

The Crockett Courier.

Entered as Second-Class Matter at Crockett Post-Office.

Subscription Price \$1.00 Per Annum. Payable at Crockett.

MOTTO: "QUALITY, NOT QUANTITY."

CROCKETT, TEXAS, OCTOBER 22, 1914.

VOLUME XXV—NO. 38.

JOHN H. REAGAN.

An Article Prepared for the Crockett Courier by Rev. S. F. Tenney.

The above name is one Texan's ought not to forget. Although he was born in Tennessee, yet he came to Texas when he was about 21 years old and remained identified with Texas to the end of his life. In his memoirs he says: "When I was about sixteen years of age I undertook the task of securing an education, and began it by hiring myself to Major John Walker for one year at farm work, at nine dollars per month, payable in corn at two shillings a bushel. This corn I sold at twenty-five cents, which reduced my pay to but a little over seven dollars per month. With the proceeds of the sale of my corn I purchased clothing and books, which by working Saturdays, and mornings and evenings to pay my board, enabled me to attend Boyd's Creek Academy two sessions. At the end of the second session John Brabson employed me to take a flatboat load of produce for him down the French Broad and Tennessee rivers to north Alabama. I was fortunate in finding a good market for the produce, and sold it and the boat. He then engaged me for twelve months to take charge of a large set of flouring and saw mills. The earnings of that year enabled me to attend the Marysville Seminary (now college) for two sessions. On returning to Sevier county my old employer, Major Walker, engaged me for a few months as salesman and bookkeeper in his country store at Fair Garden. In order to obtain more profitable employment to enable me to graduate from the Seminary, I went south, floating down the French Broad and Tennessee rivers in a flatboat to Decatur, Alabama. There a Mr. Bishop proposed to take me in partnership with him in the retail liquor business, he to furnish house, fixtures and liquors, and I to attend to sales, the profits to be equally divided be-

tween us. I declined his proposition, which would have yielded me a handsome income, because I did not wish to engage in that sort of business, or to be brought in contact with the people who for the most part frequent such places."

Afterwards he went to Mississippi, and after tramping around for a time seeking employment, he says: "Overcome by a feeling of helplessness, among strangers in a strange land, and without money enough to pay for a night's lodging, I sat down by the roadside and took a hearty cry." However, he was soon employed as an overseer on a farm until a time when the negro slaves complained of not getting meat enough. He called the attention of his employer to the matter, but the evil was not remedied and Mr. Reagan refused to serve that employer any longer.

In 1839 he came to Texas, as he says, "Having with me a few articles of clothing tied up in a handkerchief, and a ten-dollar bill on the Holly Springs Bank of Mississippi, which was worth but fifty cents on the dollar—practically my all in the world. At that time there were probably not one hundred thousand white people in the Texas Republic. There were but twenty-six states in the union; there was not a railroad west of the Alleghany mountains; there was but one in Georgia, and but a short line in Tennessee. The postage on letters of a half ounce weight, between Texas and the United States, was almost prohibitory. The inland postage on such a letter in the United States was twenty-five cents; the ship postage (for our mail came largely by way of the Gulf of Mexico) was twenty-five cents; and the inland postage in Texas was twenty-five cents, making a total charge of seventy-five cents."

In his early days in Texas Mr. Reagan often participated in battles with wild Indians. He was acquainted with General Sam Houston. Of him he says: "General Houston wore a suit of purple vel-

vet embossed with figures representing a fox's head, and took along with him a bowie-knife of great size, which he purposed to wear when he met the Indians. In answer to my inquiry as to the reason for the figured suit, he observed that it would awe the Indians as a sort of mystery, and that the big bowie-knife would impress them with the idea that he was a great warrior. He understood the Indian character. General Houston was one of Nature's great men—great in intellect, great in action, great in his wonderful experiences. A stranger would have taken him in any company for a ruler of men."

Of the trials of those early days Mr. Reagan says: "For six years after my arrival in the Republic of Texas we had almost every spring and fall to meet an invasion from Mexico. There were at that time many remnants of the larger tribes of Indians on the frontier, including the Cherokees, Kickapooes, Shawnees and Delawares in Eastern Texas, besides the great tribes of Comanches and Kiowas on our north-western borders. Most of them were hostile, and when not openly so, they were frequently stealing horses and killing people on the frontiers. These things kept the people of Texas in an almost continuous state of war up to the time of annexation to the United States. The population of Texas was probably less than 150,000; and nearly all were poor. From 1840 to the time of annexation I think it safe to assume that there was less real money in use in Texas than has been known in any other civilized country in modern times. Poverty, hard living, with shabby clothes, and the constant worry of protecting the country against Mexicans and Indians was our lot until delivered by annexation."

In his early years in Texas Mr. Reagan acted as surveyor, and surveyed a large portion of land in many counties.

In 1844 he began the study of law, without the aid of a teacher and about sixty miles away from a lawyer's office. In 1846 he was elected judge of Henderson county. In 1847 he was elected as a member of the state legislature, and soon took a conspicuous part in the proceedings of that body. In 1852 he was elected to be district judge of a district including Houston, Anderson and other counties. He was then living in Palestine. In 1857 he became a member of congress, and continued to represent Texas in the House of Representatives until 1861, when he resigned to cast in his lot with the Southern Confederacy. While a union man he believed in the right of a state to secede, and believed that the Southern States had just ground for secession. He had known Jefferson Davis in congress and admired him. As postmaster general in the cabinet of President Davis he served faithfully until the last, remaining with Mr. Davis until they were captured together. When Mr. Davis was imprisoned in Fortress Munroe, Judge Reagan was a prisoner in Fort Warren, near Boston.

While Judge Reagan was a prisoner at Fort Warren he wrote to the president earnestly appealing for a lenient policy to be adopted toward the south. He also made earnest appeals to the government

at Washington in behalf of Governor Lubbock and President Davis. From his prison he addressed a letter to the people of Texas, in which he advised that his fellow citizens should accept the situation, enact such laws as would give protection to the negroes equally with the whites, including the right to vote. On account of the prejudice that existed at that time so close to the end of the war many Texans did not like his advice, but afterwards he lived to see the Texas legislature enacting such laws as he had suggested. His true patriotism shone brightly even in the dark walls of his prison as he took up his pen and wielded it with the force and wisdom of a great statesman in behalf of the southern people. When he re-entered congress after the war he soon gained a position of influence there, and was able to do much by his arguments not only for the south but also in the interest of the whole country. On the whole Texas has no reason to forget or be ashamed of John H. Reagan. The book of his memoirs prepared by himself I have found very interesting, and from which I have gathered the above items.

