

"BUY-A-BALE"
PAY TEN CENTS

Help establish a standard price for cotton.

THE TEXAS SPUR

A Paper For The Homes Of Spur And Dickens County.

"10c COTTON"
BUY-A-BALE

Every patriotic citizen who can will help the cause

Volume Five

SPUR, DICKENS COUNTY, TEXAS, OCTOBER 30 1914.

Number 52

PLANS FOR RELIEF OF THE COTTON SITUATION

The big cotton loaning association which has been under advisement and process of formation is now practically assured since Secretary McAdoo has endorsed with a few changes the proposition and will manage the association under the head of the Federal Reserve Board. Under the plans as now adopted the cotton loaning association will advance to farmers through banks and other national representatives six cents a pound on cotton at six per cent interest for twelve months with the privilege of an extension of six months more, provided the farmer also pays three per cent extra on his loan to cover any loss and the expense of managing the business of the association, thus making a total of nine per cent interest on all loans. This association will require that cotton be placed in a bonded warehouse, properly weighed and graded, which expense will be not less than \$6.80 per bale for twelve months. Let's see what a man gets out of a bale of cotton by going into this loan association: He gets \$30.00 on a bale of cotton, pays \$2.70 interest, \$6.80 for warehousing, \$12.00 for picking, \$3.75 for ginning, making a total expenditure of \$25.25 on the bale, giving a total balance of \$4.75 as the actual cash loan received from a bale of cotton. However, if he is a renter and the landlord refuses to participate in this loan he will have to pay \$6.55 out of the \$4.75, thus forcing him to pay \$1.80 more than he gets out of each bale to bet that cotton goes up in the future.

The Texas Spur knows no more about the possibilities of the future price of cotton than anybody else, and we would not presume to advise anybody what to do in the present stringency, but it is our honest opinion that the farmer will make no money by going into the borrowing business when he is already in a tight place with respect to the prevailing cotton situation. If a farmer has his own meat and bread and owes nobody we believe he will make some money by holding his cotton, because we believe that cotton will advance in price when the European war ends. However, it is our opinion that the war will continue for more than one year and possibly several years. The English cotton manufacturers have stated that they would not buy cotton until they were convinced that the price had reached the bottom, therefore it is a foregone conclusion that if the farmer can hold out longer than the spinner and manufacturer he can get his price, and if not he will have to take the price of the spinner and manufacturer.

However, by farmers going into this association they will be in a position to withhold cotton from the market for twelve months and by so doing force the spinners to pay their required price should they be forced to buy within the twelve months time.

It appears to the Texas Spur that a less expensive plan could be devised for the farmer to withhold his cotton from the market, and again we suggest that through the government the "negotiable warehouse receipt" plan be adopted. Such a plan will require no money and no expense whatever on the part of the government and will give the farmer, the merchant and the whole country a circulating medium as acceptable and valuable as the actual cash. The Plan as suggested is for the government to endorse cotton warehouse receipts on a basis of ten cents a pound, place a "graduated war tax" on every surplus bale of cotton produced in succeeding years until the situation is relieved. The graduated war tax will prevent overproduction of cotton and thus secure the government from any possibility of loss because spinners will pay ten cents for cotton when they can use it and it is needed. The loan association plan may be helpful to farmers for twelve months, but should the European war continue four or five years, the interest and warehouse charges would eat up the cotton. The "negotiable warehouse receipt" plan will cost nobody a cent and will afford a circulating medium as acceptable as cash for one year or for five years, and the "graduated war tax" will prevent an oversupply of such receipts until the cotton marketing situation is totally relieved.

It costs the farmer more money to produce cotton than is now being offered on the market for the staple, and nobody can blame or condemn the farmers for desiring to withhold it from the market until something near the cost price is offered. Nobody can blame the merchant for wanting the farmer to sell his cotton because the merchant has sold his goods on credit with the expectation of collecting through the sale of cotton, and he must make these collections or go busted. The farmer will get only \$4.75 to pay the merchant out of a bale of cotton when he goes into the loan association, therefore it is very evident that the loan association will be of very little benefit to the farmer and an absolute injury to the credit merchant. The "Buy-a-Bale" plan is giving partial re-

PLANT MORE POTATOES AND GROW LESS COTTON

W. F. Cathey brought in a sweet potato this week which weighed twenty two pounds. There were two other potatoes growing on the same vine, the three potatoes weighing thirty five pounds. Sweet potatoes are selling in Spur for four cents a pound, thus giving this one potato hill a value of one dollar and forty cents. On one acre of ground about ten thousand hills of potatoes can be grown, thus at the above rate one acre of potatoes will retail for fourteen thousand dollars. At the above rate one acre will produce seven thousand bushels of potatoes, and even though they are sold at wholesale for one dollar a bushel, the one acre will produce seven thousand dollars worth of potatoes.

If a farmer will compare the above figures with the revenues from one acre of cotton, he will need little persuasion to plant more potatoes and less cotton.

GREAT DANGER OF FIRE IN THE SPUR PASTURES

Travelers, hunters and the general public should be extremely careful of fire in every section of this country, and especially should care be observed after frost has killed vegetation. The whole country is abundantly covered with a heavy, rank crop of grass and weeds and under such conditions fire could not be controlled and would not only result in a great loss to cattle interests but would probably destroy many homes, barns and feed stuff.

Every citizen should become a committee of one to guard against the breaking out of fires in this territory.

relief, but it is not big enough to care for the entire surplus crop. Again we say that the "negotiable warehouse receipt" plan will give the farmer, the merchant and the whole country effective relief, and if every citizen of the whole country would demand of our congressmen and senators that such a plan be adopted by the government such a plan could be in operation without further delay.

TEXAS SPUR HONOR ROLL

The following gentlemen have recently honored us by paying their subscriptions to the Texas Spur up ahead and into the year 1915: E. C. Edmonds, W. G. Sherrod, Dr. Standifer, F. W. Jennings, V. H. Davis, R. E. Dickson, J. D. Powell, J. B. Richburg, J. F. Goodwin, M. C. Hobson, R. A. Squires, R. M. Hamby, C. D. Copeland, N. A. Hinson, Sam White, S. R. Bowman, W. C. Barley, W. F. Cathey, Minor Wilson, W. M. Childress, G. A. Howsley.

Dr. Standifer is the biggest subscriber on the Texas Spur list, he having paid us ten dollars at one time, having the paper sent to other parties as well as to himself.

A NEW POSTOFFICE

B. T. Hines, of Crosbyton, was in Dickens this week in interest of getting a new postoffice established on the Lee County school land, proposed postoffice to be located near Prairie View high school building and go by the name of McAdoo. It is the purpose of Mr. Hines to establish a general mercantile store at the new town in connection with the postoffice and promote the building of a little inland town.

About seventy-five families will be tributary to the postoffice and indications are that Mr. Hines will enjoy a prosperous business at McAdoo. The Dickens-Ralls mail line will supply the new postoffice.—Dickens Item.

SPUR LEADS

E. E. Kutch returned this week from Dallas where he made a special trip to secure for the Lyric Theatre the "Million Dollar Mystery" one of the very best productions in filmdom. The securing of this production is quite a distinction for Spur since other larger cities have failed in attempts to secure this widely advertised number. Spur has men who go after things, and they get them.

BUILDING BARN

The carpenters of Spur are this week engaged in building a modern and commodious barn for G. L. Barber on his home place in the city. When complete this will be one of the finest and most modernly constructed barns in this whole country.

SUNSHINE

Last week was so rainy and gloomy we will acknowledge we kindly had the Blues and we didn't even thank our customers through the paper for their business and help in every way. Now the sun is shining. You know we would not appreciate the sunshine anyway if it didn't get cloudy and dark some days. So we are trying in our weak way this week to thank God for the sunshine and the rain, and believe all is well. We have just been thinking about our customers, and we don't believe any store in Texas has a higher class of customers than we have—men and women who are appreciative of the efforts we set forth to treat them right. Now, you don't know how highly we esteem our customers. They are friends and we are too big in principle to court them only for the dollars and cents this business might bring us. We feel good when we shake the hands of our customers and know there is a friendship between us that is more than cold business. Have you ever noticed the crowds in our store on Saturdays and other busy days? Now they are not all spending cash. They just feel at home and know they are welcome. This is a big old world anyway and there's lots of room for us to love one another and help one another, so we are just expressing our appreciation for the good will and confidence our customers impose in us. And we want to say to you, God being the judge, that it has never been nor will ever be the intention of our house to do any act of which we will regret when the books of this life have been closed. We always stand ready to correct mistakes and acknowledge we are fallible, and we want your continued help and cooperation in making our business a continued success.

We have the merchandise, and the prices are as good as can be had anywhere. We pay taxes to keep up town and county and donate to the extent of our ability to all local charity. We have kept a cash cotton market open at Spur when many towns would not buy at all, and now we appeal to you for your support. We are going to stay and help you next year just as we have always done, if you do your best for us now.

It in some way got reported that we had it in for the negroes, which was a mistake. We think the country needed the negroes and we like a good negro and appreciate his business, and we are going to give a good Suit of Clothes to the negro that picks the most cotton in one day between now and Nov. 15th. Cotton to be reported by the man he picks for, and picking to be done on farms of men who do their trading at Spur.—Bryant-Link Company.

Mrs. J. D. Harkey, of Dickens, is at the Standifer Hospital, having recently undergone an operation. We are glad to note that Mrs. Harkey is doing nicely at this time.

YOU NEED A STOVE AND WE NEED YOUR MONEY!!

**That's Why We Sell Our
Stoves at Cost For Cash**

We Never Do Things by Halves, and we have Cut the Price to Actual Cost on our Heating and Cook Stoves. When we bought our stoves we expected a good price for cotton, and as a consequence we bought too many, and since the price is so low, we had rather sell them all at Cost for Cash than to carry a part of them over another season.

COME FOR SELECTIONS WHILE THE LINE IS NOW COMPLETE!!

SPUR HARDWARE CO'Y.

Clash of the World's Most Famous Fighters



Photos by American Press Association.

1.—Uhlans. 2.—Turkos. 3.—Crown Prince Frederick William as commander of the Death's Head Hussars. 4.—Scotch Highlanders. 5.—Cossacks. 6.—Types of Indian cavalrymen.

African and Indian Utilized by France and England in Europe's Armageddon Have Long Records as Warriors—Kaiser's Uhlans and Imperial Guard Are Historic—Russian Cossacks Are a Race of Soldiers—Other Regiments of Renown.

THE world's most famous fighters have all had a share in the deadly European struggle, which will go down into history as the greatest of all wars.

Picturesque and daring regiments of soldiers we have been reading of since we first studied our primer have again enacted the deeds for which their names have become household words.

Not the same men are these who today have thrilled the world by their valor, but the sons and grandsons of illustrious ancestors, whose places they have taken and often with the same sword charged the enemy.

