so much plowing and harrowing; being pressed for time, or money, he puts in his entire area in the quickest manner possible. Last year's results have shown the unwisdom of such a reckless course. While instances may be pointed out where a fair crop has been attained, the great number of results serve to emphasize the fact that it doesn't pay to take chances and that a man who proceeds cautiously has been the winner.

Summing up the situation, it may be said that last year's failures and successes serve to strengthen the belief in the future of the arid region as a place for farms and homes for the highest type of intelligent, active and progressive citizens.

FARM NOTES.

Weeds and grasses are enemies of the alfalfa plant.

Potash and phosphoric acid are the necessary elements of plant food.

Potash fertilizers are necessary for all vegetable, as well as farm crops.

Bromus inermis is a valuable forage grass, especially for the binding of loose soils.

Working the teams in the rain means sore necks, and is profitable neither for horse nor driver.

On account of weeds, growing the alfalfa crop with a nurse crop is often as successful as starting it without one.

Plant only that variety of corn adapted to your locality. The southern grown will forget to get ready for frost.

The testimony of some of our best farmers and writers is in favor of surface manuring, especially in the winter on land to be plowed for spring crops.

Burn a pile of brush in the garden and plant that land to potatoes or turnips and see what a fine yield you will have.

Where there is any amount of manure to be spread, the complete spreaders are better and are ready for service at all times.

Kainit is largely used for dressing asparagus beds as it kills the grass and weeds and increases the growth of the asparagus.

For potatoes, grass and fruit, a fertilizer rich in potash will, in almost every instance, give the largest yields of products of the highest quality.

To maintain fertility on clay soils it is necessary to add considerable vegetable matter by turning under an occasional second crop of clover or other legume as well as by using all available manure. Clay soils rarely contain much humus even in the natural state.

To obtain a thick set of grass and clover a medium dressing of well-rotted manure should be spread over the field after the first harrowing, and well mixed through the top soil where field is cross-harrowed; then drill in the grain with 300 pounds of some good grain fertilizer to the acre.

Reeves County Record

Published Every Friday at Pecos, Texas

Subscription \$1.00 a Year in Advance

HIBDON & LEEMAN
Publishers

Entered as second-class matter February 24, 1911, at the post office at Pecos, Texas, under the act of March 3, 1879.

The success of the Toyah field is now assured. Whether oil is ever found in the Toyah country or not the lands surrounding the former cow camp on the T. & P. will rapidly develop into a prosperous agricultural country.

Fire broke out in the home of G. W. Dabney at Toyah at 9:30 Monday and caused damage to the amount of \$250. The insurance will cover all damage. The fire was caused by a defective flue. The Toyah Bucket Brigade did splendid work and saved the building.

W. H. Graham of the Corsicana Petroleum Company, is here from Toyah where he has been in charge of the work of the Corsicana company. This company recently struck artesian water in great quantities while drilling for oil seven miles from Toyah. The flow from the test well, which was sunk to a depth of 1100 feet, is a steady one and the supply of pure water seems inexhaustible. The land in this section is intensely fertile and with the water from these driven wells on it the production is expected to equal that of the valley lands that are irrigated from the Rio Grande.—Herald.

The gobble of the Texas turkey echoes in every market of the world. During the last season there were approximately 1600 car loads shipped from Texas to the markets of the country, while ten years ago less than 250 car loads went out from the state. With the increased production has come increased prices and the turkeys from the Texas range always command the highest market price. The spirit of diversification has taken a firm foothold on the farmers and the raising of poultry is proving a valuable adjunct to Texas agriculture.

Most men want to do something and be somebody, but a number of them would like to have what they want without working for it. If you can point out anyone in all the world who ever amounted to much and who did not have to work for it then we will say such things are possible. We will admit that some things are harder for one than another, but never that anything is beyond the accomplishment of any who will try hard enough for it. There is a power in the human will that cannot be measured and directed to any one end, it cannot be prevented from gaining its end. Look back over your own experience and see if you can remember anything you wanted and failed to get. If you can, then you did not want it bad enough or you would still be trying for it. The particular fault, most noticed among young men who are trying to gain an education, is that they want to swim before they have learned to wade, and getting into too deep water they become discouraged and give up. The whole secret of learning anything is to learn the first part of it, and to always keep on try-

ing. An end worth starting for must be too valuable to give up for any amount of rebuffs, and we should keep working for it to the end.—Alcade Chronicle.

To the Examiner and Reporter of Midland: Furgit it and smile up. Social-bility is the cream of existence, and both of you will live happy ever afterwards. Honest, now—Wat, you and Shep—be good.

There surely exists no greater boor pup than the man who is always raising a fuss with the telephone girl, writes Tip in the New York Press. All over, everywhere, in Europe (and this country, comes reports of nervous breakdowns on "hello girls." Lots of men, and whole scuds of women, seem to think these girls are trained talking devils, with a special spite reserved for the "phoner" alone. It is silly, not to say brutish, to scold the operator for something she cannot help. No matter how well trained the nerves are, it is impossible for the strongest nerves to be quarreled and yelled at month in and month out without some nervous string being worn or broken.

There are probably more low-browed, low-flung scolders, drivers and brow-beaters of women in this country than were ever seen here before. There is one blessed thing: Tip must say of Texas. If any dog tries to browbeat or run over a woman down here, the first man that hears him is liable to entertain him by punching gunwads in his face, and pushing his teeth down his throat with the butt-end of a six-shooter.—Exchange.

PLAYING AN EASY PART.

Miss Lucy—I have given you six pence, what more do you want?
Tramp—I'm afraid that police man is going to arrest me.
Miss Lucy—How can I prevent that?
Tramp—Just take my arm, and be talking to me lovingly, and he will think I'm your husband and let me pass.



Good Clothes

made to your measure, as you want them, perfect fit, perfect style, these are a few of the advantages you'll derive by ordering your spring suit from us. The prices are very low.