S. F. Tenney.

Wife of Lieutenant Complimented.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Madden, as a pleasing compliment to their daughter, Mrs. W. E. Madden of Denver, wife of Lieut. Madden, U. S. N., gave a very enjoyable affair Monday evening, entertaining about twelve couples. It was the first time that the Madden new home in West Crockett had been thrown open. A musical program, to which Miss Minnie Wall, Mrs. J. P. Hail, Mrs. A. M. Decuir and the honoree, Mrs. Madden, contributed beautiful vocal numbers, was a pleasing feature of entertainment. A salad course luncheon and coffee were served. The affair was one most enjoyable, and it is hoped that Mrs. Madden and little daughter, who go away Saturday, will return soon to permit a renewal of the friendships begun on this visit.

Money Kept at Home.

The Courier job printing department has just completed and delivered to the county officials the election tickets for the November general election. The county judge, the county clerk, the sheriff, the commissioners and all others interested are to be commended for keeping this work in Houston county and saving to Houston county some money that has heretofore too often gone to the printing houses in the big cities. As it is, this money will be spent at home by Crockett printers and kept circulating among our taxpayers. The printing of these tickets required 250 pounds of white paper, seven long columns of type composition, 5000 impressions on a cylinder press, a good supply of ink and careful workmanship. There are seven tickets to each impression, making a total of 35,000 tickets, enough under the requirements of the law for all parties and independents in the county. In keeping this money in Houston county some of the retiring county officials are setting an example that should be followed by the incoming officials.

Mission Workers' Auxiliary.

Program for the Baptist Women's Mission Workers' Auxiliary of the Neches River Association to be held at Trinity October 29:

Devotional service by Miss Robinson of Saron.

Welcome by Mrs. John B. Peyton of Trinity.

Response by Mrs. Hayne Nelms of Groveton, followed by appointment of committees.

Roll call of societies, answered by president of each society.

Report of personal service by Mrs. J. O. Monday of Lovelady.

Departments through which the B. W. M. W. works by Mrs. J. S. Wootters of Crockett.

Report of secretary and treasurer.

Business session.
Song service.
Prayer by Mrs. D. J. Kennedy.

I WILL PAY YOU

MORE

for your cotton than any one. Come in and ask about it. Fifteen per cent discount on every suit pattern in the house. The proceeds from my sales I will buy cotton with and pay 1 cent per pound more than any cotton buyer in the county. The first man that orders a suit is the first to sell his cotton and the second man that orders a suit is the second one to sell me his cotton and so on. Come in and let me explain it to you. Help the man that helps you—save money by trading with me, and sell your cotton for more than the man that don't trade with me. If you have a bale of cotton and want to trade the whole bale for tailor-made clothes, I will then allow you 10 cents per pound for it. Be the first one to order and you will be the first one to sell your cotton.

JOHN HORAN

THE TAILOR



VAL DONA

Our Years of Experience Count

YOU can't afford to fool with medicine. When you are ill or any member of your family is ill you ought to go to a drug store where experience is at your service. That means come here. We are drug experts. We know the drug business from pills to poison. We are safer and cheaper, because we are more careful and more enterprising, than many back number druggists. We are up to date and keep abreast of the times.

Chamberlain & Woodall

The Crockett Courier

Issued weekly from the Courier Building.

W. W. AIKEN, Editor and Proprietor.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

Obituaries, resolutions, cards of thanks and other matter not "news" will be charged for at the rate of 5c per line. Parties ordering advertising or printing for societies, churches, committees or organizations of any kind will, in all cases, be held personally responsible for the payment of the bill.

Commandments of the Road.

The National Council of Industrial Safety has presented these rules for automobilists. They should be respected by every one who drives an automobile and every one who bestrides a motorcycle:

First—Be considerate.

Second—Go slow. (1) when passing children—they sometimes dash suddenly and unexpectedly; (2) when passing vehicles—the other fellow may be dull, reckless or drunk; (3) when approaching crossings, highway or railway; (4) when turning corners—a car or a person may be just around the turn.

Third—Don't run on the wrong side of the road. When meeting a vehicle, pass to the right; when overtaking a vehicle, pass to the left; when signalled from behind, turn to the right; but it is a part of the first rule that you should sometimes give the other fellow (for instance, a heavily loaded wagon) the better place on the road.

Fourth—Sound your horn. (1) when approaching a street crossing; (2) when taking a blind curve; (3) when approaching a person or vehicle seemingly not aware of your approach. More care than this is required of you, however, for the other fellow may not hear your signal.

Fifth—Don't take chances. When in doubt, go slow or stop. There is very little consolation in laying the blame for an accident on the other fellow.

May Cut Out Cotton Next Year.

Senator Hebron of Jackson, Mississippi, one of the largest cotton planters in the state of Mississippi, addressed a mass meeting of citizens in the court house Wednesday night in the interest of a movement now on foot to have legislation enacted in the cotton states prohibiting the growing of cotton in 1915.

Senator Hebron is a forceful speaker and convinced his hearers that nothing short of drastic legislation will secure for the farmers a fair price for their cotton, eradicate the boll weevil and save the South from bankruptcy. He quoted statistics to show that there is now cotton enough on hand to run the mills for two years without a pound in 1915, and predicted that if a crop is grown next year it will sell close around the price of 6 cents, and with the high price of provisions and feedstuffs brought about by the European war, that it will mean ruin to the cotton growers.

The meeting voted unanimously in favor of submitting this proposition to the Texas legislature for consideration.

Senator Hebron stated that if Texas took the lead in enacting such a law every other cotton state would follow suit.

The meeting delegated Judge Llewellyn to report the action of this meeting to Governor Colquitt.—Conroe Courier.

Stop Those Early Bronchial Coughs.

They hang on all winter if not checked, and pave the way for serious throat and lung diseases. Get a bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar Compound, and take it freely. Stops coughs and colds, heals raw, inflamed throat, loosens the phlegm and is mildly laxative. Best for children and grown persons. No opiates.—W. A. King, successor to I. W. Sweet. Adv.

