

THE NEW ERA.

VOLUME 37—NUMBER 35

MARFA, TEXAS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1924

ESTABLISHED MAY, 1886.

Published Among the Silver-Lined Clouds 4692 Feet Above Sea Level, Where the Sun Shines 365 Days in the Year. The Healthful, Pure Air Makes Life Worth Living.

MRS. W. W. BOGEL HAS PASSED BEYOND

Mrs. Sarah Newton Bogel, wife of Judge W. W. Bogel, and one of Presidio county's most respected and widely known citizens on last Tuesday, January 1st, passed peacefully to sleep. About ten days prior to her death she had a paralytic stroke caused probably from a very painful fall, from which, although for several days scarcely conscious yet several days before the end, her recovery appeared imminent, she finally succumbed.

On Wednesday evening funeral services, conducted by Rev. J. R. Jacobs, were had at the Episcopal Church, of which she was a member. The minister read the solemn and impressive services for the dead, and in a few simple words, told of the beautiful character of the deceased. He said: "Words are but feeble things and fail to encompass or sound its worth. Character is a monument more enduring than brass and is written in the hearts of mankind."

During the services the choir sang "Asleep in Jesus," "Perfect Peace," and "Crossing the Bar."

The honorary pall bearers were L. C. Brite, W. B. Mitchell, N. P. Barclay, T. C. Mitchell, N. L. Casner, C. T. Mitchell, W. H. Colquitt, F. L. Anderson and R. H. Evans; the active pall bearers were W. P. Murphy, T. M. Wilson, W. P. Fischer, T. C. Crosson, Jno. Humphris and W. M. Elison.

One of the longest line of automobiles, carrying friends and acquaintances from this and adjoining counties, followed the body to the cemetery, where the last rites were read and the final song sang amidst banks of flowers, the mingling of tears and the sobs of many, the lovely, silent form was laid away.

Sarah Newton Bogel was born in San Antonio, Texas, October 14, 1860, the daughter of Samuel Galitzan and Mary Tompkins Newton, a prominent and wealthy pioneer family of that city. On February 15th, 1882 she was married to William Woodworth Bogel of Shreveport, La. Spending a year in Mexico, they came to Presidio county in

1884, nearly forty years ago. She leaves surviving: her husband, Judge W. W. Bogel; three sisters, Mrs. Price Cross, of Dallas, Mrs. Wm. Cassin of San Antonio, and Mrs. S. M. Gaines of Fort Worth; two brothers, Judge S. G. and Judge T. J. Newton of San Antonio; six children, two daughters, Mrs. Harry Hubbard of Marfa, Texas, and Mrs. Everett Collins, the wife of Major E. E. Collins of Rock Island arsenal; four sons, A. J. Bogel and Lieut. G. N. Bogel of Marfa, A. Graves Bogel of Longview, Washington, and Edward L. Bogel of Tampico, Mexico.

The deceased was prominent in social affairs and ever ready to lend aid and sympathy to the unfortunate. There were none who knew her but spoke her praises whether of high or low estate. She was interested in many societies and organizations, being the founder and first president of the Marfa History Club; a charter member of the Pioneer Association of Texas; a member of the United Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Colonial Dames of America.

HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE CLUB

The Household Science Club met Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Hillsman Davis with Mrs. Clay Mitchell as hostess.

The new officers presiding were: Mrs. Orr Kerr, secretary and Mrs. Clay Mitchell, treasurer.

A very interesting program was given by Mrs. Hillsman Davis, after which a delightful social hour of forty-two was enjoyed.

Mrs. Bownds, Mrs. Darracott, Mrs. Rank Baron and Mrs. Tom Mitchell were guests.

Refreshments were served by Mrs. McKie Mitchell at Middle H Mrs. W. B. Mitchell on line. Call 1924.

100 miles many v2

APPLES!
All kept in cold storage at the Marfa Power House. Call on Mr. Myrick when you need any.
M. F. HIGGINS.

STATE TO TAKE OVER HIGHWAYS TUESDAY

Austin, Texas, December 31 (SP)—Preparations are about completed by the State highway department for taking over on January 1 the maintenance of the designated highways of Texas, comprising approximately 18,000 miles. As far as practicable, the department is arranging to lease from counties in the state the necessary equipment for commencing the work.

"It will be impossible to secure the desired result within a month or in two or three months," said a statement by the highway department. "It will take time and hard work to get an organization of this size to working smoothly."

"January 1 will not find a fully manned and equipped organization ready to spring into play. The people should know that, though January 1 was set as the date for the department to take over the roads, no authority to purchase machinery or equipment before his date was given and no funds were made available before January 1 for the purpose."

"Therefore, after that date, all equipment must be purchased or leased through the co-operation of the counties and distributed; patrolmen must be hired and instructed, assignments must be made and many other details worked out."

"All preliminary reports and surveys have been made, theoretical organizations completed, but the real organization is yet to be formed."

"The commission is not looking for alibis nor is it looking for a soft spot to fall, but these are actual facts as they really exist," continued the statement. "As soon as possible after January 1 the highway department will begin the maintenance of all designated highways, but before the maintenance on all these roads can be started, there must be a beginning point and the policy of the commission will be to cover all approved roads first, in order to protect our present investments and to save what we have already accomplished."

Between 94 and 108 miles of coun-

ty highway will pass into the hands of the state highway department for maintenance Tuesday morning, according to an estimate made Monday by county engineer, L. A. White and D. E. H. Manigault, division engineer for the state highway department.

Included in the transfer will be state highway No. 1 which runs from the county line east of Fabens, through El Paso to the New Mexico state line; state highway No. 33, which runs to Newman, and state highway No. 33 south, running from Ysleta to Socorro and San Elizario.

The highway extending from the Brewster county line through Presidio county to the Jeff Davis line, a distance of 15 miles, is included in the highway taken over by the state last Tuesday. Teams are already at work in the county at the expense of the state. This means a great deal to Presidio county, and Judge K. C. Miller, our county judge, deserves a great deal of credit for the successful termination of his efforts in this direction. For six months he has been working to this end, and it is reported that other highways in the county will be taken over and put in fine condition by the state. There has not been anything in the history of Presidio county of a more far-reaching benefit, aiding in the development of our great county, than the work just consummated by Judge Miller. Let the good work go on.

EWELL—CROW

One of the most beautiful of holiday weddings was solemnized Thursday afternoon at 3:00 o'clock, December 27th, at the First Baptist Church, when Miss Jewel Crow became the bride of Mr. John Gale Ewell. The sentiment and joy of youth characterized the sweetly impressive marriage of two of Fort Davis' most charming young people. The bride graduated from the high school, then attended two years at the Sul Ross Teachers College, and specializing in music during the past year.

The church was beautifully dec-

orated in green foliage and a profusion of lily bulbs.

Employing the ring ceremony, the impressive marriage service at the Baptist Church was performed by Rev. L. R. Millican, home pastor of the bride's family. Presiding at the piano was Miss Roberta Sproul, accompanied by Miss Frances Mitchell on the violin. Mrs. Roe Miller sang "At Dawning" in exquisite soprano.

Attractively attired in a lovely girlish frock of white lace over Nile, came the bride maid, Miss Pauline Terry. She carried white sweet peas, with a picture hat of silver and silver shoes.

Stately in a gown of green charmeuse and georgette exquisitely embroidered in silver, and bearing an arm bouquet of pink sweet peas, came the matron of honor, Mrs. R. C. Williams, with this a silver lace poke hat and silver shoes were worn. The maid of honor, Miss Katherine Espy, beautiful in a gown of toast charmeuse and lace, with a gold lace poke hat and gold shoes. She carried orchid sweet peas.

Following, on the arm of her father, W. S. Crow, came the winsome smiling bride, attired in a beautiful beaded gold colored georgette dress, a modish hat and shoes, harmonizing in tints of gold. She carried a bouquet of pink Killarney roses and Lily of the Valley.

The groom, accompanied by Roe Miller, as best man, met the bride at the altar.

Mr. Beau McCutcheon, Jr., and Johnny Prude were ushers.

Soon after the marriage ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Ewell left for the West. Miss Katherine Espy was fortunate in receiving the bride's bouquet tossed from the train.

The bride's going away dress was a navy poret twill coat dress with hat gloves and shoes harmonizing.

The bridal trip will include a visit to the groom's aunt and other relatives at Benson, Arizona, and Catalina Islands, after which they will be at home at Blythe, California, where Mr. Ewell is a prominent business man.

Mr. Ewell is a grandson of Dr. and Mrs. W. T. Jones and was principally reared in Fort Davis.—Fort Davis Post.

Sunday Services at Methodist Church

The service at the eleven o'clock hour at the Methodist Church will be an event of great interest. It will be an installation service of the officers of every organization in the Church. It is an interesting fact that there are over seventy-five officials authorized by the Discipline of the Church. There is some overlapping however where one individual holds more than one office, such as teacher in the Sunday School being an officer also in the Missionary Society. But in spite of this overlapping there are about sixty individuals who hold office in the Methodist Church. The pastor, Rev. Henry M. Barton, will preach a sermon appropriate to the occasion, along the line of "The Church an Organized Unit." This being the first regular Sunday service in the new year 1924, it was thought by the heads of the several auxiliary organizations wise to have this installation service at this time. The public is cordially invited to attend and it is hoped that there will be an unusual attendance of the members of the Church.

The evening service will be an evangelistic service. The pastor will preach.

In this issue is a splendid article by our prominent and distinguished citizen, Capt. J. B. Gillett, suggested by the death of old Ranger, Jim Putnam. This piece of hitherto unwritten history of the West deals with the murder of that noble Confederate, Capt. Poe, one of the pioneers of the West, also the tragic killing of his murderer by Jim Putnam and Thais Cook, both brave officers of the old frontier days. Capt. Gillett is at his best when narrating the daring deeds of his old friends and is always too modest in telling of his part in the maintaining law and order in the stirring days during which the wild and woolly west became subject to the peace and dignity of the State.

What of 1924?

Careful buying and fair pricing has filled our Store the past year with the "THRIFTY" Shoppers. Sound business--proper Conservatism--Searching every Market for better goods and lower prices. Our knowledge that the people are showing increased confidence in our "PAY CASH and PAY LESS" Merchandise System---Is the tangible expression that strengthens our faith--in the future. As you understand more and more clearly the economy that underlies our Cash Prices--The increased purchasing power of your dollar--The greater will be your savings.

LET'S GO!

Those that have profited more are those who have visited our store the more regular. We have "CLOSE OUTS"--"SPECIALS"--That are taken up quickly by the Shopper, before we can tell you through the paper about it, make your New Year's Resolution now--"To go every day and see what is offered at the Cash Counters of our Store."

SOME REAL GOOD PRICES ARE BEING PLANNED FOR YOU.

MURPHY-WALKER CO.

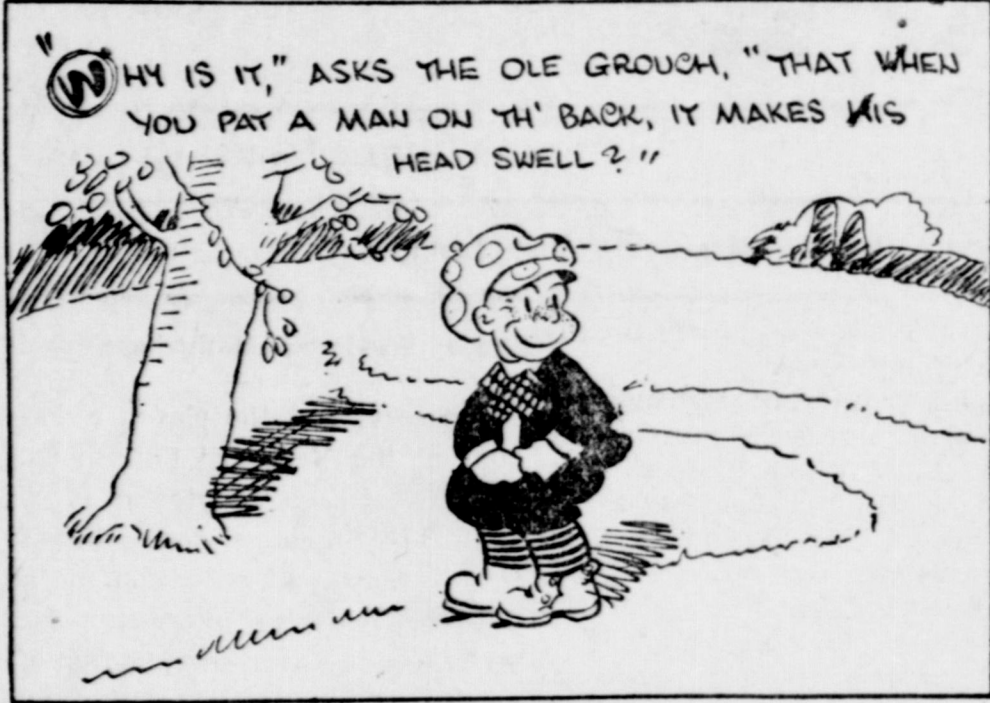
PAY CASH

PAY LESS

MICKIE, THE PRINTER'S DEVIL

By Charles Sughroe
© Western Newspaper Union

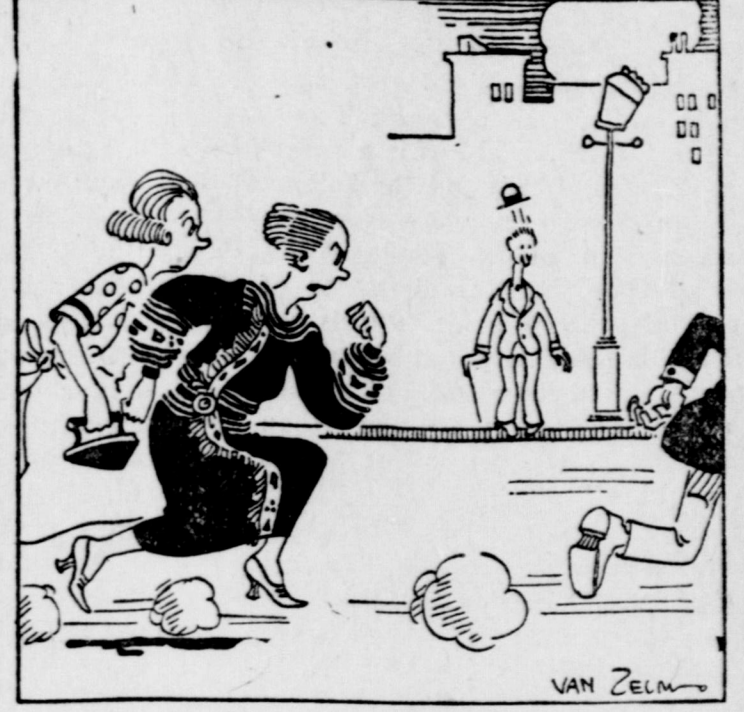
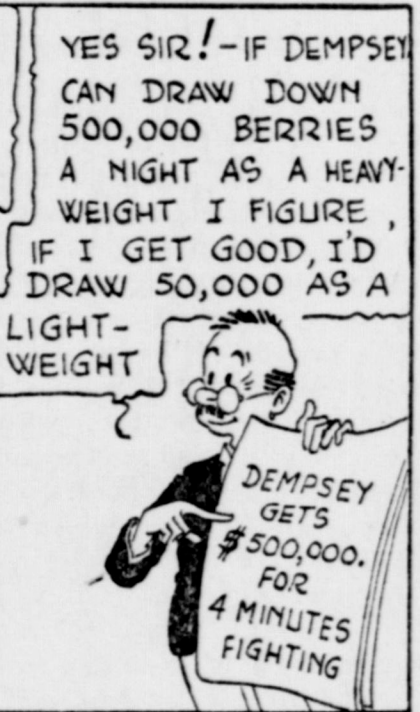
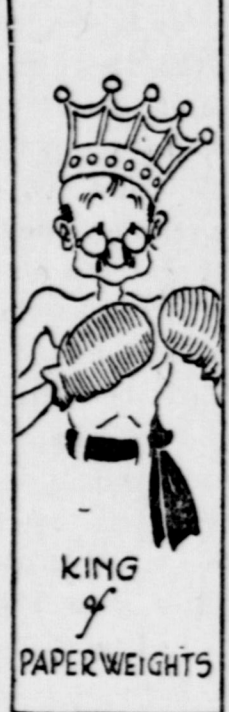
Little Opinions