W. T. READ MERC. CO.

Local representative for



Sheriff's Sale

The State of Texas, County of Reeves. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a certain execution issued out of the Honorable County Court of Brown County, on the 2d day of November, 1910, by D. M. Scott, County Clerk of said county, for the sum of seventeen and 50-100 dollars, and costs of suit, under a judgment in favor of E. G. Nelin in a certain cause in said Court, No. 1262 and styled E. G. Nelin vs. A. S. McChesney et al, and placed in my hands for service, I, C. Brown as Sheriff of Reeves County, Texas, did, on the 26th day of March, 1911, levy on certain real estate, situated in Reeves County, Texas, described as follows, to wit: North-east one fourth (1-4) of Section Number Four (4) Block Fifty (50) Township Eight (8) T. & P. Ry. Co. lands containing one hundred acres (160) more or less, and levied upon as the property of A. S. McChesney. And that on the first Tuesday in May, 1911, the same being the 2d day of said month, at the court house door of Reeves county, in the State of Texas, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m., by virtue of said levy and said execution, I will sell said above described real estate at public vendue, for cash, to the highest bidder, as the property of said A. S. McChesney.

And in compliance with law, I give this notice by publication, in the English language, once a week for three consecutive weeks immediately preceding said day of sale, in the Reeves County Record, a newspaper published in Reeves county.

Witness my hand, this 7th day of April, 1911.
C. BROWN,
16-3t Sheriff of Reeves county, Texas.
By S. C. Vaughan, deputy.



THE Laundry Bag says:

"Don't be too hasty at putting it up to the laundry."
"Be sure your collars are right."
"I've seen two collars of different brands go to one laundry."
"One came back to me—the other came back to the Rag Bag."
"I sometimes keep books on the number of trips collars make to the laundry."
"But it's too one-sided."
"The Corliss-Coon brand always lands the record."

Corliss-Coon
Hand Made Collars
2 for 25¢

FOR SALE BY READ MERC. CO.

ANNOUNCEMENT

In the building just north of the Pecos Dry Goods Company I have opened a first-class

NEW MEAT MARKET

and will sell the best of meats. I now have my own delivery and will give prompt attention.

Phone 188

JONES BLACK

2nd Door North of Pecos Dry Goods Co.

Try the best flour made—the celebrated Light Crust.—John Lilley.

PRUETT LUMBER CO.

Always Ready and

"No Trouble to Figure Bills"

AND FURNISH YOU

Lumber as Good

As Ever Came Off a Pine Tree

YOU WOULD BE SURPRISED

With the ease and dispatch we are handling all the drug business in our community. We secured the services of but one extra man, but with two registered prescription men you do not need to be afraid of any delay in getting served with properly compounded medicines of the best quality.

WE DEEPLY SYMPATHIZE

With our competitor in his loss by the recent fire, but assure both old and new customers that our methods will remain the same as ever. No change in price, service or quality.

TO OUR NEW CUSTOMERS

We assure you that we have no favorites. Your account will be appreciated. Our stock is as complete as you will find as remote from the market.

CITY PHARMACY
Prescription Druggists

J. J. HAYSLIP Writes Fire, Life, Accident, Health, Automobile, Tornado and Wind-storm INSURANCE. See the U. S. Health and Accident Policy

W. D. Cowan, Pres.
F. W. Johnson, V. Pres.

J. G. Love, Cashier
W. H. Breckenridge, Secy.



The Pecos Valley Flour

OF PECOS, TEXAS.

(Unincorporated)

Capital Stock \$110,000.00

McKenzie-Brady Abstract Co. Abstracts Reeves, Loving, Winkler and Pecos Counties

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE STATE CONSTITUTION PROHIBITING THE MANUFACTURE, SALE, BARTER AND EXCHANGE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS EXCEPT FOR MEDICINAL, SCIENTIFIC AND SACRAMENTAL PURPOSES.

House Joint Resolution No. 2.

A resolution proposing to amend the Constitution of the State of Texas, by amending Article 16, Section 20, thereof by striking out and repealing said section, and substituting in lieu thereof a new Section 20, prohibiting the manufacture for purposes of sale, barter or exchange, and the sale, barter and exchange of intoxicating liquors, on and after the second Tuesday in January, A. D. 1912, within this State, except for medicinal, scientific and sacramental purposes, and providing that the Legislature of the State of Texas shall, at noon on the second Tuesday in January, A. D. 1912, by authority of this section, meet in session in the city of Austin, and pass efficient laws to enforce this section; providing, further, that this section shall not prevent any session of the Legislature from passing any law to enforce the same; and, providing further, that all laws in force when this amendment is adopted, providing penalties or forfeiture in relation to the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors, shall remain in full force and effect until modified or repealed; fixing the time for the election for the adoption or rejection of said proposed constitutional amendment, directing a proclamation therefor and making certain provisions for said election and the ballots thereof, and method of voting; prescribing certain duties for the Governor of this State, and making an appropriation to defray the expenses of said election.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas:

Section 1. That Article 16 of the Constitution of the State of Texas be amended by striking out and repealing Section 20 thereof, and substituting in lieu of said Section 20 the following:

Section 20. The manufacture for purposes of sale, barter or exchange and the sale, barter and exchange of intoxicating liquors on and after the second Tuesday in January, A. D. 1912, is hereby prohibited within this State, except for medicinal, scientific and sacramental purposes. The Legislature of the State of Texas shall, at

noon, on the second Tuesday in January, A. D. 1912, by authority of this section, meet in session in the city of Austin, and pass efficient laws to enforce this section; but nothing in this section shall prevent any session of the Legislature from passing any law to enforce the same; and all laws in force when this amendment is adopted providing remedies, penalties or forfeitures in relation to the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors shall remain in full force and effect until modified or repealed.

Sec. 2. The foregoing constitutional amendment shall be submitted to a vote of the qualified electors for members of the Legislature at an election to be held throughout the State of Texas on the fourth Saturday in July, being the twenty-second day thereof, A. D. 1911. At said election the vote shall be by official ballot, which shall have printed or written at the top thereof in plain letters the words "Official Ballot."

Said ballot shall have also written or printed thereon the words "For Prohibition," and the words "Against Prohibition."

All the voters favoring said proposed amendment shall erase the words "Against Prohibition" by making a mark through the same, and those opposing it shall erase the words "For Prohibition." If a majority of the votes cast at said election shall be "For Prohibition" said amendment shall be declared adopted. If a majority of the votes shall be "Against Prohibition" said amendment shall be lost and so declared.