The State of Texas

To the Sheriff or any Constable of Houston County, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon O. S. Cummings, by making publication of this citation once in each week for four successive weeks previous to the return day hereof, in some newspaper published in your county, if there be a newspaper published therein, but if not, then in any newspaper published in the nearest county to your county, to appear at the next regular term of the district court of Houston county, to be holden at the court house of said Houston county, in the town of Crockett, on the fifth Monday after the first Monday in February, A. D. 1915, the same being the eighth day of March, A. D. 1915, then and there to answer a petition filed in said court on the 7th day of October, A. D. 1914, in a suit, numbered on the docket of said court, No. 5526, wherein James S. Shivers & Co., a private corporation duly incorporated under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Texas, and doing business in Houston county, Texas, and J. E. Downes, who resides in Dallas county, Texas, are plaintiffs, and O. S. Cummings is defendant, and said petition alleging:

That, heretofore, to wit, on the thirteenth day of April, A. D. 1910, the defendant made, executed and delivered to these plaintiffs his certain promissory note for the sum of \$711.29, bearing date on the day and year aforesaid, payable to the order of plaintiffs at Crockett, Texas, and due on the thirteenth day of October, A. D. 1910, bearing interest at the rate of ten per centum per annum from the first day of February, A. D. 1910, until paid, and providing for ten per cent additional thereto on the principal and interest then due as attorney's fees if placed in the hands of an attorney for collection, or if suit is brought on same, whereby defendant became liable and bound to plaintiffs and promised plaintiffs to pay them the sum of money in said note specified, together with all interest and attorney's fees due thereon, according to the tenor and effect thereon, said note being in words and figures substantially as follows:

Houston, Texas, April 13th, 1910. Six months after date for value received I promise to pay to the order of J. E. Downes and James S. Shivers & Co., Inc., in their office, Seven Hundred and Eleven and 29-100 Dollars, at Crockett, Houston County, Texas, with ten per cent interest per annum from February 1st, 1910, until paid. And in the event default is made in the payment of this note at maturity, and it is placed in the hands of an attorney for collection, or suit is brought on same, then an additional amount of ten per cent on the principal and interest of this note shall be added to the same as collection fees. O. S. Cummings.

That plaintiffs have placed said note in the hands of an attorney for collection and have contracted to pay him the ten per cent stipulated in said note, the same being reasonable and the usual and customary fee. That said note is past due and unpaid, and defendant, though often requested, has hitherto failed and refused and still now refuses to pay the same or any part thereof, to plaintiffs' damage in the sum of \$711.29.

Plaintiffs pray for judgment for their debt, \$711.29, for interest, attorney's fees, costs of suit, and such other general and special relief, in law and in equity, that they may be entitled to.

Herein fail not, but have before said court, at its aforesaid next regular term, this writ, with your return thereon, showing how you have executed the same.

Witness John D. Morgan, Clerk of the District Court of Houston County.

Given under my hand and the seal of said court, at office in Crockett, this the 7th day of October, A. D. 1914.

John D. Morgan, Clerk, District Court, Houston County.

FOLEY KIDNEY PILLS
FOR BACKACHE, KIDNEYS AND BLADDER

Sheriff's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that on the first Tuesday in November, A. D. 1914, being the third day of said month, within lawful hours, at the Court House door of Houston county, in Crockett, Texas, as sheriff of said county, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, those fifteen parcels of land situated in said Houston county, Texas, and described as follows:

(1) 95 2-10 acres of land out of the Stillwell Box League survey, situated about eight miles S 35 E from Crockett, Texas.

(2) 781 2-10 acres of land out of the John Forbes League survey, situated about a mile and a quarter southeast from the railroad depot at Lovelady, Texas.

(3) 100 acres of land out of the R. De la Garza eleven league grant, lying about nine miles northwest from Crockett, Texas.

(4) 206 1/2 acres of land out of the Harrison Greenwood league survey, situated about twelve miles northwest from Crockett, Texas.

(5) 103 45-100 acres of land out of the Ignacio Lopez league survey, situated about 17 miles S 33 W from Crockett, Texas.

(6) 60 acres of land out of the Jacob Masters, Jr. League survey, situated about 7 miles Northeast from Crockett, Texas.

(7) 229 40-100 acres of land out of the Jacob Masters, Jr. League survey, situated about 7 1/2 miles northeast from Crockett, Texas.

(8) 365 53-100 acres of land out of the Jacob Masters, Jr. League survey, situated about 8 1/4 miles Northeast from Crockett, Texas.

(9) 33 72-100 acres of land out of the J. J. Thomas League survey, situated about a mile S 80 E from the railroad depot at Lovelady, Texas.

(10) 98 61-100 acres of land out of the J. J. Thomas League survey, situated about a mile S 80 E from the railroad depot at Lovelady, Texas.

(11) 168 93-100 acres of land, part of the Stephen Box Labor survey, lying about 8 miles S 22 W from Crockett, Texas.

(12) 233 22-100 acres, part of the Wm. R. Bell survey, abstract No. 168, patent 476, Vol. 2, lying about 9 miles N 25 W from Crockett, Texas.


(13) 200 acres of land, part of the Boyd A. Foreman survey, abstract 404, certificate 1059, patent 507, Vol. 4, lying about 10 miles N 30 W from Crockett, Texas.

(14) 80 acres of land out of the LeRoy Hudnall survey of 270 acres, abstract 507, certificate 126, patent 128, Vol. 38, lying about 18 miles N 30 E from Crockett, Texas.

(15) 100 acres of land, part of the Joseph Walling survey 1056, lying about 12 miles N 30 W from Crockett, Texas.

Each of said tracts being particularly described by metes and bounds in that certain Lis Pendens notice dated April 18, 1914, and signed by White, Cartledge & Graves, attorneys for Thomas R. White, Jr., John J. Phelps and Chas. W. Cox, and duly recorded in Lis Pendens notice record of Houston county, Texas, Book No. 1 at page 32 et seqr, reference to which is here made.

The said sale will be made by virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District Court of Travis county, Texas, 53rd Judicial District of Texas, upon a judgment in favor of Thomas R. White, Jr., John J. Phelps and Chas. W. Cox against J. D. Freeman on July 2, A. D. 1914, for the sum of Twelve Thousand and six hundred and forty-nine and 22-100 (\$12,649.22-100) dollars, with ten per cent interest thereon from said date and costs of suit, and foreclosing said White, Phelps and Cox's vendor's lien on the above described land as the same existed on the 17th day of April,



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You'll be interested in the samples we have to show you. When may we call?

The Crockett Courier

Working Up Lumber



that is thoroughly dried and seasoned saves both time and money. That's why carpenters and builders prefer our planing, beams, sills, trim, etc. Place your next lumber order here and you'll get better results in less time and at little cost.

Crockett Lumber Co.

