

Reeves County Record

Vol. 1—No. 25

PECOS, TEXAS, FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1911

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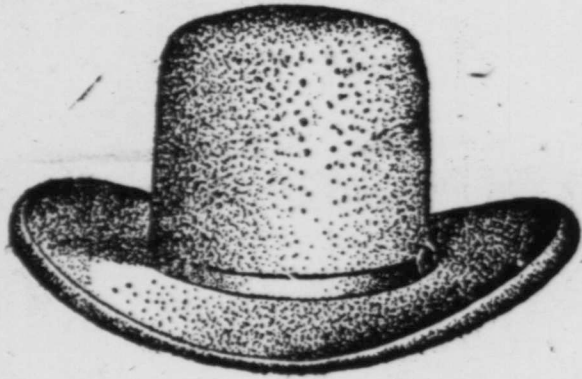
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not. I can get a drink of water anytime today, but just now I'm staying close to this dinner."

The sound of F. W. Johnson's voice when he yelled "dinner" was sweeter music than the Pecos Band can ever expect to make.

PROS TO HAVE MASS MEETING

At a meeting of the pastors of all the churches held at the Methodist parsonage last week, the following programme was agreed upon:

To preside over the meeting, W. D. Cowan.

To open the meeting with scripture reading and prayer, Rev. Homer L. Magee.

Singing to be conducted by members of the choirs of the churches.

Several temperance songs will be sung by a male quartette, besides solos and congregational singing.

Prohibition—As related to business, F. W. Johnson.

Prohibition—As related to morals and religion, Jas. F. Ross, Attorney.

Prohibition—As related to society, E. C. Cannon, Attorney.

Prohibition—As related to politics, Judge S. J. Isaacks, Midland.

Prohibition—As related to home and mothers, Mrs. Rosa Thomason.

Dismission by Rev. J. B. Cole.

It is the desire of every prohibitionist in Reeves County that this campaign in the interest of state-wide prohibition be pitched on a high plane of clean, sober, honest reason and fairness. We feel most confident that our cause is just and right, and do most kindly and earnestly appeal to all lovers of peace and prosperity to stand with us in this supreme effort to help every good interest in our great State. We will not abuse any man because he does not see as we do, but we call upon all citizens to give this important matter most serious thought. And what is good enough for Pecos is good for all the world. We cannot hope to convince each other by saying harsh things in this campaign and we do not need to talk unless we can do good. We are all neighbors and trying to build up a great good town that will be a good place for all good families to live and enjoy peace and prosperity. Let us do all we can to make it clear to all the world that we stand for the best at home and abroad in everything. It will be good for us all to come out in a great mass meeting next Sunday night.

It is especially desired that all Mothers in town sit in body in the center row of pews in the churches, as this is the day set apart by our govener to be observed as Mothers Day. Most kindly your fellow helpers in all good undertakings,
Pastors of the Churches.

Fire Company Receives Apparatus

Five Hundred Feet of New Hose and Two Forty-Gallon Chemical Engines to Be Installed.

The Pecos Fire Company this week received 500 feet of new Eureka fire hose, which is now on the carts ready for business. This hose is guaranteed to stand a pressure of 300 pounds to the square inch and to last for six months time. With this additional hose the fire boys now have 1525 feet, which will enable them to better reach fires.

The city dads ordered and have received the bill of lading for two 40-gallon Chemical Engines, which will be placed nearer the business portion of town that the fire station.

Charles F. Manahan of the fire company says that they will not wait two years until they will be recharged, but will keep these engines in good order. They will be a great help to the boys.

BIG FIRE AT ORLA

On Sunday night last a fire broke out in the big general merchandise store of John A. Cress at Orla and the entire stock, fixtures, books, etc., were consumed. The origin of the fire is unknown but it is supposed to have been caused by mice and matches.

The estimated value of the stock is about \$5,000 while the insurance is \$2,400.

Mr. Cress was in town yesterday and has not yet decided as to what he will do.

John Murdock, a prominent and long-time citizen and business man of Toyah, died at his home at that place early Wednesday morning. Mr. Murdock, by his upright business methods, honest traits of character and genial disposition, had made friends of all who knew him. He was about 50 years of age and leaves a wife, son and daughter to mourn his death. He was a Woodman and Odd Fellow and had \$1000 insurance in the former order. The Record joins the many friends of the family in sincere condolence.

Chas. Schilling was in from his ranch near Kent yesterday and reports things flourishing. He has just disposed of a good bunch of steers and says they were in fine shape. Charles rode in a caboose to Pecos that had been punctured by bullets from the guns of the scrappers in Jaurez. Said caboose was about one mile and a half from the battleground.

Mr. East, that venerable old gentleman and long time citizen of Toyah, was in Pecos Tuesday. He is getting old and feeble but is quite an interesting talker. May his years yet be many and filled with happiness and prosperity.

Contractor Boynton is fast pushing to completion the frame store building of J. P. Meek located between the Studio and the Central Hotel. We understand that it will be for rent when completed.

B. R. Stine—"No, I believe

NEW NEWS OF YESTERDAY

by E. J. Edwards



His Secret Campaign Work

How Grover Cleveland Quietly Made Sure of the Action of the Convention of 1892, Despite New York's Support of Hill.

Shortly after the New York Democratic state convention of 1892 had named David B. Hill as the candidate of the Democracy of New York for president, and had instructed the delegates to vote as a unit for Governor Hill's nomination at the impending national convention of the party, William R. Grace, at that time a close friend of Grover Cleveland, called upon the latter at the Victoria hotel in New York city. The former mayor of New York was much disturbed over the action of the New York convention. In common with many other politicians, he felt that it would be impossible to nominate Cleveland with the delegation from his own state opposed to the nomination.

Mr. Grace was with the ex-president possibly 20 minutes. As we were walking across Madison square immediately after the interview, he said: "I don't understand Cleveland at all. He doesn't appear to be cast down in the slightest by the action of the New York state convention. I said to him that I believed it was the precedent that a candidate for presidential nomination must have the support of the delegation from his own state, or else he could not be nominated."

"Mr. Grace," he said in reply, "I can be nominated for president without the vote of the New York state delegation, and I shall be nominated without that vote. I don't understand it. I don't believe he can be nominated with the state delegation against him."

It became widely known that the ex-president paid little heed to the action of the New York state convention, and there was wide circulation of the remark he had made to Mr. Grace to the effect that he could be nominated without the vote of the New York delegation. But Mr. Cleveland was not talking at random, and it is now possible to tell for the first time what his reasons were for feeling confident that he would be nominated even though

the New York delegation opposed him. Within a few months after Mr. Cleveland had retired from the presidency in 1889, he began to prepare for the presidential campaign of 1892. Mr. Cleveland took no politician into his confidence. He did, however, have associated with him two or three friends upon whose judgment, discernment and loyalty he could rely. One of these friends was Mr. George F. Parke whose biography of Grover Cleveland has recently been published.

The campaign that this little inside secret organization, of which Mr. Cleveland himself was the master, carried on was one chiefly of correspondence. This correspondence gradually extended as men who could be trusted were admitted into this inner circle and by the early winter of 1892 it had been so perfected that Mr. Cleveland not only knew approximately how many delegates would vote for his nomination, but he also knew the names of many of the delegates; in fact, he had conducted as perfect private canvass as ever Samuel Tilden made.

Knowing perfectly the results of this

Grant as Tea

Union Commander Showed a Little Confederate Boy, Now Henry G. Woodruff, How to Play "John Brown's Body" on Drum.

After General Grant had changed his base line from central Virginia to the James river, in the summer of 1864, and had begun to prepare for the campaign which ended at Appomattox nine months later, he was much concerned over an attempt made by General Lee upon the rear of the Union army.

General Grant determined to drive the Confederates out of the Shenandoah Valley and to destroy Early's army. Therefore, without visiting Washington, he went to Maryland, arriving in Baltimore on September 15

In Early Temperance Days

John Van Buskirk's Explanation of How He Happened to Become the First Prominent Man to Adopt Total Abstinence.

Very few living Americans have ever heard of him, yet John Van Buskirk achieved two unique distinctions while in the service of Uncle Sam. First, he was the oldest custom house employee at the time of his death of any who in his time or any time had been upon the custom house rolls. He was appointed in the administration of John Quincy Adams. He died nearly 60 years later.

In the second place, Mr. Van Buskirk gained a widespread reputation as one of the first prominently placed men in the United States to adopt the principle of total abstinence. He abandoned the use of intoxicating liquors or malt beverages in the year 1829, at least 15 or 20 years before the first great temperance wave swept through the country, creating the once famous Washingtonians, or cold water army of children, and the Independent Order of Good Templars, an organization that was of such great and beneficent influence.