All the provisions of the general election laws as amended and in force at the time said election is held shall govern in all respects as to the qualifications of the electors, the method of holding such election, and in all other respects, as far as such election laws can be made applicable.

Sec. 3. The Governor of this 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 this State.

Sec. 4. The sum of five thousand (\$5000) dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of the funds in the State Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expenses of such proclamation, publication and election.

C. C. McDONALD,
(A true copy) Secretary of State

Church Announcements

METHODIST CHURCH

All services at Tabernacle.
SUNDAY—9:45 a. m., Sunday School, C. S. McCaryer, Supt. 11 a. m., Preaching. 4 p. m., Juvenile Missionary Society (1st Sunday only) Mrs. Ben Randal, Lady Manager. 4:15 p. m., Epworth League, A. J. Curtis, President. 8:00 p. m., Preaching.
TUESDAY—Missionary Society. —Mrs. J. A. Leeman, pres.—1st and 3rd Tuesday's, at 3 p. m. Steward's meeting 1st Tuesday at 8:00 p. m.
WEDNESDAY—Prayer Meeting at 8:00.
FRIDAY—Teacher's Training Class at 8:00 p. m.
SATURDAY—Choir Rehearsal at 8 p. m.
Strangers welcomed.
NOTE SPECIALLY THAT The Missionary Society meets now at 4 instead of 3 p. m. Tuesday next at the Tabernacle. The Juveniles must meet Mrs. Randal at 3 Sunday afternoon. The stewards meet at 8 o'clock Tuesday evening. The quarterly conference convenes Monday, May 8, 8 o'clock. H. M. SMITH, Pastor.

CHURCH OF CHRIST.

Bible School at 9:45 a. m. Preaching and Communion at 11 a. m. Junior C. E. at 4 p. m. Senior C. E. at 6:45 p. m. Preaching at 7:30 p. m. Prayer Meeting Wednesday. A hearty welcome extended all. HOMER L. MAGEE, Minister.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

SUNDAY, 9:00 A. M. Sunbeams meet. Sadie Collins, leader. 10:00 A. M. Sunday-school. A. G. Taggart, supt. 11:00 A. M. Preaching. 4:30 P. M. B. Y. B. U. Mark Anthony, leader. 8:00 P. M. Preaching.
MONDAY, 3:00 P. M. Ladies' Aid Society meets at church parlors. Mrs. Gid Rowden, Pres. 8:00 P. M. Sunday-school class meetings.
WEDNESDAY, 8:00 P. M. Bible Study and Prayer Service.
SATURDAY, 8:00 P. M. Choir Service.
Pastor and Deacons meet the first Monday in each month at 8:00 P. M. A most cordial invitation is extended to everybody to attend these services. Very kindly, J. B. COLE, Pastor.

Brown & Martin sell automobiles—new and second-hand—and have them ready for instant delivery. 21-1f

Rev. Wallace R. Evans, pastor of the Methodist church at Alpine, will occupy the pulpit next Sunday, morning and night, at the Methodist Tabernacle.

Fruits and Vegetables are of the best.—John Lilley.

WONDERFUL IMPROVER.

F. H. Elliott, the secretary of the American Automobile association, laughed, at a dinner in New York, over some of the absurd claims made against automobilists.

"If an automobile runs over a pig," he said, "it is sure to be a blooded Berkshire. Every chicken slaughtered is a pedigree bird worth \$10 or \$50. A yellow barnyard cur is a white-haired fox terrier. A calf is always of Alderney or Guernsey blood."

Mr. Elliott smiled. "To tell the truth," he said, "nothing seems to improve live stock like crossing it with an automobile."

THOS. LAWTON House and Sign Painter

ALL WORK GUARANTEED
Next Door to Brown's Boarding House

TWO GOOD PAPERS

Subscribe to your home paper first, then take the El Paso Herald. All the Texas news, the southwest and the world at large is published day by day in the El Paso Herald. The Herald is the constant advocate of Texas interest, while the Reeves County Record keeps you in the closest intimacy with all the conditions of Pecos and the Pecos Country.

CALENDARS CALENDARS

If you contemplate using Calendars for advertising purposes during 1912, don't place your order until you have inspected the line now on display at the Record office, and get our prices. Having just as nobby a line as that carried by any traveling salesman, and at less cost to us, there is no reason why you should not favor us with this 1912 order

LODGE DIRECTORY

A. F. & A. M. No. 736—Regular meetings, second Saturday night in each month. JIM CAMP, W. M. J. B. NEIL, Secretary.
W. O. W.—Regular meetings every Friday night. Hall in Thomson building. W. H. KELLEY, C. C. M. E. ADCOCK, Clerk.
R. A. M.—Regular meeting first Tuesday night in each month. TOM TUCKER, H. P. MAX KRAUSKOPF, Sec.
O. E. S.—Regular meetings on second Monday night in each month. MRS. D. S. FLOYD, W. M. MRS. W. A. HUDEON, Sec.
I. O. O. F.—Meets every Thursday night in W. O. W. hall. F. J. KRAUS, N. G. M. E. ADCOCK, Sec.

W. O. W. CIRCLE—Regular meetings every Tuesday night in W. O. W. hall. MRS. MARTHA FRAUS, Guardian. MRS. NANNIE ADCOCK, Clerk.

HONESTEADERS—Regular meeting on second and fourth Monday nights in W. O. W. hall. M. E. ADCOCK, President. J. E. HUBBS, Clerk.

W. H. BENWAY, M. D.

PECOS, TEXAS

Office over First National Bank

Rev. J. P. Cole preached to the Baptist congregation at Toyah Sunday night, Rev. Peterson occupying the former's pulpit in Pecos at that hour.

H. B. Link came in Monday night from Los Cruces, N. M., where he has been visiting relatives, and went out to his four sections Tuesday morning, going out on the P. V. S.

D. S. Floyd, general passenger and traffic agent of the P. V. S. Ry., with his little daughter, Fannie, left for Fort Worth and Dallas last Sunday on a business trip.

Phone the Record the news.

