A FEW SUGGESTIONS

Home-Seeker and Investor.

TO THE

It has been our purpose to make a fair representation of the facts concerning the Abilene Country. We recognize the fact that the controlling inducements that prompt industrious, law-abiding people to remove from one portion of the country to another, are:

FIRST—Profitable employment and a prospect of rapid enhancement in value of their investments.

SECOND-Low taxation. THIRD—Good health, educational and social advantages for themselves and families.

We merely, present the resources and advantages of the Abilene Country, leaving the com-parison to each man who desires to change his home. Each man knows what advantages he enoys at his present abode and can determine for himself whether he will better his condition by moving to the Abilene Country. We recognize the fact that one settler in our country who is perfectly satisfied with his location and prospects is worth more to the country than a dozen who are restless and dissatisfied.

The great want in the Abilene Country is men to till the soil, men to combine farming and stock raising, fruit growers, manufacturers—in short, producers. These, here as well as elsewhere, need apital to make the proper start, by to all such, with ndustry and good management, ceess is certain. Those looking to the Abilene cuntry as their uture home should bear in mind that those only are successful who are willing to work, and that here as elsewhere persistent efforts win the battle. But ours is a land of great capacity, of great ruitfulness, of great promise. No other section of the world presents superior ad antages. In saying this, all is said. With the individual himself rests the responsibility of successor failure. We are ready to welcome all law-abiding, industrious people, and to all such we extend a sincere invitation, "come and make your homes with us." You may desire, before starting to the Abilen Country, to obtain more definite information about the different sections, and if so, please address me and I will take pleasure in answering any ques-

By order of the Board of Directors. D. J. RED, Sec'y.

THE ABILENE COUNTRY OF TEXAS.

CCUPYING a central position in the great State of Texas is the "Abilene Country," known a few years ago as the favorite hunting grounds of the Comanche Indians, but which is now known far and wide for the healthfulness of its climate, the productiveness of its soil, the energy

and intelligence of its people.

The far-famed valley of the City of Mexico contains no richer lands than the Abilene Country, opening out for nearly a hundred and fifty miles to our south, and for an equal distance to the north, and from forty to forty-five miles to the east and to the west of the City of Abilene. The lands are rich and he soil deep and very productive. It is from this scope of country that the rich lands of the Brazos and

> Texas draw their fercility from the annual

rise of the Brazos and

Colorado, which flow

through this district

But unlike Southern

Texas the Abilene

Country is absolutely free of malaria. An mpire of itself migh

e founded and pros

er on this magnifi

ent domain, which much larger than

nany of the States

SOCIETY IN

THE ABILENE

COUNTRY.

ew years since the

wild Indian reigned

upreme master of

his entire country

with the first whistle rom the railroad en-

It has been but a



gine, nine years ago, the Indians dearted for a more secluded hunting ground. The citizens of our country are intelligent, law-abiding beral-minded and progressive. Schools and churches are well attended, and public improvements and enterprises receive hearty encouragement. The benevolent societies of every kind, and among them the Masons, the Odd-Fellows, the Knights of Pythas, Knights of Honor, Young Men's Christian Association, etc., have large memberships in all our numerous towns and villages, and are in a flourish-

We boast of a community equal to any in the world in intelligence, in integrity and in all the irtues that constitute the true man. We observe with pleasure the coming of all good people to our community, and, with true Western

THE ABILENE COUNTRY OF TEXAS.

CLIMATE OF THE ABILENE COUNTRY.

The normal atmospheric pressure for this section (about 1,800 feet above sea level) is equal to the weight of about 28. 2 inches of mercury, or a pressure of about thirteen pounds to the square inch outherly winds prevail with an average velocity of about nine miles per hour, and such a thing as a calm seldom occurs, and storms and cyclones are no known in this section.

Our atmosphere is pure and free from all the germs of disease which infect the atmosphere of o great a part of the United States, from the fact that in reaching this section the air passes over no bodies of stagnant and fermenting water from which to gather the poisons so readily absorbed, but passes over running streams of pure, fresh water from which its moisture is obtained. No country, not even the Pacific Slope, can boast of a better climate than we have. The climate throughout the year is lelightful, with neither extreme of heat or cold. The thermometer rarely indicates a temperature below wenty degrees above zero, and seldom above 100 degrees Fahrenheit; the evaporation on account of the continuous motion of the air in this altitude is so great that 100 degrees is not as oppressive in this climate as 80 degrees of heat in other altitudes. The nights succeeding the warmest days we have are always cool and refreshing; those who have lived here longest are most enthusiastic in their praises. Here evaporation performs the part of a great hygimic factor; that is, the elimination from the system of those things not needed for nutrition and which tend in any way to tear down the constitution. This climate is especially suited to those affected with pumonary troubles, diseases of the kidneys, etc. All organs of excretion are relieved of a great deal of work under this climate which they have to perform under nearly every other climate in North America. Not only those in ill health should seek so healthy a section, but those strong and hearty should cone and enjoy a salubrious climate which relieves that dull, stupid feeling experienced in so many parts of the United States, and which gives both mental and physical activity and energy to the human system.