AW, WHAT'S THE USE

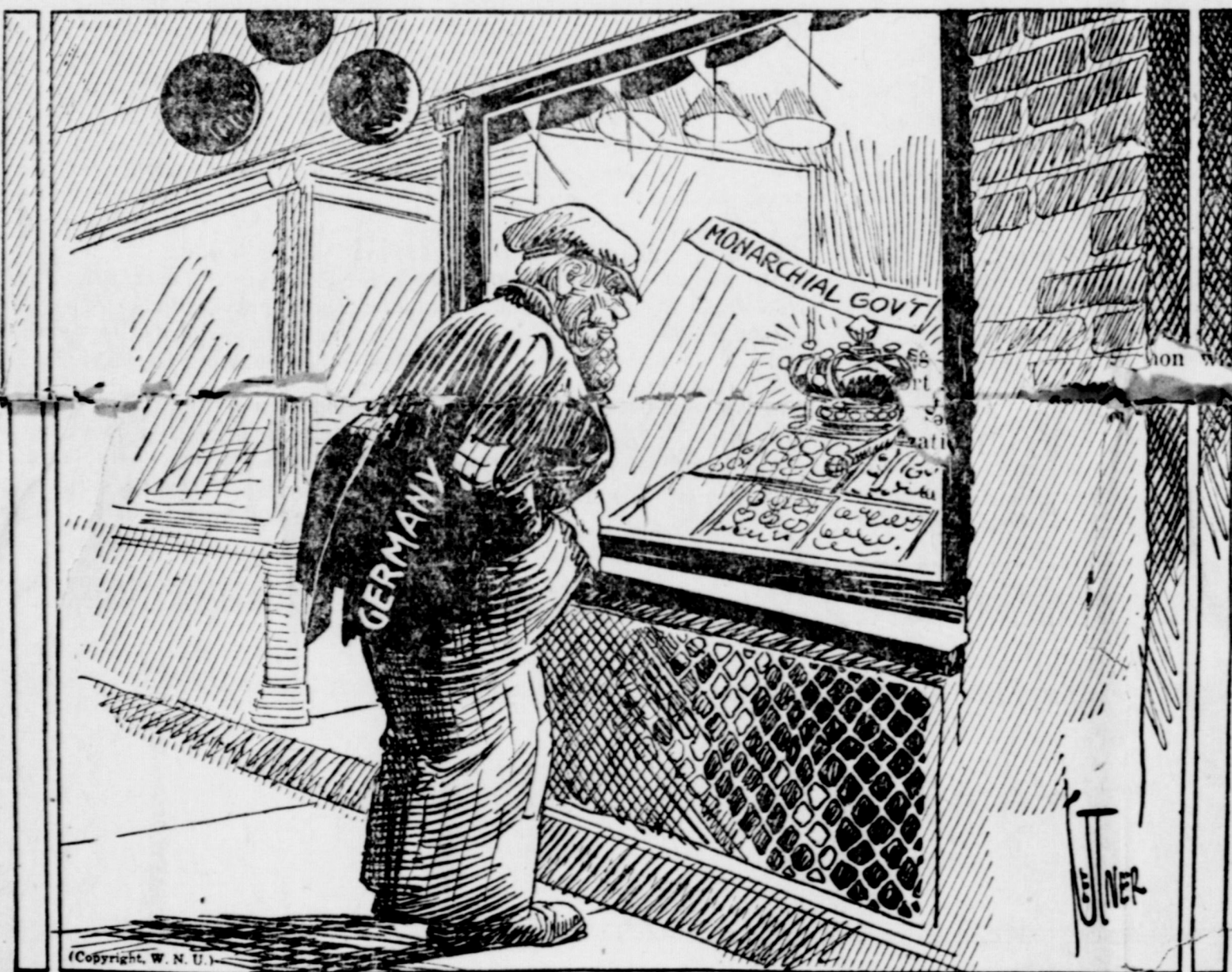
By L. F. Van Zelm
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As a Fighter Felix Is a Good Runner

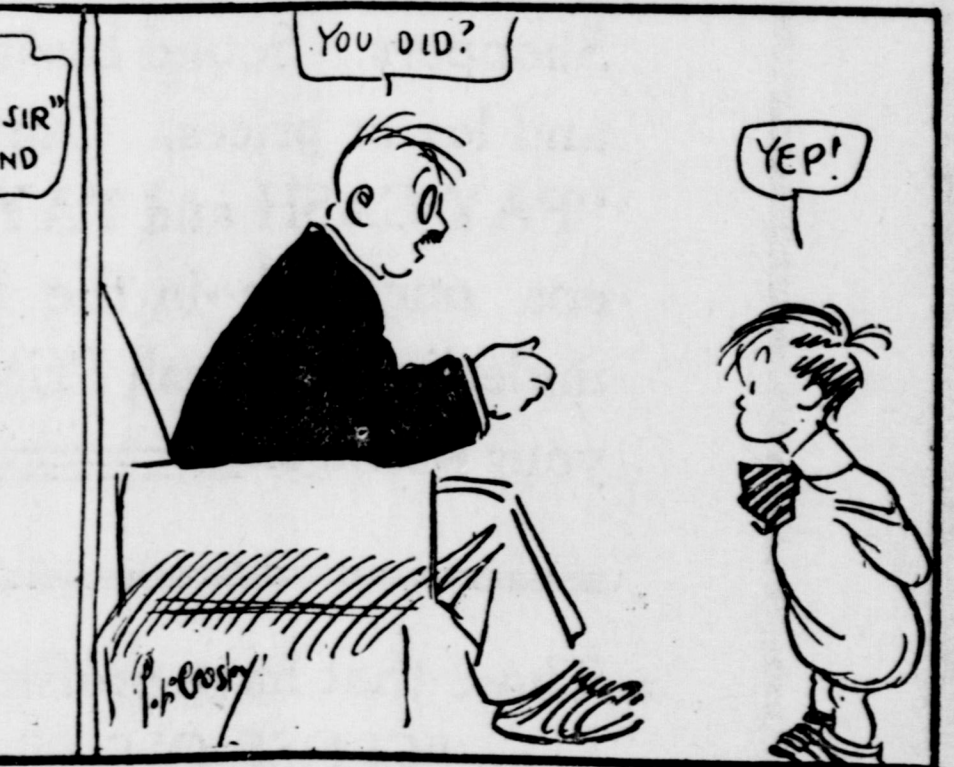
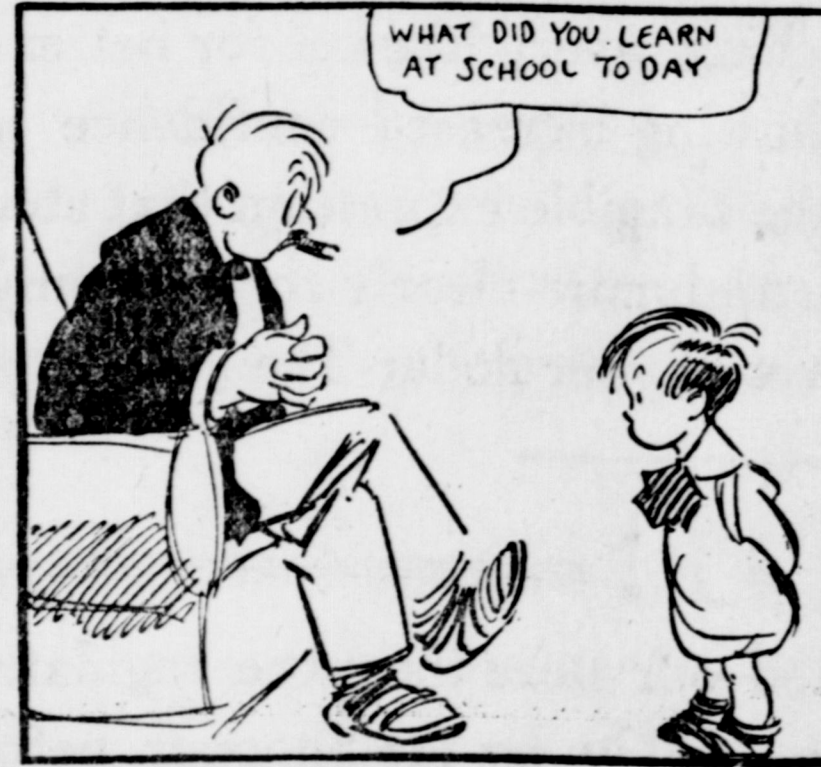


Is He Going to Take It Out of Hock?

Some Interested Parties



The Clancy Kids
Just Like An Educated Person
By PERCY L. CROSBY
Copyright by the McClung Newspaper Syndicate



RADIO RALF AND HIS FRIENDS

By JACK WILSON
Copyright 1923 by the McClung Newspaper Syndicate

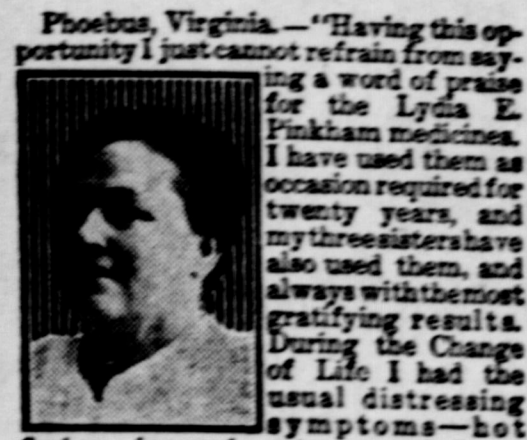
ANGEL CHILD.

When we go behind the scenes we are apt to lose our illusions. That's right. I went behind once at Uncle Tom's Cabin show and saw little Eva smoking a pipe.



FROM PERSONAL EXPERIENCE

Mrs. Bradford Recommends Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound



Phoebus, Virginia.—"Having this opportunity I just cannot refrain from saying a word of praise for the Lydia E. Pinkham medicine. I have used them on occasion required for twenty years, and my three sisters have also used them, and always with the most gratifying results. During the Change of Life I had the usual distressing symptoms—hot flashes, insomnia, etc.—and I am pleased to testify to the wonderful results I obtained from the Vegetable Compound. I heartily recommend it to any woman and I will be pleased to answer any inquiries that might be sent to me through the publication of my testimonial."—Mrs. H. L. BRADFORD, 109 Armistead Street, Phoebus, Virginia.

Consider carefully Mrs. Bradford's letter. Her experience ought to help you. She mentions the trials of middle age and the wonderful results she obtained from Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. If you are suffering from nervous troubles, irritability, or if other annoying symptoms appear and you are blue at times, you should give the Vegetable Compound a fair trial. For sale by druggists everywhere.

The Mosquito.

Outside of his fellow man, the mosquito is the most dangerous living creature to man, as more people die each year as a result of his bite than by the ravages of any other animal. The cobra snake of India ranks second in the number of people killed, but this is largely due to the superstitious character of the natives of India, who are afraid to kill the snakes.

Hall's Catarrh Medicine

will do what we claim for it—rid your system of Catarrh or Deafness caused by Catarrh.

Sold by druggists for over 40 years
E. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio

STOMACH UPSET, GAS, ACIDITY, INDIGESTION

"Pape's Diapiesin" is the quickest, surest relief for indigestion, gases, flatulence, heartburn, sourness or stomach distress caused by acidity. A few tablets give almost immediate stomach relief. Correct your stomach and digestion now for a few cents. Druggists sell millions of packages of Pape's Diapiesin.—Adv.

Aye, Aye! Professor—What is the commonest form of eye trouble? Stude—Egotism, sir.

NR To-NIGHT Tomorrow Alright

A vegetable laxative, adds tone and vigor to the digestive and eliminative system, improves the appetite, relieves Sick Headache and Biliousness, corrects Constipation.

Used for over 50 years

Chips off the Old Block

IN JUNIORS—Little Bits

One-third the regular dose. Made of same ingredients, then candy coated. For children and adults.

SOLD BY YOUR DRUGGIST

Comfort Your Skin With Cuticura Soap and Fragrant Talcum

Soap 25c, Ointment 25 and 50c, Talcum 25c.

ITCH!

Money back without question if HUNT'S SALVE fails to relieve itching, burning, or other skin diseases. Price 25c at druggists, or direct from A. E. Roberts Medicine Co., Newark, N. J.

SAVE YOUR EYES!

The Dr. Thompson's Eye-water. Buy at your druggist or 125 E. River, Troy, N. Y. Borden.

Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic

For Pale, Delicate Women and Children. 60c

Texas News

Construction has begun on a power transmission line to be built by the Valley Electric and Ice Company connecting the important towns of the lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas.

The Rio Grande valley beet and carrot crop is about ready for harvest and reports come in from all sections that the yield will be heavy this season and with prices that are satisfactory.

Under instructions received at San Antonio from the war department the number of high school boys to receive military training next summer as citizens military training camp students is estimated at 28,000.

The attorney general has approved the following bonds of the city of Park Place, a suburb of Houston: Permanent road, bridge and street, \$20,000; sewer, \$25,000; sewer system, \$75,000; and public buildings, \$5,000, all serial sizes.

At a recent meeting of the commissioners' court of Brazoria County a reduction in the taxable values of stock and land was made. Heretofore property valuations in this county have been higher than other places in the state, it is said.

The twenty-year sentence of Congressman Jesus Salas B. confessed slayer of General Francisco Villa, has been sustained by the supreme court in Chihuahua City, Mexico. Congressman Salas B. was tried and sentenced in the court at Parral, where Villa was assassinated.

Cattle shipments from Cherokee County have been much larger this year than heretofore. Inspector Williams reports that 111 cars have been shipped, which is said to be the largest number of any of the East Texas counties. All cattle in the county are in good condition for the winter.

The Fort Worth chamber of commerce has leased 168 acres of land adjacent to and north of the United States helium plant for use as a landing field for dirigible balloons that will come to Fort Worth for supplies of the famous non-inflammable gas. Roscoe A. Dy, industrial commissioner of that organization, has announced.