When You Think of

Lumber

Think of Groves Lumber Company

We Carry the Goods and Make the Price

Groves Lumber Co.

Pecos, Dalmorea, Carlsbad, Loving and Malaga

The Texas Hog

The dinner bell of the nation rings out the praises of the Texas hog and he is diligently sought after by the consumers of both continents.

No domestic animal has ever made such sacrifices to meet the demands of progress as the hog. He has given half of his life and fifty-six pounds of flesh to meet the market demand for young stock. Certainly the human race has made no such sacrifice for success as this dumb brute. According to the census reports of the Federal department of agriculture the average weight of the hog has decreased from 275 pounds to 219 pounds during the past thirty years and he is now going to the market one year earlier than formerly.



1910 VALUE PER HEAD \$7.70.

As a revenue producer he undoubtedly excels any other animal on the globe and enjoys the distinction of being the only animal that can swell a bank account by emptying a swill barrel. The hog is the most prolific of all domestic animals. As a rule the hog is not troubled with competitors although Elmer Cotton has made an effort to imitate his by-products by putting on the market a compound substitute for lard, but whenever the fat of the hog can empty the market his counterfeit quickly disappears.

The hog has thickly populated the rural districts of Texas and his small size has so pleased city councils that numerous ordinances have been passed prohibiting him from entering the city limits, but when properly bred and cooked he quickly wins the favor of both aldermen and citizens.

The Texas hog is the most prosperous of all hogs in the United States. According to the census reports of the Federal department of agriculture on Jan. 1, 1911, the average value of hogs of all ages in Texas was \$7.70, which is an increase of 373 per cent since 1870. No state in the Union can compare with us in increase in value per head of hogs. The total value of all hogs of all ages at the present time is approximately \$25,000,000. We have shown an increase of 500,000 in number and \$17,500,000 in value during the past decade.

Texas is one of the best hog countries on the globe and the animal fattens economically under natural conditions.

When in Mineral Wells, Texas, stop at the Pathandle House. First-class accommodations. Baking of the best, covered house style. Centrally located. Rates reasonable. Address

3-1f Ida S. Darter, Prop.

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Fed Beef, Country Pork and Chicken

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By subscribing through this office you can get the Fort Worth Semi-Weekly Record together with the Reeves County Record, both papers for only \$1.80, or a 6-page wall map will be included for only 15c extra.

Accept this remarkable offer today.

New News of Yesterday

by E. J. Edwards

Great Orator Had a Warning

Henry W. Grady Seemed to Have Premonition of Evil Before Going to Boston, Where He Contracted Fatal Cold.

"In the early part of December, 1889—I think it was about two weeks after congress had met in regular session—I was sitting in my office in Washington one evening when a man came in, threw himself into an unoccupied chair, and said: 'Hello!'"

In this way the late Amos J. Cummings, who in 1889 was closing his first term in congress, described to me his last meeting with Henry W. Grady, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, who gained national fame in a single night by a speech which he made on "The New South" before the members of the New England society in New York on the evening of Forefathers' Day, 1886.

"I noticed the moment Grady sat down," Mr. Cummings went on, "that he seemed to be in ill health, or else was mentally distressed. He pushed his hat upon the back side of his head, leaned forward, placed his elbows upon the table, and dejectedly rested his chin in both hands."

"Don't you feel well?" I asked; and he replied that so far as he knew he was perfectly well physically, but that he had been laboring under a fit of great depression, which had seized him the very moment he took the train at Atlanta for the north.

"Thinking to cheer him up a bit, I said to him that no man who had gained so swiftly the brilliant reputation which had come to him from one address ought to have a moment's depression. He gave me no direct answer, but said instead:

"I am on my way to Boston. They have invited me to deliver an address there on the evening of Forefathers' Day. They asked me last year, but I was unable to go to Boston then. That New York address, so far as its success was concerned, was as great a surprise to me as it could have been to any of those who invited me to speak at the New England dinner."

"Having said this, Grady buried his face in his hands. I thought that he was fearful that he would not maintain at Boston the reputation he had gained three years earlier in New York. I asked him if he was to speak upon the same subject, 'The New South.' How fervid was his rhetoric upon that occasion! With what perfection of the spoken word he prophesied the future of the united coun-

try! How apt were his metaphors, entirely free from any grandiloquent flourish, the more effective by reason of their simplicity! I thought of this, and I wondered whether he would be able at Boston to stir the sons of New England in the New England capital as he had moved the sons of New England in New York.

"He must have known what was in my mind, for he said that he was not at all concerned about the effect of his speech in Boston. And he was not going to speak of the new south, but of some phases of the negro question. 'It will be a more serious subject than the one I chose for New York, because the negro question is the grave one of the South,' he continued. 'But I am going to tell them about it exactly what I think.'

"Again Grady stopped, and once more rested his face in his hands. At last he said: 'I don't know what has come over me. I have not the slightest anxiety about my Boston speech, but I can't shake off this feeling of depression. If I were superstitious, I should say that it is portentous.'

"I suggested to him that perhaps his stomach was out of order."

"No," he replied, "it is not that. But I don't know what it is. I went to New York with a light heart, and

with real enthusiasm. I go to Boston laboring under this depression."

"He tried to shake off the feeling, we chatted for a while, and then, with a forced cheerfulness, he bade me good bye. A few days later I read the reports in the papers of Grady's Boston address, learned that he had maintained his New York reputation, and I said to myself: 'Now that fit of depression will pass.'

"A few days later the news came from Atlanta that Henry W. Grady was dead. It is my recollection that he caught a cold at Boston which developed swiftly into mortal disease. And I have never had any doubt that some monition had come to him of what his destiny was to be—the real explanation of the depression that he was laboring under when last I saw him."

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Queer Place for Nest.

Birds in London sometimes choose queer nesting-places. A pair of sparrows have this year chosen the granite crown of the Royal coat of arms which decorate the massive gothic arch of the mid-tower of the Tower of London. There they have been seen actively at work designing the architecture of their home. The birds have only just room enough to get in and out of the stonework at the base of the crown.

Story of White's Elevation

President Cleveland, Vexed by Two Rejections by Senate, "Got as Far Away From New York State as Possible."