"The Planing Mill"

1911, and as it has at all times since existed against the said J. D. Freeman as well as against all other defendants in said suit, to wit: Charles Erber, William J. Wilkers, George Daniels, William Daniels, Hayne Nelms, Miss Reppe Freeman, J. C. Wooters, J. B. Young, Henry Holcomb and Daniel Pennington, which said order of sale bears date September 28, A. D. 1914, and the same was levied by me upon the aforesaid land, on the 5th day of October, A. D. 1914.

Witness my hand on this the 5th day of October, A. D. 1914.

A. W. Phillips,
Sheriff of Houston County, Texas.

Foley Cathartic Tablets.

You will like their positive action. They have a tonic effect on the bowels, and give a wholesome, thorough cleaning to the entire bowel tract. Stir the liver to healthy activity and keep stomach sweet. Constipation, headach, dull, tired feeling never afflict those who use Foley Cathartic Tablets. Only 25c.—W. A. King, successor to I. W. Sweet. Adv.

Toned Up Whole System.

"Chamberlain's Tablets have done more for me than I ever dared hope for," writes Mrs. Esther Mae Baker, Spencerport, N. Y. "I used several bottles of these tablets a few months ago. They not only cured me of bilious attacks, sick headaches and that tired out feeling, but toned up my whole system." For sale by all dealers. Adv.

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FOLEY KIDNEY PILLS

FOR RHEUMATISM, KIDNEYS AND BLADDER

HOW HEAVY ARE YOU?

After the Age of Forty Overweight Affects the Heart.

Life insurance statistics show that overweight policyholders very rarely die of old age. For that matter no one ever dies of old age. But overweight persons are apt to succumb to some illness earlier in life than persons of normal weight.

A man five feet tall should weigh 115 pounds.

A man five feet two inches should weigh 127 pounds.

A man five feet four inches should weigh 138 pounds.

A man five feet six inches should weigh 144 pounds.

A man five feet eight inches should weigh 155 pounds.

A man five feet ten inches should weigh 170 pounds.

A man six feet tall should weigh 177 pounds.

Between the ages of fifteen and thirty underweight is more important than in middle life. It is often the indication of incipient tuberculosis or some other chronic disease. Of course, it may be a family trait and mean nothing. But when only one member of a family shows underweight the case is one for the family doctor's observation. Diabetes, tapeworm, chronic appendicitis, anaemia, tuberculosis and other obscure conditions may be expressed almost exclusively by underweight in early adult life.

Underweight in individuals up to the age of forty shortens the expectancy of life—that is, insurance companies have found by experience that these individuals do not live as long on the average as do persons of normal weight. But after forty the factor of underweight seems to be of little importance. From forty up overweight begins to assume the more prominent place.

Why is overweight bad?

A moderate amount of excess baggage doesn't seem to be bad for younger men; in fact, it seems to be a favorable factor. But in men past forty excess weight simply adds to the work of the heart. It stands to reason that if your heart was made to do the work of a forty horsepower machine in the first place you can't load on enough for a sixty horsepower machine without causing a breakdown sooner or later. Every time a fat man walks upstairs or lifts himself out of a chair or tears himself away from the dinner table his heart is doing overwork. Both overweight and underweight individuals may accomplish much through diet. But the first thing necessary is to find out whether any organic disease is the underlying cause of the abnormal weight.—William Brady, M. D., in Chicago News.

Names That Don't Name.

Many chemical names convey no exact idea of the things they stand for. Oil of vitriol is no oil. Neither are oils of turpentine and kerosene. Copperas is an iron compound and contains no copper. Salts of lemon is the extremely poisonous oxalic acid. Carbolic acid is not an acid, but an alcohol. Cobalt contains none of that metal, but arsenic. Soda water has no trace of soda, and sugar of lead has no sugar. Cream of tartar has nothing of cream nor milk of lime any milk. German silver has no silver and black lead no lead.

East Indian Village Deities.

There is a cruel custom prevailing in many parts of the Telugu country, in India, in connection with the worship of the village deities. At the end of a sacrifice a small cart with four, five or nine pointed stakes standing upright at the corners and sides is brought to the image. Pigs, lambs and fowls are then impaled alive upon these stakes. The cart is dragged in a procession to the boundary of the village. The animals die in agony on the way and are taken off the stakes when the cart reaches its destination.

Second Thought.

Lawyer—Madam, I'm sorry to say that I don't see the ghost of a chance for you to break your uncle's will.

Client—Well, to be frank with you, I don't see the ghost of a chance to pay you for what you've already done if the will isn't broken.

Lawyer—H'm! On second thought, madam, I think the will can be broken.—Boston Transcript.

INVESTING MONEY.

Questions to Ask and Have Answered When Buying a Bond.

I have received a reprint of a sane article written by an investment expert. It is simple, readable and sound. For example:

"There is no mystery about a bond. It is merely some one's promise to pay, with security to compel performance. It requires no technical training or adeptness in the mock mysterious art of 'finance' to adjudge the merit of such an investment. Of a bond, just as of a simple loan to your neighbor, you inquire: 'Who am I lending to? What security is he giving me? When do I get paid? And what do I get for the accommodation?' To be a good investment a bond, like any other loan, must answer these questions unequivocally and satisfactorily. You can ask them as well as the most eminent financier, and when they have been answered to your intelligent satisfaction you have made a safe investment."

If you should ask those four questions and insist upon getting right answers and then verifying the truth of the answers, I don't imagine you would buy very many stocks, and I know that you wouldn't fall into the net of the get rich quick promoter. That test would keep you in the class of wise investors who confine themselves to making loan investments.

Applying this banker's test, you would place your money for a definitely limited time in the hands of some borrower who could show that he was able to use it profitably, and you'd soon realize that at the bottom of sound investment lies one big question:

"Who is the borrower?"

Eugenics advises you to look into the soundness of body and of mind of the young man who seeks to marry your daughter. You see the logic of that. So the successful expert advises you to look carefully into the moral and financial soundness and capacity of the borrower who wants to take your money to use.

In answering your four questions the borrower should show that he is a responsible man. He should show ample security to insure the return of the money. He should show that he can repay when he promises, and he must offer a reasonable reward for the use of your money.

Think over this simple test.—John M. Oakison in Chicago News.

Moon Worship in China.

The fete of the moon is celebrated in China in the eighth month of the year, and this lasts six days. Presents are then made on which the figure of the moon is apparent, and a large pagoda is illuminated. Firecrackers and music and family reunions prevail. A midnight banquet on the last night terminates the feast, and then the descent of the goddess of the moon, which we call the man in the moon, is awaited. She is supposed to visit the earth at this time to grant the wishes of mortals. The moon with the Chinese is the patroness of poetry, and autumn is the poet's favorite season.