Into the mass of battling millions African and Indian troops also were thrown by the French and English.

France soon disclosed its determination to make use of the splendid regiments of native troops from her colonies. Once before, in 1870, in the hour of her need France called upon the Turkos, and they fought and died through the bitter winter of 1870-1 for the tricolor.

The regiments known affectionately to France as the Turkos are the tirailleurs Algerians, dusky Algerian infantrymen, splendid fighters, well disciplined and always in the pink of condition from their continuous border fighting. Nine regiments of these fierce Algerian fighters has France at her back, some 20,000 fighting men, who have proved their valor in every campaign in which they have been engaged since they were organized, nearly a century ago.

More French African Troops.

The rest of the French forces in Algeria and Tunis have also been utilized by France. The Algerian forces of France are included in her regular military establishment as distinctive from the other colonial troops. Algeria comprises the nineteenth zone in the French mobilization scheme, and the troops there are the Nineteenth army corps. This corps includes some of the hardest fighters in the world, with reputations proved time and time again in countless campaigns—notably the Foreign legion, the zouaves, the Turkos, the Chasseurs d'Afrique and the spahis.

The Foreign legion, outside of three companies of mounted infantry; the zouaves and the Turkos are foot soldiers. The zouaves are Frenchmen, the legionaries of all nationalities, and the Turkos are natives. The Chasseurs

d'Afrique and the spahis are cavalry, the former French and the latter native Arabian horsemen.

The Foreign legion is made up of two regiments of six battalions each, an effective force of 9,800 men, fully 30 per cent of whom are Alsatiens who will not serve in the German army. Another 20 per cent, it is estimated, are Germans, most of them deserters from the German army's rigid rule. The rest is made up of adventurers from all over the world, many of them men who have nothing to live for and who want to die "with their boots on."

The black troops which England pitted against the Germans are all Indians who have been trained in modern warfare by English officers.

Among the most interesting as well as the most formidable fighting outfits in the Indian army are the Gurkhas. These little fighters, who come from the region of Nepal and who trace their descent from the Rajputs, would rather fight than eat. In appearance the Gurkhas are deceiving. They are short, stocky little men of somewhat the appearance of the Japanese, although a little heavier. And they wear perpetual grins on their faces. The grin does not come off when they go into a fight.

The Gurkhas were conquered by the British in 1814 after years of fighting and have become loyal subjects of England.

In close quarters the Gurkha throws away his rifle and takes to the kukri, his native weapon, a long curved knife, which he uses with telling effect. When charged by cavalry the Gurkhas stand up and fire at the horsemen until they are within sabering distance, when the natives fall. As the charging horsemen pass over them the little warriors are up and hamstringing the horses or clinging to the saddles and stabbing the riders.

This method of fighting is not unlike that of the Turkos of the French army, who also "play possum" when charged by a heavier enemy, only to rise and take the attackers from the rear as soon as they have passed over them. Neither Gurkhas nor Turkos, however, do much defensive fighting except against cavalry, for they are usually leading any charge that may be taking place in their vicinity.

Giant Brown Soldiers.

In direct contrast to the Gurkhas are the big Sikhs. Six footers all, slow, methodical, steady under fire, the Sikhs when once on the firing line will rather die in their tracks than retreat. The Sikhs have been loyal soldiers ever since the British took India.

During the Indian mutiny the Sikhs fought and died beside their white officers, always faithful to their trust.

The Pathans are also big men. They are on the same order as the Sikhs, only quicker thinkers and livelier on their feet. Sikh and Pathan both are fond of cold steel and always give a good account of themselves in bayonet charges.

There seems to be a natural affinity between the Gurkha and the Scotch highlander regiments. Like the Scotchmen, the Gurkhas use bagpipes, and their pipes accompany them on the firing line. Time and time again in Great Britain's campaigns overseas have the big highlanders and little brown skinned Gurkhas charged side by side. The Gurkhas look down upon other oriental troops, but fraternize with white soldiers.

The highlanders have shown that they have lost little of the fighting ability for which their forefathers were famous.

When they entered France to join in the fight against the Germans the peasants took them for an Amazon regiment, thinking their highlander costumes were short skirts.

Cossacks Trained From Childhood.

The Cossacks—the cavalry regiments of Russia—are really a tribe of people known centuries ago as the wild Kazaks of Dnieper and the Don, freebooters, as the name implies in the Tartar tongue. It has gradually been brought under rigid military rule, so that at the present day the descendants of this restless, warfaring race furnish the Russian empire with one of the most valuable elements of the national army.

The modern autocracy of Russia understands the value of such a semi-barbarous horde and carefully cultivates and coddles it from generation to generation. The Cossacks are, in fact, hereditary soldiers, the best of them the sons of paid fighters for a dozen or more generations. The Russian government has organized eleven corps of them in encampments, stretching from north to south and from east to west of their vast empire. Their military training begins in boyhood and compulsory service at seventeen. Field service begins at twenty and continues for twenty-five years. Each corps receives an allowance of land from the czar, from the revenue of which it clothes and equips the Cossacks with their uniform of dark green and their portable arsenal of arms, including a long lance. There are fifteen batteries of Cossack field artillery. The Cossacks now number nearly 2,000,000 people, with the head of the imperial

family their hetman, and the fighting force, some part of which is actually fighting somewhere all the time, amounts to fully 500,000 men.

The Dreaded Uhlans.

The most famous body of soldiers which Germany put into the field is the uhlans, the cavalry arm of the army. They got their full share of fighting from the start. Splendid efficiency is the reputation which the uhlans enjoys both at home and in the camps of the enemy. This high standing was won mainly during the Franco-Prussian war, when they did wonderful scout service and were no mean factor in beating down the opposition of the French in the field.

The uhlans hussar was borrowed from the Polish military system. Uhlans means simply lancer. So efficient was the uhlans in the war of forty-four years ago that he was called the "ubiquitous uhlans."

The lance is the distinguishing arm of the uhlans. It was the Polish lancers, the finest regiments of light horse in the Austrian service, that made the arm popular in all the armies of Europe. Part of its success is owing to the great care taken in forming the regiments. They are divided in groups of 100 or less, and only men of like habits of mind are admitted to a group. The officer in charge must understand each man intimately in character, physical strength and temper, for horse and man must be matched with the utmost care and judgment if the best that each is capable of is to be attained.

Another picked body of soldiers of the German army is the Death's Head hussars, commanded by the crown prince himself. This regiment is made up exclusively of sons of noble families of the empire. They wear the sign of the skull and crossbones on their big furry headgear.

Picked German Body.

Historically the Imperial guard is the most famous body of fighting men Germany put into the field.

The guard was organized in the days of Frederick I., the first king of Prussia, who ascended the throne in 1688. Frederick organized the famous Trabant guard, a command of archers. The Trabant guard was more ornamental than otherwise, and when Frederick William I. succeeded to the Prussian throne he substituted for the flashy palace guard of his father a fighting force of effective regiments.

From that time the guard gradually has grown in strength, and at the beginning of the war it formed a complete army corps of 40,000 picked fighting men.

Sporting Notes

By SQUARE DEAL.

A Popular Turf Official.

The American turf never had a more popular or better known racing official than Colonel Matt Winn of Louisville, Ky. Colonel Winn's first active participation in turf matters was in 1900, when he was appointed manager of the New Louisville Jockey club. This old time organization had been conducted on obsolete lines, with the result that the directors had a great financial burden to bear. Colonel Winn immediately put into play progressive ideas by tossing aside ancient rules and regulations until he whipped things into such shape that in a few years he not only brought both racing and financial success to Churchill Downs, but also attracted attention to himself throughout the western country.

What Helped Jimmy Viox.

Jimmy Viox, second baseman for the Pittsburgh Pirates, closed the season as one of the leadoff batsmen. Viox



Photo by American Press Association.

was recently married, and his teammates say he played much better after he became a husband. His bride often watched from the grand stand, and Jimmy was ever eager to shine while under her loving eye.

In the Sunday School Class

Text of the Lesson, Matt. xxvi, 47-50; xxvii, 3-10—Golden Text, Matt. xxvi, 24.

Here is another instance of God and the devil face to face, as in the temptation in the wilderness (chapter iv), after the baptism at the Jordan. But there it was the devil in his own person, while here it is the devil in Judas Iscariot. First the devil put the thought into the heart of Judas, and later he entered in himself (John xiii, 2, 27). If we would be overcomers we must resist the thoughts that are evil. It is encouraging to know that if we resist the devil he will flee from us (Jas. iv, 7; 1 Pet. v, 8, 9). We must bear in mind that our great daily conflict is not so much with the visible in the form of people or circumstances as with the rulers of the darkness of this world, wicked spirits in the heavens (Eph. vi, 12), and we certainly need the whole armor of God to be able to stand against the wiles of the devil.

Some one has said that as this was the greatest piece of work the devil ever undertook he could not trust it to any of his followers, and so entered into Judas himself. It was a host of the devil's followers, including the chief priests, elders and scribes, who came with Judas as their leader, for our Lord had said to them earlier in his ministry, "Ye are of your father the devil" (John viii, 44).

It is written that the way in which the betrayer knew where to find Jesus was because he oftentimes resorted thither with his disciples (John xviii, 2). "The wicked (one) watcheth the righteous and seeketh to slay him" (Ps. xxxvii, 32), and he seems to know our resorts and our weaknesses. Judas had told the band of followers that he would indicate the man they wanted by kissing him. This he did, and Jesus suffered it, simply saying, "Judas, betrayest thou the son of man with a kiss?" (Luke xxii, 48.) How much he bore for our sakes, but how little we seem able to bear for him! Knowing all things that should come upon him, he went forth to meet his enemies and said, "Whom seek ye?" They answered, "Jesus of Nazareth," to which he replied, "I am."

Then happened a wonderful thing, an instance of his power, an illustration of the fact that not all the soldiers on earth could take him if he had not been willing. They went backward and fell to the ground (John

xviii, 4-6). They would never have risen again if he had not permitted, but would have been like the army of Sennacherib, all dead men (II Kings xix, 35). He allowed them to rise up and come again and take him. It was then that Peter in his zeal blundered with his sword and took off a man's ear, but our Lord gently rebuked Peter and healed the ear.

How often by our blunderings we hinder people from hearing the gospel! It may be by untimely zeal or by some inconsistency or some un-Christlike word or deed suggested by the devil.

In following lessons we will take up the story of Jesus and Peter and Jesus before Pilate, but now we are asked to continue the story of Judas until the end of his earthly career as recorded in chapter xviii, 3-10, this portion of the record being found only here. The seeming change in Judas was when he saw that Jesus was actually condemned. Is it possible that, having seen so much of the power of Jesus Christ and remembering the day when he quietly slipped away from the hands of the people of Nazareth and perhaps recalling his words that no man could take his life from him (John x, 18), he did not believe that he would ever let his enemies kill him? He could make a little money and then fool the high priests and others by seeing Jesus take himself out of their power.