Sunstrokes, yellow fever and malarial diseass are unknown. Parties coming here with asthma catarrh or pulmonary troubles are soon relieved, and those remaining are permanently cured.

RAINFALL,

As shown by the United States Signal Service, firstat Ft. Concho, and afterward at Abilene, for a period of ten years, averages 29.20 inches. The month average as follows: January, 1.02 inches; February 1.07 inches; March, 1.46 inches; April, 2.16 inches; May, 3.74 inches; June, 2.79 inches; July, 3.26 inches; August, 3.40 inches; September, 4.16 inches; October, 2.94 inches; November, 1.12 inches; December, 2.08 inches. From this report, which i from the official records, it appears that the greatest rainfall is during the months in which it is mostly neded by the farmer.

The Progressive Committee, Abliene, Tex.

SIGNAL SERVICE, OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, ABILENE, TEX., September 11th, 1890.

GENTLEMEN:-I have the honor to submit, in reply o your request, the following in regard to the rainfall in Abilence Country, and its comparison with other sections of the Unite States. A map was published in 1883, under the direction of the Chief Signal Officer, which shows the "Annual Geographical Distribution of Rainfall" for ten years. The average annual rainfall in the Abilene Country is about thirty inches, and theother sections having about the same rainfall are Independence, Junction City, Topeka and Wichita, Kan.; also Lincoln and Onaha, Neb.; nearly all of Iowa, and the western half of Wisconsin All of Minnesota, as also all of that section of country west of the above named places, have less rainfall than the Abilen All of Minnesota, as also all of that section of country west of the above named places, have less rainfail than the Ablene Country. The average number of days on which rain fell, per annum, for ten years in the Abilene Country, amounting to of an inch or more, is sixty-four, and is distributed during the different months of the year as follows: January 5, February 6 March 5, April 5. May 7, June 6. July 6, August 5, September 4, November 4 and December 4. A continuous drizzling rain seldom occurs. As a rule, the rain lasts but two or three hours, after which the day is often clear and the weather very pleasant

I. M. CLINE, Sergeant Signal Corps.

THE ABILENE COUNTRY OF TEXAS



DR. GRIZZARD'S FARM, ABILENE COUNTRI. OATS. 100 BUSHELS TO THE ACRE.

PRODUCTIONS OF THE SOIL

					. F										
11.00	from	1/2 to	ı bale	per acre.	. 11	Iillet	.2	crops	a year	,6	to	8	tons	per	ac
				per acre.	7 9	ohnson Grass	3	66	66	6	to	9	66	6	6
	60 to	100		- "	2	orghum Cane	2	66	66	5	to	6	66	6	6
66	30 to	40		66	(olorado Grass	3	66	66	4	to	6	"	6	6
	30 10	60	46	66	(astor Beans			50 to	60	bu	sh	els		4

Milo Maize and Duro Corp, from 3 to 100 bushels per acre.

Cotton.

Wheat. Oats...

Barley and Rye

THE ABILENE COUNTRY OF TEXAS.

VEGETABLES

Of every known variety grow in tropical luxuriance. Potatoes, both sweet and Irish, yield enormously peas, beans, onions, beets, and, in fact, the whole of the vegetable kingdom, prosper so well and yield such andsome returns that we might truthfully call our section "The Garden of Texas.



W. MEISNER'S PLACE, ABILENE

VNES

Grow and yield to perfection. Watermelons frequently weigh as much as 100 pounds, and are gathered fresh and of delicious flavor as late as December. Muskmelons, squash, pumpkins, cucumbers and the whole list of their kind grow in greatest abundance. Grapes are natives of this country, and the California varieties have been found to do remarkably well.

THE ABILENE COUNTRY OF TEXAS.

