

Back Up This Man

EL PASO has a superintendent of schools who evidently appreciates certain needs of popular education in this city which have been sadly overlooked in the past. He comes here with abundant experience in his profession, but with a fresh viewpoint that makes it possible for him to see things that many, long time residents have failed to see.

Let it be understood right at the start that this man is no faddist, but only a progressive educator and intelligent citizen. The Herald is able to foresee that the superintendent is going to meet furious opposition before very long, both from some officials and from some private citizens, because he ventures to express opinions upon matters that need radical remedies based on close and devoted study. When this opposition begins to manifest itself, the superintendent ought to be able to feel that his general plan of educational extension and improvement has the sound backing of the great majority of the people. He ought to be able to feel that opposition to his admirable plans arises out of ignorance and prejudice, and does not represent the true spirit of the community.

A newspaper would be recreant to its public trust if it did not do what it could to assist public officers in their worthy and progressive public work. The Herald feels, with all good citizens, vital interest in the public schools, and, with all good citizens, desires to see them constantly broaden their scope of public service and increase their usefulness to the masses of the people. This requires, not merely efficiency along any narrow professional lines, but even more, an almost prophetic insight into the needs of the future, and the grasp of a competent executive upon the pressing problems of the immediate present.

The new superintendent of schools, in his brief term of residence here, has given many indications that he possesses such an insight and such a grasp. His proposals for changes in the organization and methods of the schools, and his plea for the gradual addition of certain features long common elsewhere in the approved modern school system but until now largely neglected here, all go to show that he is a man of the sort El Paso needs today. His proposals are not to be lightly dismissed as fads, or as impractical, or as unnecessary, but careful consideration should be given them, and every facility and cooperation offered him, consistent with the financial resources of the schools and with the ability, and willingness of the people to pay for the best schools and the maximum public service.

An apology is needed for the new superintendent's progressive ideas, and it may be that he will not at any time be made to feel the need of greater public support. Let us hope this will be so. But The Herald has noted, in other cities and in other times, the difficulties that have beset men who have tried to introduce even the soundest and most thoroughly approved modifications into the public school system, and it seems timely here and now to suggest that the people of El Paso ought to meet the situation in at least a broad minded way as the man they have chosen to direct the schools aims to meet it.

Chihuahuita especially is concerning the superintendent. This is a topic distinctly unpopular with the people of this city, and with their officials. In El Paso, there is small cause of complaint in the conditions that obtain there. The Herald for 15 years has been painting that picture in its true colors. The Herald's statements of fact about Chihuahuita have never been challenged or questioned. But while most intelligent readers admit that "something should be done," there has so far been manifest little disposition to take up that problem in the earnest and vigorous way its seriousness demands.

The superintendent says he will make no recommendations as to Chihuahuita until after months of study. That declaration shows that he possesses a good sense of proportion, and that he recognizes the gravity of the problem and his own limitations as to assuming to settle in a day this question that has so sorely vexed this city for decades. He recognizes furthermore that the schools can never do more than a part of the work that must be done. There is many a task for Hercules down there. The city government must eventually meet its primary responsibility in Chihuahuita. The churches, the charities, and other private agencies may find plenty to do down there. Capital will find profitable employment in serving the city through serving Chihuahuita. There is work for all.

Self interest alone is motive enough, on the part of all these agencies. Lay aside, if you will, all considerations of philanthropy, of ethics and morals, of religion—and the one consideration of self interest will be enough to spur all to energetic work, as soon as the real condition is understood.

Dangerous conditions of unhealthful living down there threaten the whole city and everybody in it, directly or indirectly. Increase the industrial efficiency of those people and you increase their productive power, their earning power. This means more money for local merchants and banks, and the encouraging of manufactures.

Improve the appearance of Chihuahuita and you make El Paso a more delightful place of residence, and increase its attractions to tourists, bringing money here and keeping it here.

Land values in Chihuahuita would rise, landlords would make more secure profits, the city and county would derive more from taxes, investments in that section would be encouraged, factories and warehouses would multiply down there, and the city would have a better rounded and more logical development.

Politicians who once undertook to serve these people in a tangible and rational way would obtain a hold on them that nothing could dislodge.