One cannot forget the words, "It had been good for that man if he had not been born" (Matt. xxvi, 24). The pieces of silver remind us of the money received by Joseph's brethren when they sold him, and also of the prediction in Zech. xi, 12. Verse 9 of our lesson is a little perplexing, as it is said there that the words about the pieces of silver were spoken by Jeremiah the prophet, yet we find them written in Zechariah, not Jeremiah. Our lesson does not say they were written, but spoken, by Jeremiah. If Jeremiah spoke them and Zechariah wrote them, that would clear it all up. Some day we will know, if necessary.

The words of Judas in verse 4, "I have sinned in what I have betrayed the innocent blood," are one of the strongest testimonies on record to the holiness of the Lord Jesus—the testimony of one possessed by the devil, who was in a sense one of the twelve and knew the inner life of the little company and would have seen any flaw in the life of the Lord Jesus if there had been any.

No. 9611
The Spur National Bank

CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000
SURPLUS, 20,000

We Solicit Accounts of Merchants, Farmers and Stockmen, and Promise Fair and Courteous Treatment to All. Accommodations Granted Consistent with Sound Banking.

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GILPIN

We are having some nice weather for cotton picking.

P. E. Hagins returned Wednesday from Marlin with lots of help to gather his crop.

Mrs. W. P. Sampson has returned from Paint Rock where she had been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Charlie Brooks.

Rev. G. T. Rucker filled his regular appointment at Duck Creek Sunday.

The singing at Rev. W. B. Bennett's Sunday night was fine. All report a nice time.

Mrs. E. R. Hagins has been spending the last few days with Mrs. P. E. Hagins.

Rev. W. B. Bennett went to Midway Sunday to preach.

Willie Hagins will return to Dickens Tuesday where Dr. Blackwell will begin a new treatment on his eyes.

Felix Lea, of Girard, attended the singing at Mr. Bennett's Sunday night.

E. R. Hagins returned Sunday from Sagerton where he spent several days looking after business affairs.

Cecil Bennett and Mr. Drake attended a church meeting at Girard Sunday afternoon.

Little Miss Lucy Lea Hagins visited Miss Thelma McClain Sunday.—Aunt Martha Jane.

We do all kinds of Auto repairing: keep extras, gasoline, oil, etc. Don't fail to see us when in need of anything in our line.—E. L. Clay.

J. Anderson Davis was in Monday from his farm home northeast of Spur and spent some time here on business.

John Read, of Polar, was in Spur this week and spent some time in the city on business and greeting his friends.

For Sale Cheap—A good piano.—Western Hotel, Spur, Texas.

FOR SALE

140 acres of land in Haskell county, 100 in cultivation, good improvements, abundance of water, small cash payment. Will take some trade.—J. A. Smith, Spur, Texas. 47tf

W. P. T. Smith was among the number in Spur last week on business and trading with the merchants.

J. E. Wright, of the Draper country, was among the number of farmers in Spur last week to get cotton pickers.

J. O. YOPP

BAGGAGE AND EXPRESS
Phones: Residence 30, Business 61

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All calls answered promptly, day or night.
Diseases of Women and Children
A Specialty

BONHEUR BROS. SHOWS

Bonheur Bros. Shows, consisting of trained dog and ponies and moving pictures, exhibited in Spur last week. Though the tent was somewhat delapidated as a result of recently encountering a cyclone, the show was one of the best of its kind traveling over the country. One of their Shetland ponies had actually acquired human knowledge in that among other things this pony could look at anybody's watch and give the accurate time in hours and minutes without assistance or coaching. Mr. Bonheur has been in the show business many years and his shows are not only entertaining but educational. He is an expert printer of the old school and is one among the most enlightened and progressive men of the country. He is an artisan and engraver of recognized ability and a number of his productions in this line are copyrighted. He is the real originator and inventor of the phonograph but unfortunately lost the patent to other hands. As a general rule showmen are considered somewhat as "tricksters and skinnners," but we found Bonheur Bros. true gentlemen in every sense of the word, and men who deserve the best there is in their line of business.

Murray Brothers...

YOU WILL EVENTUALLY HAVE US DO That Work

Why Not Now?



The Value of a Telephone

in the farmer's home cannot be measured in dollars and cents. It may be the means of saving your property from destruction by fire, your family from serious illness, your products from a drop in prices. Thousands of farmer's telephones are connected with the vast system of this Company. The cost is most reasonable. Inquire of our nearest Manager.

Southwestern Tel. & Tel. Co.

NOTICE

You will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law if caught hunting, fishing, shooting, trapping or trespassing in any way in any of the 24 pastures.—Mrs. Boley Brown & Sons. By Bert N. Brown, manager. 1-26t

WE Carry a Full Line of SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE

ALSO Enameled Ware, Queensware, Garland Stoves and Ranges, Guns, and Ammunition. Also have a good stock of Buggies which we are going to sell at Mail-Order House prices, for Cash only. Come in and see us.

WE EARNESTLY SOLICIT AND APPRECIATE YOUR BUSINESS

RITER HARDWARE CO.

A FARMER'S SUGGESTION

Uncle Tom Smith, of several miles south of Spur, was in the city this week and was a very pleasant caller at the Texas Spur office. He said that he and his force were busy gathering feed and picking cotton. In talking of the prevailing cotton marketing situation he said that he thought it a wise idea for the farmers of this section to get together and erect a warehouse sufficiently large to care for their surplus cotton so that they could borrow a few dollars on the staple when the market eventually becomes completely demoralized. The indications are that before the end of the season spinners will have bought all they can consume and as a result there will remain in the country quite a number of bales for which there will be absolutely no market except that which is furnished by speculators who can hold such purchases until it is required by the spinners—and it is human nature to expect speculators to buy as cheaply as possible.

TO RAWLEIGH CUSTOMERS

All notes and accounts due to Joe Allison, the Rawleigh man, will be left at First State Bank. All notes and accounts are now past due and must be paid at once.—Joe Allison and Bonds-men. 51 4t

Fred Hisey recently sold his interest in the restaurant business to Mr. Boley and hereafter the business will be conducted by Boothe and Boley.

J. H. McCamant was here this week from his farm and ranch twelve miles southwest.

N. B. Fuquay, of Red Mud, was here last week marketing cotton.

COMMERCIAL SEC. RESIGNS

Homer D. Wade recently resigned his position as Secretary of the Stamford Commercial Club, and it is said he will accept a position with S. M. Swenson & Sons at another point. During the past seven years Mr. Wade has boosted and promoted the commercial interests of Stamford in particular and Western Texas in general. He is possibly one of the most widely known men of this section, and his retirement from commercial representation is a real loss to Stamford and the country as a whole.

I have decided to run for Constable of Precinct 3, and since my name will not appear on the ticket I ask my friends to write my name on the Democratic ballot in the General Election.—J. O. Yopp. 51-2tp

Attorney W. D. Wilson spent several days of last week in Aspermont attending District Court, representing a defendant in a suit in that court.

J. A. Murchison was here several days last week from his farm home in the Draper country.

On account of rain last week cotton picking and other crop harvesting has been somewhat delayed.

Rev. G. J. Irvin spent several days of last week visiting friends in Garza county.

Dr. Daly will be in Spur November 4th and 5th. See him about your Eye trouble. 50-3t

Jim Smith, of two or three miles south, was here Monday on business.

J. A. Smith was reported quite sick last week at his home in the city.

J. Carlisle was in the city this week from his home near Gilpin.

..J. P. SIMMONS..

Drayman and Agent for Pierce-Fordice Oil Ass'n.
Heavy and light hauling. All work guaranteed

JACKSON REALTY CO.

Fire, Tornado, Plate Glass and Livestock Insurance. We sell Land, City Property and Livestock. Non-Residents' business promptly attended to.

Notary Public in the Office.

W. F. Godfrey Realty Company.

**Real Estate
Fire Insurance.**

Eastside Barber Shop

TIDWELL & REEVES, Props.

First Class Tonsorial Work. Hot and Cold Baths and Up-To-Date Service in Every Respect. Call and see us

"THE ACCOMPLICE"

By FREDERICK TREVOR HILL

A Unique Murder Trial as Described by the Foreman of the Jury, In Which Is Revealed the Most Astounding and Inconceivable Act of Rascality.

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PROLOGUE.

The office of foreman on the jury in the People versus Emory case falls to the lot of Mr. Lambert, a literary man, whose qualifications lay in his absolute ignorance of the case. Ferris Barstow, a man of tenacious tendencies, is the lawyer of the accused girl, Alice Emory, former private secretary of Gregory Shaw, who was found murdered mysteriously in his home. In presenting the case to the jury Deake Gilbert, the prosecutor, explains the facts in detail.

The End of the First Day.

"The police authorities were immediately notified," continued the district attorney, "and a minute inquiry was begun into all the circumstances surrounding this mysterious tragedy. In the first place, it was demonstrated that the evidences of suicide might easily have been concocted by the murderer, who might have made his escape by the window, bolting it from the outside by removing one of the upper panes of glass and replacing it after his work was accomplished. Acting on this theory, the authorities began their investigations, which were attended by the best possible results. The window of Mr. Shaw's study opened upon the sloping roof of a veranda, and upon this was found a small pool of candle grease, and a single drop of the same substance was detected on one of the upper window panes. Careful work then revealed that the old, hardened putty of this pane had been removed and replaced by sticking it together with library paste. All this showed the same cool deliberation and forethought which had characterized the suicide ruse.

"But, gentlemen, most criminals, even the coolest and cleverest, make at least one mistake, and this particular criminal made no less than two.

"The first error consisted in leaving the drippings of candle grease on the veranda roof, and the second was in kneeling on those drippings before they were quite dry. As though it had been a hand gripping the skirt of the criminal that wax held in its clutch half a dozen threads of a hairy cloth, blue in color, and of a texture known to the clothing trade as dress goods. When you have found the wearer of the cloth from which those threads were torn, gentlemen, you will have found the murderer of Gregory Shaw."

Gilbert paused, and every man in the jury box stole a glance at the prisoner, only to find his vision obstructed by Barstow's broad shoulders as the lawyer leaned toward his client in whispered consultation.

"Having demonstrated that some one had tampered with the window pane," Gilbert continued slowly, "the police bent all their efforts upon discovering how this person had effected an escape. The veranda roof was not far above the ground, but there was no sign of any one having jumped or climbed from it, nor were there any footprints in the flower beds, which were soft from recent rains. Plainly, then, the person who had turned glazier at Mr. Shaw's window had not escaped by way of the veranda roof. It was obvious, also, that no exit could have been effected through the study door, which was bolted from the inside, and it was physically impossible for any one to reach the roof except with the aid of a ladder, as you will presently see for yourselves. In fact, there was only one feasible avenue of escape, and that was another window next to Mr. Shaw's study, which also opened on the veranda roof and led into a bedroom situated at the head of the main stairway. That bedroom was occupied by Miss Alice Emory, Mr. Shaw's private secretary and confidential clerk. In fact, gentlemen, every window of this mystery into which you peer, every door you force, every curtain you tear aside will disclose Alice Emory, the prisoner at the bar."