When the Washingtonians used to march, in the early fifties, in this city or that, waving their cold water banners, Mr. Van Buskirk frequently joined them, and he speedily became known throughout the United States not so much as an apostle of total abstinence as a practitioner of it. This was the more remarkable because in those days the use of alcoholic beverages was very common. Even clergymen sometimes drank a little too much hot toddy, and it was the great temperance movement instituted by Dr. Lyman Beecher, father of Henry Ward Beecher, which did much to bring about a change of habits in that respect. Dr. Lyman Beecher was fond of pointing to Mr. Van Buskirk as a prominent example of total abstinence.

It was in the spring of 1863, 34 years after the last drink of liquor had been taken by Mr. Van Buskirk, that he explained the reason which led him to adopt the policy of total abstinence.

"In 1829 I was employed in the surveyor's division of the custom house in New York city," he said. "One bit-

ter cold winter night the ship William Tell entered the port. She was making harbor after a long voyage, during which she had visited the West Indies. The captain was very anxious to have his papers made out so that he could get ashore that night, and gave him all the assistance that could.

"After the custom house work had been finished the captain invited me into his cabin. It was a very cozy place. The captain opened his locker, and brought out a bottle of liquor, saying that it was a very fine quality of Jamaica rum. He thought we ought to have a toddy to warm us up. I observed what a beautiful golden color the liquor was as he poured it from the bottle. We mixed a toddy and it tasted good. We chatted awhile, and then, as I rose to go, he suggested that we drink another toddy. And I was willing.

"A little while later I found myself upon the Battery just beyond the barge office, which at that time was at the lower end of the Battery. Things acted very queerly. The Battery seemed to be turned upside down. I thought the sky was under my feet. The trees seemed to be hugging each other and waltzing around. I saw one man go by and he looked like two men. If I shut one eye, then he was only one man. If I opened both eyes he was two men.

"I sat down on a bench to think things over. At last I said to myself: 'John Van Buskirk, you are drunk. Two glasses of toddy have made you drunk. There is only one thing for you to do.' You see, I was sober enough to realize my condition. And then and there I decided that I never again would permit a drop of liquor to pass my lips. I became a total abstain-

secret canvas. Mr. Cleveland looked with a...

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Fight

By
Emerson Hough

Author of
The Mississippi Bubble

Illustrations by
Madame G. Kettner

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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 with 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. Elizabeth 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. She quizzes him as to whether his wedding took place, and gets no satisfaction. She tells him that the slipper she gave him contained a message from the attaché of Texas to the British ambassador, saying that if the United States did not annex Texas within 30 days, she would lose both Texas and Oregon. He decides to take the message to Calhoun.

CHAPTER XVII.—Continued.

He smiled. "It iss not a chance, but a certainty," he said. "It was only agreed last night. England will march this summer 700 men up the Peace river. In the fall they will be across the Rockies. So! They can take boats easily down the streams to Oregon. You ask if there will be troubles. I tell you, yess."

"What time can England make with her brigades, west-bound, my friend?" I asked him casually. He answered with gratifying scientific precision.

"From Edmonton to Fort Colville, west of the Rockies, it has been done in six weeks, and five days, by Sir George himself. From Fort Colville down it iss easy by boats. It takes the voyageur three months to cross, or four months. It would take troops twice that long, or more. For you in the states, you can go faster. And ah! my friend, it iss worth the race, that Oregon. Believe me, it iss full of bugs—of new bugs; 12 news species I haf discovered and named. It iss somethings of honor, iss it not?"

"What you say interests me very much, sir," I said. "I am only an American trader, knocking around to see the world a little bit. You seem to have been engaged in some scientific pursuit in that country."

"Yess," he said. "Mein own government and mein own university, they send me to this country to do what has not been done. I am insectologist. Shall I show you my bugs of Oregon? You shall see them yess? Come with me to my hotel. You shall see many bugs, such as science has not yet known."

I was willing enough to go, with him; and true to his word he did show me such quantities of carefully prepared and classified insects as I had not dreamed our own country offered.

"Twelve new species!" he said, with pride. "Mein own country will gif me honor for this. Five years I spend. Now I go back home."

"I shall not tell you what nickname they gif me in Oregon," he added, smiling; "but my real name iss Wolfram von Rittenhofen. Berlin, it was last my home. Tell me, you go soon to Oregon?"

"That is very possible," I answered; and this time at least I spoke the truth. "We are bound in opposite directions, but if you are sailing for Europe this spring, you would save time and gain comfort by starting from New York. It would give us great pleasure if we could welcome

so distinguished a scientist in Washington."

"No, I am not yet distinguished. Only shall I be distinguished when I have shown my 12 new species to mein own university."

"But it would give me pleasure also to show you Washington. You should see also the government of those backwoods men who are crowding out to Oregon. Would you not like to travel with me in America so far as that?"

He shook his head doubtfully. "Perhaps I make mistake to come by the St. Lawrence? It would be shorter to go by New York? Well, I haf no hurry. I think it over, yess."

"But tell me, where did you get that leetle thing?" he asked me again presently, taking up in his hand the Indian clasp.

"I traded for it among the Crow Indians."

"You know what it iss, eh?"

"No, except that it is Indian made."

He scanned the round disks carefully. "Wait!" he exclaimed. "I show you somethings."

He reached for my pencil, drew toward him a piece of paper, taking from his pocket meantime a bit of string. Using the latter for a radius, he drew a circle on the piece of paper.

"Now look what I do!" he said, as I bent over curiously. "See, I draw a straight line through the circle. I divide it in half, so. I divide it in half once more, and make a point. Now I



"Yes," commented my old scientist calmly; "so strange! They go together."

shorten my string, one-half. On each side of my long line I make me a half circle—only half way round on the opposite sides. So, now, what I got, eh? You understand him?"

I shook my head. He pointed in turn to the rude ornamentation in the shell clasp. I declare that then I could see a resemblance between the two designs!

"It is curious," I said. "Mein Gott! it iss more than curious. It iss vunderful! I haf two Amazonias collected by my own hands, and 12 species of my own discovery, yess, in butterflies alone. That iss much? Listen. It iss notings! Here iss the discovery!"

He took a pace or two excitedly, and came back to thump with his forefinger on the little desk.

"What you see before you iss the sign of the Great Monad! It iss known in China, in Burmah, in all Asia, in all Japan. It iss sign of the great One, of the great Two. In your hand iss the Tah Gook—the Oriental symbol for life, for sex. Myself, I haf seen that in Sitka on Chinese brasses; I haf seen it on Japanese signs, in one land and in another land. But here you show it to me made by the hand of some ignorant aborigine of this continent! On this continent, where it did not originate and does not belong! It iss a discovery! Science shall hear of it. It iss the link of Asia to America. It brings me fame!"

He put his hand into a pocket, and drew it out half filled with gold pieces and with raw gold in the form of nuggets, as though he would offer exchange. I waved him back. "No," said I; "you are welcome to one of these disks, if you please. If you wish, I will take one little bit of these. But tell me, where did you find these pieces of raw gold?"

"Those? They are notings. I recollect me I found these one day up on the Rogue river, not far from my cabin. I am pursuing a most beautiful moth, such as I haf not in all my collection. So, I fall on a log; I skin me my leg. In the moss I find some bits of rock. I recollect me not where, but believe it was somewhere there. But what I find now, here, by a stranger—it iss worth more than gold! My friend, I thank you, I embrace you! I am favored by fate to meet you. Go with you to Washington? Yess, yess, I go!"

CHAPTER XVIII.

The Missing Slipper.

There will always remain something to be said of woman as long as there is one on earth.—Bauflers.

We passed the luncheon hour at the hostelry of my friend Jacques Bertillon; after which I suggested a stroll about the town for a time.

Before we started, I asked him to

step to my room, where I had left my pipe. My eye fell on the commode's top, casually. I saw that it was bare. I recalled the strange warning of the baroness the evening previous. I was watched! My apartment had been entered in my absence. Property of mine had been taken.

My perturbation must have been discoverable in my face. "What iss it?" asked the old man. "You forget something?"

"No," said I, stammering. "It is nothing."

He looked at me dubiously. "Well, then," I admitted; "I miss something from my commode here. Some one has taken it."

"It iss of value, perhaps?" he inquired politely.

"Well, no; not of intrinsic value. 'Twas only a slipper—of white satin, made by Braun of Paris."

"One slipper? Of what use—"

"It belonged to a lady—I was about to return it," I said; but I fear my face showed me none too calm.

"Each man studies for himself his own specialty," mused the old man. "You haf perhaps studied the species of woman. Once, also I."

We walked, my friend musing and babbling, myself still anxious and uneasy. We turned out of narrow Notre Dame street, and into St. Lawrence Main street. As we strolled I noted without much interest the motley life about me, picturesque now with the activities of the advancing spring. Presently, however, my idle gaze was drawn to two young Englishmen whose bearing in some way gave me the impression that they belonged in official or military life, although they were in civilian garb.

Presently the two halted, and separated. The taller kept on to the east, to the old French town. At length I saw him joined, as though by appointment, by another gentleman, one whose appearance at once gave me reason for a second look. He accosted my young Englishman, and without hesitation the two started off together. As they did so I gave an involuntary exclamation. The taller man I had seen once before, the shorter, very many times—in Washington!