Roger Edes has been named by the state highway commission at Austin as supervisor of state highways in Caldwell County, has assembled road machinery, and will begin work on the Middle Buster at the Travis County line. Caldwell County has more than 100 miles of state highway and also many valuable road-working machines. Recently built some of the main highways in this section.

Palestine and Anderson County people are rejoicing with the people of Freestone County on the successful voting of a million dollars in bonds for good roads. This insures continuation of the paved highway building across Anderson County, through Freestone County. The type of highway to be built will make it one of the very best in the state, with a good bridge across the Trinity river at a point twelve miles west of Palestine.

Freestone County's million-dollar road bond issue, which carried recently by more than two-thirds majority, will open up a new east-west highway from Waco to Palestine, uniting territory which has had no direct connection in the past either by highway or railroad. The project centers in a bridge over the Trinity river between Fairfield and Palestine. The road, known as the Exall highway, will be one of the state's main roads, passing from Waco through Mexia, Teague and Fairfield to Palestine.

Two road bond issues in northern Grimes County, in Brazos County and Bryan trade territory carried by large majorities at elections held the first of the week. The establishment of hard-surfaced roads within these districts, which lie just across the Navasota River, coupled with good roads to be inaugurated from Bryan to the river in this county, will draw much trade to this section that now goes to other points, it is expected.

The recent rains throughout the Laredo district have delayed somewhat the transplanting of the Bermuda onion crop. However, about 95 per cent of the planting has been completed, which takes in perhaps more acreage than did the crop of last season. The sowing of the seed in the seed beds was a little later than that of last season, but that will tend to make a crop of better onions. Very little cultivation is being done at this time due to the soggy condition of the ground. In the upper onion growing section in the counties of Dimmit, La Salle and Prio, the transplanting has been retarded more than in the Laredo district.

The smallest office in the state capital returns the greatest revenue to the state. It is the department of insurance, occupying a room on the first floor of the building and employing in this room eleven persons. The department turns into the state treasury each year upwards of \$2,000,000. This revenue comes for the most part from occupation taxes paid by insurance companies. Every insurance company pays a percentage of its gross receipts on business done in Texas as an occupation tax. There are 663 insurance companies in Texas.

REPORT OF MARKETS

Quotations on Grain, Hay, Feed, Cotton, Live Stock, Meats, Fruits, Etc.

Latest report of markets, issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Fruits and Vegetables.—Potato markets steady to firm. Eastern round whites closed close at \$1.45@1.55 sacked and bulk per 100 lbs. Northern sacked round whites 15c higher in Chicago at \$1.10@1.25. Yellow varieties of onions tend lower. New York and midwestern stock ranged \$2.25@2.50 sacked per 100 lbs. top of \$2.75 in Baltimore. Danish cabbage slightly stronger in Chicago at \$22@26 bulk per ton, generally \$2 to \$7 lower other markets at \$20@23, top of \$30 in Pittsburgh. Florida pointed type \$1 to \$1.50 per 14c bumper city markets. Apple markets fairly steady. New York baldwins mostly \$4 per bbl. in Pittsburgh, cold storage stock \$5 in New York. Eastern york imperials \$3 in Philadelphia. Northwestern extra fancy jonathans \$1.85@2.25 per box in New York and Chicago.

Live Stock and Meats.—Chicago hog prices average around 20c higher than a week ago, closing at \$7.40 for the top and \$6.75@7.15 for the bulk. Medium and good beef steers 25c to 40c higher at \$8@11.40; butcher cows and heifers 25c lower to 30c higher at \$3.65@11.25; feeder steers steady at \$4@8.00; light and medium weight veal calves \$1 to \$1.50 higher at \$9@11.00; fat lambs 50c to 60c higher at \$11.50@13.50; feeding lambs steady to 25c lower at \$4.75@7.50; yearlings steady at \$10.75@13.25 and fat ewes 25c to 50c up at \$8.50 to \$11.50. Stocker and feeder shipments from 12 important markets during the week ending December 21 were: cattle and calves 98,248; hogs 11,244; sheep 27,242.

In eastern wholesale fresh meat markets beef \$1 lower to \$1 higher; pork and lamb weak to \$1 lower. December 26 prices good grade meats: Beef \$14@18; veal \$13@18; lamb \$20 @23; mutton \$14@16; light pork \$13@15; heavy loins \$10@13.

Grain.—Grain market 1 to 2 cents lower for the week but tone of market firmer toward close. Fair demand for best grades of milling wheat but very little export demand. Corn market weak but country offerings smaller. Oats market fairly firm with prices steady after a slight decline. Quoted Dec. 26: No. 1 dark northern spring Minneapolis \$1.11@1.20; No. 2 hard winter Chicago \$1.03@1.05; Kansas City \$1@1.14. No. 2 red winter Chicago \$1.05@1.10; St. Louis \$1.10@1.11. No. 2 yellow corn Chicago 70¢; No. 3 yellow St. Louis 63¢; No. 3 white oats Chicago 42¢; Minn., spols 33¢; St. Louis 43¢.

Hay.—Holiday dullness in hay market. Receipts light and demand limited. Good demand for best grades others slow. Alfalfa in slow demand. Prairie also dull. Quoted December 26: No. 1 timothy Cincinnati \$24.50; Chicago \$27.50; Minneapolis \$18.50; No. 1 alfalfa Kansas City \$22.75; Minneapolis \$21.50; Memphis \$33. No. 1 Prairie Kansas City \$13.75; Minneapolis \$15.50; Chicago \$20.00.

Dairy Products.—Butter market somewhat unsettled during the week although prices gained slightly. No new imports developed of note. Small quantities of Irish and Swedish in and fairly heavy shipments from Denmark and Canada. Today's closing wholesale prices on 52 score butter: New York 50c; Philadelphia 55¢; Boston 54c; Chicago 54c.

Cheese markets declined early in week and while trading which followed was light and inquiry almost lacking, this was attributed largely to seasonal dullness. It was noticeable, however, that dealers were losing no opportunity to move goods, in some cases at prices which represented some concession on their part. Wholesale prices at Wisconsin primary markets, Dec. 24: Single daisies 22c, double daisies 21¢; longhorns 22¢, square prints 22¢.

Cotton.—Average price of middling spot cotton in 10 designated spot markets advanced 133 points during the week, closing at 35.45 per pound.

New York January futures contracts advanced 135 points, closing at 35.70 cents.

New Orleans Rice Market.
New Orleans, La.—Holders of fancy and choice grades of rice were asking top prices in the local rice market today. Although sales were light official quotations held fancy Blue Rose at 4½c to 4 7/8c a pound; choice at 4½c to 4 5/8c, and medium at 4½c to 4 3/8c. Receipts amounted to 3,800 sacks of rough and 15,400 pockets of clean. The domestic demand has fallen off to a few scattered bids from local jobbers and dealers. Reports from the interior said the demand there is quiet, but prices on all grades have been advanced to a level 1/8c higher than local quotations.

Fort Worth Stock Market.
Fort Worth, Tex.—Strength characterized the trade in cattle again Friday and the market displayed activity. Steers were disposed of on a strong basis, heifers and yearlings were around 25c higher, bulls remained fully steady, cows were 15¢@25¢ better than yesterday and the calf deal scored an advance of 12¢. Small receipts, amounting to 1,000 head of cattle and 500 calves, made up the count. Quality was of an inferior type for the most part.



Winter Find You Tired and Achy? Do You Suffer Constant Backache—Feel Old and Worn Out? Then Follow the Advice of These Good Folks!

DO YOU get up these winter mornings feeling tired, weak—achy all over? Are you so lame, stiff and miserable it seems you can never get back in trim? Does your back ache with a dull, constant throb? Sharp, rheumatic pains torture you at every step?

Then you should be giving some attention to your kidneys!

Winter, you know, is danger time for the kidneys. That's because exposure to colds and chills wears down body resistance and throws an unusually heavy strain on the hard-working kidneys. The kidneys are apt to fall behind in keeping the blood-stream pure, and poisons accumulate that will kidneys would have filtered off.

Racking backaches come with stabbing pains; muscles and joints ache constantly; there are headaches, too, with dizziness and distressing kidney irregularities. Nerves are "jumpy"; one feels old—all worn out.

Give your weakened kidneys the help they need. Use *Doan's Pills*—a stimulant diuretic to the kidneys. *Doan's* have helped thousands. They are recommended by grateful users everywhere. Ask your neighbor!

"Use Doan's," Say These Good Folks:

C. C. HOWELL, owner restaurant, Main St., Seymour, Texas, says: "My kidneys and back were in bad condition. When I stooped over a sharp cutting pain would catch me in my back and loins and I could hardly straighten up. My back was also lame and sore. My kidneys were weak and the secretions were scanty in passage. I used three or four boxes of Doan's Pills and they cured me and put me in fine shape."

MRS. R. F. HARRIS, 408 E. Asylum St., Terrell, Texas, says: "I had rheumatic trouble and my back ached and pained me all the time and I was so sore and lame I could hardly bend or get out of a chair after sitting still a while. In bad weather I had rheumatic twinges in my hips and limbs and across my shoulders. My kidneys acted irregularly and the least cold settled in them. Doan's Pills relieved all the symptoms of kidney complaint and rheumatic trouble."

DOAN'S PILLS

Stimulant Diuretic to the Kidneys
At all dealers, 60c a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfg. Chemists, Buffalo, N. Y.

LAMPS USED BY "BOBBIES"

"Bulls-Eye" of London Police Officer Kept in Working Order by Old Firm.

It never occur to you to wonder how the "Bulls-Eye" lamp, that little oil lamp he has fixed onto the belt of his tunic, clean and in working order? Strange as it may seem, the London policeman does not clean his own lamp. He is responsible for the cleanliness of his own boots and he has to polish his own buttons and straps, but his lamp is cleaned for him.

For the last 40 years one firm in the city has employed among other men a band of "trimmers" whose duty it is to visit about 200 London police stations and inspect the lamps used by the men on night duty. These trimmers supply the oil, trim the wicks, polish the reflector (the bull's-eye) and make the lamps fit to hang on the policemen's belts.

About 80 stations now use electric lamps, but these never have become popular enough to oust the old bull's-eye.

More than 20 of the trimmers employed today were doing the same work more than 30 years ago.

It's easier for some girls to win admirers than it is for them to capture a husband.

You can't convince a schoolboy that history repeats itself.

"CASCRET'S" FOR LIVER AND BOWELS—10c A BOX

Cures Biliousness, Constipation, Sick Headache, etc.

Nothing is so unreasonable and inconsistent as fortune.

Always Keep Alcock's Plasters in your home. Invaluable for all local aches and pains. Inexpensive, absolutely pure, safe and effective.—Adv.

No man should be held responsible for his fool relations.

Teach your child internal cleanliness

THE mother who permits constipation in her baby or older child is risking the health, even the life of her little one. It must be remembered that an infant is helpless, unable to tell that constipation is making its life miserable. Consequently the mother must be able to recognize signs of constipation in her baby. Convulsions, night terrors, grinding the teeth in sleep, feverishness, fretfulness and such symptoms—any of these may indicate that poisons from baby's stagnant intestine are flooding the little body.

In older children biliousness, coated tongue, loss of appetite warn the mother that constipation is present. Constipation, unchecked in youth, may lead to serious consequences. In constipation, according to intestinal specialists, lies the primary cause of more than three-quarters of all illness, including the gravest diseases of life.

Laxatives Only Aggravate Constipation
The mother should not resort to laxatives. A noted authority says that laxatives and cathartics do not overcome constipation but by their continued use tend only to aggravate the condition and often lead to permanent injury.

Why Physicians Favor Lubrication
Medical science, through knowledge of the intestinal tract gained by X-ray observation, has found in lubrication a means of overcoming constipation. The gentle lubricant, Nujol, penetrates and softens the hard food waste and hastens its passage through and out of the body. Thus Nujol brings internal cleanliness.

Not a Medicine
Nujol is used in children's and general hospitals and is prescribed by physicians throughout the world. Nujol is not a medicine or laxative and cannot gripe. Like pure water it is harmless. Let your infant or child have Nujol regularly—and see rosy cheeks, clear eyes and happiness return once more. Get rid of constipation and avoid disease by adopting the habit of internal cleanliness. Take Nujol yourself as regularly as you brush your teeth or wash your face. For sale by all druggists.

Nujol

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

For Internal Cleanliness

Regular as Clockwork

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Marfa National Bank

At Marfa, in the State of Texas, at the close of business December 31, 1923.

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts, including rediscounts	\$406,766.31
Overdrafts, unsecured	1,064.36
U. S. Government securities owned:	
Deposited to secure circulation (U.S. Bonds, par value \$70,000.00)	
All other United States Government securities	15,000.00
Total	85,000.00
Other bonds, stocks, securities, etc	18,874.25
Banking house, \$7,769.30, furniture and fixtures, \$2,604.29	10,373.59
Real estate owned other than banking house	3,657.88
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	67,071.31
Cash in vault and amount due from National Banks	79,817.95
Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank	154.79
Totals of items 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13	\$79,972.84
Checks and drafts on banks (including Federal Reserve bank) located outside of city or town of reporting bank	\$56.04
Miscellaneous cash items	173.13
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer	3,500.00
TOTAL	\$676,453.57

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in	\$ 70,000.00
Surplus fund	70,000.00
Undivided profits	7,295.91
Circulating notes outstanding	68,400.00
Amount due to State banks, bankers and trust companies in the United States and foreign countries	2,000.91
Cashiers Checks outstanding	7,034.18
Individual deposits subject to check	399,408.53
Dividends unpaid	2,775.00
Certificates of deposit (other than for money borrowed)	1,500.00
Other time deposits	32,908.02
United States deposits (other than postal savings, including War loan deposits and deposits of United States disbursing officers)	15,000.00
Liabilities other than those above stated	41.02
TOTAL	\$676,453.57

STATE OF TEXAS
County of Presidio.

I, M. D. BOWNS, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
M. D. BOWNS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 4th day of January, 1924.
H. H. KILPATRICK, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
J. B. Gillett,
W. H. Cleveland,
A. Brown,
Directors.

THE COUNTRY PRESS

Prof. Atwood's brief history of the country newspaper includes not only a chronicle of past achievements but also a careful diagnosis of present needs. It traces the rise in power of the local journal, describes the period of its unlimited sway and then, the gradual lessening of its force and prestige, due to the encroaching claim of the city dailies on rural subscribers.

The book pictures the days when town and city were fairly well cut off from each other, before wires and push buttons had invaded the farmhouse and gas-driven vehicles scuttled along the dusty roads. Then the country paper had a free field to conquer and a willing flock to lead. The editor was a man of moment, the mentor of the public intelligence and the guardian of the public pride.

Especially was his word esteemed in matters of national and international significance; in judging local affairs he had to tread more carefully. He had to be guarded in his criticism of the new high school principal, because his public knew the gentleman in question; but when he spoke of Bolshevism or the League of Nations or their past equivalents, he could make his assertions with a bold uncompromising sweep. He was the high judge of the universe, and his word was law to his public.

But, as Professor Atwood shows, the rule of the local editor declined as the line of demarcation between city and county became less and less clearly defined. And today small towns are no longer isolated communities: telephones, telegraphs and now the inescapable radio are just so many paths of contact with the urban centers. City newspapers are delivered in outside districts almost as promptly as in the cities themselves.