Such as peaches, pears, quinces, berries, and, in fact, every species except those grown only in tropical ountries, grow and ripen here in perfection, and have a far finer flavor than fruits grown on the Pacific slope, where an excess of water from irrigation seens to destroy the saccharine qualities of the fruit. The plum, of fine flavor, large and

uicy, grows wild everywhere. LANDS

hospitality, we extend to all such a hearty welcome.

Are very fertile, and the prevailing soils are black stiff, black sandy, reddish alluvial and chocolate. The country is for the most part a gently rolling prairie, but there is ample timber for fire wood and fence posts. The soil and lay of the land is such that one man can easily, with the aid of improved machinery, which is n use all over our country, culivate a hundred acres or more.

The entire State tax is only 22½ cents on the one hundred lollars worth of property, and the County taxes of all kinds do not exceed fifty cents on the one hundred dollars valuation. The titles to our lands emanate direct from the State, are simple and easily understood. The most of the land has passed into the hands of private parties, but, owing to the fact that the titles come originally from the State and that our land laws are very simple, there is no difficulty in obtaining perfect titles. The public school lands are sold to actual settlers at \$2 per

acre for lands away from permanent water courses, and at \$3 per acre for lands bordering on permanent water courses. The land is sold on forty years' time, divid-

ed into forty equal payments, to be paid annually with five per cent interest, but a failure to meet any of those payments does not forfeit the right to the land, provided the yearly interest is paid; besides, the purchaser has the option of paying the whole at any time

TIMEER Consists of elm, pecan, black walnut, hackberry, ash, cottonwood, willow, wild china, burr oak, Spanish oak, etc., on the streams and bottom lands; post oak live oak and mesquite on the prairies, and cedar

THE ABILENE COUNTRY OF TEXAS.

TEXAS LAND MEASURES.

33½ inches I vara.	1777 acres I labor.	320 acres½ section.
5645 376 square varas square acre. 4840 square yards square acre.		160 acres

EXEMPTIONS.

By the Constitution of Texas, the homestead of a family not in a town or city is made to consist of not more than two hundred acres of land, which may be in one or more parcels, with the improvements hereon. The homestead in a city, town or village consists of lot or lots, not to exceed five thousand dolars in value at the time of designation, without reference to the value of improvements thereon; provided the same shall be used for the purpose of a home, or as a place to exercise the calling or business of the head of a family. The homestead is protected from forced sale for the payment of all debts, except for burchase money, taxes due thereon, or for work and material used in constructing improvements thereon and in respect to the last, the contract for work and material must be, with the consent of the wife, given in the manner provided by law. There is also exempted to every family, free from forced sale for debts all household and kitchen furniture; any lot or lots for sepulture in a cemetery; all implements of husbandry; all tools and apparatus; books belonging to the family library, and family portraits and pictures; five milch cows and calves; two yoke of oxen, necessary yokes and chains; two horses and one wagon one carriage or buggy; one gun; twenty hogs; twenty head of sheep; all provisions and forage on hand or home consumption; all bridles, saddles and larness necessary for the use of the family; all current wages for personal services. And to every citizen, not a head of a family, one horse, bridle and saddle all wearing apparel; any lot or lots for sepulture in a cemetery; all tools, apparatus and books belonging to his trade or profession. Current wages for personal services are not subject to garnishment.

Cattle, horses, mules, sheep, goats, etc., have, until a few years ago, constituted the principal wealth of our country. The magnificence of our climate, together with the rich nutritious grasses, first induced the stock man to locate his herds and flocks in this gently rolling country.

The settlement of the country by "the man with the hoe" has pushed the large herds and flocks to the westward, but there still remains a large number, distributed, however, in more hands, which are

The ease with which the richest kinds of forage crops can be raised, makes this one of the finest

'farmer stock countries' on the face of the earth. As fine horses and mules as the blue grass regions of Kentucky can produce are raised in the Abilene Country. It is Nature's home for stock of every kind. Incident to farm stock raising is dairy farming, which has proven very lucrative in this section.

The pecan tree is a native growth and the aut grown in this section is of larger size and finer flavor than that grown elsewhere; in fact, the nuts of this section of Texas command double the price of nuts from any other part of the State. Recent experiments with English walnuts, chestnuts, almonds, ilberts and other nuts, have demonstrated that these, too, can be grown with great profit.

THE ABILENE COUNTRY OF TEXAS.



COUNTRY WELL WATERED.

Among the larger streams flowing through the Abilene Country are the Concho, the Colorado Dove Creek, Valley Creek, Spring Creek, Pecan Bajou, Panther Creek, Elm Creek, Brazos, Mulbery Creek, Cedar Creek, and hundreds of smaller streams. In addition to the streams which can be found everywhere through the country, water can be had y digging shallow wells ranging from 20 to 40 feet deep. The water is pure and clear.