"Yess," commented my old scientist calmly; "so strange! They go together."

"Ah, you know them!" I almost fell upon him.

"Yess—last night. The tall one iss Mr. Peel, a young Englishman; the other is Mexican, they said—Senor Yturrio, of Mexico. He spoke much. Me, I was sleepy then. But also that other tall one we saw go back—that was Capt. Parke, also of the British navy. His ship iss the war boat Modeste—a fine one. I see her often when I walk on the river front, there."

I turned to him and made some excuse, saying that presently I would join him again at the hotel. Dreamily as ever, he smiled and took his leave. For myself, I walked on rapidly after the two figures, then a block or so ahead of me.

I saw them turn into a street which was familiar to myself. They passed on, turning from time to time among the old houses of the French quarter. Presently they entered the short side street which I myself had seen for the first time the previous night. I pretended to busy myself with my pipe, as they turned in at the very gate which I knew, and knocked at the door which I had entered with my mysterious companion!

The door opened without delay; they both entered.

So, then, Helena von Ritz had other visitors! England and Mexico were indeed conferring here in Montreal. There were matters going forward here in which my government was concerned.

At the moment nothing better occurred to me than to return to my room and wait for a time. It would serve no purpose for me to disclose myself, either in or out of the apartments of the baroness, and it would not aid me to be seen idling about the neighborhood in a city where there was so much reason to suppose strangers were watched. I resolved to wait until the next morning, and to take my friend Von Rittenhofen with me. He need not know all that I knew, yet in case of any accident to myself or any sudden contretemps, he would serve both as a witness and as an excuse for disarming any suspicion which might be entertained regarding myself.

The next day he readily enough fell in with my suggestion of a morning stroll, and again we sallied forth, at about nine o'clock having by that time finished a dejeuner a la fourchette with Jacques Bertillon, which to my mind compared unfavorably with one certain other I had shared.

A sense of uneasiness began to oppress me, I knew not why, before I had gone half way down the little street from the corner where we turned. It was gloomy and dismal enough at the best, and on this morning an unusual apathy seemed to sit upon it, for few of the shutters were down, although the hour was now mid-morning. Something said to me that it would be as well for me to turn back.

I might as well have done so. We passed up the little walk, and I

raised the knocker at the door; but even as it sounded I knew what would happen. There came to me that curious feeling which one experiences when one knocks at the door of a house which lacks human occupancy. Even more strongly I had that strange feeling now, because this sound was not merely that of unoccupied rooms—it came from rooms empty and echoing!

I tried the door. It was not locked. I flung it wide, and stepped within. At first I could not adjust my eyes to the dimness. Absolute silence reigned. I pushed open a shutter and looked about me. The rooms were not only unoccupied, but unfurnished! The walls and floors were utterly bare! Not a sign of human occupancy existed. I hastened out to the little walk, and looked up and down the street, to satisfy myself that I had made no mistake. No, this was the number—this was the place.

Followed by my wondering companion, I made such inquiry as I could in the little neighborhood. I could learn nothing.

"Sir," said I to my friend, at last; "I do not understand it. I have pursued, but it seems the butterfly has flown." So, both silent, myself morosely so, we turned and made our way back across the town.

Half an hour later we were on the docks at the river front, where we could look out over the varied shipping which lay there. My scientific friend counted one vessel after another, and at last pointed to a gap in the line.

"Yesterday I was here," he said, "and I counted all the ships and their names. The steamer Modeste she lay there. Now she iss gone."

I pulled up suddenly. This was the ship which carried Capt. Parke and his friend Lieut. Peel of the British navy. The secret council at Montreal was, therefore, apparently ended! There would be an English land expedition, across Canada to Oregon. Would there be also an expedition by sea? At least my errand in Montreal, now finished, had not been in vain, even though it ended in a mystery and a query.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Castle Ashby and Its Texts.
Castle Ashby, the residence of the marquis of Northampton, stands alone among all the "stately homes of England" as embodying in its architectural features texts of Scripture in solid masonry set out for every one to see in the most prominent places possible. The porter's lodge at the entrance to the mansion bears on its cornice the inscription in Latin, "The Lord preserve thy coming in," and on the inner cornice the text, "The Lord preserve thy going out." The same ideas have been carried out in the design of the balustrades of the terraces surrounding the lawns and flower beds, which make the gardens of Castle Ashby among the most beautiful in the country.

The mansion itself is unique, as all its pediments are composed of texts of Scripture in Latin. Commencing at the south end of the west wing is the inscription, in bold letters, "Except the Lord, the Keeper, keep the house, in vain he watches who keeps it." Then follows another inscription dated 1624, the year the house was completed, "Except the Lord build the house, they have labored in vain who build it." Along the outer balustrade we read, "Blessed are they who fear the Lord, who walk in his ways. Praise ye the name of the Lord. Amen." Lord Northampton is, it may be stated, the president of the Bible society.

Modern Sardinia.
King Victor's decision to pay Sardinia his first visit since his accession is a reminder that this large Italian island still belong to the middle ages. It is hard to believe that Sardinia, known to the ancient Romans as the granary of the empire and its mineral treasure house, should so recently as 1828 have been entirely without roads. The beautiful highways over which, in Augustan days, the golden harvests had been wheeled to the coast had been lost since the fall of the empire. Even feudalism retained its hold on the life of the Sardinians till 1856. Pestilence due to neglected and undrained swamps has no doubt helped to retard the return to civilization of the island which gave the crown to King Victor's house.

Celebrating His Death.
U. B. Corbett of Crabwell hall, Mollington, Cheshire, left directions in his will that he should be cremated, and added: "I should wish a £3 cup to be given to the Cheshire Golf club, to be competed for on the day of my cremation and on the six following anniversaries."—Westminster Gazette.

Power of Small Vegetable.
Nature manifests her latent power in strange ways. Radishes which it was thought had all been uprooted are growing through the asphalt in the playground of St. George's schools, Northampton, England, the site of which was formerly a market garden, and it is feared they may injure the buildings themselves.

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Galveston and Dallas, Tex.

The best newspaper and agricultural journal in the south. Contains more state, national and foreign news than any similar publication, the latest market reports, a strong editorial page and enjoys a reputation throughout the nation for fairness in all matters. Specially edited departments for the farmer, the woman and the children.

The Farmer's Forum

The special agricultural feature of the News consists chiefly of contributions of subscribers, whose letters in a practical way voice the sentiment and experiences of its readers concerning matters of the farm, home and other subjects.

The Century Page

Published once a week, is a magazine of ideas of the home, every one the contribution of a woman reader of the News about farm life and matters of general interest to women.

The Children's Page

Is published once a week and is filled with letters from the boys and girls who read the paper.

Rates of Subscription

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A. H. Belo & Co., Publishers,
Galveston or Dallas, Tex.

Semi-Weekly News

AND

Reeves Co. Record

Both 1.80 a year

PRINT

Let US PRINT YOUR SALE BILLS

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.

Talk about a celebration in Pecos on July 4th to everybody.

The movement of alfalfa hay from the Toyah Valley has begun and the P. V. S. Ry. is putting into service all the cars they can obtain for that purpose.

Why not let's have a big picnic and barbecue in Pecos on July 4? If we are going to do anything along this line, now is the accepted time. Think it over and lets get busy.

The planting of apples in Texas is becoming more widespread every year and the Texas apple is gaining in popularity in all markets of the country. Brewster County farmers are planting a large acreage in apples this year and believe that apple raising in that section has a bright future.

Ground was broken for the foundation of an auto factory at Wichita Falls last week and construction on this important enterprise begun. Machinery for the building will be in readiness by the time the building is completed. Every factory added to Texas' list of enterprises is another furrow turned in the industrial field of the state and marks another page in the record of progress for the coming year.

A stock company at McKinney, composed entirely of local business men, has erected a \$200,000 cotton mill which is now in operation, and which is the only mill west of the Mississippi River manufacturing colored cotton cloth in any weight. The mill is equipped with the latest improved machinery and contains 160 looms, and 5,321 spindles. Texas needs cotton mills to manufacture our surplus cotton production.

A tract of land one mile long and two hundred ft. wide will be deeded to the city of San Antonio by Mr. F. F. Collins of that city for a public park and playground. This park is being improved by Mr. Collins at an expense of \$50,000. Miniature lakes, swimming pools, are being constructed and the place will be one of the most beautiful scenic parks in the southwest. Texas needs more parks and better parks and men who donate parks and playgrounds make a gift of permanent and increasing value to a city.

There were several car loads of cattle shipped to Texas recently from neighboring states to be fattened on the Texas range for northern markets. This is the first time in many years that cattle from other states have had to seek Texas and is evidence of the prosperous condition of this state and our ability to take care of stock of all other states. The recent rains over the state have put the Texas range in good condition, and the ranchmen of the cattle raising districts are optimistic over the outlook.