But for Grover Cleveland's determination "to get as far away from New York state as possible," Edward Douglas White would probably not now be chief justice of the United States Supreme court. And the various interesting details of how he came to be put on the bench as an associate justice by President Cleveland are given here for the first time.

President Cleveland found it expedient to summon congress into extraordinary session in the summer of 1893. Panic prevailed. There had been a virtual suspension of payments by the banks. The president was assured that if congress would repeal the so-called Sherman silver law, confidence would be restored. It so happened

that a vacancy upon the bench of the Supreme court had occurred, and the president determined to send into the senate at the extra session the nomination of a lawyer to fill that vacancy.

Taking counsel solely with himself he sent in the nomination of William D. Hornblower of New York. The senate did not act upon the nomination at the special session, and so as congress adjourned without confirming the appointment, it was necessary for the president to make a new nomination when congress met in December. It was suggested to him that he send some other name than that of Mr. Hornblower to the senate. In fact, Mr. Hornblower himself made this suggestion. But Grover Cleveland would not have been the man he was had he agreed to a suggestion of that kind. "Your nomination will go to the senate again, and will stay there until it is confirmed or rejected," he said to Mr. Hornblower. The nomination was again made, and David B. Hill, then a senator, caused it to be rejected.

A day or two later President Cleveland sent to the senate the nomination of Wheeler H. Peckham of New York for associate justice. Senator Hill made this nomination a personal issue. He had urged the senate to reject Hornblower on the ground that he was not a loyal Democrat. But Wheeler H. Peckham was a personal as well as a political enemy. Mr. Hill therefore appealed to the custom known as senatorial courtesy, and in that way he secured the rejection of the nomination of Peckham for justice.

Thereupon Grover Cleveland determined so to act as to put an end to the playing fast and loose with his nominations to the Supreme court bench. "I am going to get as far away from New York state as possible," he declared. "The senators from New York appear not to want a New York man to fill the vacancy upon the bench caused by the death of a justice who was nominated from New York. Well, I think I can accommodate them."

The president asked one or two friends to sound the senators quietly respecting the availability of Edward D. White, senator from Louisiana, as associate justice. Those friends told President Cleveland that Senator White came from an old Louisiana Whig family.

"Well, there isn't any Whig party now; Senator White was elected as a Democrat and he is a Democrat," was the reply.

"Would there be the slightest objection to his appointment?" And the answer was that if he sent Senator White's name to the senate for associate justice that body would confirm the appointment within ten minutes.

The nomination was speedily confirmed, and it was confirmed unanimously and with such evidence of cordial appreciation that Senator White was deeply touched.

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Cleveland's View of Arthur

He Had Sincere Admiration for His Predecessor and for His Skill and Courage in Handling a Difficult Situation.

Mr. George F. Parker, the biographer of Grover Cleveland and his intimate friend for years, had many opportunities for confidential conversation with Mr. Cleveland, during which the latter spoke freely of men and events of the political generation with which he was identified.

"On one occasion," said Mr. Parker, "when I was chatting with Mr. Cleveland—it was while he was serving his first term as president—some chance reference was made to his predecessor in the White House, Chester A. Arthur. Instantly, Mr. Cleveland spoke in a most tender and sympathetic manner of General Arthur, and when he had finished I was much impressed by the earnestness and the cordiality of his appreciation of President Arthur and his administration."

At this point I interrupted to say that I had high authority for the statement that before Cleveland became governor of New York, and certainly after he had entered the executive mansion at Albany, he had sincere admiration for General Arthur, primarily based on some business or professional association of an earlier day.

"That feeling," replied Mr. Parker, "Mr. Cleveland still more strongly entertained after he had been some time in the presidency. His early experiences in that office made it clear to him how very difficult the position of General Arthur must have been when he entered the presidency, not as president-elect, but by virtue of constitutional succession."

"I cannot undertake to repeat President Cleveland's precise words, but I can give you very clearly the substance of his opinion respecting Gen-

eral Arthur as president and the reasons he gave for holding that opinion. He discovered that there were always embarrassments, some of them serious, awaiting a newly inaugurated president. Frequently, these are difficult in case the succession passes to one of an opposite party. But General Arthur became president because of the assassination of President Garfield. Passion was aroused throughout the country. Grievous factional disturbances had been created in the Republican party. It was an extraordinary difficult responsibility that awaited General Arthur in view of the fact that he was recognized as one of the leaders of the Stalwart faction of the party, the faction that had placed itself in opposition to the administration of President Garfield. But Cleveland had a good opportunity for learning how skillfully and with what gentle firmness and a complete sense of patriotic duty President Arthur met the responsibility. He was particularly impressed by General Arthur's display of moral courage when he vetoed the first river and harbor bill sent to him—a bill outrageously crammed with 'pork.' And I distinctly remember what Mr. Cleveland said after he had told of the difficulties that had beset Arthur and pointed to the fact that by the end of his term the breach in his party had been healed and there was recognition in congress that a patriot, conscientious and earnestly patriotic citizen had been administering the government:

"I do not think that the country as yet fully realizes or appreciates the high character of the service of President Arthur. But I feel certain that when the accurate history of his administration and times is written there will come a full appreciation, which will be the abiding judgment of the American people."

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OR
Fight

By
Emerson
Hough

Author of
The Mississippi
Bubble

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SYNOPSIS.