Roughly speaking, there are 25,000 Spanish-Americans in the metropolitan district. Of these, allowing for practically universal schooling through the lower grades, there should be at least 7000 males and 4000 females available for some kind of industrial employment either outside or inside the home, other than ordinary housekeeping duties. The wage earning capacity of these 11,000 persons is at present about \$3,800,000 per year, which, capitalized at 6 percent, gives a present asset value of this part of the population of \$63,000,000.

But the wage earning capacity of El Paso's Spanish-American population might be doubled by education, encouragement, health conservation, and economic use of these people. This would mean an annual productive power of nearly \$8,000,000, and an increase of their asset value to \$126,000,000.

To treat the Spanish-Americans decently, and make the best opportunity for them in El Paso's industrial life, would be equivalent to bringing 10,000 or 20,000 new population to this city.

In what other way can El Paso's effort and money be better invested? If the superintendent of schools has any plan to propose, upon which to attack this greatest of local problems, he ought to be listened to with respectful attention.

Profit For Valley Farmers

VALLEY FARMERS would do well to sign up and go on the October Get-Acquainted excursion into Arizona and New Mexico. On this trip, some of the finest cultivated valleys in the southwest will be traversed. A visit will be made to the Roosevelt dam, and every part of the wonderful Salt river valley will be visited; also the Gila valley and other highly cultivated districts. The valley farmers will have a splendid opportunity to see how things are done elsewhere, and they will get inspiration and encouragement from seeing the work of others.

The Salt river valley in particular, and the cities of Phoenix and Tucson, have much to offer us in the way of suggestions toward improving our own methods. One wishes that our fine valley roads might be lined with well kept hedges, orchards, lawns, and flowers, as are the roads in the Salt river and Pecos valleys, making boulevards delightful to look upon. And the thorough cultivation of many of the Arizona and New Mexico irrigated districts impresses the visitor.

While there will be room and a welcome on the excursion train for every valley farmer (including the Mesilla valley) who may wish to go along, the principal appeal is of course to merchants, both wholesale and retail.

It is not intended or expected that this will be a trade soliciting trip, but a Get-Acquainted tour. It is not intended or expected that merchants will send salesmen or minor representatives, but that they will go themselves to get acquainted with the country and the people—that none will go with heads of firms, proprietors, and chief executive officers.

Only in this way can the purpose of the annual excursions be carried out successfully. So far this rule has been followed with fair consistency; but in many cases the head of the house would have best served himself and his concern by going himself rather than sending a representative, as has been done by some merchants who do not appreciate the real value and profit, not to say pleasure, of these tours.

It is to be hoped that not less than 100 representative business men will go on this excursion. Only six business days will be required. Over 1500 miles will be traversed, and some 40 stops made. The total cost will be nominal, compared with the benefits to be derived by every participant.

One-Sentence Philosophy

GLORIE SIGHTS (Achtion Globe) -- Your enemy's self confidence probably looks like a bubble. Being agreeable is easier than arguing. Being a miser is a more profitable investment than being a fool. Love search for something new rarely leads us to a New Thought. Love knows no locksmen, but mother often proves a very effective substitute. Remember that you will make enough mistakes if you try as hard as you can to avoid them. Sporting men should remember they can't get all the exercise they need by reading the sporting page. If you have your doubts, keep them to yourself; the rest of the world is also liberally supplied in that line. Still, in trying to expect more trouble than is coming, there are times when the pessimist has a large contract. Some day an original author will write a newspaper story in which the cub isn't the best reporter on the paper.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS. Most excuses are so thin that blind people can see through them. A girl with dimples will laugh at every fool thing a man says. And many a young man looks upon a dollar saved as a good time lost. Fine feathers do not make fine birds, but many a man's clothes make him look like a jay. It is difficult for any man to overlook the woman who has all the hair she wants piled on her head. QUAKER MEDITATIONS. It takes two to make a bargain, but only one gets it. Love curiosity is one of the busiest things in the world. Uplifter—"Aren't you ashamed to ask for money when you're not getting it?" "I'm not ashamed to ask for money, but I am ashamed to ask for it without asking." The hardest thing in the world to manage is a husband. The next hardest thing is a husband.