AN OKLAHOMA PRODIGY

Col. Sydney Suggs, in the Ardmoreite, has the following to say of a musical prodigy in Duncan. The Colonel did not tell half about the little fellow, and there is no doubt that in the future the child will be known as a musical wonder. Col. Suggs says:

Oklahoma is not content to lead the world of industry, but it leads in musical prodigies as well. The town of Duncan claims the distinction of having the most wonderful little musician of the state. He is George Berry Leeman, age three and a half years, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ed J. Leeman. The little fellow is scarcely large enough to sit on the piano stool, but with his little feet swinging from the stool he plays the most difficult pieces of music with the greatest ease. There are 100 pieces in all that he plays and he gives that musical touch to the keys that belongs to the natural musician and which cannot be learned by the person who plays mechanically. The parents of the little boy will take him to Oklahoma City to see the wonderful Victor Herbert who will be in that city in a short time.—Ardmoreite

Master George Berry Leeman is a grandson of Dr. J. A. Leeman of this place.

Two young ladies at Fort Worth, Texas, have donned white jumpers and overalls and secured jobs from contractors to do house painting. They claim the work pays them well and says it beats standing behind store counters and working for \$8 00 per week.

Because a news paper has failed to see its ideas approved by the people and is sore, is no reason why it should slander it's fellow citizens and the community in general. The best way is to take defeat gracefully and try to make the best of it. The people are generally right in their conclusions, and it is an evidence that a newspaper is wrong in it's views if the people continually "turn it down." And to keep on "roaring" and whining because things don't go its way is a good sign of weakness in a paper and its editor. The Herald thinks Hamilton people can be depended on to do the right thing, and want to help them all it can.—Hamilton Herald.

Among many other cases tried in the district court here this week was that of Frank Bravo, and although there were many witnesses in the case here and considerable interest taken, the principal and absorbing topic of conversation has been the Mexican revolution.

Notice of Sale

J. W. Reiley vs. No. 2613.
R. L. Hulme, et al.
In the District Court of Taylor County, Texas, February-March Term, A. D. 1911.
Whereas, by virtue of an order of sale issued out of the district court of Taylor County, Texas, on a judgment rendered in said court on the 11th day of March A. D. 1911, in favor of J. W. Reiley, and against R. L. Hulme, Mrs. H. Robinson, J. A. Robinson and R. M. Robinson, No. 2613, on the docket of said court, I did on the 2nd day of May A. D. 1911, at 3 o'clock p. m., levy upon the following described tracts or parcel of land, situate in the county of Reeves, state of Texas, and belonging to the said R. L. Hulme, Mrs. H. Robinson, J. A. Robinson and R. M. Robinson, to-wit: Section No. 15, block No. 51, township No. 7, Texas & Pacific Railway Company survey, in said Reeves county, state of Texas, and on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1911, being the first Tuesday in said month, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., on said day, at the courthouse door of said county, I will offer for sale and sell at public auction, for cash, all the right, title and interest of the said R. L. Hulme, Mrs. H. Robinson, J. A. Robinson and R. M. Robinson in and to said property.
Dated at Pecos, Texas, this 3rd day of May, A. D. 1911.
C. BROWN,
Sheriff Reeves county, Texas.
By S. C. Vaughan, Deputy.

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 Justice court of precinct No. 2, Erath county, on the 6th day of March, 1911, by R. L. Pipes, justice of said court for the sum of eighty-five and ninety one hundredth (\$85.90) dollars and costs of suit, under a judgment in favor of R. B. Spencer and Company in a certain cause in said court, No. 1756, and styled R. B. Spencer and Company vs. T. Kelly, et al, and placed in my hands for service, I, C. Brown, as sheriff of Reeves county, Texas, did, on the 9th day of January, 1911, levy on certain real estate, situated in Reeves county, Texas, described as follows, to-wit: The north half section No. 14, block C4, public school lands, Reeves county, Texas, containing 320 acres more or less, situated about sixteen miles southeast from Pecos City, Reeves county, Texas, and levied upon as the property of T. Kelly, and that on the first Tuesday in June, 1911, the same being the 6th day of said month, at the courthouse door of Reeves county, in the State of Texas, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m., by virtue of said levy and said execution I will sell the above described real estate at public vendue, for cash, to the highest bidder, as the property of said T. Kelly, 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 4th day of May, 1911.
C. BROWN,
25-4t Sheriff of Reeves county, Texas.
By S. C. Vaughan, deputy.



THE Laundry Bag says:

"You can't look prosperous when your collars 'go broke' at the corners.

"This is always happening to some collars.

"And small wonder! You should not expect to have four thicknesses of fabric ironed down sharp without breaking.

"The makers of Corliss-Coon Collars get around this in a clever way. They have the interlining cut away at the ends of the fold.

"These collars certainly do make a lot of trips to the laundry without a break."

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.

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 Windstorm INSURANCE
See the U. S. Health and Accident Policy

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

J. G. Love, Cashier
W. H. Browning, Asst. Cashier



The Pecos Valley Bank

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,
Secretary of State.

Church Announcements

METHODIST CHURCH

All services at Tabernacle.
SUNDAY—9:45 a. m., Sunday School, C. S. McCarver, 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 3p. 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. Randals 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 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-tf

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

Constable Ed Valentine and City Marshal Hight captured a Mexican the early part of the week for breaking into a clothes cleaning establishment and appropriating a lot of suits. He was indicted by the grand jury and will likely serve a term in the pen for his indiscretion.

J. F. Grogan was in town a day or so this week on business from Coyonosa. He is putting down a deep well at that place.

John Oates of Saragosa was in the city this week.

Marshall Dunn, manager of the Pruett Lumber Co. of Saragosa, was among the visitors in Pecos Saturday.

John E. Cox of Van Horn was a Pecos visitor this week.

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 Thomason building.
W. H. KELLEY, C. C.
M. E. ADCOCK, Clerk.

B. 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. HUDSON, 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 KRAUS, Guardian.
MRS. NANNIE ADCOCK, Clerk.

HOMESTEADERS—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
Residence Phone, 187
Office Phone, 212

W. H. Moore, M. D.
Office, Suite 2, Syndicate Building
Phones, Res. 79, Office 90

Jesus Hernandez was tried in the district court this week for "bootlegging," convicted and his punishment assessed at two years in the pen.
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, Balmorhea, Carlsbad, Loving and Malaga

Cotton

Cotton has given the world its most gigantic industry. Millions of people cultivate the plant and as many more weave at its looms and its fibre clothes the human race. It is the most powerful agency in our civilization, running both plow and factory, and it is the leading merchandise of mankind. Its field has aroused the inventive genius of the country and it is an important factor in medicine and arts. The seed is food for man and beast and cotton products appear in numerous forms on all markets of the world.



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

For the past century it has engaged the brightest intellects of the world in science and commerce and many of its problems are only half solved. The inventive minds of the universe have peered over its fibre; merchant princes have studied its markets and the ablest financiers have sought to fix its value.

Cotton is limited in its area of production to Texas and a few other Southern states but its consumption is worldwide and it is one of the leading necessities of life which insures forever a profitable return to the producer. It has been undigned by its beneficiaries and railed at by writers, but Texas cotton stands today the most reliable and profitable staple product of any crop of all agricultural states in the Union. The state average of production per acre 1910 was 149 pounds; the lint selling for \$29.86 and the seed at \$3.77, making a total average production per acre of \$24.63. Comparing this with the leading agricultural products of other states we find corn in Illinois producing \$14.85 per acre; wheat in Kansas \$11.93 per acre and oats in Iowa \$10.20 per acre; these states leading in the products mentioned.

Cotton is by far the most valuable of our farm products. In 1910 we harvested 3,140,000 bales of cotton, making 655,000 tons. The increase in yield in 1910 over 1909 was 24 pounds per acre. The crop of the United States in 1910 was 11,426,000 bales.

Texas is the home of this remarkable plant, the soil and climate being peculiarly adapted by nature to its propagation and to the proper maturing of its fibre.

When in Mineral Wells, Texas, stop at the Panhandle House. First-class accommodations. Baking of the best, severed house style. Centrally located. Rates reasonable. Address 3-tf Ida S. Darter, Prop.

SETH LEWIS

Keeps Nothing But

Fed Beef, Country Pork and Chicken

Phone Early

Telephone 12

The South's Greatest Newspaper The Semi-Weekly Record

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

In addition to subscribing to your home paper, which you cannot well afford to be without, you must have a high-class general newspaper.

As a trustworthy family paper, the Semi-Weekly Fort Worth Record has no superior. It isn't for any limited set of people; it's for every member of the family. If you don't find something of interest in a particular issue—well, the editor looks on that issue as a failure. In addition to printing all the news of the day in concise form, The Record has special features for each member of the family. The remarkable growth of The Record is the best evidence of its merits.

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.

VINDICATION OF CHEESE.