Senator John Calhoun is offered the portfolio of secretary of state in Tyler's cabinet. He declares that if he accepts it means that Texas and Oregon must be added to the Union. He plans to learn the intentions of England with regard to Mexico, through Baroness Von Ritz, secret spy and reputed mistress of the English ambassador, Pakenham. He sends his secretary, Nicholas Trist, to bring the baroness to his apartment. While searching for the baroness' home, a carriage drives up and he is invited to enter. The occupant is the baroness, who says she is being pursued. The pursuers are shaken off. The baroness consents to see Calhoun. Nicholas notes that she has lost a slipper. She gives Nicholas the remaining slipper as a pledge that she will tell Calhoun all, and, as security, Nicholas gives her a trinket he intended for his sweetheart, Elizabeth Churchill. Nicholas is ordered to leave at once for Montreal on state business, by Calhoun, who has become secretary of state, and plans to be married that night. Tyler warns Pakenham that interference by England in the affairs of this continent will not be tolerated. The west demands that the joint occupancy of Oregon with Great Britain cease, and has raised the cry of "Fifty-four, Forty or Fight." The baroness tells Nicholas she will do her best to prevent his marriage. She returns the trinket and he promises to return her slipper. Nicholas enlists the services of Congressman Dandridge, a rejected suitor of Elizabeth's, to assist in the arrangements for the wedding and entrusts him with the return of the slipper to the baroness. The congressman gets drunk and sends the slipper to Elizabeth. The wedding is declared off, and Nicholas is ordered from the house by Elizabeth's father. Nicholas is ordered to gain access to a meeting of the Hudson Bay directors in Montreal and learn England's intentions regarding Oregon. Nicholas sees the baroness leave the directors' meeting in Montreal, where he had failed to gain admission. She warns him that his life is in danger and he accepts an invitation to pass the night at her home.

CHAPTER XVI.—Continued.

"Yet you spoke of others who might come here. What others? Who are they? The representatives of Mexico? Some attaché of the British embassy at Washington? Some minister from England itself, sent here direct?"

She smiled at me again. "I told you not to go back to your hotel, did I not?"

I got no further with her, it seemed. "You interest me sometimes," she went on slowly, at last, "yet you seem to have so little brain! Now, in your employment, I should think that brain would be somewhat useful at times."

"I do not deny that suggestion, madam."

"But you are unable to analyze. Thus, in the matter of yourself. I suppose if you were told of it, you would only say that you forgot to look in the toe of the slipper you had."

"Did you credit the attaché of Mexico with being nothing more than a drunken rowdy, to follow me across town with a little shoe in his carriage?"

"But you said he was in wine."

"True. But would that be a reason? Continually you show your lack of brain in accepting as conclusive results which could not possibly have occurred. Granted he was in wine, granted he followed me, granted he had my shoe in his possession—what then? Does it follow that at the ball at the White House he could have removed that shoe? Does monsieur think that I, too, was in wine?"

"I agree that I have no brain! I cannot guess what you mean. I can only beg once more that you explain."

"Now listen. In your most youthful and charming innocence I presume you do not know much of the capabilities for concealment offered by a lady's apparel! Now, suppose I had a message—where do you think I could hide it; granted, of course, the conditions obtaining at a ball in the White House?"

"Then you did have a message? It came to you there, at that time?"

She nodded. "Certainly, Mr. Van Zandt had almost no other opportunity to meet me or get word to me."

"Van Zandt! Madam, are you indeed in the camp of all these different interests? So, what Pakenham said is true! Van Zandt is the attaché of Texas. Van Zandt is pleading with Mr. Calhoun that he shall take up the secretaryship. Van Zandt promises the friendship of Texas if we will stand out for the annexation of Texas. Van Zandt promises us every effort of his power against England. Van Zandt promises us the sternest of efforts against treacherous Mexico. Van Zandt is known to be interested in this fair Dona Lucrezia, just as

Poik is. Now, then, comes Van Zandt with his secret message slipped into the hand of madam at the ambassador's ball—madam, the friend of England! The attaché of Mexico is curious—furious—to know what Texas is saying to England! And that message must be concealed! And madam conceals it in—"

She smiled at me brilliantly. "You come on," she said. "Should your head be opened and analyzed, yes, I think a trace of brain might be discovered by good chemistry."

I resumed impatiently. "You put his message in your slipper?"

She nodded. "Yes," she said, "in the toe of it. There was barely chance to do that. You see, our skirts are full and wide; there are curtains in the east room; there was wine by this time; there was music; so I effected that much. But when you took the slipper, you took Van Zandt's note! You had it. It was true, what I told Pakenham before the president—I did not then have that note! You had it. At least, I thought you had it, till I found it crumpled on the table the next day! It must have fallen there from the shoe when we made our little exchange that night. Ah, you hurried me. I scarce knew whether I was clad or shod, until the next afternoon—after I left you at the White House grounds. So you hastily departed—to your wedding?"

"So small a shoe could not have held an extended epistle, madam," I said, ignoring her question.

"No, but the little roll of paper caused me anguish. After I had danced I was on the point of fainting. I hastened to the cover of the nearest curtain, where I might not be noticed. Senor Yturrio of Mexico was somewhat vigilant. He wished to know what Texas planned with England. He has long made love to me—by threats, and jewels. As I stood behind the curtain I saw his face, I fled; but one shoe—the empty one—was not well fastened, and it fell. I could not walk. I reached down, removed the other shoe with its note, hid it in my handkerchief—thank Providence for the fashion of so much lace—and so, not in wine, monsieur, as you may believe, and somewhat anxious, as you may also believe, expecting to hear at once of an encounter between Van Zandt and the Mexican minister, Senor Almonte, or his attaché Yturrio, or between one of them and some one else, I made my adieu—I will warrant the only woman in her stocking feet who bowed for Mr. Tyler at the ball that night!"

"Yes, so far as I know, madam, you are the only lady who ever left the east room precisely so clad. And so you got into your own carriage—"



"Then You Think There is a Chance of Trouble Between Our Country and England Out There?"

alone—after awhile? And so, when you were there you put on the shoe which was left? And so Yturrio of Mexico got the other one—and found nothing in it! And so, he wanted this one!"

"You come on," she said. "You have something more than a trace of brain."

"And that other shoe, which I got that night?"

Without a word she smoothed out a bit of paper which she removed from a near-by desk, and handed it to me. "This was in yours! As I said, in my confusion I supposed you had it."

I spread the page upon the cloth before me; my eyes raced down the lines. I did not make further reply to her.

"Madam," went on the communication, "say to your august friend Sir Richard that we have reached the end of our endurance of these late delays. The promises of the United States mean nothing. We can trust neither Whig nor Democrat any longer. There is no one party in power, nor will there be. There are two sections in America and there is no nation, and Texas knows not where to go. We have offered to Mr. Tyler to join the union if the union will allow us to join. We intend to reserve our own lands and reserve the right to organize later into four or more states, if our people shall so desire. But as a great state we will join the union if the union will accept us. That must be seen."