Again the prosecutor paused, and the relaxing rustle and stir indicated the nervous tension of the audience.

"Very little was known to the outside world about Mr. Gregory Shaw prior to his death," Gilbert went on.

"Beyond the fact that he was a bachelor about forty-five years of age, active in mind and body and unusually successful in business, having extensive interests in New York and other large cities, his neighbors in the country knew practically nothing. His farm at Pollicet was apparently a fad, conducted upon business principles. The household consisted of three women servants (including the waitress, Betty Field), the housekeeper, Miss Madeleine Mapes—and I ask you to remember her name, for you will hear of her again—and the private secretary, Alice Emory. Besides these there were in the farm buildings and stables, at some distance from the house, five men and two women. With these meager facts to guide them, the police started upon their investigations, and little by little unearthed a state of affairs which was undreamed of by the dead man's neighbors, and a shock to the few who claimed to be among his closest friends.

"In the first place a will found in Mr. Shaw's desk indicated that he was not a bachelor, as every one had supposed. This instrument had apparently been executed a short time prior to his death, and by it he bequeathed his entire estate to his wife, Alice. Up to date, however, no record of Mr. Shaw's marriage has been obtained, and no person of the name 'Alice' has yet appeared to claim possession of his estate.

The calm tone in which this statement was uttered did not lessen its significance, but the speaker paused and silently studied the jurors' faces for some moments before he again proceeded.

"But, gentlemen," he resumed at last, "not only was Mr. Shaw's wife missing, but his supposedly large fortune had likewise disappeared. Almost every one in touch with his affairs believed him a millionaire at the very least, and his manner of living certainly indicated wide resources and a handsome income. There was only one person to whom the news did not come in the nature of a shock, and that was his secretary, Miss Alice Emory. Another discovery in this case was calculated to surprise her, however, but whether it did or not no one but she and her lawyer knows, because she has, under the advice of counsel, declined to answer questions which might tend to incriminate her. In a word, gentlemen, it was speedily demonstrated that the will in favor of the unknown 'Alice' was a clumsy piece of forgery."

"At this point, gentlemen of the jury," he proceeded, "there were further investigations to discover what had become of Mr. Shaw's reputed fortune, and when the search was about to be abandoned certain clues led to the discovery of nearly a million dollars in first class railroad and other bonds deposited with a trust company in Venezuela. These securities the police believe to be the property of the late Mr. Gregory Shaw, and the basis for this belief is the fact that the safe deposit vault where they were secreted was held in the name of Alice Emory, his private secretary and confidante.

"But strange as these facts are, gentlemen," continued the prosecutor in even tones, "they are not inexplicable. To reach the explanation, however, I must tax your credulity still further. I dislike to speak ill of the dead, but I am compelled to state that Gregory Shaw had not always been the successful and respected business man and estimable neighbor Pollicet had known and honored. He had once been without money, but not without price. The crime which we are now investigating has brought to light another crime in which the foundation of his fortune was laid and which, though undetected for many years, still shadowed his whole career and finally resulted in his tragic death. Suffice to state that his crime was known to at least one other person besides the perpetrator, and that person is the defendant in this case.

"Now, gentlemen, this is the crux of the whole matter, for it is the theory of the prosecution—and I shall not claim it to be more than a theory until I substantiate it by proof—the theory of the prosecution, I say, is that Alice Emory desired to become Mrs. Gregory Shaw; that she threatened her employer with exposure unless he made her his wife and threatened so effectively that he turned all his property into negotiable securities and prepared for immediate flight; that such was the pressure brought upon him that he contemplated suicide, and, thinking he might take his life, the secretary forged a will in her own favor, intending to pose as his widow, and she murdered him when he discovered this document and threatened exposure for exposure. But you will naturally ask why Gregory Shaw did not accede to the woman's demands and marry her. Had he done so his secret would have been safe, for the law does not look favorably upon a wife who volunteers testimony against her husband.

"But, your honor"—here Gilbert turned on his heel and addressed Judge Dudley—"before we proceed further in this case I desire the jurors to view the scene of the tragedy and see for themselves the possibilities of entrance and escape and familiarize themselves with other essential details which are difficult to explain. I therefore move for an immediate inspection of the Shaw residence under such guidance and instruction as the court may deem proper."

Ferris Barstow had risen when the prosecutor turned to the bench, and the moment he caught the judge's eye his harsh voice boomed out in protest. "I object to any such inspection!" he began, with his customary aggression. "The sole object of this proposed junketing trip is to give spectacular effect to a trial already sufficiently advertised. It can serve no good or useful purpose. We neither ask nor expect quarter because this defendant is a woman, but I submit that no prisoner on trial for life should be subjected to unnecessary strain. Your honor knows what these inspections involve. In nine cases out of ten they are not inspections of the premises, but inspections of the prisoner—tests to see whether or not he will blanch at the sight of the fatal spot. I trust this court will not countenance it without grave and cogent reasons."

Barstow glanced defiantly at the prosecutor as he paused, but Gilbert did not respond to the challenge. Indeed, he seemed unconscious of his opponent as he stood quietly awaiting the decision from the bench.

"Have you no plans or photographs of the premises, Mr. Gilbert?" inquired the judge, after a pause.

"We have both, your honor. But much time and trouble will be saved if the jurors can see the house itself. Moreover, the accuracy of our plans and photographs may be disputed."

"Their accuracy will be admitted without question," interposed Barstow. "Sight unseen!"

The judge glanced inquiringly at the prosecutor.

"Does that satisfy you, Mr. Gilbert?" he asked.

"It is good as far as it goes, sir, but it does not eliminate the difficulty of explanation," Gilbert responded. "If my opponent fears the effect of the proposed visit upon his client's nerves I suggest that he waive his right to be present at the inspection and allow us to look over the ground without her."

"Any suggestion from the prosecutor that I waive my client's rights speaks for itself and is its own answer!" retorted Barstow.

Every note of the man's voice was provocative of wrath, but Gilbert displayed no resentment at his ugly show of teeth.

"I will deny your motion for the present, Mr. Gilbert," the judge decided after a pause. "You may renew it later if you choose."

The prosecutor bowed gravely and was about to resume his address when Barstow laid a hand upon his arm.

"One moment, if you please," he interposed, at the same time turning to the court. "Your honor, this is Friday, and it is now nearly 6 o'clock. In view of the long trial before us, I suggest that the jurors be discharged until Monday."

"Does the prosecution agree?" inquired the court.

Gilbert glanced at his watch.

"I have no objection," he responded, "provided the jurors be instructed to return on Monday prepared to stay here until the trial ends."

"I will consent that the jurors be given their entire liberty," interposed Barstow as the judge paused, "if the prosecutor will agree."

"I would like to be equally accommodating," Gilbert answered, with a smile, "but I submit it is not practical for these gentlemen to come and go as they please. This trial will be endless if we have to wait each morning for their appearance. They are from widely scattered parts of the country. Some of them are farmers, some are business men, and—"

"They'll all be lawyers before this trial is ended," interrupted Barstow.

"But they'll be too old to practice before that day arrives if we act on your suggestion," retorted Gilbert.

"The jurors will return here on Monday morning prepared to stay at the Melton House during the trial of this case," Judge Dudley interposed decisively. "In the meantime, gentlemen," he continued, "you may retire to your homes and make such preparations as may be appropriate. I warn you, however, not to discuss the case or to listen to others discussing it. Keep yourselves free from influence, prejudice or impression and form no opinion favorable or unfavorable from anything you have heard. In other words, dismiss the subject from your minds until you reassemble."

[To be continued.]

A Glance at Current Topics

Wives of Diplomats Raise Funds.

Washington, Oct. 17.—America may well be proud of the part her women have played in the great work of seeking to alleviate the suffering caused by the colossal European war. American women married to foreigners and American women stranded abroad as well as American women at home are heading great organizations and devoting themselves to relief work.

No less than four of the ambassadors from the warring countries to the United States have American wives, and each of the latter has thrown herself heart and soul into helping her adopted country in the hour of need. The Countess von Bernstorff, wife of the German ambassador, who was Miss Jeanne Luckmeyer of New York,

torn and lacerated bodies as they lie huddled on Europe's battlefields.

Experience in the Boer war taught the English people that with a society efficiently organized to care for wounded animals in war a large percentage of them could be cured.

To provide hospital equipment for the stricken animals, to help in some way to mitigate or terminate their sufferings, is the purpose of the Purple Cross. The first essential step is to secure recognition from the governments of the world. It is felt by leaders of the movement that this may now be too late for service in the present war, but it is also realized that with the experience of today to go by it is the appropriate time to take into account future possibilities. The aims and activities of the Red Cross have been appropriated as guiding principles for the work of the Purple Cross. What the Red Cross has accomplished for humans it is expected the Purple Cross will be able to do for the commandeered animals of war.

Alpine Joys Here For Tourists.

Washington, Oct. 20.—Secretary Lane offers the wonderful scenery of Glacier National park and Mount Rainier as the rival of anything that the world affords in the shape of Alpine scenery. Americans who like to travel need not run the risk of discomfort and embarrassment in Europe with so much to see in their own country, according to the secretary. The national parks belong to the people and were set apart as recreation places for all America.

Fines Aid German Red Cross.

Stockholm, Oct. 18.—The German Red Cross society has received contributions in all sorts of ways. The purging of the German language from foreign words, which was given a great impetus from the outbreak of the war, led various social circles to adopt the expedient of fining every member who needlessly uses a foreign word, and it is said that the result is a considerable influx of money into the Red Cross treasury.

Life Insurance For French Troops.

Paris, Oct. 19.—The French war ministry in its official communique says: "The government has sought and obtained large concessions from life insurance companies concerning war risk clauses in the policies of men who are with the colors. Thus the families or relatives of the insured have been able to get the policies altered in cases where the mobilized men had no time to do so, together with many other measures of great leniency."

War Too Soon For Air Crafts.

London, Oct. 17.—Claude Grahame-White, the aviator, thinks that if the great European war had come ten years later the best results from craft in the air would have been secured. In a recent article he writes:

"The great war has come soon for aviation—almost too soon. Splendid aerial scouting has been done; vital information gained, both above land and sea. Aerial duels should be fought. Dirigibles, which are the Dreadnoughts of the air, should be attacked by fighting planes. But if it had been only ten years hence! This is what those will think who have studied the vast powers of perfected air craft when available in large numbers for the purposes of war.

"In ten years the great nations would have had air fleets, not tentative and experimental, but highly organized and ready to prove—in a way that could



Mme. Jules J. Jusserand, Wife of French Ambassador to United States.

refused to return to this country with her husband, feeling that she was more needed in Berlin. There she is actively identified with the Red Cross work, has taken a training course and devotes herself to caring for the wounded.