The department of agriculture holds that it has demonstrated by actual experiments that cheese is one of the most nutritious of foods. Even the much-maligned Welsh rarebit is not only harmless, but actually healthful, says the New Orleans Picayune. According to the agricultural department, there is no bad cheese, but some cheese is much better than others. In order to test cheese as a food thoroughly, the experts of the department confined willing subjects for a certain number of days, feeding them upon cheese of various degrees of ripeness or rottenness, and in all cases the subjects of the experiments thrived on the cheesy diet. Instead of becoming surfeited with cheese, the persons experimented with liked the diet better at the close of the experiments than they did at the start. As a result of the experiments the agricultural department holds that one pound of cheese is equal in nutritive value to two pounds of any fresh meat, or eggs and to three pounds of fish. Heretofore Americans have eaten cheese rather as a relish than as a food, and travelers in Europe have pitied the poor peasants of the continent because they were content with a meal of cheese and bread washed down by beer or a little light wine. It now appears that the poor European peasant was actually getting more nourishment out of this cheese dinner than our own American workmen were getting out of their meat diet.

The savings bank figures of the Comptroller of the Currency are impressive in their aggregate; they are less flattering to national thrift and prosperity when analyzed than is easily assumed from a casual glance at their totals, says the Philadelphia Review. On the other hand, the comptroller's figures relate only to the institutions that bear the name of savings banks, while there are several other classes of institutions that do the same sort of business, and the savings of the people are far greater than the deposits reported by the savings banks alone. The comptroller reports an increase in the past fiscal year of 311,000 in the number of depositors, and aggregate deposits of something over \$4,000,000,000, an increase of rather more than \$300,000,000 during the year. The average deposit per capita increased during the year from \$420 to \$445, but 3 per cent interest on the sum due depositors a year ago would account for half of this gain; the small remainder is the excess of deposits over withdrawals. Roughly speaking, the depositors gain about 3 per cent. a year by interest and 3 per cent. by deposits in excess of the sums taken out. In 10 years the number of depositors has increased about 50 per cent., and the average deposit has increased but little more than 10 per cent., or 1 per cent. a year.

Automobile journals are now looking for a \$500 four-cylinder car of twenty or twenty-five horse-power—all this to come in 1915. A car of this character now costs about a thousand dollars. By that time, automobile dealers believe, there will be a million and a half machines in use, and people who cross the street will have their work cut out.

The Austrian Minister of War asserts that "universal peace is unattainable." So many people were asserting half a dozen years ago that flying by machinery was unattainable, and less than a century ago pundits scientifically demonstrated the impossibility of vessels crossing the Atlantic by steam power. The history of the world shows that social progress is no more impossible than mechanical progress; although Austrian statesmen may not believe it.

A Peoria laborer went insane the other day through brooding over the fact that he had cheated his employer out of an hour's work. All of which goes to show how easy it is to become insane in Peoria.

"Prune now," says the almanac. The boarding house keeper prunes always.

The harem skirt seems to be the theatrical press agent's long-felt want.

JUAREZ IS ATTACKED BY PARTY OF REBELS

FIVE PEOPLE KILLED ON AMERICAN SIDE.

AGAINST MADERO'S WISHES

Rebels Take Many Points But Not Able to Dislodge Navarro's Troops.

El Paso, Texas, May 9.—Insubordination in the ranks of Gen. Madero's army and a lust for the fight of which Federal concessions apparently had deprived them caused a fierce attack on Juarez, which culminated Monday night in a careful retreat of the insurgents, after a day of continuous skirmishing.

The 150 rebels who early Monday opened fire on the Federals not only captured some of the important outposts, but carried the fighting into Juarez. Failing to get reinforcements, they retired.

The casualties of the insurgents and Federals are not known, but five people on the American side of the line were killed and at least twelve wounded.

Thousands of people in El Paso dotted roof tops or lined the river banks in direct line of the fire. Col. Steever of the Fourth United States Cavalry, protested to both armies against the firing into American territory, and it lessened considerably thereafter.

Nearly 1,000 American troops were massed on the border, keeping crowds back, and ready to respond to any orders from Washington.

Couriers were galloping back and forth Monday night in an effort to arrange an armistice so the peace negotiations may go on.

Gen. Francisco I. Madero, Jr., is a sad and downhearted man. His efforts to prevent a general attack were successful, but only after he had been bombarded with conflicting stories as to the actual cause of the conflict.

Gen. Madero thinks that remarks attributed to Col. Tamberouel of the Federal garrison in Juarez, taunting the insurgents, incensed them, and in a statement he genuinely regrets the occurrence.

Late Monday night it was estimated thirty soldiers on both sides had been killed in the Juarez battle.

A Caterpillar Scourge.

Tulsa, Okla.: Caterpillars not only stopped a car on the Union Traction Company's line at Orcutt's Park where are many oak trees filled with these pesky crawlers, had caused the car to catch on fire. The track was swarming with caterpillars when the car plowed into them. Crushed, they had the same effect upon the car that a greased track would have and the car could not proceed. The motor man applied sand to the track and in attempting to get the car under headway overheated the motor, from which the car caught fire. No serious damage was done. It was reported that caterpillars stopped a train on the A. V. and W. railroad about twenty miles west of here. Caterpillars are "epidemic" in this section of Oklahoma and are denuding forests and shade trees, eating up scrubbery and gardens and making themselves a general nuisance.

Strange Case of Kalkhoff.

Dallas: Otto Kalkhoff, who was assaulted and beaten over the head with a coupling pin Thursday night, died at 10 a. m. Sunday at St. Paul's Sanitarium, without having ever regained consciousness from the time he stumbled into his home. According to information given by Mrs. Kalkhoff, she and her husband were returning to their home on Chestnut street when they were attacked beneath an arc light at the intersection of Dawson and Chestnut streets by two men. Both Mr. and Mrs. Kalkhoff were beaten over the head with iron coupling pins, which were later found where the assault occurred. They were assisted to their home and as he entered the house Mr. Kalkhoff fell across a bed unconscious. Mrs. Kalkhoff was not so seriously injured. At St. Paul's Sanitarium physicians found four large wounds on Mr. Kalkhoff's head. In one place the skull was fractured, and a piece of bone the size of a 50-cent piece was removed. The police have made a thorough investigation. Two arrests have been made. The affairs were early in the night in a settled district and under a street light, but is baffling all efforts to clear it up.

Fort Worth has planned a new concrete viaduct across the Trinity, leading to North Fort Worth.

TEXAS NEWS HAPPENINGS

Plainview last week dedicated a new fire hall built of gray brick, at a cost of \$10,000.

It is reported that Congressman Henry has prepared a statement declaring that he is opposed to State-wide prohibition in Texas.

Sunday, May 14, has been formally proclaimed as "Mothers' Day" by Governor Colquitt and by many Texas mayors.

The thirty-fourth Texas Boys' Hog Club was organized at Sherman Saturday, with sixty charter members.

O. Dinkelspell and Fred N. Palmer, both of Dallas, were elected respectively president and secretary of Texas T. P., at its meeting in Dallas last week, the Dallas delegation not voting.

An unusual incident was the swarming of a colony of bees on a bakery wagon seat as the vehicle stood in front of the bakery in Fort Worth. The deliverer quietly unhitched his horse, hived the swarm and took them away.

The Dallas public library now contains 31,000 volumes, of which 7000 are in the circulation department.

Vinton, the new oil town near Orange, was visited by a \$10,000 fire last week.

Plans are being made for an eighty-foot subway to connect the south side of Denison with the north side. The subway is to run under the Katy shops and is a substitute for the viaduct plan, which has been under consideration for two years.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters have authorized an offer of \$150 reward for the apprehension of the supposed attempted incendiary burning of the public school building at Taylor recently. The school board has also offered \$50 reward.

Earl Kersey, sixteen years old, driver of a milk wagon, in San Antonio making his rounds, was confronted by two negroes, and at the point of a pistol ordered to throw up his hands Kersey instead threw a pistol down on the highwaymen and they fled. Later they fired seven shots at Kersey, but he was unhurt.

The infant of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Salter died of an overdose of morphine given by its grandmother through mistake. The Salters live in the country and were in Paris at the time of the child's death.

The Cleburne street car line will be immediately extended two and half miles to the Suburban park. Franchise has also been granted to the Fort Worth-Cleburne interurban.

A movement is on foot among Dallas attorneys to form a law club, with club rooms, library, etc., which are to be properly officered and used as a club room and general headquarters for the profession.

In the election in Beaumont Saturday the commission form of government was adopted by a vote of 628 to 176. The three commissioners are C. N. Bliss, W. H. Gilliland and S. O. Latimer. They will elect one of their number commissioner-mayor and create and name all other city officials.

The Goldstein-Migel company announces immediate construction of a seven-story department store in Waco to cost \$100,000.

Holland, Bell County, voted down a special 50 cents school tax Saturday.