"England now beseeches us not to enter the union, but to stand apart, either for independence or for alliance with Mexico and England. The

proposition has been made to us to divide into two governments, one free and one slave. England has proposed to us to advance us moneys to pay all our debts if we will agree to this. Settled by bold men from our mother country, the republic, Texas has been averse to this. But now our own mother repudiates us, not once but many times. We get no decision. This then, dear madam, is from Texas to England by your hand, and we know you will carry it safe and secret. We shall accept this proposal of England, and avail ourselves of the richness of her generosity."

"If within thirty days action is not taken in Washington for the annexation of Texas, Texas will never in the history of the world be one of the United States. Moreover, if the United States shall lose Texas, also they lose Oregon, and all of Oregon. Carry this news—I am persuaded that it will be welcome—to that gentleman whose ear I know you have; and believe me always, my dear madam, with respect and admiration, yours, for the state of Texas, Van Zandt."

I drew a deep breath as I saw this proof of double play on the part of this representative of the republic of the southwest. "They are traitors!" I exclaimed. "But there must be action—something must be done at once. I must not wait; I must go! I must take this, at least, to Mr. Calhoun."

"Have I been fair with you thus far?" she asked at length.

"More than fair. I could not have asked this of you. In an hour I have learned the news of years. But will you not also tell me what is the news from Chateau Ramezay? Then, indeed, I could go home feeling I had done very much for my chief."

"Monsieur, I cannot do so. You will not tell me that other news."

"Of what?"

"Of your nuptials!"

"Madam, I cannot do so. But for you, much as I owe you, I would like to wring your neck. I would like to take your arms in my hands and crush them, until—"

"Until what?" Her face was strange. I saw a hand raised to her throat.

"Until you told me about Oregon!" said I.

I saw her arms move—just one instant—her body incline. She gazed at me steadily, somberly. Then her hands fell.

"Ah, God! how I hate you both!" she said; "you and her. You were married, after all! Yes, it can be, it can be! A woman may love one man—even though he could give her only a bed of husks! And a man may love a woman, too—one woman. I had not known."

"Monsieur, adieu!" she added swiftly. I bent and kissed her hand.

"Madam, au revoir!"

"No, adieu! Go!"

CHAPTER XVII.

A Hunter of Butterflies.

I love men, not because they are men, but because they are not women.—Queen Christina.

There was at that time in Montreal a sort of news room and public exchange, which made a place of general meeting. It was supplied with newspapers and the like, and kept up by subscriptions of the town merchants—a spacious room made out of the old Methodist chapel on St. Joseph street. I knew this for a place of town gossip, and hoped I might hit upon something to aid me in my errand, which was no more than begun, it seemed. Entering the place shortly before noon, I made pretense of reading, all the while with an eye and an ear out for anything that might happen.

As I stared in pretense at the page before me, I fumbled idly in a pocket, with unthinking hand, and brought out to place before me on the table, an object of which at first I was unconscious—the little Indian blanket clasp. As it lay before me I felt seized of a sudden hatred for it, and let fall on it a heavy hand. As I did so, I heard a voice at my ear.

"Mein Gott, man, do not! You break it, surely."



Why He Applauded

It was a scientific lecture and admission was free, but in spite of this the attendance was small. Besides being few in number, the members of the audience were very sparing in their applause. The lecturer was consequently disheartened.

Presently he observed a ragged fellow enter the hall and take a seat near the door. He evidently appreciated the lecturer's remarks, for he had not been listening five minutes before he commenced to applaud vigorously.

His enthusiasm seemed to stimulate the rest of the audience, for from that moment the applause grew frequent and unanimous, and the lecture passed off splendidly.

I started at this. I had not heard any one approach. I discovered now that the speaker had taken a seat near me at the table, and could not fail to see this object which lay before me.

"I beg pardon," he said, in a broken speech which showed his foreign birth; "but it is so beautiful; to break it is wrong."

I pushed the trinket along the table towards him.

"'Tis of little value," I said, "and is always in the way when I would find anything in my pocket."

"But once some one has made it; once it has been value. Tell me where you get it?"

"North of the Platte, in our western territories," I said. "I once traded in that country."

"You are American?"

"Yes."

"So," he said thoughtfully. "So. A great country, a very great country. Me, I also live in it."

"Indeed?" I said. "In what part?"

"It is five years since I cross the Rockies."

"You have crossed the Rockies? I envy you."

"You misunderstand me. I live west of them for five years. I am now come east."

I was afraid my eyes showed my interest; but he went on. "I have been in the Columbia country, and in the Willamette country, where most of your Americans are settled. I know somewhat of California. Mr. Howard, of the Hudson Bay Company, knows also of the country of California. He said to those English gentlemen at our meeting last night that England should have something to offset California on the west coast; because, though Mexico claims California, the Yankees really rule there, and will rule there yet more. He is right; but they laughed at him."

"Oh, I think little will come of all this talk," I said carelessly. "It is very far, out to Oregon." Yet all the time my heart was leaping. So he had been there, at that very meeting of which I could learn nothing!

"You know not what you say. A thousand men came into Oregon last year. It is like one of the great migrations of the peoples of Asia, of Europe. I say to you, it is a great epoch. There is a folk-movement such as we have not seen since the days of the Huns, the Goths, the Vandals, since the Cimri movement. It is an epoch, my friend! It is fate that is in it."

"So, then, it is a great country?" I asked.

"It is so great, these traders do not wish it known. They wish only that it may be savage; also that their posts and their harems may be undisturbed. That is what they wish. These Scots go wild again, in the wilderness. They trade and they travel, but it is not homes they build. Sir George Simpson wants steel traps and not plows west of the Rockies. That is all!"

"They do not speak so of Dr. McLaughlin," I began tentatively.

"My friend, a great man, McLaughlin, believe me! But he is not McKay; he is not Simpson; he is not Behrens; he is not Colville; he is not Douglas. And I say to you, as I learned last night—you see, they asked me also to tell what I knew of Oregon—I say to you that last night McLaughlin was deposed. He is in charge no more—so soon as they can get word to him, he loses his place at Vancouver."

"After a lifetime in the service!" I commented.