Mme. Jusserand and Mme. Bakhmeteff, wives of the French and Russian ambassadors, respectively, on the other hand, have decided that the task of raising funds on this side of the water is the one nearest to their hands and for which they are best fitted. Mme. Bakhmeteff was born and reared in Washington. She was Miss Mary Beale. She has organized a fund to be devoted to relief work in Russia.

Mme. Bakhmeteff is accepting all donations. She conducted a sort of running sale at the summer embassy in Newport, which added the proceeds to her rapidly growing fund.

Mammoth Irrigation Scheme.

Sioux Falls, S. D., Oct. 20.—Work has been commenced on a mammoth irrigation project, which in the northwest will be second in importance only to the Belle Fourche irrigation project, in western South Dakota, on which the United States government expended an aggregate of about \$2,000,000 and which has reclaimed thousands of acres which once were fit only for cattle grazing. The land now is producing abundant crops.

The latest project will be known as the Little Missouri river project near the South Dakota boundary line. For the purpose of carrying it to a successful conclusion what will be known as the Little Missouri Land and Irrigation company was organized. Secretary Thomas T. Lyons, Director Albion and Thomas Lyons, Jr., officers of the company, have visited the site of the project.

A large crew of men and teams is at work, as it is intended to complete enough of the intake canal, the storage reservoir and laterals to furnish water for 6,000 acres next season.

The completion of this enterprise will be a great thing for that part of the northwest, for it is in one of the richest valleys of that region. Anything that is put into the ground will grow if it receives a supply of water. When water can be secured from this new irrigation project the region will become one of the great crop producing sections of the northwest.

Society of the Purple Cross.

London, Oct. 19.—What of the unwilling belligerents of war, the confiding dumb animals who drag heavy siege and machine guns and commissariat, bear dispatches and carry Cosack and chasseur, ulman and lancer and dragoon into the jaws of death? The query is asked in this city, where, under the auspices of the Royal society, the Purple Cross society is being organized to minister to the needs of the horses and mules and dogs that can send out no cry of complaint from their



Photo by American Press Association. Claude Grahame-White Says Aviation Isn't Advanced Enough For War.

not be gained—the value of the flying machine not only as a scout, but as a weapon for destruction and offense.

"In ten years, had the war come then, the first battle would have been in the air, the rival flying fleets contending for that supremacy which would have been all important and would have enabled a subsequent blow by land or sea to be delivered with a crushing force, unhampered either by attacks or spying from above." [43 B]

Here and There Around the Farm

SANITARY MILKING

First Essentials Are Healthy Cows and Clean Stable.

USE ONLY FAULTLESS PAILS.

For the Proper Sterilization of Utensils an Abundance of Steam or Hot Water Is Needed to Kill Off the Bacteria.

When healthy cows have been assured and the stable and the dairy house have been made sanitary the next step in sanitary milk production is to see that all utensils which come in contact with milk are clean. These

THE FARM.

The barnyard that is kept clean from now until next fall will not breed many flies. If you want to keep the fly pest down clean the barnyard early.

A good fence is necessary in confining sheep. Breachy habits should never be started. Fence crawling costs the owner money.

It is not wise to turn the sheep in pasture and leave them indefinitely, as some do. The owner should see them every day and each time take them some dainty.

Are the pigs in pasture? Do not forget the nose ring. It is not pretty, but it saves the sod.

Have you trimmed the lambs and docked their tails?

PREVENT HOG CHOLERA.

Various Means by Which the Disease Is Spread Abroad.

[Prepared by United States department of agriculture.]

In the co-operative work of controlling and eradicating hog cholera being carried on by the federal bureau of animal industry and a number of the states an attempt has been made to determine the source of infection wherever a herd was found to be infected with hog cholera. It was not always possible to do this, and in quite a few cases there was some doubt as to the exact way in which cholera had gained entrance to the herds.

The reports of these investigations were presented at a recent meeting of the United States Live Stock Sanitary association in Chicago. The sources of infection were divided into two great classes, designated "distant" and "nearby" sources.

In 33 per cent of the cases the infection seemed to be due to the visiting of neighbors or the exchange of work between neighboring farmers. It has long been thought that this was a common mode of carrying infection, and the results of the investigations appear to verify it. Birds appear to be guilty of spreading the infection in more than one-fourth of the cases. Sparrows and crows have been under suspicion for a long time, and it would appear that the suspicion has been well grounded.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Protect your hogs by keeping away stock buyers, stray dogs, thrashing machine crews and any who have recently been in public stock yards. If your neighbor's hogs are sick be neighborly, but keep him out of your hog lot.

HENS IN COLD WEATHER.

It is Absolutely Wrong to Crowd the Sleeping Quarters.

There is no doubt whatever that a warm roosting compartment is a tremendous aid toward maintaining poultry, both adult and young stock, in good health and, incidentally, toward encouraging a plentiful supply of eggs during the winter months. Many poultry raisers make the serious mistake, however, of overcrowding their houses very considerably, although they may have gone to the trouble of providing excellent accommodations, writes M. K. Boyer in the American Cultivator.

To do so under such conditions is merely a waste of labor and money, and the full benefit will not be felt. It is sometimes imagined that during cold weather it is a good plan to overcrowd the sleeping quarters in order to keep the birds warm, but this is quite an erroneous idea. If the house is substantially built of good material the birds will be quite warm enough without overcrowding the place and so making the air impure and vitiated.

Repairing the Break

By RUSSELL H. FORD

A PARTY consisting of an elderly gentleman, an elderly lady, a young man, a young woman and a notary were gathered in a chateau in the environs of Paris. The notary called each in turn for his or her signature on a paper lying on a table, then affixed his seal, folded the paper, put it into a tin box and, bowing, left the room. The young man and young woman followed, apparently wrapped up in each other.

"This takes me back nearly a quarter of a century," said the elderly man, "when I passed through a like ceremony. I was then as big a fool as Francois."

"And I as addle pated as Lucille."

"Your niece may possibly possess the gift of constancy."

"Your nephew may not be drawn hither and thither by every pretty face he sees."

During this bit of dialogue the man stood with one hand on the table where marriage settlements had been signed, eying the lady sternly, scornfully, reproachfully, while the lady had walked to a window and stood looking out, tapping the waxed floor with the toe of her slipper. The man was forty-two, the woman thirty-eight, and both still looked young.

"What has become of De Belleville?"

"How should I know? Why should I care?"

"It was he who rendered that signing of settlements between you and me null and void. But, parbleu, there has been time since then for many such interferences."

"De Belleville never interfered between you and me."

"Did not interfere! Will you be good enough to inform me what did?"

"That actress."

"What actress?"

"The one who was breaking the hearts of so many young fools. She played at the Theatre Francais, I believe, though it was so long ago I fail to remember. Doubtless by this time she is as unattractive as I am!"

"Who told you that I admired an actress at the Theatre Francais?"

"I saw you there myself the evening of the day the settlements were made for our marriage. I was indisposed and about to go to bed when a friend gave me a bit of information. I went to the theater and saw you gazing upon the woman through adoring eyes."

"H'm! Had the malicious information communicated by your friend anything to do with my eyes appearing to adore the actress?"

"What I saw through my eyes"—
"You mean your imagination."
"—was convincing."
"Then?"
"Then I proposed that two could play at a game like that. De Belleville

happened to call the next morning. You came while he was there. I compelled you to wait, and when he went away?"

"I see it all. Why have you waited all these years to tell me that under a false assumption, instigated by—by whom?"

"My cousin, Julie Demourier."
"Julie Demourier! Why?"
"Why what?"

"She threw herself at me as soon as you had broken with me."
"She threw herself at you!"
"Certainly."

"Oh, heavens!"
He strode toward her and stood beside her, looking into her eyes almost fiercely.

"She blighted our lives," he said. There was no reply. She stood with her back to him, looking intently out through the window.

"You permitted yourself to be made a dupe by one who was not worthy to tie your shoe."

"If you had loved me you would have sought me again. You would have given me an opportunity to—"

"How did I know that you were prompted by jealousy and were showing a preference you did not feel for another?"

The argument was unanswerable. "Heaven grant," he continued, "that no 'friend' will come between these two happy creatures who have just left us before the knot is tied."

She shuddered. "Hortense," he said in a quieter tone, "there is yet old age for us."

"For me. You are in your prime. A man of your age, if he marries, will unite with a young woman."

"You are as beautiful to me as the day that contract was signed."

"Not to the world. You would become ashamed of me. Only men who grow old with their wives grow old in their affection for them."

"Hortense, let us close the gap between that settlement ceremony and the present so far as we can by a wedding. I will call the carriage; we will drive to the maire."

She neither answered nor stirred. He placed an arm about her and kissed her. Then he stepped to a bell and called a servant.

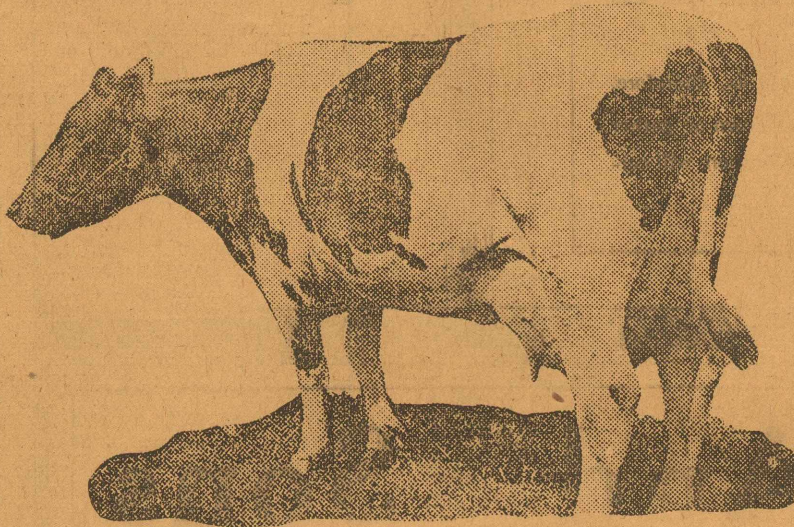
"The carriage," he said when the lackey entered.

That evening the two returned for dinner from a drive and were met at the door by the nephew and niece.

"Why, auntie, where have you been?"
"To the maire's," said her companion. "We have been married."

"Married!"
"Yes; we leave nuptial ceremonies to young fools like you. Thank heaven we have passed that stupid period."
"Mon Dieu!"