One Woman's Story

By Virginia Terhune Van de Water

CHAPTER XIII

ONCE during the weeks that followed Mary Fletcher's discovery of her husband's infidelity, her attention was called to the fact that Gordon Craig was still thinking of her. A letter was readressed to her from Middlebrook, where it had been sent with instructions on the envelope to forward it to the correct address. At the village post office Mary had left her mother-in-law's street and number, thinking even as she did so that this was an unnecessary precaution, and she knew of nobody who would be likely to write to her. Craig, remembering that Middlebrook had been her home, had written to her there in the hope of thus reaching her in New York. He asked if he might be allowed to call upon her. She replied, giving no address, saying that just now she was in great trouble and must ask him to respect her desire for seclusion.

Meanwhile, the legal proceedings necessary for her to obtain her divorce were taking their usual leisurely course. Through them all the dishonored wife had the consolation of seeing that her child, she remembered his pride in an apparent love for the little fellow and could not believe that she would relinquish it to another's fight. Her mother-in-law sought to reassure her on this point.

"Don't worry about that, Mary," she counseled. "The best thing to do when his child was born, and the man he is now, are two different things. He doesn't want the burden of the boy's support, you may be sure of that."

Mary tried to follow this sage advice, but though her reason told her that the older woman was probably right, her maternal heart rebelled at the thought of her child being taken away from her. It was finally decided that Mary was to go out to Middlebrook, break up her household, and sell her furniture for what she could get for it. Then she would go to work. With much trepidation she began practicing stenography again, and making a list of her belongings to her from the daily paper that she might take them down in shorthand. She was sure that the knock of typewriting would return to her as soon as she was again in front of a machine, even though she might be a bit slow at it at first. To her delight she found that after a few days of practice, she was able to take her mother-in-law's dictation quickly and easily. At all events, she told herself, she now had a way of making a living for herself and her child. Mrs. Fletcher, Sr., was to keep house and look after the baby, while the younger woman went to the daily work.

It was to get the work. She did not appreciate that her pale face and nervous tremor would lead her to be asked for now, but as last her heart against her suggested that this might be the case. You're all upset and unsettled, Mary," she said, "and you will be until this divorce matter is settled and you have sold all your furniture. Besides, what would be the use of looking for a situation when you are so nervous? Until you finish breaking up in Middlebrook?"

"But," said Mary, "that will take only a couple of days, and I want to know what I can count on."

The other woman shook her head. "Do the first task first," she advised. "Go out to the country, and stay there until you get rid of your things. It may take a week—we'll then, take a week. Then you'll know what you're doing."

Considering the matter sanely and soberly, Mary knew that she had no choice but to do as she was bid. A week later she closed behind her the door of her room in the old house for the last time. She had had a public auction of all her household effects, and these had gone, as is always the case in such occasions, for less than a tenth of what they were worth. But the weary young creature upon whom such heavy trouble had come of late thought of the money she had received something with which to buy food for her child until she could obtain work. A kind hearted neighbor, with whom she had been staying since she was suspected her distress and came in to help her on this last day and went so far as the railroad station with her. Mary was grateful for this attention, yet she longed to be alone. At last she boarded her train and sat lost in thought until she reached Jersey City. There she crossed a street to the ferry, and the man sitting next to her got out at Ninth avenue, leaving an engraving paper on the seat. Listlessly, Mary picked it up and glanced over it. Suddenly a short paragraph in the lower corner of one sheet caught her eye. It was dated Philadelphia, and at a glance Mary took in the gist of the matter. How a man, probably intoxicated, had become confused crossing the street, and had fallen into the water. He had stepped right in front of a trolley car. He was killed instantly. Letters in his pockets and the name on his clothing showed that he was Herbert Fletcher, once of New York, resident of Philadelphia. His body was identified later by the woman with whom he was living.

Horror held Mary spellbound as she read and reread the item. The car had crossed her down to the East Twenty-third street ferry before she had reached her surroundings. Still dazed, she walked back to the avenue on which she lived, and climbed the stairs to the flat which was now her home. Her first duty was to go to the door above her opened, and her child's laugh rang out clear and happy. And, as she listened, her heart gave a leap of joy. Her child was now here, and here only. Then with a great throb of pity she remembered the elderly woman to whom the news that meant the wife's release from bondage would mean another stab from the son who had almost broken her heart. The pouncing woman knew that, no matter what a son does, the true mother love can never die. And she prayed for wisdom and strength to comfort the distressed and bereaved mother to whom this latest blow could not bring the peace and freedom from fear that it brought to the dishonored wife.