A Fateful Breach of Etiquette.

Under the third empire in France Sainte-Beuve brought disgrace upon himself because at breakfast at the Tuilleries he carelessly opened his napkin and placed it over his two knees. To this he added the crime of cutting his egg in two at the middle. Court etiquette prescribed that the half folded napkin should lie on the left knee and the top of the egg was to be merely broken with the edge of the spoon and drained with the tip of the spoon. For his failings in these respects Sainte-Beuve's name was stricken off the imperial visiting list.—London Chronicle.

His Lost Temper.

Lord Kenyon, a once famous judge, who was a favorite with King George III., had a violent temper, and on one occasion made a scene in court by an extraordinary outburst. He went to a levee shortly afterward, and the king took the opportunity of saying a word in season to him. "My lord chief justice," said his majesty, "I hear that you have lost your temper and from my great regard for you I am very glad to learn it. I hope you will find a better one!"

SAVED A SLAUGHTER.

A Glimpse of His Own Epaulet Made the Lieutenant a Hero.

"Nobility binds to noble conduct," says the old French proverb. "My boy," answered Senator and Colonel Baker at Ball's Bluff when called upon to obey his own order and lie down upon the ground—"my boy, a colonel cannot afford to lie down in the presence of the enemy!" He was shot a moment after.

There is a story that Lieutenant Guy Preston saved his men at the fight at Wounded Knee by thinking of the sentiment of the old proverb.

He was holding his men in the line before the Indians fired. Every one was looking for trouble of some kind, but it was the unexpected that happened.

The Indians were hovering about with their blankets around them when the signal was given by one of them, and in an instant every buck threw away his blanket and stood revealed with a gun in his hand.

The Redskins fired. They had every advantage of the soldiers, even without counting the surprise. And the soldiers ran. It was only for a short distance in any case, and they wanted some sort of cover.

But Preston, looking back over his shoulder to see if the Indians were following or for whatever purpose one looks back at a dangerous foe, saw a strap on his shoulder and experienced a shock.

It occurred to him at the instant that he was running away with the insignia of rank which his government had conferred upon him, that he was in a way the representative of a great nation and that he ought not to run. He stopped. Of course there was no well defined object in his stopping, but when the rest of the men saw him standing there without cover and returning the fire of the Indians they turned back, and in five minutes it was all over and the Indians were beaten.

It could have been nothing short of a slaughter had Preston gone with the rest, for there was no cover until the top of the hill was reached, and that was so distant that the Indians would have had an easy time picking off officers, their favorite pastime. Preston's idea of duty was what saved the day.—Washington Star.

Mosques of Constantinople.

There are 300 mosques in Constantinople, of which the fifteen royal ones are regarded as the finest in the world. The meaning of the name of Turkey's capital is "city of Constantine." The most noted of the mosques is that of St. Sophia, the first ancient existing Christian church, which was converted into a mosque in 1453 on the capture of the city by the Turks under Mohammed II.

Love.

This I, moreover, hold and dare affirm where'er my rime may go: Whatever things be sweet or fair, love makes them so; whether it be the lullabies that charm to rest the nursing bird or that sweet confidence of sighs and blushes made without a word; whether the dazzling and the flush of softly sumptuous garden bowers or by some cabin door a bush of ragged flowers.—Alice Cary.

Study of Life.

Life has been to me simply an opportunity to learn and enjoy and, through my books, to share my enjoyment with others. I have had no other ambition. I have thirsted to know things and to make the most of them. The universe is to me a grand spectacle that fills me with awe and wonder and joy and with intense curiosity.—From "Our Friend, John Burroughs," by Clara Barrus.

A Legal Thrust.

"The learned counsel for the defense," said the plaintiff's attorney, "appears to be afraid of losing his case. Otherwise why isn't he ready to go on?"

"I've got a good excuse," replied counsel for the defense.

"Nonsense! Ignorance of the law excuses no one."—Philadelphia Press.

Handed It Back.

Fair Lady (maliciously)—You were such a charming debutante, my dear, twelve years ago!

Fairer Lady—Was I? I only remember that you made such a lovely chaperon for me when I came out!

SHE JUST KEPT THE HOUSE.

Lady Stanhope Had a Cool and Telling Way of Her Own.

In an old book published in Paris under the title of "Le Journal d'un Voyage au Levant" there is an amusing account of the way in which Lady Hester Lucy Stanhope, the eccentric English traveler, took possession of the house at Dijon, where eventually she made her permanent home.

She was pleased with the house and its surrounding gardens and accepted an invitation to dinner. As she sat after dinner with the owner, a Christian merchant, he said to her that if she liked the place he should be glad if she would stay the night. When she said that she liked it so much that she would stay there the rest of her days he took it as a polite figure of speech, but a fortnight later, as she still prolonged her visit, he suggested that Europe might be expecting her return.

"I do not intend to return," she replied carelessly.

"Ah, then you intend to build a palace in the neighborhood?" he said.

"No, this house suits me very well."

"But I cannot let it or sell it, milady."

"I do not wish to hire it or buy it, but I intend to keep it," was the startling reply.

In this dilemma the merchant dispatched a messenger post haste to Emir Beshyr, who sent word to Lady Hester that she must give up the house. Lady Hester, however, wrote to Constantinople, whence a courier came to the emir, bearing the order, "Obey the princess of Europe in everything."

So the disgraced merchant fled, leaving her ladyship in possession. There for twenty years she lived the life of a recluse, growing more and more withdrawn from the world and more accustomed to dwell in a mental and spiritual realm of her own creation until she died and was buried in the garden of the house that she had usurped.

He Studied It.

H. Rider Haggard in "A Winter Pilgrimage" tells this anecdote:

"When I was a 'soaring human boy' my father took me up the Rhine by boat with the hope and expectation that my mind would be improved by contemplating its lovely and historic banks. Wearing of this feat very soon, I slipped down to the cabin to enjoy one more congenial, that of Robinson Crusoe. But some family traitor betrayed me, and, protesting even with tears that I hated views, I was dragged to the deck again. 'I have paid 6 thalers,' shouted my justly indignant parent as he hauled me up the steamer stairs, 'for you to study the Rhine scenery, and, whether you like it or not, young man, study it you shall!'"

Old Table Manners.