Officers at Fort Towson, Okla., captured 20 gallons of illicit whisky and poured it out in the streets last Saturday.

The governor has offered a reward of \$250 for the arrest and conviction of the unknown murderer of City Marshal Kelley of Trinity on April 24, 1911.

From a beginning of an annual expenditure of \$1,000, the United Charities of Dallas spent over \$10,000 last year in caring for the destitute, the homeless and friendless strangers within her gates.

The citizens of San Angelo have under advisement the construction of a \$40,000 concrete viaduct across the Concho, which divides that city.

It is claimed that about \$300,000 in bonuses is available for the Terrell-Tyler interurban road, which it is believed will be financed as soon as tangible organization has been effected.

The Presbyterian Industrial School to be established at Kingsville has donated to it 765 acres of land and about \$75,000 in cash.

C. H. Bronson, a leper, detected in Fort Worth some time since, has been sent to the lepers' colony in Louisiana.

When John W. Gates deeded the Port Arthur business college and grounds to the Methodist Episcopal Church, he donated \$100 with which to erect a wireless telegraph plant. The Texas Company has the contract for the work and are now on the job.

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.

A creamery is projected at Lockhart. Cut worms are damaging cotton around Berdair.

A \$3500 candy factory has been established at Bryan.

The recent cold snap brought frost to many places in north Oklahoma.

Wharton is receiving bids on 60,000 square feet of concrete sidewalks.

The Baptists at Port Lavaca will erect a new house at a cost of about \$6,000.

The Citizens' State Bank, El Campo, is erecting a handsome brick bank building.

A garage and auto repair shop is being installed at Mexia at a cost of some \$6,000 to \$17,000.

Work on the new sugar mill at Harlingen is well under way, and the plant will be ready for the new crop.

Many trains have been recently wrecked and bridges destroyed in Mexico.

From January 7 to March 7, the period between calls, twenty-one State banks were authorized in Texas, with a capital stock of \$700,000.

The McKinney business men are arranging for a "hog club day" in that city. The purpose of the event is to encourage raising in the county.

The franchise has been granted by the town of McAllen to Colonel A. L. Stang of El Campo for an up-to-date electric light plant. Arc lights are to be placed on all prominent streets.

The money is now on hand for the Sabine-Neches waterway, and enormous operations will soon be under way.

The city council of Bryan has closed a deal with the Bryan Water, Ice, Light and Power company for the distributing system of their electric light plant, the purchase price being \$7650.

The news comes from Waco that the Cotton Belt will soon begin an extension from Stephenville to Thurber, for the purpose of taking advantage of the coaling advantages offered by Thurber.

Mr. Price of the Price-Booker Manufacturing company of San Antonio, has selected the site for the pickling plant at Smithville, and the contract will be let right away.

The State treasury begins the month of May with approximately \$1,299,683 to the credit of the several funds. Of this amount something like \$600,000 is the general revenue while the balance is to the credit of the available and permanent school funds and other funds.

The outlook for the new canning factory at San Benito is good for this season. More than 350 acres have been planted to tomatoes, besides many acres of beans, okra, sweet potatoes and other vegetables. Four carloads of cans are now on the way to the cannery.

Information is given out that the new battleship Texas, to cost \$11,000,000 will be launched in the early summer of 1914.

Dr. J. W. Burns has awarded the contract for erecting a \$6000 sanitarium in North Cuero. It is to be built of brick, 40x83 feet in dimensions. It will be heated with steam and equipped with modern electric appliances.

The school committee has accepted the plans and specifications for the erection of a manual training school building at Navasota, to cost \$30,000. The contract has been let for same to be erected on the campus in connection with the Navasota high school.

A train with ten Pullman cars and hauled by one of the new superheated engines recently introduced on the New York Central, made the run from Buffalo to Syracuse, 148.43 miles, in two hours and forty-one minutes, one minute faster than the schedule requires of a five-car train.

The Louisiana and Texas Rice Millers' Association, at the annual meeting at Lake Charles, decided to create a fund of \$250,000 for the purpose of advertising the cereal.

William Clark, about forty-two years old, member of the Bartenders' union, committed suicide in San Antonio by taking carbolic acid. He had recently gone there from Houston.

With the close of the fiscal year, April 30, the treasury of the city of Dallas shows a credit balance on the city's side of the ledger of \$1,084,165.25.

First ripe peaches were reported from Greenville and Bowie Monday.

The steamship Wittekind arrived at Galveston last week with 454 immigrants.

Dallas has as a candidate for city physician Mrs. Phillips, a regular practicing physician.

Two young women have donned overalls and gone to work as house painters in Fort Worth.

It is officially confirmed that the government has accepted with cordial thanks \$130,000 in the form of steel bonds from Andrew Carnegie for the purpose of establishing a Swiss hero fund.

The severest sentence ever imposed on a violator of the local option law in Douglas county, Illinois, was given Horace W. Sorrels, who was sentenced to 360 days in the county jail, fined \$4900 and must pay \$566 court costs.

United States Judge Trieber at Little Rock has made the injunction against the Arkansas railroad commission in the two-cent passenger rate, and the freight rate cases perpetual and at the same time retained jurisdiction in the case. The cause of action came on an act of the legislature of 1907 providing that railroads in Arkansas should not charge more than two cents per mile for passengers and an order of the railroad commission promulgating certain freight rates in that State.

A dispatch from Hongkong says the insurrection at Canton is ended and that there is no fear of a renewal of the rioting. The viceroy has appealed to the governor of Hongkong to assist him in the suppression of the smuggling of arms.

The Presbyterian board of foreign missions at London has received a cablegram from its missionaries in Canton, China, assuring the home office of their safety.

The registration at A. & M. College this year has passed the 1000 mark and it is expected that next year will show an increase of at least 200.

The eight-hour law will be in effect for all telegraphers employed by Western Union offices, beginning next Monday, according to a statement from the offices of the Commercial Telegraph Union of America.

Arrangement are making to pave the Denton public square.

Four Louisiana carpenters, who had buildings tied up in St. Louis, demand 70 cents an hour, the present price is 65 cents.

The Texas State Fair has added seven and a half acres to the grounds by purchase at a net sum of \$1100. The Pennsylvania railway between Pottsville 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 municipal colonies provided by the last legislature. Charles U. Connellee of Eastland and Frank H. Bushick of Corpus Christi, a newspaper man, are the other appointees.

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

B. B. Fowler, owner of valuable farmland near Frederick, Okla., who went from Texas six years ago, returned himself at his farm. He has a large family.

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

Falling out over hiring hands, Walker shot and killed Bob Johnson near Anson, Jones county. Both men were representative citizens and the affair is a most deplorable one.

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

An assembly of leading Japanese statesmen celebrated the birthday of the Japanese-American friendship, Tokio Monday night. There were many guests present.

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

The battleships Minnesota and Vermont sailed from the Philadelphia navy yard Monday for the Gulf of Mexico. Pensacola, Fla., Mobile Bay and Galveston will be visited.

California bankers declare in favor of postal banks, declaring it will stop the hoarding of money and its consequent curtailment of a circulating medium.

Mr. Roosevelt has given it out plainly to those friends who have been trying to inveigle him into a presidential race that there is most positively "nothing doing."

WHO'S WHO-AND WHY

"TRUST BUSTER" IN SENATE

W. S. Kenyon, known as a "trust buster" when he was assistant to the attorney general of the United States, was elected United States senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late J. P. Dolliver.

Mr. Kenyon will be one of the youngest members of the senate. He was born in Elyria, O., June 10, 1869. His father was a Congregational minister. He was educated at Grinnell, and later was graduated from the law department of the University of Iowa.

His public career started almost immediately with his election, soon after graduation, as public prosecutor of Webster county, a position he held for two terms. He was elected circuit judge when he was barely 30 years old, but left the bench after one year, declaring that it was too quiet and sedate. He became the general counsel for the Illinois Central railroad, and though his official duties required his presence in Chicago he kept his established residence in Fort Dodge, where he practiced law with Senator Dolliver.

Kenyon was the original "trust-buster" under the Taft administration. He has had much the same position under this administration that was occupied by Wade Ellis when Roosevelt was president.



HEADS MOTHERS' CONGRESS



Mrs. Frederic Schoff, now completing her ninth year of leadership as president of the National Congress of Mothers, is a philanthropist who gives freely, not only of her means but herself to the cause of child welfare. Having compiled the laws of every state in the union concerning dependent and delinquent children, and having led the several movements to establish courts for children in Pennsylvania, Alabama, Idaho and Connecticut, she is a recognized authority the world over. She received the unique honor of an invitation to address the Canadian parliament on this subject, and is the only woman who has ever been thus honored. The amount of her daily work is tremendous, and she could not have persevered through these years of service were it not for her superb physique and a certain sustaining spiritual force. Mrs. Schoff's versatility is as astonishing as her accumulation of facts. Neither pessimist or optimist, she looks upon existing conditions with unbiased eyes, and her vision is ever clear as to formative, preventive and corrective policies. As an impressive public speaker Mrs. Schoff is unexcelled, having an exhaustive knowledge of her subject and the power to clothe her thought in clear, forcible and felicitous phrasing. She also has a delightful voice which is easily understood in the largest assembly.