And what is more, the metropolitan dailies have come to recognize their country following. Awakened to the new hold they are establishing in rural communities, they are strengthening it with all the force at their command. They concern themselves with every phase of country life, and engage special reporters to supply them with news from town and farm and countryside.

As a result of this policy of the city papers, Professor Atwood points out that the townfolks are adopting the city standards. They, too, want to read world happenings in a paper broad in its outlook, vast in its resources, and backed by recognized authorities. They are deserting the hard pressed jack-of-all-trades who has served them so long and so faithfully as editor in favor of the trained metropolitan critics, reporters and editorial writers.

Professor Atwood's book shows that the power of the country paper is being usurped by the city paper. Obviously something must be done about it, if the small journal is not to die of outworn usefulness, and Emerson Harris, working in collaboration with his daughter, Florence Harris, has undertaken to provide a solution. In their book they claim that the country editor must bow to the inevitable. He must leave the world outside his own special territory to the mercies of the city publications and concentrate his efforts on home news. For if he cannot compete with the city editor in handling city affairs, the reverse is equally true—the city editor, with all his resources, cannot do full justice to the local news. He is not a man speaking to his friends, but a remote executive, operating in a quiet office behind frosted panes, a symbol and a force more than a person.

The country editor, Mr. Harris says, knows the people who buy his paper, knows their habits and their history, their interests and their pet enthusiasms; and it is with these that his paper must be concerned. When a city editor considers an article for publication it must be financially or unusual; it must interest those who are not directly affected by it as well as those who are. But the country editor needs to ask only one question: "Is this article linked up with the lives or interests of any of the people of my community?" If it can print it, for that which concerns any one person in a small group is news for the rest of the group.

If the country paper follows the plan suggested for it by Mr. Harris and his daughter it will stop treating issues outside its own bounds and will depend for interest on feature articles much after the fashion of those found in Sunday editions of city dailies. Even if these

articles remain purely localized there is a world of material waiting to be used in them that has scarcely been touched yet.

The rural paper which follows the plan put forth by Mr. Harris will furnish its readers with all available utility information—how the crops are going and what is likely to happen to real estate within the year and why shoes should be more expensive than they were two seasons ago. And, last of all, it will promote community loyalty by furnishing the townfolk with all the information necessary to enable them to join intelligently in public activities.—New York World.

CITATION BY PUBLICATION

THE STATE OF TEXAS,
To the Sheriff or any Constable of Presidio County—GREETING:
YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED, That you summon, by making publication of this Citation in some newspaper published in the County of Presidio if there be a newspaper published therein, but if not, then in a newspaper published in the nearest County to said Presidio County, in which a newspaper is published, once in each week for four consecutive weeks previous to the return day hereof, Mrs. Mary L. Hastie "a feme solo," whose residence is unknown, to be and appear before the Hon. District Court, at the next regular term thereof, to be holden in the County of Presidio at the Court House thereof, in Marfa, Texas, on the 28th day of January, A. D., 1924, same being the Third Monday after the First Monday in January, A. D., 1924, then and there to answer a petition filed in said Court on the 14th day of June, A. D., 1923, in a suit numbered on the docket of said Court No. 2670, wherein A. Lorenzo and Hattie Lorenzo are plaintiffs and John C. Hastie, Mrs. Nellie Hastie and Mrs. Mary Hastie are defendants. The nature of the plaintiffs demand being as follows, to-wit:

Being a suit for the cancellation of a note executed by Plaintiff, A. Lorenzo on or about the 28th day of March, 1922 for the sum of Twenty-five Hundred Dollars, due on or before one year thereafter, payable to the order of the defendant, John C. Hastie, and asking for the cancellation of a mortgage lien executed on said date by Plaintiff to secure the payment of the said mortgage being on the following described real estate in Presidio County, Texas, to-wit:

Lot Sixty (60) in Block G-5, Denison and Wichita Railway Company, Certificate Number 499, containing six hundred and forty acres of land. Said cancellations being asked for on the ground that the instruments sought to be cancelled were deposited in escrow and delivered by the escrow agent in violation of the terms of the escrow agreement, and that therefore the consideration for said note and mortgage was never paid, and said instruments became without any force or effect.

HEREIN FAIL NOT, and have you before said Court, on the said first day of the next term thereof, this Writ, with your endorsement thereon, showing how you have executed the same.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court, at office in Marfa, Texas, this 27th day of November, A. D., 1923.

ANITA YOUNG,
Clerk District Court, Presidio County, Texas.

CITATION BY PUBLICATION

To the Sheriff or any Constable of Presidio County—GREETING:
YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED, That you summon by making publication of this Citation in some newspaper published in the County of Presidio if there be a newspaper published therein, but if not, then in a newspaper published in the nearest County to said Presidio County, in which a newspaper is published, once in each week for four consecutive weeks previous to the return day hereof, the Beaunell Investment Company, a corporation, and Joseph F. Edwards, both of whom are non-residents of the State of Texas, to be and appear before the Honorable District Court, at the next regular term thereof, to be holden in the County of Presidio at the Court House thereof in Marfa on the 28th day of January 1924, then and here to answer a Petition filed in said Court, on the 12th day of December, A. D., 1923, in a suit numbered on the docket of said Court No. 2677, wherein John Humphreys is plaintiff and Beaunell Investment Company and Joseph F. Edwards, are defendants. The nature of the plaintiff's demand being as follows, to-wit:

Suit on a promissory note for a balance of \$2,000.00, with interest at

8% per annum and 10% additional as attorneys fees, executed by Beaunell Investment Company, payable to plaintiff, and for a foreclosure of vendor's lien on six sections of land, being sections 2, 6, 8, 10 and 12, block 313, T. C. Ry. Co., surveys and survey 488, Cert. 4/833, G. C. & S. F. Ry. Co., all situated in Presidio County, Texas. Plaintiff alleges that Joseph F. Edwards claims an interest in above lands and that said lands were conveyed by the plaintiff to the Beaunell Investment Company and the above note was given in part payment.

HEREIN FAIL NOT, And have you before said Court, on the said first day of the next term thereof, this Writ, with your endorsement thereon, showing how you have executed the same.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court, at office in Marfa, this the 20th day of December, A. D., 1923.

ANITA YOUNG,
Clerk District Court, Presidio County, Texas.
Issued December 20th, 1923.
Clerk District Court, Presidio County, Texas.

No. 499.

Official statement of the financial condition of the

Marfa State Bank

at Marfa, Texas, State of Texas, at the close of business on the 31st day of December, 1923, published in the New Era, a newspaper published at Marfa, Texas, State of Texas, on the 5th day of January, 1924.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts, personal or collateral	\$230,017.14
Overdrafts	1,478.65
Bonds and Warrants	2,857.22
Real Estate Banking	
House	18,200.00
Furniture and Fixtures	5,267.00
Due from banks and bankers and cash on hand	40,686.65
Interest in Depositors' Guaranty Fund	5,963.98
Assessment Depositors' Guaranty Fund	7,101.75
TOTAL	\$311,612.49

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	\$ 50,000.00
Surplus	55,000.00
Undivided Profits, net	344.82
Individual Deposits, subject to check, net	171,677.80
Deposits, School	7,435.18
Time Certificates of Deposit	30,048.50
Cashier's Checks	3,106.19
Bills Payable and Discounts	NONE
Dividends Unpaid	4,000.00
TOTAL	\$311,612.49

STATE OF TEXAS

County of Presidio
We, T. M. Wilson as president, and Ben S. Avant, as Cashier of said bank, each of us, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

T. M. WILSON, President
BEN S. AVANT, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of January, A. D., 1924.

BLANCHE AVANT,
Notary Public, Presidio County, Texas.

CORRECT—ATTEST:

T. C. Mitchell,
J. W. Howell,
W. M. Ellison,
Directors.

The finest Xmas gifts any woman could give—

or hope to receive are Fuller Brushes: Hair brush, Flesh brush, Manicure brush, Clothes brush, or any one of the many

Fuller Brushes

for either personal or household uses—as many as you want or as few as you want, and put up in attractive holly boxes in sets for Christmas

Write or phone me to come to your house any day most convenient to you.

JAMES E. WHEELER
P. O. Box 506
822 2004 J
MARFA, TEXAS

The Marfa National Bank

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$140,000

Solicits your accounts on the basis of being able and willing to serve you well and acceptably

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY

The City Meat Market

FAT AND TENDER MEAT—CUT RIGHT — HOME RENDERED LARD AND FRESH WENIE SAUSAGE.

PROMPT DELIVERY—COURTEOUS TREATMENT.

PHONE 230

Give Us a Try-Out

Help Marfa

Building a city is the work of every business man and citizen in that city.

If new capital comes here or if industries now here expand and grow this company and every other business in the city will benefit.

To keep up with and ahead of the business growth of Marfa, this industry must grow. As this industry grows bigger every citizen will benefit through our increased expenditure for supplies, labor and taxes.

No town can make progress without efficient public utilities. It cannot attract outside capital or new people. Such a town is not a good place to live in. It is not a good place to do business in.

So, the interests of this Company and the interests of Marfa are just the same. Whatever helps one helps the other.

Marfa Electric & Ice Co.

"Courteous Service"

V. C. MYRICK, Manager.

Let Us Make Your

CHRISTMAS CANDIES

Special prices for Christmas Tree orders, if orders are placed early. A splendid assortment of

MISS SAYLOR'S BOX CHOCOLATES

just received. There are no better Chocolates made than Miss Saylor's

BUSY BEE STORE

Marfa Manufacturing Co.

(INCORPORATED)

- Samson Windmills.
- Eclipse Windmills.
- Gasoline Engines.
- Pipes & Well Casing.
- Pipe Fittings & Valves.
- Cylinder & Sucker Rods.
- Pump Jacks.
- Automobile Casings & Tubes.
- Automobile Accessories.
- Gasoline and Oils, Truck Tires.

Blacksmith, Machine Shop & Garage.
MARFA, PHONE 83 TEXAS.

The Slaying of Captain Poe and Death of His Murderer

(By Captain J. B. Gillett)

I notice in your paper of December 29th the tragic ending of James Putnam, an old ex-Texas Ranger.

This calls to my mind the killing of Fine Gilleland by T. T. Cook and Jim Putnam some thirty-three years ago down in Brewster county. In January 1890, DuBois and Wentworth's cow outfit was gathering cattle near Leoncita. On January 29th they made a roundup at Leoncita. Mr. H. H. Poe of Alpine owned a cattle ranch near where this round-up work was in progress, and in making the drive Mr. Poe discovered an unbranded yearling which from flesh marks, Mr. Poe believed the maverick belonged to his herd and claimed it. There was working for the DuBois and Wentworth outfit a cowboy by the name of Fine Gilleland. He was a little black looking man about thirty-five years of age and was an uncle of Jeff and Ben Webb, who were ranch managers for DuBois and Wentworth's cow outfit. Gilleland saw this unbranded yearling in the round-up and claimed it for DuBois and Wentworth. This brought on a controversy between Mr. Poe and Gilleland. Now H. H. Poe was one of the most prominent citizens of Brewster county. He was an old Confederate veteran—had lost an arm at the battle of Gettysburg, besides receiving twelve other wounds at the same time. He was a man of undaunted courage and only wanted what he thought justly belonged to him. He and Fine Gilleland had some hot words regarding the ownership of the maverick and he was mounted from their horses. Mr. Poe was entirely unarmed and the supposition is that he intended to fight it out with Gilleland one-handed. As they rushed at each other, Gilleland pulled his pistol and shot Mr. Poe to death. A more cruel and uncalled-for murder was never committed in Brewster county. After killing Mr. Poe, Gilleland mounted his horse and rode away.

At that time the writer was sheriff of Brewster county. The news of Mr. Poe's death was rushed to me at Alpine. I took with me as a special deputy John M. Rooney, hurried to Leoncita, rounded up several cow outfits, then worked back to Alpine. I then took other deputies and scoured Brewster county in every direction for Fine Gilleland but to no avail. I finally concluded that after killing Mr. Poe, Gilleland had left the country. I now sent a description of Gilleland to every sheriff in Western Texas, with instructions to arrest and hold him. At that time Thalio Cook, old ranger, and one of the bravest and best officers that West Texas ever produced, was inspector for the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, with headquarters at Marathon, Texas.

I sent Cook a minute description of Fine Gilleland and asked him to keep a sharp lookout for him. In the early part of February, 1890, Cook learned that some cattle had been found near Fort Stockton with burned brands. He asked Captain Frank Jones for a Ranger to accompany him to Deeds county to investigate this report. Jim Putnam, then a ranger in Captain Jones' company, was sent with Cook. They left Marathon just after dinner, leading a pack pony. They passed out north by Shepard's Iron Mountain ranch, then continued down a canyon in the direction of Leoncita. After traveling some eight or ten miles north from Iron Mountain, Cook and Putnam saw a man riding up the canyon directly at them. Putnam was riding in front leading the pack horse, Cook at that time being some ten steps behind the pack pony. As the man approached them, Putnam bade him good evening and passed on. Cook told the writer that he turned his pony out of the trail directly in front of the approaching man with the intention of inquiring the most direct route to Leoncita, never dreaming for a moment that the man was Fine Gilleland, the murderer. The very instant that Cook hailed him, Gilleland, like a flash of lightning, pulled his pistol and fired at Cook. Cook, taken unawares, leaned far back on his pony at the same time raising his right leg. The ball from Gilleland's pistol struck Cook in the center of the knee cap, tearing it all to pieces and lodging in the leg joint. Gilleland next shot and killed Cook's horse. As the pony pitched forward and fell, Cook caught on his

hands and knees as he went down, and his pistol fell several feet from him in the grass. Thinking he had killed Cook and his horse, Fine Gilleland now turned his attention to Jim Putnam, who was dismounting, with Winchester in hand. Gilleland fired his two or three remaining shots at Putnam, one of the shots badly wounding Putnam's horse. At the same time Jim was pumping lead at Fine Gilleland.

Gilleland's pistol being empty, he grined his pony quickly around and tried to make his get-away. I now turn back to Cook for an instant, who was making desperate efforts to get his gun from under his horse. Cook saw Gilleland leaving and called to Putnam to kill Fine's horse. The next shot from Jim's Winchester broke Gilleland's pony's neck—he turned a complete wild cat. Gilleland, with an empty pistol in his hand, took refuge behind his dead horse. Cook had now secured his Winchester and notwithstanding his bad wound, advanced rapidly on Gilleland, with his gun presented ready for action. Cook had not long to wait, as Fine raised his head above his dead pony, and Cook sent a 45-60 Winchester bullet through his brain, the ball striking Gilleland in the upper part of his forehead, tearing the back part of his head entirely away. Strange to say, Cook and Putnam did not know Gilleland and Fine did not know them.

Night was now fast approaching. They were some eighteen or twenty miles north of Marathon in a country where there was no water. Cook was suffering untold agonies. Jim put Cook's saddle on the pack pony, helped his comrade in the saddle, mounted his own horse and started for Marathon. Putnam's horse was so badly shot that he had to abandon him.