Hints on table manners have always been welcome. In the Ambrosian library at Milan there is a thirteenth century manuscript, entitled "Fifty Courtesies of the Table," by one Fra Bonvesin. Here are a few of the fifty: "Let the hands be clean, and above all at table do not scratch your head, nor, indeed, any portion of your body." "Do not lick your fingers, which is very ugly and ill bred." "In eating do not put too much upon your spoon at one time, for not only will you thus give much embarrassment to your stomach, but you will, by eating too quickly, offend those sitting near."

The Value of Tact.

A tactful person can make a whole roomful of people happy by conveying to them individually a tacit recognition of their individual accomplishments. To tell a shy girl that she is charming is to transform her and make her exercise her charm. To tell a dispirited man that he is courageous and clever is to put into him such an infusion of strength that he will be on the high road to success.

Very Rude.

"Going to call on your new neighbors next door?"

"Not I. They insulted me the day they moved in."

"As to how?"

"Asked me to occupy a sofa on the sidewalk; said they feared I couldn't get a good view from behind the blinds."—Pittsburgh Post.

AIDED HER RIVAL.

Romance of a London Society Leader and a Diamond Necklace.

Romance often lurks in a jewelry store, and the jewelers of Bond street could if they liked tell many an amazing story. There is no need to dilate on the fascination which scintillating gems exercise upon the feminine mind. That fascination is a fact and may serve to explain a mortal enmity which existed recently and probably still exists between two well known London society leaders.

To one of these ladies a highly respected admirer mentioned his intention to purchase a diamond necklace. Knowing that the lady possessed more than a superficial knowledge of the value of stones, he begged her to select for him what he required. The price he was prepared to give was £1,500.

The lady jumped to the conclusion that such a request could have but one meaning—viz, that she herself was to be the eventual recipient of the gift. She thereupon visited the jeweler's shop and inspected his stock, but at the price she was empowered to give saw nothing that particularly took her fancy.

A fascinating piece of workmanship, however, did attract her, the price of which was 3,000 guineas. The desire to possess it became irresistible. She arranged with the jeweler to send the necklace to the gentleman for whom she was acting and invoice it to him at the agreed upon price, while she gave her own check on the spot for the balance. Then she went home and awaited the arrival of the gift.

Some days passed, but there was no appearance of the necklace. A horrible doubt which assailed her became a certainty a day or two later when she saw the identical necklace she had helped to pay for sparkling on the neck of a younger and more beautiful rival.—London Tatler.

Pepsin, Saliva and Gastric Juice.

Pepsin, the principal agent in the digestion of food, is a powerful solvent stored up in the walls of the stomach and only poured forth when its assistance is needed. When pure this fluid is perfectly neutral, neither acid nor alkaline, and appears to be unable to exert any action without the presence of an acid. Such acid is supplied in the gastric juice, secreted by the gastric follicles covering the coating of the stomach. The saliva is merely for the purpose of moistening the food, thus preparing it for the action of the pepsin and gastric fluids.

Significant.

Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the famous arctic explorer, has told many good stories of the way in which the Eskimos grasp the literal meaning of anything they hear.

An instance of this followed on a sermon preached to the Eskimos from the text, "Do not follow in the footsteps of the wicked."

"What some of the Eskimos thought of me," Mr. Stefansson remarks, "can be seen from the fact that one day I noticed that some Eskimos who were traveling behind me were being careful not to follow in my trail!"

A Queer Election.

In ancient days, it has been averred, the people of Grimsby formed an admirable notion of the wisdom required for corporation honors. The burghesses assembled at the church and selected three of themselves as candidates for the mayoralty. The candidates were conducted, with a bunch of hay tied to each of their backs, to the common pound, in which they were placed blindfolded with a calf, and he whose bunch of hay was the first eaten by the calf was thereupon declared mayor for the ensuing year.—London Answers.

The Avesta.

In its present form the Avesta, the old Zoroastrian scripture, is only a fragment of the original Zoroastrian scriptures. It is generally understood that those ancient scriptures consisted of twenty odd books of a million verses. The destruction of the two original copies, the one at Persepolis, the other at Samarkand, is attributed to Alexander the Great. The Avesta, being only imperfect remnants of these originals, is in compass equal to about one-tenth of our Bible.

THE OLD TEXAS NAVY.

Stormy Career of the Lone Star Republic's War Vessels.

In April, 1836, as we are told by a history of the Texas navy in the Texas Almanac for 1860, the Lone Star republic's war schooner *Invincible*, commanded by Captain Jere Brown, encountered the Mexican schooner-of-war *Montezuma* off Tampico. After a battle lasting several hours the Mexican vessel was badly damaged, but succeeded in escaping inside the port. While standing out from shore the Texas vessel discovered the American brig, *Pocket*, laden with provisions for the Mexican army. The brig was conveyed to Galveston as a prize of war, and the provisions were of timely assistance to the victors at San Jacinto, who were short of supplies.

In retaliation for the seizure of the brig, the *Invincible* was afterward captured while in the mouth of the Mississippi river by a United States war vessel and the crew charged with piracy. The judicial officers at New Orleans acquitted the Texans of the charge, after a trial, and the vessel and crew were released to participate again in the new republic's warfare.

The Texas navy's greatest strength was four vessels, none of which could really be classed with the fighting ships of that time, the *Invincible*, *Liberty*, *Brutus* and *Independence*. Thomas F. McKinney, commissioned a captain, was actually the secretary of the navy. He resided at the mouth of the Brazos de Dios, the usual naval rendezvous and the most frequented port of entry in Texas.

Shortly after the battle of San Jacinto General Sam Houston was conveyed to New Orleans by the *Liberty*. The Texas treasury was so bare of funds that it was necessary to sell this vessel to pay the expenses of the trip.

In 1837 the Mexicans attempted a blockade of Texas ports. Two Mexican war vessels of a superior armament encountered the *Independence* near Velasco. After a severe fight the *Independence* was overpowered and both vessel and crew captured.

The two remaining ships of the Texans captured many prizes and inflicted considerable damage along the Mexican coast for several months. On Aug. 26 two Mexican vessels attacked the *Invincible* outside the harbor of Galveston. The *Brutus*, lying inside the harbor, ran aground while trying to assist her sister ship. The unequal battle continued all day. Toward evening the *Invincible* attempted to retreat, but was wrecked. The crew, however, got to land in safety.

The last vessel of the Texas navy, the *Brutus*, was lost during an equinoctial storm a few weeks later, while in the harbor at Galveston. Fourteen of the fifteen vessels in port at the time were destroyed. Texas, already hopeful of becoming a part of the United States, never revived its navy.—*Little Rock Gazette*.

Fine Old Spanish Emeralds.