HETTY GREEN TO OWN BANK

Mrs. Hetty Green, with the assistance of her son, Colonel E. H. R. Green, has decided to have her fortune managed through a \$10,000,000 private bank with branches in other states, and will retire from all active participation in her financial affairs. Her realty and financial interests are now in the hands of the son she sent into Texas as a youth and educated along the lines of sound, business common sense.

Colonel Green pictures his mother as grossly misrepresented in the past. Although she conducts her business on careful and conservative lines, he says she has made it an invariable rule to re-invest her profits in the territory from which they were drawn for the upbuilding of that territory. "Her argument has been," he explained, "that every community is entitled to the benefits of its own prosperity."

"Since my mother began her business career she has never asked more than 6 per cent. for her money. The bulk of her loans have been made at considerably lower rates. You may set it down that the ratio of income diminishes as the size of the estate grows. Because of this attitude and widely known liberality to her customers in panic times my mother has been able to skim the cream of the borrowers."



"ASSISTANT" RULER TO RETIRE



Forty years in one position is not a bad record, but this is what has been accomplished by Lord Knollys, the king's private secretary, whose retirement is now imminent. He originally intended to give up his arduous duties at the death of the late king, and it was well understood that he merely stayed on in order to "train in" Sir Arthur Bigge, upon whose shoulders the responsibilities of the royal secretaryship will now fall.

Such a post requires not only hard work, but a keen knowledge of the world, combined with tact, judgment, decision and memory. It has been said of Lord Knollys that no one could hope to undertake his task with a tithe of the success which now attaches to it.

The royal correspondence alone would frighten the average man. About 500 letters a day are addressed to the king, and the majority of these are attended to by Lord Knollys, assisted by the under secretaries.

No correspondence is more varied than that received by the king. There are letters from his relatives, a daily letter from the prime minister when parliament is sitting, letters from cranks, faddists, inventors; begging letters and a never-ending stream from madmen

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

DRY FARMING TERM

As Much Misunderstood as Any in English Language.

First Used in Irrigated Country Where Land Was Cultivated Above Ditches or Before Irrigation was Inaugurated.

Dry farming is perhaps as much a misunderstood term as any in the English language. Many people seem to think it is some hocus-pocus system whereby crops can be produced on arid or desert soil where no rain falls. Nothing could be further from the truth. Dry farming was the term used in the irrigated country where the land was cultivated above the ditch or before the ditches were constructed to irrigate the land. Throughout the greater part of the irrigated belt from 10 to 20 inches of rain fell annually and many farmers having only a small acreage under the irrigating ditch supplemented this by farming more or less of the unirrigated land adjoining and to their surprise in many seasons it paid them better than the irrigated land as it was not nearly so expensive to work. Thus originated the term dry farming.

"Hellriegel showed by actual experiment that 12 inches of effective rain during the growing season of wheat starting with the soil moisture in good condition should enable a yield of 40 bushels to be produced and that 25 bushels of wheat would require 7.5 inches of rain on the same basis." In but very few parts of the arid or semi-arid sections of this country are there less than ten inches of rain per annum. The whole problem of the dry farmer is to make as large a proportion as possible of this rainfall effective for his growing crops.

Rainfall is lost to a greater or less extent in two ways: First, by percolating down into the deep strata of soils beyond the reach of the roots of the plants, and, second, by surface evaporation. Over the first of these ways of losing the annual rainfall the farmer has no control except in selecting the farm. The dry farmer should avoid all land containing a sandy or gravelly subsoil or one containing layers of hard pan near the surface because if he selects the former he will lose all the rainfall by percolation and if he selects the latter he will lose it by surface run off or drainage.

What kind of land should the dry farmer select? A loam surface soil with a clay or clay-silt subsoil which can be readily dug with a spade without the aid of a pick although the hard clay subsoils will do very well, provided they are free from hard-pan layers. It is as important for the dry farmer to get a water holding subsoil as it is for the irrigated farmer to get a perpetual water right as the subsoil is the dry farmer's reservoir in which he stores the rainfall of one season for his crops of the next. The proper selection of the dry farm is the all important thing in preventing the loss of effective rain through percolation; the proper cultural methods are the things to be considered in preventing the loss of effective rain through surface evaporation.

These methods differ in different parts of the country. In the northern part of the United States and Canada surface evaporation is very small during the winter season. In the southern part of the United States and Mexico surface evaporation may go on quite rapidly throughout the entire year so that 30 inches of rain may not be as effective in Texas as 15 inches would be in Montana. Deep plowing is usually advocated in the dry farming region as such forms a good reservoir to catch the rains which are generally very heavy while they last.

The soil should also be compacted with a sub-surface packer or similar

PRACTICE OF DRY FARMING

Principles Consist in Deep Plowing and Thorough Pulverization to Retain Winter Moisture.

Hon. F. W. Mondell, of Newcastle, Wyo., the president of the dry farming congress held at Spokane, Washington, said: "Dry farming in its narrower and more restricted sense is applied to the practice of agriculture and the growth of crops in regions of limited rainfall through conservation of the natural moisture. In its broader sense dry farming as preached by this international congress embraces the theory and practice of scientific agriculture through which all available plant food is conserved and utilized in such a manner as to produce the best, the most certain and most continuous results."

The practical principles of dry farming consist in deep plowing, thorough pulverization of the soil to a depth of six to eight inches, as a deep, finely pulverized soil will hold most all the winter moisture from rain and snow. On the other hand, a

tool immediately after plowing so the soil around all vegetation plowed under is firm and thus hastens decay. Compacting the soil also destroys large air spores and establishes capillarity between the soil and subsoil. In order to prevent surface evaporation the plowing should be dragged immediately after subsurface packing unless the soil is very fine and mellow with a tendency to blow. The land should be dragged after every rain so as to bottle up that water in the subsoil and also prevent any loss of previous rains.

In regions of scanty rainfall (15 inches or less) it is generally advantageous to summer till a half or at least a third of the land each season. Such land should be plowed early in the season before any weeds have taken out any soil moisture and after plowing it should be kept free from weeds all summer and a dust mulch should be kept on the field to prevent all the evaporation possible. In regions of over 15 inches of rain the same results can be obtained by a well-kept cultivated crop. If this work is not done well and at the proper time all the season's work will be for naught.

The principles of dry farming or moisture conservation are bound to have a profound influence on both the irrigated section and in the humid farming regions. It is teaching the irrigated farmer that he is generally using a good deal too much water and it will teach the farmer of the humid regions how to avoid the disastrous effects of drouths which occur with such frequency.

PRINCIPLE OF SOIL MULCH

Loose, Dry Material Covering Wet Land Retains Movement of Moisture to the Surface.

(By PROFESSOR FREER, Colorado Agricultural College.)

A mulch is anything applied to the surface of the soil, primarily for the purpose of preventing evaporation, and occasionally to keep down weeds and prevent winter killing of plants.

There are two general kinds of mulches: (1) Foreign material, such as straw, leaves, sawdust, manure, stubble and sand applied to the surface; (2) Those composed of natural soil modified by tillage. One of this kind is called "dust mulch" or "dust blanket," and is simply a layer of soil which has been loosened up and dried out.

Mulches of foreign material play a very small part in general farming, but are extensively used in horticulture in some localities.

The principle of the mulch is as follows: Loose, dry material covering wet soil retards the movement of water to the surface, and keeps the dry, circulating air from contact with the moist soil, thereby greatly reducing the loss of water.

The finer the mulch the looser it must be to give good results. Ordinary soil mulches two to three inches deep are usually most effective. When a mulch becomes wet its effectiveness is gone until it dries out again.

Light rains and irrigations on a mulched soil are worse than no application of water, because they only wet and destroy the mulch and allow the water from below to escape, without adding any to replace it. Additional expense is incurred by the cultivation which must be immediately started to restore the mulch.

A quantity of water retained by cultivation is of far greater value even where water is plentiful than the same amount applied to the soil. One of the great principles of dry farming is to keep a good mulch on the soil all the time to prevent loss of water by evaporation.

Blackberries Need Moisture.

Blackberries need more moisture than do raspberries. If they are not in a naturally damp, shady place, give the roots a good mulch through the entire summer, it will keep the roots moist as well as keep down grass and weeds.

rough, badly plowed and harrowed land will allow most of the rainfall to run off the land and be lost to the growing crop.

DAIRY NOTES.

The first month of a dairy calf's life is full of trouble.

Do not be in a hurry to turn the cows out on spring pasture.

The Hereford makes beef, the Jersey butter, and the Holstein milk.

Calf scours are the greatest menace the dairymen have to contend with.

The calf should be kept clean and dry, or serious trouble may be the result.