ABE MARTIN

LUNCH AT ALL HOURS



Big business kin git cold feet, but th' cussner n-ver loses. Thers no appeal for a left o'er baked p'tater.

Colonel Bogie

By GEORGE FITCH. Author of "At Good Old Stivah."

COLONEL BOGIE has been one of the most prominent citizens of the British Isles for the past century and of late years has been very popular in the United States. The colonel is very popular because so many people are anxious to meet him. However, he seems to have no particular fascination, because when a man has met him his next desire is to get away from him. When a man has once met Colonel Bogie he isn't satisfied until he has proved to the world that he is better than the colonel is. And from this time on they are deadly enemies.

The colonel inhabits the golf courses of the world and is singularly retiring in disposition. Many men of excellent character and high social standing spend years trying to meet him and never succeed. Nothing can be sadder than the sight of an eminent citizen in whiskers and khaki pants toiling profanely around a golf course one stroke behind the colonel and swelling up into a purple balloon with conversation every time he messes up his approach.

Yet the colonel will be most approachable to a sixteen year old youngster with an old discarded driver and a few second hand balls and will spend all summer in his company. People have strange tastes and none stranger than this mysterious gent.

Colonel Bogie can be met any day during the season by the simple process of driving a golf ball around a nine hole with precision between 39 and 45 strokes. When this is done he becomes very friendly and can be approached time after time with very pleasant results. However, there are many men who prefer the club porch method of meeting the colonel. By this method the golfer sits all afternoon in the shade of a tall sheltering high ball and talks about driving the fourth hole in three and approaching 210 yards over a peach orchard. The colonel is like other famous men. Many of his most intimate friends have never really met him.

The colonel for so popular a man is singularly quiet. He never says anything at all. However, this is because he seldom has a chance. His admirers do all the conversing while chasing him.—Copyrighted by George Matthew Adams.

Y. M. C. A. BOYS WILL HAVE DINNER. Meet at Y. M. C. A. Dining Rooms Tonight and Will Take Their Own "Eats" and plenty of them, is the program for the younger boys of the Y. M. C. A. tonight, and the "feed" will occur in the dining room. People don't expect it, the Young Men's Christian association dining room down town.

"Staid and proper business men include in 'get-together' banquets, so why not we?" argued the boys, and the motion was carried by a unanimous standing vote, and the committee on "eats" got busy with the speed of a motorcycle. Ralph Peterson, Robert Messmer, Eddie Widdas, Herman Silberberg, Richard Warren and Winston McConnell are the roundup committee to corral every boy of the younger "Y." Each boy will take with him some "eat" of the menu. This makes the bill of fare uncertain up to the last moment, but adds interest to the feed, keeping the guests in a state of excitement.

No Ticket Sold Since June

Mexican Central Office in El Paso Loses 40,000 Pesos a Month in Business Little Interviews.

JUST to show you how this Mexican trouble has hurt our business I will look and see when we sold the last ticket to Mexico from this office," A. A. Escobedo, city agent for the Mexican Central railroad said Thursday afternoon, as he thumbed the flimsies of his record copy book. "Here it is. On June 4 we sold the ticket which closed our accounts for that month and none have been sold since. When you stop to think that our business through this office was more than \$40,000, Mexican money, a month during the times that the railroad operated without interruption, you can appreciate what it is costing the company. No trains have run out of the union station for months to Mexico, and we are losing what little business originates in Juarez, as this office is not credited with the sales made in the Juarez office."

"Grass is short, the range is spotted and this has been the worst season in many years for the cattle business of Arizona," John D. Parkey of Clifton, said Thursday. "Too many rains is the cause of this range trouble, and it means that the sheep and the other cattle man suffers which ever way the cat jumps. The new tariff is not working well for Arizona, because we can't always find a market and more for our cattle. All the effect I can see will be to drive them to the coast, where they will simply add the amount of the tariff to his sale price and pocket the difference. Clifton is going forward and nothing can stop it. The new smelter will be blown in within a few days and will run steadily."