Getting the Biggest Yield From the Best Cow



What may be done in the way of milk yield by cows of the good kind is shown in the record of the Holstein herd owned by J. A. Turner of Virginia. He has a herd of seventeen pure bred Holstein-Friesians and five grades, a total of twenty-two cows. His records and books show that in a single year sixteen of his cows averaged over 10,000 pounds of milk, twelve averaged over 11,000 pounds, ten averaged over 12,000 pounds, eight averaged over 13,000 pounds, four averaged over 14,000 pounds and one ran over 18,000 pounds. Of the herd fourteen cows produced twenty-eight quarts of milk each in a day, eight cows surpassed thirty-two quarts, two cows surpassed thirty-six quarts and one cow surpassed forty quarts in a day. The picture shows a pure bred Holstein.

utensils should be made of durable, smooth, nonabsorbent material. Wooden utensils are hard to sterilize, and therefore are not used in the best equipped dairies. Badly battered or rusty ware is objectionable, as it is hard to clean, and contact with iron may injure the flavor of milk and milk products. Avoid all utensils having complicated parts, crevices or inaccessible places which are hard to clean properly.

For the proper sterilization of utensils an abundance of steam or hot water is needed because at a few degrees above 100 degrees F. the growth of the ordinary forms of bacteria ceases, although some exceptional forms grow at much higher temperatures. All disease producing bacteria commonly found in milk are destroyed or rendered harmless on exposure to a temperature of 145 degrees F. for twenty minutes. Some bacteria are able to withstand unfavorable conditions by passing into a resistant state known as spores, and these spores are killed only by long exposure to a temperature at or above that of boiling water. A pail or can may be clean to the eye and yet may carry numberless bacteria which will hasten the souring of milk, cause bad flavor in butter or cheese or spread contagion. Milk utensils should be rinsed in cold water immediately after they have been used and before the milk has had time to dry upon them, then washed thoroughly in hot water to which soda or some washing powder has been added. Brushes are preferable to cloths for washing dairy utensils, as they do better work.

After washing the utensils must be rinsed and sterilized. For the latter they can be immersed in boiling water for at least two minutes or held over a steam jet for the same length of time, but the most effective method is to put them into a tight closet thoroughly sterilized with steam. The utensils while hot should be removed from the steam or water so that they will dry quickly from their own heat and until use should be kept inverted in a clean place.

Fattening Poultry. To fatten poultry for market remove from the yards and place, without overcrowding, in a coop, which should be provided with a canvas cover to draw down and keep the inmates in darkness.

OUR LAW DEPARTMENT.

Do not rely upon the oral guarantee of any agent who sells you something as to its quality or condition. Such guarantee will not be binding on the principal unless it was duly authorized, and this is often very difficult to prove.

Do not depend upon a mere oral guarantee in any case. It is always difficult to prove, and witnesses are generally forgetful and indifferent. It is easy to put a guarantee in writing which fixes the responsibility without other evidence.

Do not depend upon the guarantee of a firm or company as to the condition or quality of things sold to you unless you are satisfied that the firm or company is financially responsible and that its general course of dealing is honorable. The same caution is applicable when dealing with private individuals.

Do not be persuaded against your better judgment to sign a note as surety for a friend. In the language of Solomon, "A man void of understanding striketh hands and becometh surety in the presence of his friend." And again, "He that is surety for a stranger shall smart for it, and he that hath suretyship is sure."

Do not give your promissory note to a stranger for something which he promises to deliver to you in future. He may be neither honest nor financially responsible. He may sell your note before it is due for a valuable consideration and fail to deliver the goods, and you will nevertheless be liable for the amount of the note.

Fattening Poultry.

To fatten poultry for market remove from the yards and place, without overcrowding, in a coop, which should be provided with a canvas cover to draw down and keep the inmates in darkness.

GENERAL ITEMS OF WORLD INTEREST.

Russia has thirty-two schools for sea-men.

Uruguay now has an American shoe store.

Berlin to London is a distance of 746 miles.

Ontario has an Indian population of 23,044.

Professor Arloing of Lyons, France, says human perspiration is an irritant poison.

A century ago only 300 species of orchids were known and those very

imperfectly. Now the latest authority gives the number of known species at 10,000.

There are 31,000 merchant ships in the world, capable of transporting 47,000,000 tons.

New Brunswick has 17,393,000 acres of land, of which only 1,474,076 acres are cleared.

More than 10,000,000 dozen eggs were imported into Canada from the United States during the last fiscal year.

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Wood Cutting Prohibited On Spur Lands!

Notice is Hereby Given That Any Person Who Cuts Wood of Any Kind Whatever From Any of Our Lands Any Where Now or Hereafter will Be Prosecuted to the Fullest Extent of the Law Without Favor or Consideration

IN Some localities in past years, the lands have been shamefully cut over, regardless of our rights, and those of purchasers of land not occupied. Many otherwise honest men, have come to think that what others have done, without a penalty resulting, they can also do, and there is an increasing disposition to appropriate wood wherever it can be found, no matter to whom it belongs. This must and will be stopped. We must protect the people who have already bought Spur Lands, and those who will hereafter buy them, from this wood cutting.

Some people pretend to think there is no objection to it. This is, therefore, public notice that no one has our permission to cut, saw, grub, break down or gather wood of any kind whatever from our lands anywhere, and that prosecution will certainly follow trespassers hereafter without favor.

S. M. Swenson And Sons

CHAS. A. JONES, Manager,

Spur, Dickens Co., Texas

TEXAS SPUR PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

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ORAN McCLURE, Editor & Prop.

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When not specified, all Ads will be continued until ordered out and charged for accordingly.

FOUR ISSUES ONE MONTH

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES

For Representative, 105th District:
T. F. Baker, Snyder, Texas
For District Attorney, 50th Judicial District:
Isaac O. Newton (re-election)
For District and County Clerk:
C. C. Cobb (re-election)
For Tax Assessor:
G. B. Joplin
For Sheriff and Tax Collector:
J. B. Conner (2nd term)
For County Judge:
Blaine Speer
For County Treasurer:
J. B. Yantis
For Commissioner Precinct No. 3:
W. A. Johnson

Permanent relief will come to the cotton farmer only when he grows his own meat and bread and other necessities for home consumption, thus placing himself in a position to either hold or sell his surplus cotton at his own pleasure and without asking the help of the other fellow. So long as farmers continue to plant cotton and mortgage the crop for meat, bread and other supplies just so long will the spinners, speculators and middlemen hold his nose to the grind-stone and appropriate his staple at their own figures. Diversification will do the farmers more good than volumes of legislation.

No town will become a good business center so long as its business men rely on a few merchants to make the effort to bring trade to the town. Too often the men in a few lines of trade are about the only ones that reach out after custom. Other merchants wait until these men induce the people to come to town and content themselves with trade that naturally drifts to their place. A public spirited man should ask himself if he is doing his best to attract people to come to town to trade in helping the entire business community and no town is a success unless all lines are working to extend the trade as far as possible and trying to bring a larger territory in the circles in which the town is the business center.—Ex

Candidates for the Spur post-office are again becoming active since the term of Postmaster Baker will end next July. At the present time there are no less than five candidates soliciting for the place. On General

Election Day, November 3rd, we should also hold a primary election for the postmastership of Spur, thus giving patrons of the office an opportunity to express their preference in selecting a postmaster to serve during the next four years. All who desire their name printed on the tickets in this contest will please notify the Texas Spur office.

The peace conference being held by Villa and Carranza representatives in Mexico has been called off, and it is probable that the Villa revolution will continue until Carranza is retired from the presidency. Apparently Mexican Governmental reformation comes slowly.

While the whole country has adopted the slogan of "Buy-a-Bale" the farmers should adopt as a slogan "Buy-a-Pig" and grow meat and bread.

A public and convenient watering place for teams should be furnished farmers and others who come to Spur.

Bert Jay happened to an accident at Clairemont Wednesday which resulted in the loss of all the fingers on his left hand except the little one, and badly mangling the palm, so much so, that amputation may be necessary. Bert was endeavoring to clean out a 22rifle which had become leaded, and filled the barrel with powder, touched off with a match. The gun bursted, and injures resulted above stated.—Jayton Herald.

C. D. Copeland was in the city Saturday and reports that he has picked out about one hundred bales of cotton on his place up to date. He has not yet sold any cotton and says that since it does not go up to a legitimate price he hopes that absolutely no market could be had at the present prices.

J. A. Davis was in the city last week from his home in the Dry Lake community.

W. F. Walker was in town Monday and spent several hours here on business.

Seab Lambert, of Tap, was in the city Monday and was a pleasant caller at the Texas Spur office. He said he had less trouble selling his potatoes this year for a good price than he has trying to sell his cotton at any old price. Moral: Raise more potatoes, peanuts and pigs and you can rest easy until the price of cotton advances.

J. R. Rogers, a prominent citizen and extensive farmer of the Draper country, was among the number of farmers here last week for cotton pickers.

Robt. T. Dopson, a prosperous farmer and leading citizen of the Dry Lake Country, was in Spur last week on business and greeting friends.

J. C. Smith, of several miles west of Spur, was among the number in Spur Saturday. He reports everything lovely but the price of cotton.

A special train of railroad officials were in Spur the latter part of last week and spent some time here looking over the road and other railroad affairs.

W. F. Markham, of the Dry Lake community, was among the number of business visitors in the city the latter part of last week.

Mrs. C. D. Copeland came in Monday from her farm home six miles east and spent several hours here trading and visiting friends.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Elliot were in the city Monday from their Spring Lake farm and ranch home.

Jeff Smith, of several miles west, was among the number of business visitors here the latter part of last week.

"HERE'S MY CHECK WITH YOUR ENDORSEMENT"

WHEN you are asked to pay an account twice, how much better to be able to say that, than "I have a receipt somewhere." With a checking account of your own and a fixed rule to use checks in paying all your bills, you can readily clear up such a difficulty. Have you a personal account at the

THE FIRST STATE BANK OF SPUR, TEXAS

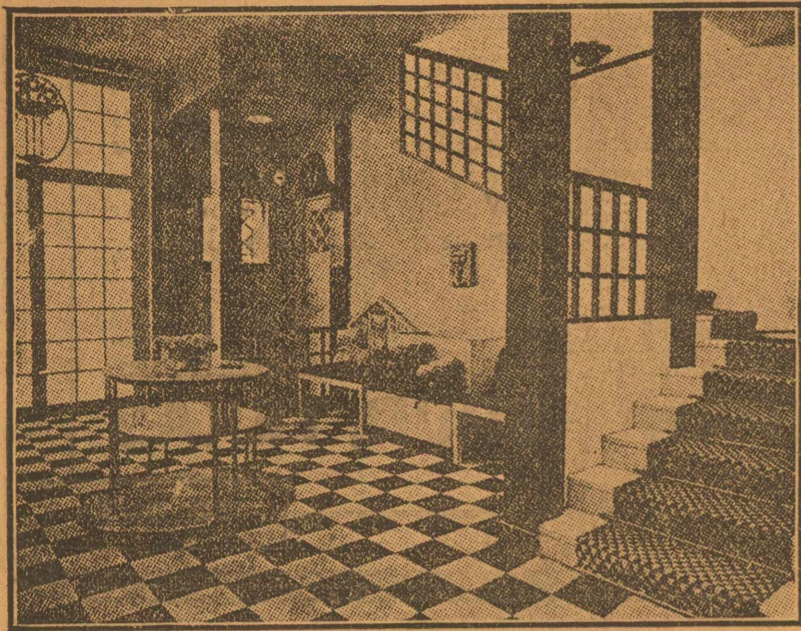
E. C. EDMONDS, Cashier
C. HOGAN, Asst. Cashier

G. H. CONNELL, President

S. R. DAVIS, Vice-Pres.
D. HARKEY, Vice-Pres.

Frills and Fancies In Woman's Sphere

Simplicity In Hall Furnishing



Tiled effects in halls are generally attractive if the interior decorations have been managed by a trained hand; otherwise they are apt to be unsatisfactory. One that is both smart and attractive is pictured here. The simplicity of the furnishings and color scheme is pleasing. The wide window of tinted glass admits an abundance of light to the room and thereby adds to its cheeriness.