"Fine old Spanish emeralds" is a phrase which means something quite different from what it seems to imply. There never was an emerald mined in Spain, but after the conquest of Peru the conquerors brought home great quantities of loot, of which emeralds formed an important part. In this way the finest emeralds came into possession of the old Spanish families, and as very few had been seen in Europe previous to that time all the best stones soon became classed as fine old Spanish emeralds. Today the expression still applies to the best emeralds of any source.

Couldn't Forget It.

"Saturday night some miscreant lugged off a whole cord of my wood, and somehow I can't forget about it!" declared Silas.

"Have you tried to forget it?" inquired his friend.

"Yes. Sunday morning I went to church hoping I could get it off my mind, and before I had been there five minutes the choir started in singing 'The Lost Chord,' so I got out!"—Judge.

Truth Not Blotted Out.

Truth is a mighty power—a lie may keep it in the background and hide it, but it cannot be blotted out. From the darkness where it lies hidden it will in the end come forth like a shining light.—Petraarch.

WEEDS OF MADNESS.

The Odor of One Mexican Plant Causes Temporary Insanity.

The marihuana weed of Mexico is both seductive and maddening. When much indulged in the smoking of the dry leaves of the plant causes insanity.

It is said that immediately after the first three or four drafts the smokers feel a slight headache; then they see everything moving around them and finally lose control of their mental faculties. They imagine they see herds of tigers, lions, devils and monsters coming to attack them. They are not afraid, but feel themselves brave and strong enough to fight and annihilate any number of enemies.

The victim of the weed begins to fight and to imagine that he is killing monsters. But these are imaginary beings whom he cannot kill, and they inspire fear until the smoker is panic stricken and starts to run.

People who become addicted to smoking marihuana finally lose their minds and never recover.

There are many other plants in Mexico which are dangerous, among them being the *tolvache*, a kind of loco weed. The seeds of this plant boiled and drunk as tea will make a person insane for life, it is asserted. Among some people of Mexico it is believed that Carlotta, empress of Mexico, lost her mind because she was given *tolvache* as a refreshment. Empress Carlotta was the wife of Emperor Maximilian, who was shot in Queretaro. She lost her mind immediately after her return to Europe from Mexico.

There is in the state of Michoacan another plant the effects of which upon the human organism are very curious. The plant grows wild in some parts of Michoacan, and natives observed that whenever they traversed a field where there were many of these plants they lost all notion of direction, being unable to reach the place to which they were bound. An investigation was made, and it was found that the odor of the plant in question made temporarily insane persons and animals. The insanity caused by the odor of the plant is only momentary, and persons do not lose control of themselves. They simply lose memory of everything, of even what happened a few minutes before, it is said. It takes from three to four hours for a person affected by the odor of the plant to recover fully.

Another curious plant is the weed called *de las carreras*. When a person drinks a brew of the leaves or seeds of the plant he feels an impulse to run until he drops exhausted.—*New York Sun*.

Punctuation.

In the early days of their craft composers had no need to worry about quotation marks. Punctuation was then of the simplest, consisting only of an oblique line and a full stop. The first book to introduce the colon and notes of interrogation and exclamation appears to have been a *Latantius*, printed at a monastery near Rome in 1465. Title pages were also unknown in those early days. The books started straight off with "Here beginneth," no author's or publisher's name being prefixed. This causes much difficulty in attributing early work to the proper sources.

Shakespeare's Slips.

Slips will happen even with the best of authors. Shakespeare himself was not exempt from error. For instance, he writes in "Julius Caesar" of striking clocks, and among the furniture of Cleopatra's palace mentions a billiard table. In another of his plays one of the characters speaks of a printing press 200 years before the printer's art was known. And in still another he writes of King John and his barons fighting with cannon many years before these engines of war were invented.

On a Boston Street Car.

Just to show how easy it is to be "flimflammed":

Two women on a street car. Argument about paying fare, both insisting on doing so.

One woman drops a dime into conductor's hand.

The other woman drops in a nickel and takes out the dime as "change."

Conductor pockets the nickel and rings up two fares.

Everybody is satisfied, apparently.—*Boston Post*.

OUR LIMITED SENSES.

They Fail to Make Us Cognizant of Many Things About Us.

If man were endowed with 200 senses, each as different from the other and as full of perceptive power as the eyes and ears, the human race might the better be justified for its egotism. The scientific as well as religious opinion that mankind "knows a thing or two" and is "lord of the beasts of the field, the birds in the air" and over all inanimate nature might then be at least more justifiable than with his present endowment of a mere "handful" of sense organs.

Besides ultra-microscopic living beings, some beneficial, some friendly and some inimical—witness the virus of rabies, of cancer, of infantile paralysis—there are millions and millions of real things in the physical world beyond the reach of our senses. Just as you feel heat, see light, hear winds, taste nectar and smell ozone, so if you were properly endowed with the extra, necessary hundreds of different organs you could sense:

First.—The X rays.
Second.—The ultra violet rays.
Third.—Gravitation.
Fourth.—Gamma rays.
Fifth.—Electricity.
Sixth.—Magnetism.
Seventh.—Hertzian wireless wave rays.

Eighth.—Beta rays of radium, thorium, uranium.

Ninth.—Fast cathode rays from vacuum bulbs.

Tenth.—Canal rays, electrical in vacuum bulbs.

Eleventh.—Slow cathode rays from incandescent bodies and chemical reactions.

Twelfth.—Infra-red rays that are not felt as heat.

These and many elements, such as oxygen, hydrogen, helium—the alpha rays of radium—and argon, can only be sensed by the round-about and circuitously indirect methods.

The battle of the human race against its mysterious environment is an unequal one. If the victory is always to the stronger, man has little chance in this unfair contest.

Happily, the experimental laboratory, as well as the "catch-as-catch-can" method of the "try and try again" inventor, lends gargantuan countenance to human pounding upon the doors of our shut-in environment. Inventors and laboratory workers are the Argus eyed myriads of extra senses, which give hope and promise to the weak mortal in his exploration of the world of real but unseen things.—*Denver News*.

Ancient Egyptian Stones.

Stones were formed into the shapes of beetles by the ancient Egyptians. They regarded the beetle as an emblem of immortality, and hence it was the most popular of all forms of ornament. Counterfeit beetles of common stones were commonly buried with dead persons, and it was customary to engrave upon them the expression of wishes for future repose and happiness, dedications of the soul to God and various hieroglyphs. One of the latter was a hawk with a human head, symbolizing resurrection. Another, the vulture, meant maternity. A goose was the son of a king.