"There is such a scarcity of rent houses," said T. J. Cassidy, a real estate man, Thursday, "that when the fall crowd of tourists comes next month, I don't know what we will do. I have had a very nice building of a kind already rented. The new bungalows that have recently been built, are almost all held for sale, and the house question is really going to be a problem for the new comers."

"San Francisco is the place to go to see different kinds of clothes," said Hurl Orndorff, who has just returned from a business trip along the coast. "I never saw such dressing before. All the women dress exceptionally well, from the wealthy class, to the girls employed in the stores. Clothing is not expensive out on the coast, but then they wear so little of it now that they are almost all in the store. We met very hot weather all along the coast. They say this summer has been hotter than any for the past 45 years."

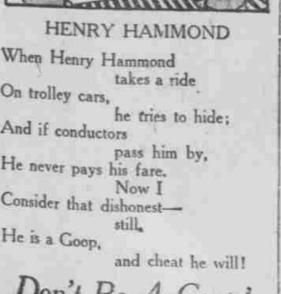
"Chamberlain's Cough Syrup," said G. C. Smith, "had occasion to pass through there in an automobile Wednesday night. I was waiting for my dog, and my canine friend was awaiting my arrival. Fortunately for them we managed to make a safe exit without anything at all. It wasn't because of lack of opportunity. The roads were in pretty bad shape. The bridge being repaired, we had to cross on planks laid over the framework."

Popular Rule. The peepul rule in Mexico, and there eyes are bent, to see the country thrive and grow beneath good government. When old man Diaz had the helm, we called him Satan's tool; "there'll be no progress in that realm until the peepul rule!" And now the peepul have full swar, they exercise their might; they burn down villages, they and butcher folks by night. They're spreading freedom o'er the land, that boon for which men yearn; and singly or in robber band, they steal and kill and burn. The peepul cannot write or read, they know not why they fight; they only know each lawless deed brings them a strange delight. All masterless they go their ways, with musket, sword and dirk, and neversmore, in coming days, will they get down to work. The flag of license they have held too long to let it go; when one uprising has been quelled another one will grow. Dead men are lying, stark and cool, beneath the Artee skies; but why complain! The Peepul rule—we know that rule is wise. O'er Mexico we should not sob—her destiny is clear; some say that government by mob is what we're needing here.—Copyright, 1913, by George Matthew Adams.

GOLDS. By GELETT BURGESS. Next to coal, gold is the mining product having greatest effect upon the general progress of the world. The annual production of the world amounts to about \$500,000,000. The United States produces a fifth of this. It is believed that the total amount of gold in the world is sufficient for its future needs if they are properly mined. The gold industry has reached such a high grade that it requires the highest degree of efficiency to mine it profitably. The greatest wealth of this country is in its lower grade ores. The present need is for efficient mining men who are able to economically operate the low grade ore.

Large Investments Made. No business requires larger investments of capital, patience and scientific skill than mining. Mining investments are based upon about the same degree of risk as high grade ore. The effort to make a single mine pay is a venture. By assuming a number of risks, the chance of success is made a profitable investment possible. The change of mining methods has opened up larger capital.

One of the most interesting increased consideration at each session of the congress is the safety of men employed in the mines. Last year 12 men were killed for every million tons of coal mined, so that for every man killed an average of 1000 were produced. This seems a horrible waste of human life. Yet it is nearly a third less than the average of five years ago. It is believed that the safety methods to be demonstrated at the exhibition in Philadelphia will further lessen this sacrifice as will also a higher educational standard of the men engaged in mining work. Many of the accidents resulting in death or injury are due to ignorance upon the part of the men who fall victims to them.



Henry Hammond takes a ride on trolley cars, he tries to hide; And if conductors pass him by, He never pays his fare. Now I consider that dishonest—still. He is a Coop, and cheat he will! Don't Be A Good!