MINERALS.

Copper, iron and coal exist in large quantities, and traces of gold and silver are to found.

THE ABILENE COUNTRY OF TEXAS.

The same

BUILDING MATERIAL, ETC.

Good clay for brick and excellent stone for uilding are found everywhere. Besides, lumber from he pine regions of Eastern Texas is brought ino the country and sold at current rates elsewhere. Barbed wire is used for fencing, and the cedar andnesquite trees, which are in great abundance, for posts.

PLANTING SEASON.

The mild winters generally admit of corn pinting in February and March, and cotton in April. The most of our wheat is sown in the fall and havested in May, so that flour from new wheat can be delivered in any of the Northern or Eastern cites fully six weeks in advance of flour from the older wheat-growing States. Oats are sown for the mot part in January, February and March, and harvested in early June, but winter oats sown in the fall o well. Sorghum, millet and other forage crops are planted almost at pleasure of the farmer. Field work can be done at all seasons of the year, and a loss of thirty days from out-door occupations a account of heat, cold or rain, in any one year, would be an over-estimate. During the cold, bleak winter months, when nearly all the farmers of the Northern and Eastern States are busy in he effort to keep the cold out and their stock from suffering, by constant attention, and feeding out con, hay and other fodder, gathered during the summer, the farmer, in winter, here enjoys mild, pleasant veather, and his flocks and herds are in good condition feeding on the prairie, requiring only a little feedduring the coldest spells, which only last four or five lays at a time.

MARKETS FOR FARM PRODUCE, LIVE STOCK, ETC.

Food products, such as corn, wheat, and creals of all kinds, bring better prices in the Abilene Country at all times than are paid in the Northernmarkets. Owing to the great influx of immigration as well as the great number of persons engaged it the wool growing and cattle raising in the West, the home demand for food products is far above the supply. If there should be a surplus, the mining regions of Western Texas, New Mexico and Arizona will onsume all of it at good figures.

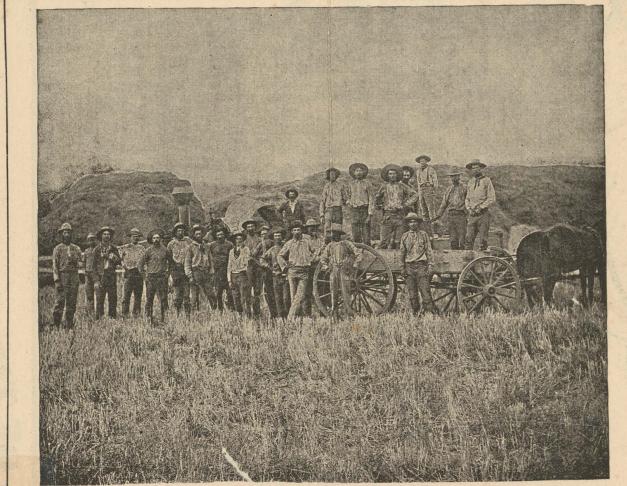
There is a home demand for good mules, horses and cows raised in the Abilene Country, while the wool, beef cattle, etc., are shipped from the city of Abilene to Northern and Eastern markets.

SOME ADVANTAGES TO THE FARMER. The farmer in the Abilene Country can plow nearly every month in the year. He has four nonths time in which to sow fall wheat; three months in which to sow spring wheat, barley, oats and rye; four months in which to plant cotton; three months within which to plant corn.

The farmer can produce of the common field crops, corn, winter wheat, spring wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, cotton, sorghum, broom corn, douro, milo maize, hemp, flax, jute, castor beans, etc.; of the grasses, millet, alfalfa, Colorado grass, Johnson grass, Hungarian grass, etc.; of the vegetables, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, onions, turnips, radishes, kale, lettuce, spinach, artichoke, cabbage, celery, carrots, horseradish, cucumbers, melons, squashes, citrons, cashaws, pie-melons, cantaloupes, etc.; and or the fruits, apples, pears, peaches, nectarines, apricots, grapes, plums, pomegranates, strawberries, blackperries, etc., etc. The farmer can buy lands that will produce all of the products named above at from \$2.50 to \$5 per acre, on easy terms, and splendid grass lands at from \$2 to \$3 per acre.