SMART STYLES.

The short cape of black velvet is worn with lingerie gowns.

Gloves of contrasting color are worn by many well dressed women.

To be fashionable the new basque must wrinkle on the figure.

A goodly number of skirts with tight fitting yokes are seen.

The smart woman will have a strictly tailored suit this autumn.

The little girl must wear white if she would be fashionable.

The fact that skirts are growing wider is well established.

Variations of the tunic are becoming to all figures, be they tall or short.

PETTICOATS FOR FALL.

Black and White Models Are New and Very Smart.

Petticoats for fall are very somber in color, although there are limited showings of cerise, empire green, king blue, royal purple and yellow, says the Dry Goods Economist. The shades which dominate the lines, however, are dark green, tete de negre, navy, the deepest shades of burgundy, dull tones of wistaria and dark shades of taupe.

In some of the newest skirts black and white flounces are used on a black skirt, or a white model has trimming bands of black. Deep flounces of black and white are also used as a finish to white petticoats. In many cases this combination is made by horizontally joining the stripes before the accordion plaiting is made.

Black chiffon over white is much seen in exclusive merchandise.

One Hundred Years After



—New York Globe.

DYEING CARPETS.

Cheap faded rugs and carpets that are not too badly worn should be dyed all over.

To do this successfully it is first necessary to scrub the rug, then rinse it. Mix the dye and keep it well stirred in the vessel, so that the color will be even.

While the rug is still wet apply the dye with a clean whitewash brush. It colors evenly this way. If the rug is dyed on the floor place a great many newspapers under it to absorb the moisture.

It should be thrown double over a line to dry or else allowed to dry on the floor. It will shrink slightly.

For a cotton rug which turns a dirty white use such colors as dark green, mahogany, red and delft blue. Jute rugs may be dyed in a similar manner, but the dye in this case should be applied to the dry rug.

BOX FOR BABY.

Dainty Receptacle For the Safe Keeping of the Little One's Wardrobe.

A woman who wanted a covered receptacle for her baby's wardrobe and wished to combine it with a baby basket took an old shirt waist box with a hinged lid and had it recovered with a rose-pink denim inside and out. The lid was filled with cotton batting on top to make it comfortable when needed for a seat.

Inside she had a little tray about three inches deep. This was a plain four sided frame covered with cretonne. The frame had a cretonne bottom with two wooden slats across to make it firm. The slats were also cretonne covered.

On one side of this tray were placed the powder box brushes, scissors and the usual contents of the baby basket; on the other the little shirts and bands safely kept from dust by the lid. The whole was easily lifted out with two loops of cretonne when the interior of the box was to be reached, as the tray was extremely light in weight. Underneath the tray were kept the little dresses and petticoats safe from dust and handling.

When not in use the little box was pushed under a dressing table in the mother's room and was accessible at any time.

MONKEY FUR NOW.

Wraps and Gowns Are Trimmed With This Novel Pelt.

The monkeys of Africa must view the fashion for their fur with disapproval. They are a scarce breed, these furbearing monkeys, and for years they have been unmolested save by the savage warriors who fringed their shields with monkey fur. But now fashion has chosen the monkey as one of her pets, just as she did some twenty odd years ago.

The fur is used generally in the form of a fringe, although some muffs and collars in monkey are shown and will doubtless be carried later.

One striking evening frock of pink satin showed a long tunic of pink net edged with monkey and a collar of beaded net with a broad fringe of the same fur. Sometimes, too, it is combined with velvet. And many of the late summer hats of white satin show a band of black monkey fur around the crown.

THE SKIRTS TO WEAR.

Many Novel New Plaited Models With Panels Back and Front.

Many novel plaited models in separate skirts are now in the course of preparation, according to the Dry Goods Economist. These consist not only of fine plaited skirts with panels back and front, but also of cluster and machine plaited skirts. Yokes and basque effects are much in evidence and are shown both in tailored and in dressy models. Tiered and flounced skirts are also meeting with favor. These are usually of silk, of net or of chiffon, however, as these materials lend themselves more readily to this form of treatment than the heavier fabrics.

In and Out of the Children's Playroom

AN "ARTS" PARTY.

How One Little Girl Entertained Her Friends.

Here is the way a little girl gave an "arts" party the other day. She had the following articles either pasted or tied on squares of cardboard, and these were hanging on the wall. Each guest received a pencil and paper and was asked to write a name for each cardboard that would sound like the name of a real painting. Here are some of the articles and some of the names:

- A study in hearts, two valentines.
- Study of a head, cabbage.
- The pale face at home, powder puff.
- Scenes in China, painted cup.
- The grinds of labor, false teeth.
- Teardrops, onion.
- The light of other days, burnt candle.
- A study in red, red flannel.
- The Irish village, a cork.
- Justice, scales.
- Petters of wealth, two gold rings.
- A friend in need, a hairpin.

Riming Riddles.

Get out your puzzle guessers and see if you can tell—

What has four legs, yet cannot walk,
One foot besides a head?
If I should finish out this rime
I'd say it was a —

What grow in the ground
And have many eyes,
Yet nary a bit can they see?
We have them for dinner
Most every night. Now,
What in the world can they be?

And what has two hands
And a jolly round face?
What tells us when we
Shall go every place?
What runs all the time
And yet runs standing still
And works for us all with
A jolly good will?

Answers.—Bed, potatoes, clock.

Riddles.

What is that which every one can divide, but no one can see where it has been divided? Water.

What is majesty deprived of its externals? A jest—m-a-jest-y.

Is there a word in the English language that contains all the vowels? Yes, unquestionably.

Why does a miller wear a white hat? To keep his head warm.

Why didn't the dog want to go into the ark? Because he had a bark of his own.

What is the difference between a watchmaker and a jailer? The one sells watches, the other watches cells.

A Lofty Duel

By J. V. ROTHCHILD

INTERLAKEN is a good central point for tourists to make short trips visiting Swiss places of interest. Perhaps the most interesting of all these trips is to take a train at Interlaken for Grindelwald, thence up the steep side of a mountain to Scheidegg.

When I made this trip the railway from Scheidegg to the top of the Jungfrau was just begun. In the car ascending from Grindelwald was a young American with two guides who was intending to ascend the Jungfrau from Scheidegg. He was a quiet, inoffensive fellow, but the fact that he carried an ice ax indicated that he was a climber. A Frenchman with a waxed mustache and a goatee proportionately small seemed disposed to guy him. Webster, the American, kept his temper, but, being quicker at repartee, got the better of him and set the car laughing at him. This made the Frenchman, whose name was Du Pierre, angry, and he insulted Webster. Since they were sitting opposite each other Webster reached forth his hand and slapped the other's cheek.

Every one expected a fight, but since we were climbing at an angle of something like forty degrees no one relished the prospect of having one. We could not blame Webster for resenting an insult at the moment rather than having it pass into something more serious. Nevertheless, the affair did pass into something more serious. The Frenchman, handing Webster his card, said:

"This is no place for an altercation."

Of course that meant a challenge, but when or where the end of the affair would be reached no one knew, and few cared. When we reached Scheidegg I, being a fellow countryman of Webster's, he called upon me, asking me to go to Du Pierre and make an effort to settle the matter. Before doing so I learned from a man who had witnessed the fracas in the car that the Frenchman was a celebrated Paris duelist. I had therefore very little hope of securing an adjustment, and that hope was extinguished as soon as I met the Frenchman's representative. He informed me that such an insult as he had received unavenged would ruin his reputation at home. He could not afford even to accept an apology.

Webster turned out to be a sheep raiser in the heart of the Rocky mountains and used to high altitudes. He directed me to accept Du Pierre's chal-

lenge. By the code Webster was entitled to the choice of weapons and the terms of the fight. He directed me to make the following provisions: One of the principals was to go to a point on the road a mile down toward Lauterbrunnen, the other remaining at Scheidegg. Each was to be armed with a revolver, two chambers loaded. At an appointed hour they were to advance and begin firing whenever they chose to do so. The road leaving Scheidegg is not at first steep, and it made little difference which of the two won the Scheidegg end.

Early the next morning Du Pierre won the toss and chose to move out from Scheidegg. Two shots were given each man, and Webster and I went down the incline for a mile, waiting there for the time for the duelists to start.

I started him on the minute, and he advanced slowly up the road. The two men could see each other for nearly the whole distance. When they were a quarter of a mile apart the Frenchman, halting, took deliberate aim and fired. The ball fell on the road some distance from the American.

I now saw the meaning of Webster's tactics. Having lived in a mountainous country, he realized how much nearer objects appeared through the air than they were. Du Pierre had supposed he had his enemy within range when he was not. I could see that he was surprised that his shot had not taken effect, but I doubt if he knew the reason.

Webster now had two shots to his enemy's one, but showed no sign of firing. They continued to advance for perhaps a hundred feet when Webster suddenly raised his weapon. Du Pierre at once raised his and fired. Webster lowered his pistol. A spent ball struck him in the leg.

This ended the fight, for the Frenchman had used both his shots, while the American had used neither of his, and the latter had no intention of shooting an unarmed enemy. Indeed, he had planned the affair to result exactly as it had resulted. Handing his weapon to me, he walked up the road, lifted his hat as he passed Du Pierre and proceeded to the station. An hour later, with his guides, he started for the summit of the Jungfrau and made the first successful ascent of that season. As for the Frenchman, he went back to Paris disgusted with Americans and what he called their Yankee tricks.

BELGIAN KING'S SONS WERE TOO YOUNG TO GO TO WAR.