"This Is My Birthday Anniversary"

MOTHERLY white cat attracted our attention the other day by jumping and when we saw it make a spring at something we thought, "There goes Mr. Mouse"; but upon looking around the gate post of our neighbor's yard, we saw a chipmunk. We thought, in our ignorance, to give him a chance to escape, and so we chased Mrs. Cat. Both of them ran into the alley, but towards each other! Mrs. Cat slapped the paws of chipmunk, and chipmunk dodged, only to put out its paw to be patted again. And so the play went on. That a cat and chipmunk would play together was a big discovery to us, and it was worth a lot more to learn the fact in this way than from a book. Don't you think so? There are a lot of interesting things to see, but we make such small use of our eyes, and it is too bad.

Today's list is interesting because of the 9 year old twin boys and also because of the fact that there are two sisters that celebrate on September 26 who are not twins. Here are the names:

- Birdie Scanlon, 16.
- Maurine Scanlon, 12.
- Earl Krull, 9.
- Ervin Krull, 9.
- Charles Talbot, 9.
- John Murry, 15.
- Bernard Morgan, 14.
- Charles Jackson, 13.

Any left out this time? If any have been, we hope you will telephone the names to The Herald editorial department, that we may add them to tomorrow's list.

Public to Be Taught Mining

Show Will Be Held in Philadelphia Next Week at West Philadelphia Will Be Demonstrated. By Frederic J. Huskin

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25.—The first great mining show ever held in this country will open in Philadelphia on October 17, ten days preceding the 18th annual convention of the American mining congress, which will be held in that city. This exhibition, prepared at great expense, is the effort of the organization to demonstrate to the public the methods by which their metals and fuel are wrested from the bowels of the earth. It is a most interesting and hazardous of human life and health. The show will be held in Horticultural Hall, one of the largest buildings in Philadelphia available for exhibition purposes. An imitation coal mine, which contains all the equipment of a modern mine, has been erected in the cellar of this building. A force of regular miners will be busily engaged throughout the exhibition in demonstrating the different processes involved in bringing the coal from the bottom of the mine to the surface of the earth.

To Show. This model mine will show all the hardships of mining and its unavoidable dangers. The laborer, now being discarded, with the improved methods secured by modern science, will be demonstrated by different processes. Manager A. Eddy, of the P. & N. E., has gone to Denver to meet his family and will return to El Paso with them the latter part of this week.

A meeting of the directors of the El Paso and Northeastern railway was held in this city, and the same officials were elected to serve another year. Miguel Ahumada, Jr., son of the governor of Chihuahuita, reached the city last evening on his way to New York to resume his studies at college there.

The contract for supplying the machinery for the plant of the International Electric Light and Power company will probably be awarded this afternoon. Ed G. Piper an El Pasoan, who enlisted in Curry's regiment, has been made a corporal, and will be assigned to duty on reaching the Philippines, according to a letter received by the parents of Piper.

The new Mexican Central depot at Juarez will be modern in every respect. On one side of the building and partially closed by a garden will be laid out. The approximate cost of the structure will be \$45,000.

The completion of the P. & N. E. railroad to Salado, marks the new epoch in the history of the "White Oaks" enterprise. Reaching Salado means that the great project of the El Paso and Northeastern railway have been tapped and within a few days the railroad will be using its own coal.

The Campbell Real Estate company has decided to W. B. Latta, lots 15 and 16, in block 278, lots 2 to 8 inclusive, in block 288, and lots 4 to 10 inclusive, in block 289, at Pierce-Pinley addition. The first conveyance was made for \$250 each and the two others for \$1650 each.

14 Years Ago Today

From The Herald This Date 1899.

A boy was born to H. J. Dorsey this morning. Dr. H. Pierce returned to Alamogordo today. Miss Clara Edwards left today for Dallas, Texas. Pete Wehner returned from the east this afternoon. Dr. C. T. Norton came down from Cloudcroft this evening. Edgar Taylor of the G. H. shops has returned from Albuquerque. Henry D. Bowman of the firm of George D. Bowman and son, bankers at Las Cruces, is in the city. The Pechelshy held its second social at the El P. hall last evening. About 20 couples participated in the dancing.

E. J. Evans, a well known mining man of Stein's Pass, came in on the Central last evening from a trip to the City of Mexico. Manager A. Eddy, of the P. & N. E., has gone to Denver to meet his family and will return to El Paso with them the latter part of this week.

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