On foot and leading Cook's horse, these two matchless frontiersmen reached Marathon at midnight. Putnam telegraphed the writer that he and Cook had the evening before killed a man out in the Glass Mountains, whom they believed to hold Fine Gilleland, and to come and get him. I took with me Shep Casey and Ben Webb, who was a nephew of Gilleland. We caught a freight train and reached Marathon at 2 o'clock a. m. I hired Bud Simpson with his wagon to go out with me and bring the body in. We reached the battle ground at sunrise and what a sight it was! If a machine gun had been trained on these three men and four horses it could not have wrought much more death and destruction than these three men did with two Winchester pistols and one pistol, in the fifteen or twenty seconds that the fight lasted. Cook's pony lay dead and some ten or fifteen feet from him was Cook's silver plated white handle pistol. About twenty-five or thirty steps from Cook's pony, Gilleland's little sorrel pony lay on his back dead, with his white feet in the air. Behind this pony lay Fine Gilleland, stark and cold in death, with his empty pistol tightly gripped in his right hand. Scattered around on the ground was the camp equipment and bed blankets that Putnam had hurriedly taken from the pack pony. Even Cook's faithful little dog, that had followed his master on so many scouts, had picked up some wolf poison near Shepard's ranch and was dead not far away.

Gilleland's remains were shipped to Snyder, Texas, for burial.

Cook was taken to San Antonio and the ball extracted from his knee joint, but it left him a bad cripple for life.

Poor fellow—he has long since passed away, and now the passing of James M. Putnam closes the story of those two intrepid frontier scouts.

Marfa, Texas, January 1, 1924.

DR. J. C. DARRACOTT
Physician and Surgeon
PHONE 107
MARFA, TEXAS

HANS BRIAM
The Merchant Who Has
Practically Everything
and
Will Sell It for Less
Marfa — Texas

OLD WAGON TRAILS

(By W. S. Kelly, San Angelo, Tex.)

During the war I carried the mail for the Confederate Government back in Alabama in 1861. I was 14 years old. Soon the Confederate Government needed all the men they could get and conscripted all able bodied white men from 18 to 45. You see that left us only boys and negroes and as the negroes could not read, white boys had to go on every mail route either to carry or else to read the addresses, so the negro drivers would know what to do.

I do not remember the names of any of the Indian chiefs that used to raid around here. You see the soldiers did not try much to kill the Indians. It was their idea to push the frontier forward so that settlers could follow after and take up lands and civilize the country, but as to going out after Indians and hunting them down and fighting them, that did not appeal to them at all. The last Indian raid in this section took place in 1879. I was then cutting hay for the soldiers horses at Fort McKavitt. These were Comanches and Kiowas. They came very close to Fort McKavitt and came near capturing me. In regard to the name San Angelo, I think it occurred in this manner: One of the first settlers here was Bart J. DeWitt who had married a Spanish woman. And I understand he named the place after her. At first it was called San Angela but later was changed to San Angelo. The first county seat was Ben Ficklin. That was in 1875, but it was washed away in 1882 and then the county seat was changed over to here. Among the officers I remember of being here in the old days were General Hatch, 1871, General McKenzie, General Grierson of the 10th Cavalry (negro). I remember that in 1873 there were about 4000 squaws and papooses rounded up here by General McKenzie. This was done by General McKenzie after a big battle at the Double Mountain Fork of the Brazos, where many "bucks" were killed.

In 1873 General McKenzie organized and started from Fort Clark in Kinney county, the biggest post on the frontier. He had ex-companions of cavalry, part from fourth cavalry and part from the 10th cavalry. I used to know all the officers but cannot remember them now. I do recall at McKavitt having known Major Blount, Major Stanley and General Otis. I also remember that there was stationed here an old one-armed Confederate veteran who was in command of the Rangers here. He was named Major Marsh. Well in 1875 our sheriff, McCarthy killed a negro soldier and surrendered and was placed in jail at Ben Ficklin. When the negroes in the Fort heard about it they came over to the town in regular formation and shot up the town. They demanded that they be given McCarthy. Then Major Marsh went to General Grierson who commanded at the Fort and complained of the conduct of the negroes but General Grierson seemed indifferent. Major Marsh then told him that if he wanted his negroes alive he had better keep them in the Fort. After some time General Grierson said: "It seems to me that I have seen you before." Where was it? To which Major Marsh replied, "Yes, at Chafanooga, my regiment captured your brigade."

As to the way freight was hauled here, my recollection is that in the summer when there was plenty of grass oxen were used to pull the wagons. In the winter mules were

used. The mules ate less and traveled faster than oxen, but if they cast a shoe they were lame. Then grain had to be provided to feed them. The oxen ate only grass. They traveled slower than mules. They never got footsore and I have known of trains on long trips to start after mule trains and get to their destination first. Then mules cost more than oxen and their harness cost more, whereas a span of oxen only required a yoke and bows. Also the Indians did not care much about stealing oxen but they were strong for stealing mules. In 1873 I freighted. The Government let freight contracts at so much a mile per cwt. Adams & Wicks of San Antonio had all the Government contracts. They used both oxen and mules. They subbed out some of the freight hauled to Fredericksburg Dutch. Later on they sold their teams and wagons to Mexicans and let them pay out their debts as they worked. They paid \$1.35 per cwt. on freight hauled from San Antonio to San Angelo, 220 miles. Most of this freight came straight thru from Indianola, which was also called Powder Horn.

In 1873 I freighted from San Antonio to San Angelo. My route was San Antonio, Leon Springs, Boerne, Comfort, Fredericksburg, Loyal Valley, Mason, Menard, McKavitt, Kickapoo Springs, Fort Concho (San Angelo). There were stations at all watering places. Ordinarily I had three eight mule teams. I had only myself and two drivers. We did our own cooking.

In those days we did not carry any trail wagons. This idea of having two or three trail wagons hitched together came in later, about 1880, and was introduced from California. In camping with a good sized outfit it was customary to place five wagons on a side, one against the other and then across the opening in front of the mess wagon was placed at right angles to the others. Ropes were tied across ends to rear wagons and all of the mules were then kept in sort of a corral. The regular outfits always carried from ten to twenty extra mules. Generally the bell mare and extra mules traveled ahead of the head wagon.

In December '71 we met one of the Adams & Wicks outfits of ten wagons being towed back to San Antonio because the Indians had captured all their mules. At first all of the freighting was hauling supplies for the Government but later on the business was worked up handling buffalo hides and hauling the mto San Antonio. Then all this country filled up with buffalo hunters. Buffalo hides sold for from 50 cents to \$1.00 each, rarely one sold for \$1.50. In 1875 50,000 buffalo hides were hauled out of this section. It took from ten to twelve days to make a trip from San Angelo to San Antonio. No guards were furnished between San Angelo and San Antonio but every teamster had a gun. The drivers were principally whites but also there were some negroes and many Mexicans who worked very cheaply. Ordinarily a driver received \$20.00 a month and board. There was nothing in the business. You can see for yourself, 24 mules could only pull 24,000 pounds at \$1.35 or \$1.50 per cwt. and it took 25 days for the round trip. I quit after trying it for one year.

The old line of forts before the Civil War were San Antonio, Fort Mason, Fort Chadburne, Fort Phantom Hill, Fort Griffin and Fort Richardson and Fort Ringgold; also Fort Stockton and Fort Davis. After the Civil War all these were abandoned except Fort Griffin and Fort Richardson. Then there were built Fort Terrett, Fort McKavitt, Fort Lancaster and Fort Charlott, and I suppose Fort Concho.—Texas Highway Bulletin.



Low Round Trip Fares

—VIA—

Southern Pacific Lines

ACCOUNT

Christmas Holidays

Between All Points in Texas and Between Texas and Louisiana

On Sale December 20th to 24th, Inclusive

Final Limit to Reach Starting Point by Midnight of January 7th, 1924

Ask me for Detailed Information R. E. PETROSS, Agent

Happy New Year!

In the beginning of a new year we would take the opportunity of expressing our appreciation of the patronage given us during the year 1923, and we would extend to our customers and friends for the fast approaching year, our best wishes for each a most happy and prosperous New Year.

Alamo Lumber Co.

J. F. Fisher, Manager

Marta Lumber Co.

J. W. HOWELL, Mgr.

Brick

Wagons

Fencing Material

Builders' Hardware

Carpenters' Tools

Lumber.

Paints Oils,

Varnishes, Glass

Doors

Sash, Shingles

A satisfied customer is our motto.

MARFA LODGE NO. 64 I. O. O. F.

1st Tuesday night 1st Degree
2nd Tuesday night 2nd Degree
3rd Tuesday night 3rd Degree
4th Tuesday night Initiatory Degree. All visiting Brothers are cordially invited to be present.
E. P. STILL, N. G.
R. N. Settle Secretary.

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EVENTS OF 1923 PASS IN REVIEW

Happenings at Home and Abroad
During the Twelve Months
That Have Just Closed.

PRESIDENT HARDING'S DEATH

Futile Attempts to Settle German Reparations Problem—France Occupies the Ruhr—Turkey's Diplomatic Triumph—Terrible Earthquake in Japan—American Prosperity and Politics.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

With the exception of Germany, ruined by her own acts, and Japan, shattered by the forces of nature, all the world was better off at the close of 1923 than at its beginning. This is especially true of the United States, Italy, Finland, Czechoslovakia, Turkey, and probably Russia, though the information coming from the land of the Soviets has been so colored that it was difficult to determine true conditions there.

Economic recovery of the world was retarded, as it was during the previous twelve months, by failure to settle the matter of the German reparations and by the steady decline of Germany toward the point of absolute collapse. The occupation of the Ruhr by France and the resulting disputes with Great Britain brought on repeated crises each of which seemed to threaten the final disruption of the entente cordiale.

Several proposals for commissions to determine Germany's capacity to pay were made, but each of them required the participation of the United States and each time the American government found unacceptable the restrictions insisted upon by Premier Poincaré of France. As the year drew toward its close, however, the reparations commission was preparing to appoint two committees of experts to help work out the problem, and President Coolidge approved of the appointment of Americans on these committees.

Turkey gained power and prestige through the Lausanne peace conference and the resulting treaties with the allies and with the United States. Late in the year she added herself to the list of republics with Mustapha Kemal Pasha as her first president.

Under the leadership of General Primo Rivera and other army officers and aristocrats, there was a house-cleaning in Spain that resulted in the turning out of the crowd of politicians that had for years been battering on the walls of misgovernment. The so-called democratic government was overthrown and a dictatorial council substituted.

President Harding's death in San Francisco threw all the United States—and indeed all the civilized world—into heart-torn mourning. Vice President Calvin Coolidge, succeeding to the chief magistracy, carried on in general the policies of his predecessor. Mr. Harding had been considered the certain nominee of the Republican party in 1924, and his demise threw open the lists and made the political contest intensely interesting.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

German reparations and complications resulting from the failure to pay them occupied much of the attention of European diplomats. Early in January the allied premiers held a futile conference in Paris, and France prepared for separate action to collect from Germany. About the same time Secretary Hughes announced the United States would not consider Berlin's proposal for a four-power European peace pact and also informally advised France not to occupy the Ruhr. France, however, was determined, and the reparations commission gave her the opening by declaring Germany in willful default in coal deliveries. Germany formally protesting and Great Britain not approving, the French on January 11 began the occupation of the Ruhr, seizing its most important cities one after another. President Harding expressed his disapproval by recalling the American troops from Germany. Chancellor Cuno, with the support of the reichstag, declared a "moral war" of passive resistance and ordered all state employees not to obey the French. The mine owners and later the industrial magnates fell in with this program and for months the French were balked in their efforts to get any considerable revenue from the region. They seized customs, bank funds and railways, and arrested many industrial leaders and officials, but the passive resistance was not broken until late in September. The occupation was assisted actively by Belgium and passively by Italy. Great Britain, though she did not actually hamper the French, gave them no help.

On May 2 Germany made a new reparations offer of \$7,500,000,000, with many conditions, and it was immediately rejected by France. England also declared the offer insufficient. Berlin then asked a new reparations conference on the total sum and offered annuities of 1,500,000,000 gold marks. Great Britain invited France and Italy to join her in a reply to this, and submitted a draft of her proposed answer, but this also fell through. The British government thereupon sent a note to France and Belgium declaring the Ruhr occupa-

tion illegal and a failure, insisting on an impartial reparations inquiry after the plan suggested by Secretary of State Hughes, and saying France must pay enough of the money lent her to enable Great Britain to pay America. Again no results, Premier Poincaré declaring Germany must settle the reparations question before an economic accord could be reached. Chancellor Stresemann, who had succeeded Dr. Cuno, announced the abandonment of passive resistance and said no more reparations would be paid and the treaty of Versailles would be repudiated. He also put an end to the aid which the government had been giving the inhabitants of the occupied regions. Soon after this the industrial magnates of the Ruhr and Rhineland signed a pact with the French for the resumption of work and of payments of material.

In December the reparations commission decided to appoint two committees of experts, one to examine German money in foreign lands and the other to try to devise means by which Germany might balance her budget and stabilize her finances. Poincaré now seemed in a yielding mood and President Coolidge announced he approved of unofficial American participation through the selection of Americans as members of those committees.

Turkey's diplomatic victory at Lausanne was not easily won. While the conference there was deadlocked in January Mustapha Kemal mobilized armies to move against Constantinople, Mosul and other points and called three classes to the colors to combat the Greeks in Thrace. The quarreling in the peace conference was incessant. On January 31 the allies submitted a treaty to the Turks, demanding its acceptance within four days. The Turks agreed to sign it if the economic clauses were reserved for future settlement. Lord Curzon departed in a rage, and on February 6 the conference broke up. Diplomatic conversations continued, however; the British indicated they would make concessions, and the conference was resumed on April 23, Russia being excluded. On July 24 a treaty was signed which gave to Turkey nearly all she had demanded, the question of oil concessions being left for later consideration. A few days later the United States and Turkey signed treaties of amity and commerce and on extradition. By October 2 the allied military forces had evacuated Constantinople and the Turks soon after took formal possession of their old capital.

Warfare between Italy and Greece in the autumn was narrowly averted. An Italian military commissioner and his aids were murdered in Albania and on August 28 Italy demanded that Greece apologize abjectly and pay reparations. The Greek reply being unsatisfactory, the Italians promptly bombarded and occupied the island of Corfu. Greece appealed to the League of Nations, which was disposed to take up the affair; but Premier Mussolini declared Italy would withdraw from the league and ignore its decision if it insisted on arbitrating the dispute. The situation was most embarrassing for the league, but the allied council of ambassadors rescued it by assuming jurisdiction and ordering Greece to comply with Italy's demands almost in their entirety. Greece gave in, apologized and paid 50,000,000 lire indemnity, and on September 27 Italy evacuated Corfu.