The native grasses are abundant and nutritious, and the farmer can keep his plow stock and the usual umber of other stock through the entire year without feeding, except during the bad days in winter time. There are good public free schools for the children and churches for the farmer and his family. The farmer who selects the Abilene Country would find here already the best class of energetic farmers, liberal-minded and generous, and ready to welcome all other law abiding, industrious people.

THE ABILENE COUNTRY OF TEXAS.



PERSONS WHO WOULD DO WE'L BY COMING TO THE ABILENE COUNTRY. The farmer, willing to till the soil. The industrious man of small means, who is willing to rior soils and educational facilities.

till the soil and care for a few fine stock around him. Persons wishing to build themselves into big business catarrh and nervous debility. from small beginnings but with limited means.
4. Persons wishing to secure first-class investments at Persons who love a semi-tropical section with all its fruits and flowers, combined with all that northern

wonderfully remunerative returns.

Persons who prefer to mingle with people who are striving to push themselves ahead in the business world and subordinate politics to business.

Persons who are skilled in industrial, manufacturing

Persons who are in search of a healthful climate, supe 8. Persons suffering from incipient consumption, asthma,

> dimes produce. Persons desirous of settling their children in healthful productive localities in the grandest State in the Union and in the section with the greatest future.

THE ABILENE COUNTRY OF TEXAS.

TABLE OF DISTANCES TO SOME PROMINENT POINTS FROM ABILENE.

	TABLE OF DISTANC	EO	IO SOME P	POMINATIAL P	ONTO PROM ADILL	an orași a m
	FROM	LES.	FROM	MILES.	FROM	MILES.
60	Austin, Tex., via Ft. Worth	360	Galveston, Tex., via	Ft. Worth 476	Omaha, Neb., via Kansas City	839
	Alexander, La	512	Houston, Tex., via	Ft. Worth 426	Paris, Tex., via Sherman	289
	Atchison, Kan	737	Hannibal, Mo		Parsons, Kan	511
	Atlanta, Ga., via Memphis	1143	Hot Springs, Ark	542	Palestine, Tex	262
	Baltimore, Md., via St. Louis	1810	Indianapolis, Ind	1130	Pittsburgh, Pa., via St. Louis	1511
	Chattanooga, Tenn		Kansas City, Mo	658	Philadelphia, Pa., via St. Louis	1865
213	Chihuahua, Mexico	679	Knoxville, Tenn., v	via Memphis 1116	Sherman, Tex	269
	Chicago, Ill., via St. Louis	1172	Laredo, Tex	626	San Antonio, Tex	440
	Cincinnati, O., via St. Louis	1231	Longview, Tex	285	Santa Fe, N. M.	796
	Corsicana, Tex	247	Louisville, Ky., via	St. Louis 1181	San Francisco, Cal	1741
	Cleburne, Tex., via Ft. Worth	193	Los Angeles, Cal	1259	Shreveport, La	
*/	Denison, Tex	259	Little Rock, Ark	560	St. Louis, Mo	858
	Dallas, Tex	1)5	Memphis, Tenn	705	St. Joseph, Mo	. 725
	El Paso, Tex	455	Marshall, Tex	341	Sedalia, Mo	
	Eagle Pass, Tex., via Ft Worth	610	McKinney, Tex	224	Texarkana, Ark., via Marshall	
	Emporia, Kan	6:8	Nashville, Tenn		Waco, Tex	282
	Fort Worth, Tex	1(1		Louis 1955		
	Ft. Scott, Kan., via Dallas	591	New Orleans, La	709		

SOME GENERAL FACTS ABOUT THE ABILENE COUNTRY OF TEXAS.

The best soil to be found any where for small grain of A good corn and cotton country. A magnificent country for fine sbck Fruits and vegetables grow to perection.

that will be worth \$20 in less than five years. Churches of all denominations. An intelligent, energetic class of write people. No political troubles, but every man absolutely free to ink and speak his own convictions.

Cheap lands that can now be bought at from \$3 to \$5.

The best class of farmers moving nto and settling in No section of Texas, if indeed, the world, can offer as many inducements to the energetic farmr and stock raiser as the Abilene Country. Health, plenty and prosperity

The Abilene Country lies between longitude west from

,000. It is situated on

Santa Fe R. R., the

s centrally loca

The census of 1890 shows that the population of the Abilene Country has doubled itself several times since 1880 more railroads will be built during the next five years than any other portion of the United States. A healthful, bracing climate.