An enthusiastic crowd followed the crown prince of Belgium, Leopold, and Duke de Brabant and Comte de Flanders when they appeared in the streets of Brussels shortly before that city was taken by the Germans in August. They are the sons of King Albert of Belgium, who personally took command

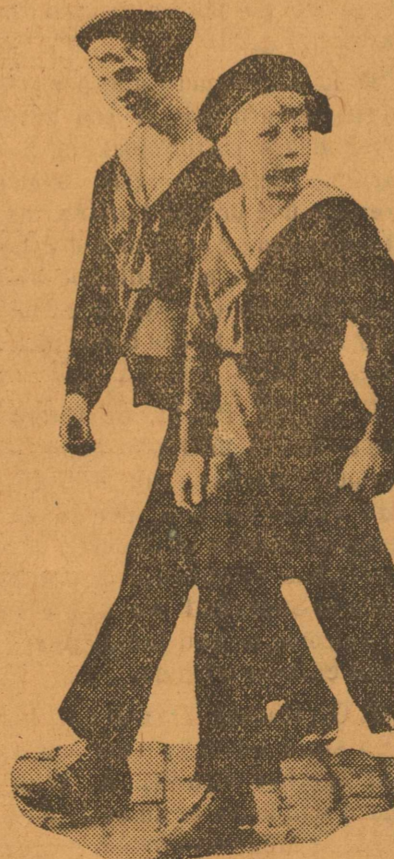


Photo by American Press Association.

of his soldiers in their fighting against the Germans. When the king left Brussels he took his family with him to Antwerp, where they stayed until the gigantic Zeppelin airships flew over the city, throwing bombs which destroyed some houses near the royal palace. The queen and the two princes then sailed for England, while the king stayed behind with his soldiers. The crown prince is named after the former ruler of Belgium, King Leopold, who died several years ago.

THE WHISTLE HUNT.

Pin It Secretly on Somebody's Back and Ask Him to Look For It.

Tie a wooden whistle on to one end of a piece of string and a large safety pin on to the other end. Those who know how to play the game remain in the room while the others go out. A circle is formed, seated, and, one by one, the others are called in. One passes to the center of the circle, where one will explain to him that there is just one whistle in the ring. It is not to go outside of the circle; nobody is allowed to hold it, etc. While this explanation is taking place the one to whom his back is turned is pinning the whistle to his coat. When that is done he blows it, and that is the signal for the hunt. You cannot imagine the fun it causes to see them darting first this side, then that, catching first the hands of one, then of another, and declaring that they have it. When they learn that it was fastened to them all the time it is certainly funny to see the faces. Keep the whistle blowing; you will laugh until your face aches.

WHAT FISHES ARE THESE?

Guess the Names of Finny Tribe Which Are Hidden Here.

To find fault. Used in warfare. In winter sports. Commands his boat. Polishes silver. To plunge and struggle. A little bit. Part of the foot. Used in ancient warfare. A good one is always in demand. Short and fat. Lost from her finger. A hen's bed. A puff. A barrier and a fair lady. A color and end of a whip. The tip and a tie. What is done to iron ore?

Answers.—Carp, torpedo, skate, skipper, whiting, flounder, dab, sole, pike, plaice, chub, herring, perch, whiff, barbel (bar, belle), reddsapper, topknot, smelt.

Who Am I?

Though I'm always in the ocean, I am never in the sea.
I am always in your coffee, but I'm never in your tea.
You will find me in your carriage, you will find me in your car,
But I'm never found in airships though they travel fast and far.
I'm a part of chair and cushion, and I'm in the curtains too.
Though I'm not in desk or table or in paintings old or new,
Yet 'tis strange I'm found in pictures and in china and in lace,
And I'm always in the cupboard or in any other place.
Answer.—The letter C.

GLADIOLA

FLOUR

WE HAVE ONLY GROCERIES AND WANT TO SELL THEM!

THE PRICE IS AS LOW AS THE LOWEST, and First-Class in every respect. Why not trade with us? You need the Groceries and we need the Money. And that is our style of business, get the money as we go. You can save good money by paying for what you get when you get it. However, we have been selling some little bit of stuff on a few days time but now we want the money as we go. We want it thoroughly understood to those who owe us, if you do not pay up by the first of Nov. 1914, you need not ask for any more goods to be charged! We will not sell them only for cash. We certainly do want your Grocery business tho. We will all ways treat you right, and do the very best we can for you. Remember the Cash Grocery Store, the Place to Buy Your GROCERIES FOR THE LEAST MONEY.

We Are Headquarters For Turkeys, And Want All You Have To Sell!

LUCE & BRANNEN BROTHERS COMPANY, SPUR, TEXAS

THE BEST

TO BUY

NO HUNTING ALLOWED

The public is hereby notified that hereafter no hunting will be allowed in any of the Half Circle S pastures. All parties will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law for any hunting violations.—A. W. Hudson, Mgr. 51-6m

J. W. Anderton, who has been employed on a ranch up in the Guthrie country, returned this week to Spur and is now engaged in shipping cattle to northern and eastern markets.

Clay Smart, formerly of Spur but now of California, was here several days this week looking after his property interests and greeting his many friends.

Lost or Stolen—Sunday, Oct. 25th, my Scotch Collie Bitch disappeared. Will pay for her return.—R. G. Rogers at Miller Lumber Co. 52-1t

W. C. Barley relieved our stringency this week to the extent of one dollar for the Texas Spur another year. Such favors are appreciated.

R. S. Holly, a prominent citizen of the Afton country, was among the number of business visitors in Spur this week.

For Sale—Pigs and Shoats, also good Jersey milk cow with calf, for sale cheap by Spur Grain & Coal Company.

W. H. Teague is reported quite sick at the Standifer Hospital, where he will undergo an operation in a few days.

Call on Mrs. D. W. Scott for sewing of all kinds. 25 years experience in Dress Making. Southwestern phone 112. 52-tf

JOSEPH DALY; M. D.

ABILENE, TEXAS

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Diseases Treated and Glasses Fitted

**WILL BE IN SPUR
NOVEMBER 4 & 5**

Office With Dr. Morris

We know how to serve the wants of the hungry—Eat at the German Kitchen and be filled.*

FIRE AT DUMONT

The store at Dumont owned by Mr. Lassater together with the postoffice and other adjacent buildings were burned to the ground last Thursday, the blaze originating from lightning. The Dumont store carried one of the heaviest and most complete lines of general merchandise of any country store in Western Texas, and its burning is indeed a calamity to that community.—Dickens Item.

NO SCHOOL THIS WEEK

On account of the Teachers Institute being held in Dickens the Spur School was dismissed, thus giving the pupils one week vacation while the teachers attend the institute. Many of the pupils are spending the vacation picking cotton in the surrounding country.

Minor Wilson, of near Dickens, was a pleasant caller at the Texas Spur office Wednesday and made us feel good by handing us another dollar extending his subscription up to 1915. Such men are real friends and we appreciate them to the full extent.

W. M. Childress was here this week and had us mark his subscription up to November, 1915. These Dickens county people sure know how to show their friendship for a newspaper man, and we recognize the fact that there are no better people on earth.

R. L. Jones made another trip to the eastern part of the state after negro cotton pickers, returning Tuesday to Spur. There are now five or six hundred negroes picking cotton in the Spur country. As a result of the rainy weather the past week but very little cotton has been picked.

Mrs. M. L. Pierce, of Cherokee county, joined her husband in Spur Saturday and Mr. and Mrs. Pierce are now permanent resident citizens of the city. Mr. Pierce has established a dental office in Spur, and we are glad to welcome he and family as resident citizens with us.

T. G. Harkey closed out his feed store business this week, and together with W. A. Wilkenson will leave at an early date for New Mexico to make proper filings, etc., on land in that country.

Geo. Dodson and Tom Dodson, of the Afton country, were in Spur this week to get cotton pickers to help gather their big crops. They will make about one hundred bales. 52-tf



YOU'LL LIKE IT!

The one big feature about CURLEE Over-Coats and Suits is the fact that every man who has worn them buys them again.

LISTEN: Saturday, 31st is the last day of our

Suit Sale

Have you looked them over?

Underwear

The best assortment of Mens Underwear will be found at this store at

PRICES FROM
50c to \$3.00

A WALK-OVER SHOE

at \$3.50
to \$5.00

Can't be equalled

Selz Work Shoes

ONLY
\$3.00.

THE MANS STORE

Hogan & Patton
SPUR, TEXAS

M. L. PIERCE

DENTIST

Office Over Spur National Bank
Highest Class Work And All Work
Guaranteed

F. P. WATSON

DENTIST

Office At Spur Drug Co.

NOTICE

You will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law if caught hunting, fishing, shooting, trapping or trespassing in any way in any of the pastures controlled by me.—Sam White. 52-tf

SHIPPING CALVES

Last week S. M. Swenson & Sons shipped a train load of twenty seven cars of calves from the West Pasture to northern countries where they were sold for stock cattle and feeding purposes. The steer calves were sold for thirty two dollars a head while the heifers brought thirty one dollars each.

ADVERTISED LETTERS

October 29, 1914.

Gentlemen:

C. R. Brendle,

G. W. Davis,

S. K. Farmer,

G. Graham,

C. Lorange,

M. Rendleman,

Clarence Sullivan, 2.

Ladies:

Mrs. Fred Henry,

Miss Lottie Henderson,

Mrs. Kate Sandlin,

Carrie Vincent.

When calling for these please say advertised.—Norton A. Baker, P. M.

For Sale—Pigs and Shoats, also good Jersey milk cow with calf, for sale cheap by Spur Grain & Coal Company.

Uncle Tom Gilmore was in the city one day last week from the Spur Ranch headquarters.

REPORT OF COTTON GINNED IN THE SPUR COUNTRY

Following is the number of bales of cotton ginned at each of the towns within the Spur country up to the first of this week:

Spur 1,495 bales; Afton 1,200 bales; Dickens 460 bales; Draper 200 bales; Girard 200 bales; making a total of 3,555 bales of cotton ginned this season in the Spur country. Considering the fact that a number of farmers are just beginning to pick cotton, and those who have been picking some time are getting from a half to three-fourths of a bale to the acre, and that there are about twenty thousand acres of cotton in the country, it can be readily noted that the cotton ginning season is not yet fully matured. It is a conservative estimate that ten thousand bales will be ginned this year in the Spur country.

Of the 3,555 bales ginned only 1,158 bales have been shipped to the market, thus showing that more than two-thirds of the crop in this section is now being withheld from the market for a better price than is being offered for the staple at this time.

There's a Reason

We would not be getting the "cash" trade of Spur if it were not for the class of merchandise we sell. We show the highest class of goods sold, and the prices are no higher than cheaper makes are offered. Stetson Shoes for Men, in a "class of their own." Jno. Kelly line of Ladies Shoes shop-made by experienced shoe workmen who know how to give the proper shape. The prices are no higher than cheaper grade is sold. We want your presence on that Suit for man or boy. Ladies tailored suits, skirts, dresses or any other Ready-to-Wear Garments.

COME TO US TO LOOK!

LOVE DRY GOODS COM'Y.
SPUR, TEXAS

Ask for Tickets at time of purchase, otherwise they will not be given