Mussolini achieved another triumph by an agreement with Jugo-Slavia whereby Italy obtained possession of Fiume. In January American and British commissions met in Washington to negotiate the refunding of the British war debt to America, and their task was soon completed to the apparent satisfaction of both nations. The Washington treaties on reduction of armament and concerning the Pacific were ratified by Italy in February and by France in July. Through the efforts of an American commission sent to Mexico, the government of our neighbor was finally brought to amicable terms and the long-withheld recognition was accorded by Washington on August 31.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

Overshadowing all other events in the United States was the death of President Warren G. Harding. He had long planned a trip through the Middle and Far West and to Alaska in order to talk with the people and get their reactions. Though tired out and far from well, he started on June 20, accompanied by Mrs. Harding and several members of his cabinet. After delivering several important addresses, notably one advocating American membership in the World court, he sailed to Alaska. Returning thence to San Francisco, he fell ill there on July 28. Four days later, on August 2, he passed away. The taking of his body back to Washington, the services there, the trip to Marion, Ohio, and the interment there of the little town's distinguished citizen on August 10 gave the people of the country ample opportunity to show in what high esteem and affection they held Mr. Harding. Literally the entire nation mourned sincerely, and all the other nations gave expression to their grief. Vice President Calvin Coolidge took the oath of office as President at his father's home in Plymouth, Vt., and assumed his new duties at once, recalling the entire Harding cabinet and announcing that he would carry out the Harding policies where possible. It had been taken for granted that the Republican party would nominate Mr. Harding in 1924, and Mr. Coolidge immediately became a probable nominee. However, before the year

closed other candidates came forward, notably Senator Hiram Johnson of California, Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania and Senator LaFollette of Wisconsin. For the Democratic nomination there were several probabilities, including Senator Underwood and William G. McAdoo, avowed candidates, and Senator Ralston of Indiana, Gov. Al Smith of New York and Governor Slizer of New Jersey. There was much talk of the possible nomination of Henry Ford by one of the old parties or by a third party, and his admirers were exceedingly active.

The Republican national committee, according to the wishes of the President, selected Cleveland as the place for the national convention of 1924, and set June 10 as the date for its opening. Previous action by which the representation of the southern states was reduced was rescinded by the committee.

Secretary of the Interior Fall retired from President Harding's cabinet on March 4 and was succeeded by Hubert Work, the latter's place as postmaster general being filled by the appointment of Harry S. New, Attorney General Daugherty, against whom impeachment charges had been made the previous year, was fully exonerated by the house judiciary committee, the report being adopted by the house on January 25. Among the appointments made by President Harding were Robert Woods Bliss as minister to Sweden; Miles Poindexter as ambassador to Peru; R. M. Tobin as minister to the Netherlands; E. T. Sanborn as associate justice of the Supreme court of the United States, and Gen. Frank T. Hines as director of the veterans' bureau. Later the appointment was followed by charges of mismanagement, waste, etc., against the former director, Colonel Forbes, which were investigated by a senate committee.

Having passed the agricultural credit bill and many acts of lesser importance, and killing the ship-subsidy bill, the Sixty-seventh congress came to an end on March 4. The Sixty-eighth congress met on December 3 and the Republican majority was so slender that a bloc of so-called progressives held the balance of power. Speaker Gillett was re-elected and President Coolidge then delivered his first message, in which he declared himself in favor of American membership in the World court, advocated reduction of taxes and opposed the soldiers' bonus.

Two governors got into serious trouble. Walton of Oklahoma, who said he was fighting the Ku Klux Klan, came into conflict with the state legislature and assumed virtually dictatorial powers. Despite his efforts to prevent it, the legislature met in special session, the house impeached him on numerous charges and the senate, sitting as a trial court, found him guilty and removed him from his office. Walton was then indicted by a grand jury. The other state executive in trouble was Gov. W. T. McCray of Indiana, who got into deep financial tangles and also was indicted.

The Supreme court on April 30 decided that foreign vessels could not bring liquor into American ports, even though sealed, and later the liquor stores of several liners were seized at New York. Foreign nations protested but could not well take any action. However, late in the year the government negotiated an agreement with Great Britain whereby the right of search was extended to about twelve miles from shore, and in return it was expected the ship liquor regulation would be modified. The extension of the search limit was made necessary by the activities of the smuggling fleets which kept the country well supplied with wretched liquor. On May 4 the New York legislature repealed the state prohibition law. In October a conference of governors on law enforcement was held in Washington, and President Coolidge pledged the full aid of the government machinery, but insisted each state must assume its own share of the burden.

President Coolidge had the appointment of one ambassador last year. Col. George Harvey resigned his post at the court of St. James on October 4 and Frank B. Kellogg was selected for the place.

Immediately after its summer vacation the Supreme court rendered an important decision upholding the laws of the Pacific coast states which prohibit aliens from owning land. These laws, of course, are directed against the Japanese especially.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Germany's internal troubles, political, economic and financial, were intricately tangled up with her international woes and brought her to so low a state that her regeneration seemed at times almost hopeless. Royalists, separatists and communists conspired, revolted and rioted. Unemployment increased and in the cities all but the industrial magnates and the profiteers were reduced to hear starvation, although the crops were large and the rural districts were overflowing with food stuffs. The government tried to meet the situation by keeping up the flood of paper marks and of course the mark declined until billions could be had for one dollar and those who had anything to sell refused to accept the practically worthless currency. In August Chancellor Cuno presented a "rescue plan" to the reichstag. It was rejected and Cuno resigned, Gustave Stresemann succeeding him and forming the first coalition majority government in Germany's history. He undertook to reform the finances by the issue of a new currency, the Renten mark, backed by the country's resources. This was far from successful.

Throughout the year the royalists

or nationalists of Germany were exceedingly active, those of Bavaria usually taking the lead. In September the Bavarians actually revolted against the Berlin government and made Gustave von Kahr dictator of the state. The reichstag thereupon gave Stresemann dictatorial powers. A little later the socialist governments of Saxony and Thuringia refused to obey the chancellor, and he subdued them by a show of military force. He yielded to Bavaria's demand for greater autonomy, but this was not enough. On November 8 Hitler, leader of the Bavarian Fascists, and General von Ludendorff attempted a royalist coup d'état in Munich and other cities and threatened to march on Berlin. This revolt was rather easily put down by the national police and the workers and Hitler and Ludendorff were arrested. On November 10 Frederick William, the former crown prince, suddenly returned to Germany from Holland.

In October the separatists of the Rhineland got into action and set up a republic which was looked upon with favor by France. However, it was not able to maintain itself very successfully, and there was almost continuous fighting with the national forces. Another separatist movement was started in the Bavarian palatinate, but it failed for the time being.

Late in November Chancellor Stresemann's coalition went to pieces and, being denied a vote of confidence in the reichstag, he resigned. Dr. Heinrich Albert, unpleasantly remembered in America, and Adam Stegerwald both failed to form acceptable ministries, and so Dr. Wilhelm Marx, leader of the Catholic party, was made chancellor on November 29 and got together a cabinet that included Stresemann as foreign minister and that was expected to carry on his policies.

The revolution in Spain, which was connected with the unsatisfactory war with the Moors, took place in September. The revolt, led by General Primo Rivera, Marquis de Estella, was against the cabinet and corrupt politicians and also was an expression of reaction against the growth of socialism and syndicalism among the workers. The king supported it and the cabinet resigned on September 14. A military directorate was established and Rivera was made sole chief of the administration. The new government made itself popular at once by a campaign on profiteering and gambling, by cutting expenses to the bone and by other drastic measures of reform. Trial by jury was suspended because of the corruption of the courts. Altogether, it was a happy revolution for Spain.

Bulgaria also had a revolution, almost bloodless, when Stamboulsky's peasant government was overthrown on June 9 and the premier himself was captured and killed. Professor Zankoff was made head of the new government. In September the Communists and peasants resorted to arms in an attempt to regain power, but they were soon suppressed.

Andrew Bonar Law, prime minister of Great Britain resigned on May 20 because of the illness that caused his death in October. He was succeeded by Stanley Baldwin, who had been chancellor of the exchequer. On October 1 an imperial conference and an economic conference of the British empire opened in London, and various important measures were debated and adopted designed to bind the component parts of the empire by closer commercial ties, at the same time leaving them their full measure of self-government. These questions brought to the fore the old question of free trade or protection, and since the government had promised there should be no change in the tariff policy during the life of the existing parliament, Prime Minister Baldwin dissolved parliament on November 16 and an election was called for December 6. Former Premier Lloyd George, who had been on a speaking tour of the United States, arrived home just in time to make up his old quarrel with the other wing of the liberal party, and went into the campaign with vigor. When the votes were counted it was found that while the Liberals and Laborites both had won many seats from the Conservatives, no one of the three parties had a majority. The Laborites, however, announced that their leader, Ramsay MacDonald, would undertake to form a government as soon as called upon, whereupon Prime Minister Baldwin declared he and his cabinet would retain office at least until the new parliament had met in January.

During the early months of the year the Irish republicans continued their guerrilla warfare on the Free State, but on April 20, their chief of staff, Liam Lynch, was killed in a fight and on April 27 Eamon de Valera ordered his followers to cease hostilities and negotiate peace. The Dublin government refused to treat with him and on August 15 he was placed under arrest.

Chinese factions fought bitterly throughout the entire year, and in October President Li Yuan-hung was succeeded by Marshal Tsoo-kun. Considerable excitement was caused in May by the capture of a number of foreigners by Chinese bandits, who demanded large ransom and immunity. The prisoners included several Americans and English, and for a time armed intervention by their governments seemed likely. However, the Peking government bought off the outlaws after long negotiations.

In Russia, as the soviet rulers gradually modified their Communistic policies, there seemed to be steady progress toward stability. Most other nations still withheld recognition of the Moscow government, but a number of them made commercial arrangements with the soviet regime. The Russian supreme court condemned Archbishop

Zepplak and Vicar General Butchka-vich of the Roman Catholic church to death for revolutionary activities. The latter was executed, but Zepplak's sentence was commuted to ten years' imprisonment.

Early in December another revolution was attempted in Mexico, the leader being Adolfo de la Huerta who was offered because President Obregon would not support his candidacy for the presidency. The revolt spread rapidly, but before the month closed Obregon seemed to have the situation well in hand.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR

Only one really big strike marred the record of the year in the United States, and that did not last long. The miners in the anthracite fields and their employers tried in vain to fix a new wage scale and working conditions, and on August 21 they broke off negotiations. With the approval of President Coolidge, Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania undertook to handle the problem, and proposed a compromise on August 29. The strike began officially two days later, but the negotiations were continued. Pinchot's plan was accepted September 8 and the miners resumed work on September 20.

At various times during the year the railway labor board adjusted the wages of certain classes of rail workers, usually raising them. Some of the roads made separate agreements with their employees, giving them increased pay. April 9 the steel industry raised the wages of common labor 11 per cent and adjusted the pay of other classes, and on April 13 the Chicago packing house employees and building trade workers were given an increase. The steel makers had been attacked bitterly for maintaining the twelve-hour day, and on August 2 Elbert H. Gary of the U. S. Steel corporation announced its elimination.

The American Federation of Labor met in annual convention in Portland, Ore., and, among other acts, voted against the formation of a political labor party and also against the recognition of the Russian Soviet government. The advocates of these measures and indeed all the more radical factions in the federation were routed by President Gompers, who was re-elected.

DISASTERS

Unequaled in modern times was the disaster that befell Japan on September 1 when violent earthquake shocks and resultant fires destroyed Yokohama entirely and about two-thirds of Tokyo and ruined many smaller towns. The number of killed was estimated at 225,000, and the injured at more than half that number. Though many of the houses were flimsy, the property loss was enormous. The hundreds of thousands of refugees suffered severely, but the American government and the American Red Cross were swift with relief measures, and other nations joined in the work. Shiploads of food and millions of dollars were rushed to the stricken land, and the Japanese government was materially aided in its task of rebuilding the ruined cities.

Among other serious disasters of the year were: January 3, twenty persons killed by collapse of a bridge at Kelso, Wash.; February 8, mine explosion at Dawson killed 120, and one at Cumberland, B. C., killed 30; February 18, twenty-two patients and three attendants were killed in insane asylum fire on Ward's island, New York; March 10, Greek transport sank with 150 soldiers; April 6, tidal waves in Korea and Japan killed 600; May 14, Hot Springs, Ark., partly destroyed by flood and fire; May 17, seventy-three killed in burning of a schoolhouse at Cleveland, S. C.; June 10, disastrous floods in Kansas, Oklahoma and Colorado; June 15, thousands of Persians killed by earthquakes; June 18, several towns destroyed by eruption of Mt. Etna; August 14, coal mine explosion at Kemmerer, Wyo., killed 98; August 18, Hongkong badly damaged by typhoon; August 22, million-dollar flood in Arkansas valley, Colorado; September 8, nine U. S. destroyers wrecked on California coast, 23 lives being lost; September 15, typhoon and floods killed 5,000 in Japan; September 17, large part of Berkeley, Cal., destroyed by flames; September 27, forty killed in Burlington train wreck at Lockett, Wyo.; November 13, earthquake in Shansi province, China, killed 1,500; December 1, nearly 600 killed by bursting of dam near Bergamo, Italy; December 9, mine killed and many injured in wreck of the Twentieth Century train at Forsythe, N. Y.; December 15, destructive earthquake in Colombia and Ecuador.

NECROLOGY

Death reaped his usual harvest of prominent men and women in 1923. The more notable of his victims were, in January: W. T. Whiting, Wisconsin paper mill magnate; Edwin Stevens, actor; Mrs. Cora L. V. Richmond, spiritualist leader; Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, eminent rabbi of Chicago; George Hamlin, singer; Constantine, former king of Greece; W. M. Moore, financier; Alexandre Ribot, French statesman; Frederic Harrison, English historian; Wallace Reid, motion picture star; Max Nordau, German philosopher; Dr. Paul Reinsch, former minister to China; Dr. W. S. Haines, toxicologist of Chicago; Henry C. Lewis, New York banker.

In February: Bishop C. J. O'Reilly of Lincoln, Neb.; Cardinal Prinsco, archbishop of Naples. E. E. Barnard,

astronomer; ex-Senator J. A. Flennaway of Indiana; Prof. W. C. Roentgen, discoverer of the X-ray; Judge Martin Knapp of the federal court of appeals; Bishop C. D. Williams of Michigan; Prince Miguel de Braganza; Theophile Delcasse, French statesman; Mrs. John A. Logan; George R. Peck, lawyer and orator; Charlemagne Tower, American statesman; ex-Senator G. C. Perkins of California; Frederic De Belleville, actor; ex-Senator J. R. Burton of Kansas.

In March: Congressman W. Bourke Cockran of New York; William G. Beale, Chicago lawyer; Orson Smith, Chicago banker; Charles D. Norton, New York banker; Chancellor J. R. Day, educator; Dr. G. Frank Lyndon, noted surgeon; Dr. John M. McBryde, southern educator; M. D. Campbell, member of federal reserve board; Senator S. D. Nicholson of Colorado; Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, actress; Congressman John R. Tyson of Alabama; General Manoury, French war hero; E. D. Hulbert, Chicago banker.

In April: Earl of Carnarvon; Horace Boies, former governor of Iowa; Rear Admiral H. S. Knapp; Mother Superior General Carmela of the Franciscan nuns; Stuyvesant Fish, financier and railway man; George A. Yule, Wisconsin financier; W. T. Hazen, former chief of United States secret service; Taylor Granville, actor and playwright; Jess Dandy, comedian; Bishop Daniel Tuttle; ex-Governor Fred M. Warner of Michigan; Rev. Dr. G. C. Houghton, pastor of the "Little Church Around the Corner" in New York; Maj. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin; A. B. Seelenfreund, international secretary of B'nai B'rith; Senator Knute Nelson of Minnesota; Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, D. A. R. leader; Emerson Hough, author; Bishop Alfred Harding of Washington.