"Yes, after a lifetime; and McLaughlin had brain and heart, too. If England would listen to him, she would learn somethings. He plants, he plows, he has gardens and mills and houses and herds. Yes, if they let McLaughlin alone, they would have a civilization on the Columbia, and not a fur-trading post. Then they could oppose your civilization there. That is what he preaches. Simpson preaches otherwise. Simpson loses Oregon to England, it may be."

"Then you think there is a chance of trouble between our country and England, out there?"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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Society

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Key are the happy parents of a 9 1-2 pound son. He arrived Monday.

Miss Letitia Swinehart left on Tuesday afternoon for a visit with her grandmother in Indiana.

Smart Snappy Foot Wear Styles for Ladies

WHO LIKE "SOMETHING DIFFERENT"

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Lost—Fountain pen. Return to Geo. N. Gentry for reward.

Jesse Woods spent the Sabbath with homefolk.

H. C. Barstow visited homefolk at Barstow last Sabbath.

T. H. Beauchamp and J. A. Drane attended court at Kermit this week.

Mrs. Trimble of Barstow is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hudson.

R. D. Gunn and wife of Kermit spent a day or so in the city this week.

A. C. Clayton of Van Horn is visiting relatives and friends in the city.

J. G. Love and children are spending the week out on the ranch.

Dr. R. M. Harkey and E. W. Farwell are in Chicago rustling land buyers.

J. W. Crenshaw, merchant and land man, of Saragosa has been tied up on the jury this week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. James of Monahans were in Pecos on business Tuesday of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Levin came in from the ranch Saturday and are visiting in the city.

Prof. H. H. Harrington was in the city this week looking after the experimental farm work.

The sidewalk between the Carlisle hotel and Lewis market has undergone repairs this week.

L. M. Blake and E. W. Backus were among others from Balmorhea doing business in Pecos this week.

The friends of E. B. Kiser will be grieved to learn of the death of his father in New Mexico. Mr. Kiser left Monday to attend the funeral.

The contract for the repairing of the Pecos Drug Co. store has been let to E. B. Kiser who will commence the work as soon as practicable.

George Sapp is still complaining with the rheumatism, but is at the post office most of the time. Miss Lara Blevins is helping in the office this week. George thinks he "will wear it out" in a short time and be his natural self again.

C. E. Simpson of the Fort Stockton Journal was in Pecos a day or so this week and called on the Record. He reports business good and Fort Stockton and the surrounding country in a flourishing condition.

L. M. Blake, representing the Groves Lumber Co. of Balmorhea, was a Pecos visitor Tuesday and made the Record office a pleasant call.

H. M. Cummings left Tuesday for Arlington on a visit to his family. He was called there on account of illness in the family.

Telephone Stock earning 20 per cent for Pecos Realty. Want cheap lands.

J. T. DOWNING, 1t Orient Hotel

Geo. N. Gentry this week purchased of T. F. Moore four sections of land about fifteen miles South of Pecos. Consideration \$15,000.

Mr. and Mrs. Upchurch, Elmo Trimble, J. W. Irby and Mrs. J. S. Starley were among others from Barstow visiting in Pecos this week.

Work is progressing nicely on the addition to W. H. Drummond's residence. When completed this will be one of the nicest residences in the city.

C. Martin and family have moved to Gorman where they will reside in the future.

The Texas Sheep

The sheep is the greatest politician of all animals. He has entered every campaign since the beginning of government and in a number of elections his fleece has been the paramount issue. Sheep have been mentioned in the platform of every political party and wool has been listed in the tariff schedules of every nation on the globe. As a statesman he has pretty well held his own and although occasionally beaten at the polls and ejected from legislative halls, his friends invariably resubmit the issue, and today his fleece is protected by a tariff of 11 cents per pound.



1910 VALUE PER HEAD \$2.90.

He is the most economical of all animals; his flesh is the purest of foods and has always been an acceptable sacrifice to the gods; his fleece makes the finest of garments and has clothed mankind since the creation of the world. He is a very prolific animal and while furnishing food and clothing rapidly replenishes his kind. He is the only animal that possesses three natural and unfailing sources of revenue—food, clothing and reproduction—and he has so successfully managed these gigantic lines of industry since the beginning of time that today he is a captain of industry among the animals.

The sheep is the only animal that has been humiliated by being compelled to compete with vegetable fibre on the markets, but notwithstanding the progress of his powerful rival, King Cotton, he has held his own and today he is worth more on the market than at any time during the past half a century and his fleece is the yard-stick for computing values of all vegetable fibres, and King Cotton must get prices from the sheep before entering the market.

According to the Federal agricultural department census report on Jan. 1, 1910, we had 1,000,000 head of sheep and the latest estimate placed upon them is \$5,536,000. During the past decade we have shown an increase in number of sheep of half a million head in total value of approximately \$2,500,000.

Texas is the home of the sheep and the mountain regions afford cheap grazing and the mild climate is well adapted to sheep raising and wool growing.

The Record Reaches Buyers



Something New In Kitchen Ware

The "1892" Pure Spun Aluminum Ware is rapidly coming into use for cooking purposes. It is taking the place of agate and enamel ware because while its first cost is a trifle more than ordinary ware, it is really much cheaper in the long run, as it is guaranteed for twenty-five years and will last practically a life time.

The genuine "1892" Ware, made only from pure SPUN (not cast) Aluminum, will not crack, scale, peel, break, scorch or burn.

It looks like silver but weighs only about one-quarter as much, is easily cleaned and handled, and will not rust, corrode or tarnish. Absolutely pure, non-poisonous and wholesome; saves money, time and doctor's bills.

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W. T. Read Mer. Co. Tailoring Dept.

Mesdames Thomason and Simpson returned Monday from El Paso.

C. E. Simpson, one of the hustlers and good fellows of the Fort Stockton Journal, was in the city Tuesday on business. Mr. Simpson made this office a very pleasant visit. He says business in every line is good and prospects are flattering in and around Fort Stockton. One of the newest enterprises that is on foot for that place is a flying machine factory, so Mr. Simpson says, and is in a fair way to become a certainty.

That big cattle man, Al Popham of Amarillo and who has large interests in Reeves county, is in the city this week attending court and looking after other business affairs.