Alfalfa or clover hay should be given the calf as soon as it will eat hay.

Most cream immediately after separation is in condition to make good butter.

No centralized creamery can profitably compete with a good co-operative creamery.

Skim milk should be fed at regular hours until the calf is six or eight months old.

Society

CARGILL-MITCHELL

On Tuesday night of last week at 8:30 o'clock in the Baptist church at Toyah, Texas, Rev. Peterson pronounced the solemn ceremony which forever binds together in holy wedlock Mr. Carl Cargill and Miss Annie Mitchell. The church was elaborately decorated and probably 200 invited guests were in attendance. Mrs. Pearce sang a beautiful pre-nuptial song which was splendidly rendered and very appropriate. Mrs. Will Schrock played the Mendelssohn wedding march as the lovely bride entered gowned in beautiful white satin ever brocade silk and silk veil draped with orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of white bride's roses and was attended by her sister, Miss Vera Mitchell and Misses Emma Wells and Maggie Coker, all beautifully gowned.

The groom was attended by his brother, Clyde Cargill; Austin Mitchell, brother of the bride; and Stephen Ford. John Gibbons and Charlie Lewis were the ushers.

The bride is the daughter of one of Toyah's oldest citizens, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Mitchell, and a family who commands and deserves the respect and confidence of our entire citizenship. By her gentle manner and winning ways she has secured and maintained the love and respect of all who know her and she is very popular in society in Toyah.

The groom is the son of C. C. Cargill, who is one of the best men in Reeves County and is known by all the older citizens within her borders. Carl is a very popular young man and until recently was connected with the grocery department of the Reeves County Mercantile Co.

As further proof of the esteem in which these young people are held in their home town, they were given a reception just after the ceremony at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Billingslea, assisted by Mrs. Montgomery.

A pre-nuptial linen shower was tendered the bride on Saturday before the marriage at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Montgomery. It seems to have been a deluge of all kinds of linen instead of a simple shower. Many valuable and useful presents were given the happy couple and there was not much left for them to do but go straight to housekeeping.

The bride and groom will live at the home of the groom's father, C. C. Cargill, and the latter will move to his ranch.

The Record wishes them a happy, peaceful and prosperous journey through life.

M. E. Adeock visited relatives in Barstow Sunday.

J. I. SLOVER

Blacksmith and Wheelwright

Expert Horseshoer
Bring your work to me and get nothing short of the best. The best is always the cheapest. I do first-class work only. Courteous treatment to one and all.

Smart Snappy Foot Wear Styles for Ladies

WHO LIKE "SOMETHING DIFFERENT"

See our elegant line of uncommon styles in New Shoes and you are sure to buy here.

Our Qualities are Positively unmatchable at Prices we ask

We are expert fitters of feet. We'll fit your feet as they should be or not at all.

Pecos Dry Goods Company



Mr. and Mrs. Archie Strother, who have been teaching in the Methodist college at Artesia, N. Mex., were in the city Wednesday and were the guests of Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Leeman. Both Mr. and Mrs. Strother are graduates of Polytechnic College at Fort Worth and, while in the city, informed a Record reporter that they were en route to Harvard, where they will enter that institution.

Dr. W. C. McFarland of Fort Worth was in the city Saturday. He was here prospecting and is elated with our country and is on a deal for Reeves County property. Dr. McFarland left for his home Monday. To a Record reporter he stated it was his intention to close out his property in Ft. Worth and make this place his future home.

The work of remodeling the Pecos Drug Co. building, recently damaged by fire, was begun yesterday and will be pushed to completion. The front of the building will be of glass and it is said the ceiling will be raised and the outside and probably the inside finished in micolithic. At any rate it will be rebuilt and remodeled and modernized in every respect.

Armour & Co. have secured part of the Drummond property for their storage house and will be in the same building with the McCord-Collins Co. The spur will be extended so as to enable them to unload conveniently.

Chas. Weinacht of the Toyah Creek country, one of the most prosperous and well-fixed sheepmen in the county, returned home Wednesday after attending court here for a few days.

Citizens from Toyah say that city is almost depopulated. The majority of them are either attending court in Pecos or visiting in El Paso and watching the fight in Juarez.

Rev. Peter Warner will preach at the Tabernacle Sunday morning. In the evening the congregation is requested to be present at the Temperance Mass Meeting at the Baptist church.

M. L. Swinehart who is to leave this week for the east to prepare himself for missionary work in Korea, was tendered a big farewell reception at the Baptist church last night.

In the district court this week Frank Bravo was convicted and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary for rape. His case will be appealed.

Mrs. W. J. Vinsant and children, who have been visiting relatives at Aledo, returned after a pleasant and refreshing stay.

Mrs. J. W. Parker is attending the district meeting at Marfa and will deliver an address before that body.

HOMER L. MAGEE TELLS OF JUAREZ AFTER THE FIGHT

At 1:30 p. m. yesterday, in company with others from Pecos, the writer walked unmolested across the international border into the historic town of Juarez. Signs of the recent battle were seen on every side, but no thought of fear came to us, for we felt secure under the protection of the now famous insurrecto army.

Famous? Yes, and well it might. How they took this naturally well-fortified town of adobe houses without greater loss of life is a mystery, unless we find an explanation in the poor marksmanship of the federal forces. No matter how it came about, Madero's army hold Juarez, and they know it. The sign of triumphant joy is seen on every face, as they greet their American visitors with a friendliness that seems to say—"mighty glad to have you visit us. We just knew you were on our side."

That army! It is worth a trip to Juarez to see it. Certainly it is an army "of the people." Every age and class seems to be enlisted. Boys scarcely in their teens, and gray-haired men with bodies stooped and with halting step, are found within the ranks. Men of intelligence, and men who are wholly void of a reason for their fighting. The only "uniform" seen yesterday was a smile; their clothing is everything but uniform. Some wore a plain shirt, overalls and a sombrero. Some had parts of clothing with federal appearance; others had, it seems, secured a "loan" of clothing from across the river.

They were armed "to the teeth." Numbers of them wore five belts of cartridges, and few had less than three. Rifles of every kind and swords, pistols and daggers. Some wore all of these. I am quite sure that a few are sorry they can't buckle on a field gun, as the size of it wouldn't disturb them.

Juarez is not destroyed by any means. In fact not nearly so badly damaged as most people think. Except those destroyed by fire, the buildings can be repaired with small cost. The old church is not badly damaged. The front doors and the vestibule will need repair as the result of a bomb. Some of the windows have been broken, others are unhurt. The outside walls will need some plaster to fill the small depressions made by rifle bullets.

The entire front of some of the buildings on main street has been demolished, while in other buildings not even the glass has been broken.

Plastering will be needed on most all the houses as few are seen without the sign of the rifle ball. Around the port-holes in buildings where the federals were located the marks are so numerous as to remind one of an en-

larged pepper box.

What of the people of the town? To them Sherman's definition of war must certainly be a good one. Business, for the time being, is ruined, homes broken up; women with tear dimmed eyes were seen returning to their battle-scarred houses where home had been before. Some were trudging the streets carrying small belongings on their backs. All is unsettled and uncertain.

It was our privilege to see the provisional president, Madero. He is doing his part to provide for the needs of his capital, and unless he is disturbed by federal forces, it is our opinion that in a few days Juarez will be as busy and peaceful as it has ever been.

W. D. Casey of Casey, Texas, is attending court in the city this week.

Rev. H. M. Smith left Wednesday morning for Marfa to attend the district meeting of the El Paso District.

Judge G. N. Gentry visited his better half in Midland the first of the week.

John A. Cress, a merchant of Toyah was a business visitor in our city this week.

C. E. Pierce of Barstow was among the visitors in Pecos this week.

Mrs. Joe Wason of Toyahvale was a visitor in Pecos this week.

W. L. Willeford of Gilmer, a friend of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Phillips, is visiting in the city.

Dr. Lusk came over from Toyah on business Wednesday.

Mrs. G. W. Dwyer, Jr., passed through the city Sunday from her Panama home en route to Barstow where she will visit.

E. W. McKenzie of Ft. Stockton spent a day or two in the city this week.

Charlie Boyd is putting up a yard fence and otherwise improving his home.

Work of invoicing the damaged stock of the Pecos Drug Company, recently burned, was begun today.

A spur of the P. V. S. is being built to and alongside of the Pecos Mercantile warehouse.

Geo. N Gentry left on the early train this morning for El Paso on business and will be gone several days.

Mrs. Peter Warner visited in Toyah a day or two.

Commissioners court in regular session this week, adjourned to meet on the 29th inst.

The big dinner given by the Ladies Aid society yesterday netted them about \$50.00.

W. W. Camp, Col. Kosh and a whole bunch of Pecosites went to El Paso this week to watch the Juarez battle.

Bob Baker of Saragosa was in from that prosperous village to the creek attending court here this week.

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"Is your son making much progress at college?"
"Oh, yes. He already has a pup, a bulldog and a nickname."

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