In May: Rear Admiral W. S. Cowles; Howard Saxby, lecturer; Congressman John W. Rainey of Chicago; Sadie Martinot, one-time musical comedy star; Brig. Gen. H. M. Robert; N. C. Wright, publisher of Toledo Blade; Dr. J. A. Macdonald, former editor of the Toronto Globe; A. G. Webster, physicist; Dr. T. N. Ivey, editor of Southern Christian Advocate; George Jay Gould; Dr. Florenz Ziegfeld, veteran musical educator; O. B. Halvorsen, Norwegian statesman; Capt. H. W. Baker, ship owner of Detroit; ex-Governor J. W. Folk of Missouri; Congressman Claude Kitchin of North Carolina.

In June: Judge Thomas G. Windes, Chicago jurist; Pierre Loti, French writer; Maurice Hewlett, English novelist; John McParland, president of International Typographical union; Paul Cornoyer, American artist; Milward Adams, theatrical producer of Chicago; Edward R. Potter, sculptor. In July: A. W. Marchmont, English novelist; Dr. J. G. Kiernan, alienist of Chicago; Bishop James Ryan of Alton, Ill.; Mrs. Cyrus McCormick, philanthropist and widow of harvester manufacturer; Vice Admiral de Bon of France; former Supreme court Justice William R. Day; Helen Ring Robinson, Colorado's first woman senator; Congressman Luther W. Mott of Oswego, N. Y.; Albert Chevallier, English actor; Dr. L. Wilbur Messer, Y. M. C. A. leader; Louis Couperus, Dutch novelist; John M. Siddall, editor of American Magazine; Judge W. H. Gabbert, Colorado jurist; Rear Admiral C. D. Sigbee; William Holabird, Chicago architect; Gen. Francisco Villa, ex-leader of Mexican rebels; Sir Charles Hawtreay, English actor.

In August: Warren G. Harding, President of the United States; Col. John I. Martin, veteran sergeant at arms of Democratic national conventions; Mrs. Candace T. Wheeler, author; Prince Fabrizio Colonna, Italian statesman; Randall Parish, author; Juanqui Sorolla, Spanish painter; Frank D. Weil, noted horseman; Charles Archer, English actor; Marie Wainwright, actress; Ralph L. Polk, publisher of city directories; Baron Kato, premier of Japan; Kate Douglas Wiggin, author; Alonzo Kimball, artist; Princess Anastasia of Greece, formerly Mrs. W. B. Leeds; Thomas Mosher, publisher.


In September: Edward Payson Dutton, publisher; W. R. Thayer, author and journalist; Dr. C. F. Millsbaugh, botanist of Chicago university; Paul J. Rainey, explorer; Max Bohm, artist; Dr. Edward Ryan, noted Red Cross worker in Persia; Viscount Morley, English statesman and author; Chauncey L. Filley, former Republican leader in Missouri; Chief Justice C. L. Brown of Minnesota supreme court; Edwin G. Cooley, Chicago educator; Sir Halliday Croom, British surgeon.

In October: J. W. Benschough, Canadian poet and artist; Oscar Browning, English historian; Prof. Malcolm McNeil of Lake Forest university; ex-Governor H. H. Markham of California; Ralph Peters, president Long Island railway; Dr. Boris Sidis, psychopathologist; Dr. C. P. Steinmetz, famous electrician; Andrew Bonar Law, former British prime minister.

In November: G. R. Huntington, president Sox railway; S. R. McCall, Massachusetts statesman; Frederick L. Rawson, English metaphysician; Clifford Thorne, noted lawyer of Iowa; Anthony Caminetti, former commissioner of immigration; G. C. Taylor, president American Railway Express company; Frederick Dixon, former editor Christian Science Monitor.

In December: Earl of Loreburn, former British lord chancellor; A. O. Bunnell, veteran newspaper editor of Danville, N. Y.; Sir William MacKenzie and Baron Shaughnessy, Canadian railway magnates; John R. Rathon, editor of Providence Journal; William A. Pinkerton, famous detective; Lawrence Sperry, American aviator, drowned in English channel; ex-Congressman Ben T. Cable of Illinois; Dr. Harold N. Moyer, noted alienist of Chicago.

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STATE TO LAUNCH BUILDING PROGRAM

Total Construction to Reach Two Million Dollar Figure This Year.

Austin, Tex.—The greatest state building program in the history of Texas, with the exception of the years when the capitol was constructed, will be under full swing during the year 1924, according to W. R. Hendrickson, state building inspector. Buildings now under construction and others to be started shortly after January 1, will cost an aggregate of almost \$2,000,000. The following work, with the total cost of each, is now under construction:

Biology building for University of Texas	\$400,000
Auditorium North Texas Teachers' college	300,000
Auditorium, East Texas Teachers' College	275,000
Addition to power house, Southwest Teachers' Col.	15,000
Administration, extension department, A. and M.	100,000
Industrial building, Negro deaf dumb and blind	60,000
Two dormitories, feeble minded colony	100,000
Two tubercular cottages, Southwestern Insane Asylum	80,000
Hospital and ice plant, State Lunatic Asylum	55,000
Hospital, Confederate Women's Home	22,000
Repairs at State Lunatic Asylum	90,000
Unfinished contract, Stephen F. Austin College	50,000
Unfinished contract, Kerrville Memorial Hospital	20,000
Dormitory State Orphans' Home	90,000
Gainesville Training School	23,000

In addition to these the contract for a \$300,000 laboratory at the University Medical College, Galveston, is to be let January 14.

SAYS RICE CROP MORE THAN 8,000,000 BUSHELS SHORT

Lake Charles, La.—The 1923 rice crop is more than 8,000,000 bushels short as compared with the 1922 crop. Nearly 20 per cent of the Arkansas rice this year will remain unthreshed in the fields on account of recent rains, and large demands on the better varieties and grades are being made by farmers for seed for the 1924 crop, according to a statement of H. G. Chalkley of this city, president of the American Rice Growers' Association. President Chalkley in his bulletin, sent out to members of the association urged farmers to supply themselves with seed as early as possible, because he expects a shortage.

New Dipping Orders Signed.

Austin, Tex.—Governor Neff signed and filed with the secretary of state Saturday some changes in the rules of the live stock sanitary commission pertaining to the shipment of cattle. These new rules differ from the old rules in that they allow the movement of cattle to market on one dipping, provided they are free of ticks and they do not require the dipping of the entire herd before any part of same can be moved, but only require the dipping of the particular cattle intended for movement. They allow the movement of cattle into the free area on one clean dipping, regardless of the classification of the county and do not require that cattle going into the free area be moved to a public dipping station or stock yards center for final dipping but allow the movement direct from the county in which the animals originate.

Wood Refuses to O. K. Bill.

Manila.—Governor General Leonard Wood vetoed a bill Thursday passed by the legislature providing for an appropriation of \$50,000 for extending relief, in cases of urgent necessity, for persons who are destitute or afflicted as the result of calamities.

Excess Passenger Rates Stopped.

Washington.—Railroads traversing Arizona, Nevada and New Mexico must cease charging by February 25 passenger fares at rates in excess of 3¢ cents per mile on their main lines the interstate commerce commission ruled Friday.

Asks Bond Issue of 43 Million.

Washington.—The Chicago Burlington and Quincy asked the I. C. C. Saturday to authorize an issue of \$43,000,000 in first and refunding mortgage 5 per cent bonds. The company will use \$20,000,000 for improvements in 1924 and hold the balance in its treasury.

Companion Editor Dies.

Brunswick, Me.—John E. Chapman formerly editor of the Youth's Companion, died Wednesday. He was 71 years old.

A Queer Bird.

The hoactzin is a bird with four feet, which was discovered along the Amazon river in South America. Two of its feet serve as hands and the young birds are able to climb about with remarkable agility.


Herrings and Radio.

Herrings if they could talk would not bless the radio. Used by fishermen off the Swedish coast for following the course of the fish. It brings the boats home sooner with full bills.

MOTHER! GIVE SICK BABY "CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP"

Harmless Laxative to Clean Liver and Bowels of Baby or Child.

Even constipated, bilious, feverish, or sick, colic babies and children love to take genuine "California Fig Syrup." No other laxative regulates the tender little bowels so nicely. It sweetens the stomach and starts the liver and bowels acting without griping. Contains no narcotics or soothing drugs. Say "California" to your druggist and avoid counterfeits! Insist upon genuine "California Fig Syrup" which contains directions.—Advertisement.



Young Man, Beware.

Mr. De Sines (on being introduced to adored one's mother)—Pardon me, madam, but have we not met before? Your face seems strikingly familiar.

Adored One's Mother—Yes, I am the woman who stood up before you two whole miles in a street car the other day while you sat reading a paper.—Toronto Telegram.

GIRLS! HAIR GROWS THICK AND BEAUTIFUL.

35-Cent "Danderine" Does Wonders for Lifeless, Neglected Hair.



A gleamy mass of luxuriant hair full of gloss, luster and life shortly follows a genuine toning up of neglected scalps with dependable "Danderine."

Falling hair, itching scalp and the dandruff is corrected immediately. Thin, dry, wispy or falling hair is quickly invigorated, taking on new strength, color and youthful beauty. "Danderine" is delightful on the hair; a refreshing, stimulating tonic—not sticky or greasy! Any drug store.—Advertisement.

Cohens Ahead of Smiths.

The Cohens are ahead of the Smiths in the city directory of New York. The book contains 1,981 pages and weighs eleven pounds, four ounces. There are nearly 6,500 Cohens and Cohans and approximately 5,800 Smiths and Smyths. There are 233 Abraham Cohens.

COLDS

"Pape's Cold Compound" Breaks a Cold Right Up

Take two tablets every three hours until three doses are taken. The first dose always gives relief. The second and third doses completely break up the cold. Pleasant and safe to take. Contains no quinine or opiates. Millions use "Pape's Cold Compound." Price thirty-five cents. Druggists guarantee it.

Wives vs. Husbands.

A well-known novelist said to the bride at a wedding breakfast: "Remember, my dear young lady, as the years pass by and the burden grows heavier—remember that wives were made to suffer and husbands to be suffered."—Boston Transcript.

DEMAND "BAYER" ASPIRIN

Take Tablets Without Fear if You See the Safety "Bayer Cross."

Warning! Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for 23 years. Say "Bayer" when you buy Aspirin. Imitations may prove dangerous.—Adv.

An Inconsiderate Man.

"We've simply got to call a halt," he said. "We can't go on living beyond our income forever." "I knew you'd do something to spoil the day for me," she replied. "This is the first morning for a week that I haven't had a headache."—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Don't Forget Cuticura Talcum

When adding to your toilet requisites. An exquisite face, skin, baby and dusting powder and perfume, rendering other perfumes superfluous. You may rely on it because one of the Cuticura Trio (Soap, Ointment and Talcum), 25c each everywhere.—Advertisement.

Bees Not So Busy.

A honeybee's work consumes about half the hours of daylight, the remaining hours of the twenty-four being spent in rest, according to tests made by the United States Department of Agriculture.

"DANDELION BUTTER COLOR"

A harmless vegetable butter color used by millions for 50 years. Drug stores and general stores sell bottles of "Dandelion" for 35 cents.—Adv.

A Double Carrier.

The Nurse—"See what the stork brought you. Two little twin sisters." Little Elsie—"My! It must have been a two-passenger stork."

Criticism is easy, and art is difficult.

TEXAS COTTON FARMERS PROSPER

State Production Was 45 Per Cent of U. S. Crop in Past Year.

Houston, Tex.—Texas cotton farmers have been able to pay their current debts, almost without exception, from the proceeds of this year's crop and in many instances have paid off old land notes, according to H. H. Schutz, statistician for the department of agriculture. The state produced 45 per cent of the total amount of cotton raised in the United States, the December 1 cotton estimate indicated, and later reports received at the Houston office indicate that this figure is essentially correct.

All indications point to an extremely heavy acreage in 1924 Mr. Schutz stated Friday. In addition to the optimism which high prices has inspired in cotton planters the feeling is growing that the calcium arsenate treatment endorsed a few days ago by the government will prove effective in checking the ravages of the boll weevil.

With prosperity smiling on cotton growers of Texas a new element has entered the situation, from a national standpoint. Although the fact is not generally known in Texas, thousands of acres of cotton were planted this year in Illinois, where a highly satisfactory yield was secured, the statistician declared. Plans for increasing this acreage in 1924 are being made. It was pointed out, and a movement is on foot among the Illinois pioneers to secure the services of a government cotton expert next year. The experiment is of double interest on account of the fact that the great wheat-growing belt of the middle west is becoming exhausted for grain in many places and successful cultivation of cotton will offer relief from a bad economic situation. Cotton raising on a large scale never before has been tried as far north as Illinois, while Northern Oklahoma and Southern Missouri heretofore have marked the limits of the cotton belt in the central plains country.

Mr. Schutz returned recently from Washington, where he sat as a member of the bureau of crop estimates. Two changes in the statistician's work in Texas are expected to be made in 1924 as a result of recommendations adopted at the meeting. Two additional statisticians are to be assigned to Texas to aid Mr. Schutz and a bi-monthly condition report is to take the place of the existing monthly report under these recommendations.

The labor change will be of great importance to growers, dealers and speculators. It was pointed out, since the monthly condition report often causes sharp turns in the market, with resulting hardships to the industry. It is expected that by issuing a report every two weeks these violent fluctuations will be prevented in large measure and the strain on the market eased.

The first cotton estimate will be issued earlier next year than it was this year under plans worked out at the Washington meeting. Three regional directors, one for the Atlantic seaboard, one for the Mississippi delta and the other for the South, are expected to be chosen early in the year. Their work will be to co-ordinate the activities of the different state offices.

A conference of cotton statisticians will be held early in February to map out plans for the year's work.

Ellis county was the banner cotton-growing county of the state this year, with Williamson a close second. Each raised more than 100,000 bales.

Buoy's Long Voyage.

A whistling buoy lost from the St. Lawrence river a year ago has been washed ashore on one of the Scilly Islands, just off the southwest coast of England, 3,000 miles from its starting point. The only injury was found to be confined to the gaslight case, which had been wrenched from the top of the buoy.

U. S. Timber Supply.

Under the present conditions the timber supply of this country will be exhausted in between forty and fifty years, according to the chief forester of the Department of Agriculture. Pine timber is being cut eight and one-half times as fast as it is being replaced, while hardwood is being cut three and one-half times as fast.

Just for Curiosity


If you are curious about the results of using Calumet—bake a cake and use some other recipe and employ then use the same recipe and employ

CALUMET
The Economy BAKING POWDER

Compare the texture of the two cakes—the way they look—the way they taste. The difference will make you join the millions who use Calumet daily.

Sales 2 1/2 times as much as that of any other brand

THE WORLD'S GREATEST BAKING POWDER



Demand BAYER ASPIRIN

SAY "BAYER" when you buy—Genuine

Proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for

Colds Headache Neuralgia Lumbago
Pain Toothache Neuritis Rheumatism

Genuine Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proven directions.

Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12
Also bottles of 24 and 100—Drugs

Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monocrocinacidester of Salicyl.

Children Cry for Fletcher's CASTORIA


MOTHER!— Fletcher's Castoria is a pleasant, harmless Substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Teething Drops and Soothing Syrups, prepared for Infants in arms and Children all ages.

To avoid imitations, always look for the signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher* Proven directions on each package. Physicians everywhere recommend it.

Not That Kind. A tourist who had lost his way near a Blackfoot reservation saw an Indian approaching. The tourist hailed him with a series of grunts and the salutation "How?" "I am quite well, thank you," responded the red man. "Injun sabe paleface lingo?" "Not that kind," declared the Carlisle graduate. "It is too complicated for me to follow."

Money and Valor. Things are in a bad way when money is used to effect what should be accomplished by valor.

Curiosity is Justified. "Old Lady—I believe in post mortems. It is awful not to know what you have died of!"



Disordered Stomach

Take a good dose of **Carter's Little Liver Pills**—then take 2 or 3 for a few nights after. You will relish your meals without fear of trouble to follow. Millions of all ages take them for Biliousness, Dizziness, Sick Headache, Upset Stomach and for Sallow, Pimply, Blotchy Skin. They end the misery of Constipation.

GENUINE BEAR SIGNATURE—Small Pill; Small Dose; Small Price



Two pleasant ways to relieve a cough

Take your choice and suit your taste. S-B—or Menthol flavor. A sure relief for coughs, colds and hoarseness. Put one in your mouth at bedtime. Always keep a box on hand.

SMITH BROTHERS
S.B. COUGH DROPS MENTHOL
Famous since 1847 (orange colored box)




Locals and Personals

H. M. Fennell, the Ruidosa farmer, was in the city Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gillett of Alpine, were visitors to Marfa this week.

Captain and Mrs. Donald Duncan returned Thursday from their trip to California.

Henry Daley of Ruidosa, passed through Marfa Tuesday en route to El Paso.

All wool dresses greatly reduced—Milady's Shoppe.

Mr. Gus Elmendorf returned from New Mexico Tuesday, where he spent the holidays visiting his uncle.

Mrs. Margaret Kilpatrick Hornbuckle and little daughter, Sarah of Candelaria, Texas, came in Saturday evening en route to Los Angeles to visit her sister, Mrs. J. E. Burns and family.

—LOST—One Gates cord tire—32X4, between Marfa and Shafter, on Christmas day. Only slightly used. Return to Marfa garage.—Mrs. Hughes.

Miss Myrtle Rawls, who has been teaching school in Old Mexico, came home to spend the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Rawls.

Little Miss Frances Fennell came in from her father's farm near Ruidosa to spend the holidays in Marfa. While here she was the guest of her friend, little Miss Verna Settle.

Miss Ruby Jordan, a teacher of El Paso, spent the holidays in Marfa and was the guest of her brother, Mr. Forrest Jordan and family.

Mr. Tom Newton, a prominent attorney of San Antonio and a younger brother of Mrs. W. W. Bogel, returned to his home Thursday morning.

called over by Weatherby of Fort Davis, accompanied by their daughter, Miss Alice, and Mr. Harry Grierson and wife of Fort Davis, were visitors to Marfa Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Jones of near Valentine, Texas, arrived here last Saturday for a visit with Mrs. Jones parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Kingston, Sr., and other relatives.—Toyah Valley Herald.

Little Miss Evelyn Raetzsch entertained with a Christmas party last Thursday afternoon from 2 to 5 at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gus Raetzsch. Dominoes and other table games were played. The rooms were festive in their Christmas decorations. After a number of interesting games, delicious refreshments were served.

The Christmas dance at the Town Hall last Saturday evening was one of the happiest and merriest affairs of the holidays and was given in honor of the "College young people" of Marfa who were home for the holidays. There were a number of young people from Fort Davis and Alpine in attendance. The El Paso orchestra furnished the music and played a most delightful program of dance music.

Little Miss Aline Taylor entertained quite a number of little folks with a delightful New Years Eve party at the home of her mother, Mrs. Creed Taylor Monday evening from 7 to 10 p. m. There were various games and other amusements, also dancing, in which the little folks joined and the merry peals of laughter told more than words could as to the good time they had. At a late hour refreshments were served.

CHICKENS FOR SALE
One pen of light Brahmas; 12 pullets, one cockerel. The last word in fine chickens. See them at Capt. Gillett's.

—FOR SALE OR RENT—My place close in, east of the Community House. See Mrs. J. R. Morton.

—See our beautiful line of Ladies Silk Hose. We have all the desired shades.—Milady's Shoppe.

Miss Lola Bunton, who spent the Christmas holidays with her mother, Mrs. L. C. Bunton, returned Wednesday to Alpine, to resume her studies in the Sul Ross Normal.

Miss Mae Howard and Miss Norilla Bishop left Tuesday for Denton to re-enter the College of Industrial Arts, after having spent a very happy Christmas with their parents.

Miss Julia Ellison spent Christmas with her friend, Miss Mae Howard. She returned to El Paso Tuesday, Miss Mae accompanying her as far as Sierra Blanca.

Mrs. R. R. Ellison returned to her home in El Paso Sunday evening after spending a very pleasant week in Marfa. While here Mrs. Ellison was the guest of her mother, Mrs. W. A. Wells.

Among the happy family reunions during the Christmas season that added much to the joys of the Christmas tide, was one at the home of Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Gillett, who had for their guests last week their children and grandchildren, including Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Evans and children of Beaver Hill, New Mexico, and Mr. and Mrs. Lee F. Evans and children of Marques, New Mexico.

Little Miss Verna Settle entertained a number of little friends last Saturday afternoon from 3 to 5 with a very delightful party celebrating her 11th birthday, at the home of her mother, Mrs. N. Settle. The home was beautifully decorated with holly and evergreen wreaths. The afternoon was spent in playing games, after which delicious refreshments were served. Little Miss Verna received many pretty gifts.

GO TO JACKSONVILLE, TEXAS

Rev. and Mrs. Phillip F. King left in their car for Jacksonville to which place Rev. King has been called to assume the pastorate of the newly erected Christian Church. They will occupy a new pastoral residence. Both of the new structures are paid for and the congregation is in a flourishing condition. We are sorry to lose Rev. and Mrs. King who have endeared themselves to many people of Del Rio.—West Texas News.

HEATING AND COOKING PROBLEM HAS BEEN SOLVED

Economy and Cleanliness Features of New Bailey-Brooks Burners

Two San Antonians, Cole Y. Bailey and Leon D. Brooks have recently brought out a wonderful device that generates kerosene oil into a vapor gas, eliminates dust and dirt, reduces the fuel bill, does away with all irksome duties connected with coal or wood, and can be quickly installed in any kitchen range or heating stove. The BAILEY-BROOKS BURNER CO., 405 Main Ave., San Antonio, are looking for representatives in all parts of Texas and will send demonstrating burner free to the one who immediately accepts their agents offer. To purchase of burners required or stipulated number to be sold is necessary to obtain agency. Write today for full particulars. Requests are pouring in from all parts of the state. Their burner is "Made in San Antonio," and guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction.—Adv.

Completing Big Pool

The new 100,000 gallon swimming pool which is being built for Sul Ross college is nearing completion and work on the new athletic field is being carried on rapidly, preparatory to getting in readiness for the trans-Pecos athletic meet in the early spring.

FOR SALE OR RENT

I offer for sale at a wonderful bargain, my comfortable house in Marfa, with eight rooms, bath, servant's quarters, garage and out-houses, equipped with modern conveniences. Or will rent, practically furnished, after January 10th. Write H. M. Fennell, Ruidosa, Texas.

W. O. W. ELECTOR

At the last regular meeting of the W. O. W. Lodge in December the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

O. A. Knight, C. C.
A. M. Avant, Ad. C.
George Chastain, Clerk.
E. T. McDonald, banker,
Chas. Bishop, Escort.
Floyd Niccolls, Watchman.
J. B. Scott, Outside Guardian.
Installation of officers will take place next Thursday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Easterling, after spending a pleasant holiday visit with friends and relatives, left yesterday for Stamford.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Brite and Mrs. F. S. Dunkle returned last Saturday from a short trip to California.

The Union Christian Endeavor Society

The Union Christian Endeavor Society celebrated the departure of the Old Year in a watch party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Buhler.

The evening was spent in lively games and music, and after delicious refreshments, which were served later in the evening, the guests paid their last respects to the Old Year of 1923.

NURSERY STOCK

With the ideal season in the ground this year, be sure to plant that orchard you have been planning.

We have a fancy lot of nursery stock, as fine as you can find. On account of our trees being grown without irrigation, they are very hardy and healthy, and can stand a lot of hardships.

Our grafted Pecan, fruit and shade trees, roses, evergreens, etc. are very nice this year.

Write for free catalog. Address: CIBOLO NURSERY CO., CIBOLO, TEXAS.

BAPTIST CHURCH NOTES

There will be a church conference at the close of the Sunday morning service. The sermon will be short.—W. T. Mc...

Last Sunday of 1923 two new organizations were started; a Sunbeam Band and a Junior B. Y. P. U. Miss Littleton will lead the Sunbeams and Mrs. Marsh the Junior union. We wish them a happy beginning of their work.

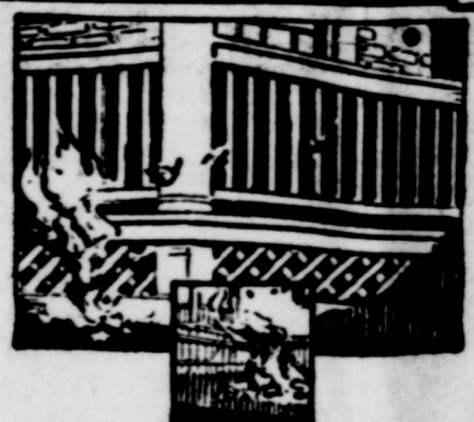
The New Years Eve party at the Community House was well attended everybody seemed happy.

Bro. Millican was in town a few hours Monday and took occasion to boost the new pastor a little. He was also boosting for the encampment. He never lets that subject grow old.

We wonder if there are not a good many song books in your homes. That is a fine place for them, except on Sunday. Then we need them so that there will not be enough for the audience. Won't you bring them back?

People have showered us with kindnesses since we came. We thank you all. By and by we will know every Baptist and many other good folks. Let us pray that it may be a happy acquaintance that will result in our working together successfully for the bringing in of the Kingdom of our Lord.

S. F. MARSH, Pastor.



Fire may start next door and end in your house.

Flames can leap a surprising distance. Sparks, embers and burning brands spread destruction. You may have to share your neighbor's misfortune and watch your house go up in flames too. Fire cannot always be prevented but a properly drawn insurance policy will always guard you against financial loss.

Let this agency tell you some important facts about fire insurance and the excellence of the protection offered in the Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

J. HUMPHRIS, Agent

On the Death of Mrs. Bogel.

In the morn of a bright New Year the sad word was whispered she had passed into the final sleep—and was at rest. For days the Grim Messenger had hovered near the door-way, while loved ones were ministering and waiting in silent expectation. Just as it appeared the brave spirit had conquered, the ebbing tide of life had turned in strength, and soon, with her ready laughter and smiles, again take up her ministry of love and kindly cheerful deeds, the final summons came.

Outstanding and shining as a sparkling jewel in the crowning glory of her perfect womanhood, irradiating her beautiful face with smiles and placing her among the immortals, was, SHE BORE NO MALICE IN HER SOUL. There was no room there for the black brood that follows the narrow, the envious and the jealous hearts.

Born of Revolutionary ancestry, raised among the refined and nurtured by all that affection and wealth could give, answering the voice of Love, she left the enticements and glare of cities, to make her home in the great open places. Forty years ago, she came to become a pioneer of the West. And in those days when neighbors were few and many friends far away, she was the life and light, always with a smile and never a frown, of him she loved—and it was even so until death came into their home, then they parted for a while. "Shall they meet again? The far places and eternal hills—the clear streams that sparkling flow forever—the stars among whose azure the raised spirits have walked in glory—all these are silent. But as you gaze upon the loving face where Love is mantling through its beauty, something tells us Love is immortal. Yes, they shall meet again;" for—

There is no death! the stars go down

To rise upon some other shore,

And bright in Heaven's jeweled crown,

They shine forevermore.

There is no death! an angel form

Walks o'er the earth with silent tread;

He hears our best-loved ones away.

But ever near us, though unseen,

The dear, immortal spirits tread—

For all the boundless universe

Is life—there are no dead!

—FOR SALE OR RENT—My place close in, east of the Community House. See Mrs. J. R. Morton.

—Beautiful Coats at reduced prices.—Milady's Shoppe.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas and wife of Rodondo, Calif., were guests last Saturday of Mr. and Mrs. John Griffith. Mr. Thomas moved from Texas to California twenty years ago.

Livingston-Rybiski Company

Coats

LADIES AND MENS

1-4 Off

LADIES SUITS

1-4 Off

LADIES DRESSES

1-4 Off

Fall and Winter Millinery

1-2 Off

WOOL BLANKETS

1-4 Off

Livingston-Rybiski Co.

Marfa, Texas

Marfa Chapter No. 344 O. B. E. meets the third Tuesday evening in each month. Visiting members cordially invited to be present.
Mrs. Lillian Spencer, W. M.
Mary Lee Greenwood, Sec.

LIVINGSTON UNDERTAKING COMPANY

W. G. Young, C. W. Livingston
Coffins, Caskets, Funeral Goods.
Licensed Embalmers

MEAD & METCALFE

Attorneys-at-Law
General Practice
Marfa, Texas.

LET US MAKE YOUR NEW BOOTS

OR REPAIR YOUR OLD SHOES
Our Work is Guaranteed
Prices Reasonable

MARFA BOOT & SHOE CO.
GUTHOLT BROS.
MARFA — TEXAS

BIG BEND TITLE CO.

Abstractors
We have Complete
Index of County Records
Marfa, Texas.

A. H. KARSTENDIEK

Contractor and Builder
Phone 79
Repair work neatly done
Estimates gladly furnished
on any kind of building
Ranch or town work solicited
Floor Surfacing by Electric Machine

MARFA LODGE No. 508

A. F. & A. M.
Meets second Thursday evening in each month.
Visiting brethren are cordially invited to be present.

Chas. Bowman, W. M.
N. A. Arnold, Secretary

MARFA CHAPTER NO. 176, R. A. M.

Meets fourth Thursday night in each month. Visiting companions welcome.
J. Anson Coughran, H. P.
J. W. HOWELL, Sec.

JOHN ODELL

Contractor and Builder
Office With
Alamo Lumber Company
Phone 48

Shop and Repair Work
Cement Work a Specialty
Estimates Gladly Furnished

MARFA, TEXAS

CHAS. BISHOP

Drayage
Light and Heavy Hauling
Phone Union Drug Store

A. SCHNEIDER

Tailor
Next Door to
Livingston-Mabry Co.

All Work Guaranteed
Marfa, Texas

Drs. CHURCH & CHURCH

Office One Door East
Union Drug Store
Phone 41

DAY OR NIGHT