Low rate of taxation.
Good public free schools, where all the children of the Abilene Country receive free education Strangers welcome, and thousands invited to come.
At the City of Abilene the highest market prices are
paid for the products of the Abilene Country. Values in the Abilene Country have doubled them-

selves many times since 1880. The Abilene Country is 150 miles long by 90 miles wide The Abilene Country lies between latitude north 31

The City of Abilene, the proposition of the Abilene Country, founded in 1881, has a population of the Strategy of the Abilene Country, founded in 1881, has a population of the City of Abilene, the proposition of the Abilene Country, founded in 1881, has a population of the City of Abilene, the proposition of the Abilene Country, founded in 1881, has a population of the City of Abilene, the proposition of the Abilene Country, founded in 1881, has a population of the City of Abilene, the proposition of the Abilene Country, founded in 1881, has a population of the City of Abilene, the proposition of the Abilene Country, founded in 1881, has a population of the City of Abilene, the proposition of the City of the Abilene Country, founded in 1881, has a population of the City of th & Aransas Pass R. R., the Austin & Northwestern R. R., the

Abilene & San Ange eral other railroads that have not yet commenced to build. built in Abilene than in any other city of its size in the State of More brick st Texas. vest from Fort Worth to El Paso, a distance of more than 600 It is the lar Kansas line to San Antonio, a distance of over 700 miles, and miles, and from

Greenwich, 99° and 100½°.

THE ABILENE COUNTRY OF TEXAS.

Abilene has ten million acres of fine agriculture and within the territory immediately around her, capable of maintaining a population of over a million of people. If this territory was sown in wheat it would produce, in round figures, 200,000,000 bushels; if in oats, 800,000,000 bushels; if planted in cotton,

Abilene has an Improvement Company engaged in planting trees and beautifying portions of the city. It has three National banks, public school house where free schools are conducted ten months of the year, churches of all denominations, an opera hose, wholesale hardware house, wholesale grocery houses and fifty or more other mercantile houses where goods can be bought as cheap as anywhere in the State. It has a fire department and a system of water vorks with an ample supply of pure water; a flour mill of 200 barrels per day capacity, a corn mill, a cotton gin and several manufactories of minor importance. It is the county seat of Taylor County and has one of the finest court houses in the State. Abilene is the trading point for more than thirty counties, the shipping point for cattle of a still larger number of counties. Abilene shipped, in 1886, 1,400,000 pounds of wool, and has the best wool ware-houses, with the exception of San Antonio, in the State. Abilene has an abundance of water for manufacturing purposes.

SOME GENERAL FACTS ABOUT TEXAS.

Area of Texas, square miles, 271,356. Area of Texas, in acres, 175,587,840. Texas lies between latitude 26° and 36½° north. Texas lies between longitude 931/2° and 106° west from Number of miles of railway in Texas, 1888, 9,500.

Number of miles of telegraph lines in Texas, 9,690. Estimated value of railway property in Texas, \$215,000,000.

The Public Free School fund of Texas amounts to about \$147,769,202; consisting of State University lands, about 2,221,400 acres; Public Free School lands, about

5,000,000 acres. Bonds and land notes to make up public free school education in Texas.

The entire State tax is only 22½ cents on the one

Six hundred thousand children receive the benefits of hundred dollars' worth of property. Of the State tax, 12½ cents is used for the education of the children of Texas; this, added to the income from the

The taxable value of property in Texas, over and above exemptions, was, in the year 1887, \$650,225,000. Estimated value for 1888, \$725,000,000. Was only worth in 1880, The value of farm products in Texas in 1887 was \$172,oxo,ooo. Estimated value in 1888, \$225,000,000.

The value of live stock in Texas in 1887 was \$150,-

ents on the one hundred dollars' worth of property.

Texas has the finest State House in the Union.

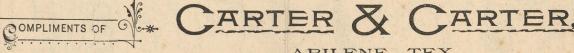
public school property, makes about \$3,000,000 realized yearly for the education of the children of Texas, and rev-

The State Government of Texas is run on a tax of ten

eiue increasing all the time.

500,000. Estimated value in 1888, \$200,000,000. The present population of Texas is 3,000,000. The population of Texas in 1880 was 1,591,479.

Legal rate of interest in Texas is 8 per cent per annum,



ABILENE, TEX.,

The Leading Land Agents of Abilene and the "GREAT ABILENE COUNTRY."

REFER, BY PERMISSION, TO

ILLENE NATIONAL BANK,
RST NATIONAL BANK, and
RMERS' AND MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.

ABILENE, TEX. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED AND PROMPTLY