Quite Condescending.

The college president was entertaining a freshman at dinner, when the conversation turned on football. To the student's surprise the president displayed a thorough familiarity with the game and proceeded to discuss it as earnestly as though it had been Greek or mathematics. Indeed, his treatment of the topic brought out so many points that the freshman had overlooked that the youth was moved to remark to his hostess, "Well, this talk with President Blank has showed me how true it is we never meet any one from whom we can't learn something!"

The Olympic Games.

In 776 B. C. the Eleians engraved the name of their countryman Corebus as victor in the foot race, and thenceforward we have an almost unbroken list of victors in each Olympiad, or fourth recurrent year, for nearly twelve centuries. The games survived even the extinction of Greek liberty and were finally abolished by the Christian Emperor Theodosius in the tenth year of his reign.

AN ARCTIC VISITOR.

One Thump of the Polar Bear's Paw Wrecked the House.

Established in winter quarters in Greenland, Captain Einar Mikkelsen and his companion had an adventure with a bear which Captain Mikkelsen describes in "Lost In the Arctic." He was chopping wood on the floor of the house when an exclamation from Iversen caused him to look up, and he found himself confronting a bear which was no more than twenty paces off:

I spring back hastily, with a sort of mental snapshot of a big white furry lump with shining teeth and flashing eyes gliding silently and swiftly toward me.

In a moment we have shut and bolted the door, and Iversen puts his back against it further to bar the entrance against our unwelcome guest. We are not exactly prepared. Iversen has but one shot in his gun, and mine is empty. Both weapons are frozen, and it is doubtful if we can get them thawed in time. Bruin, however, has no sportsmanlike scruples about waiting until we are ready. He is hungry and evidently determined to break in.

A mighty thump of his heavy paw settles the matter. Iversen is flung half across the room and upsets the caboose, with pots, pans, dinner and all. The next moment he is on his feet again, at my side, with his rifle in his hand.

We glance at each other without speaking. There in the doorway, with his forepaws on the threshold, is the bear, staring in, open mouthed and dribbling in astonishment at the strange cave he has broken into. Never have I seen such utter consternation in the eyes of any beast.

A sharp click breaks the anxious silence as Iversen cocks his gun. The next moment the cabin is filled with a tremendous roar.

My eyes are fixed on the bear. His great white chest shivers at the shot, a few drops of blood appear, but still he stands there in the doorway as if petrified with astonishment. Then suddenly he decides to retreat, runs a few steps, stumbles over the sledge and sinks in a heap to the ground. The fight is over, victory is ours, and the undesired guest has paid dearly for his impertinence.

Correct Collective Nouns.

A gang of elk. A drove of oxen. A herd of swine. A swarm of bees. A bevy of quail. A flock of geese. A wisp of snipe. A cast of hawks. A skulk of foxes. A stand of plovers. A trip of dotterel. A pack of wolves. A sounder of hogs. A pride of lions. A sleuth of bears. A siege of herons. A brood of grouse. A troop of monkeys. A building of rooks. A "side of pheasants. A corey of partridges. A muster of peacocks. A plump of wild fowl. A herd or bunch of cattle. A clattering of cloughs. A shoal of herring. A "hool or "pod" of whales. A watch of nightingales. A flight of doves or swallows. — *Kansas City Star*.

The Withering Wind.

The name of harmattan has been given a periodical wind which blows from the interior of Africa toward the Atlantic during the three months of December, January and February. It sets in with a fog or dry haze, which sometimes conceals the sun for whole weeks together. Every plant, every bit of grass and leaf in its course is withered as though it had been seared by heat from a furnace. Often within an hour after it begins to blow green grass is dry enough to burn like paper. Even the hardened natives lose all of the skin on exposed parts during the prevalence of this withering wind.

Willing to Compromise.

A schoolboy was given a sum to do. When it was done he took it to the teacher, who looked at it and said: "This answer is wrong by 2 cents. Go back to your seat and do it correctly."

"If you please, sir," said the youngster, fishing in his pocket, "I'd rather pay the difference."—*Washington Star*.

Eye of the Eagle.

Naturalists state that the eagle is able to look at the sun without blinking because it has a thin semi-transparent veil which it can draw instantaneously over its eye and which does not obstruct the sight.

NECTAR AND HONEY.

How the Product of the Flower is Changed by the Bee.

The honey stored by bees and the nectar produced by flowers are entirely different substances. Both are sweet to the taste; but, whereas nectar is a thin fluid with a high percentage of water and generally a flavor suggestive of the flower from which it came, honey is much thicker, with far less water and with no odor or flavor of any particular blossoms.

The differences between the raw nectar and the finished honey are brought about partly within and partly outside the bodies of the bees. The nectar is sucked up by the bee's long tongue into a portion of its digestive apparatus known as the honey sac. The newest theory is that here a portion of the water is removed from it and that a slight chemical change also takes place.

On the bee's return to its home the new denser liquid is discharged from the mouth into the cells of the hive, and the secretions of certain glands in the bee's head are mixed with it. Science has demonstrated that there is formic acid in these secretions and this probably serves as an antiseptic and prevents decomposition of the honey.

The honey, however, is not yet "ripe"—it is still too limpid. To promote further evaporation of water and bring the honey to the consistency which we know some of the bees marshal themselves in long lines near the entrance of the hive and by a rapid vibration of their wings force currents of air over the cells or combs where the honey is stored.

At such times a strong current of warm air may be felt coming out of the hive by quietly bringing the hand close to the entrance. This process is continued all night to a greater or less extent and is the cause of the buzzing that may be heard inside any healthy hive long after dark on a summer night.

When honey is "ripe" it contains about 12 per cent less water than the raw nectar and is free from the volatile oils which give nectar its characteristic scent or flavor.—*New York American*.

Ethics and Morality.

If a woman's husband has been silly enough to take more wine than is good for him morality would lead her to send him to bed. Ethics would lead her to send him to Coventry. And ethology would probably lead her to send him to a penal settlement for inebriates.

If a man's wife throws a teapot at him (as happened recently in the aristocratic neighborhood in which I live) morality would lead him to go out of the house for an hour or so and give her nerves a chance. Ethics would probably induce him to go out of the town and write to her from a garden city that their temperaments were incompatible. What ethology would make him do I hardly dare to think.—*G. K. Chesterton*.

The Day He Selected.

When Mr. Gladstone was alive he was once discussing with some friends at Hawarden castle the greatest day in the world's history. Each member of the group was asked to say on which day he, in the past or the future, would prefer to live, it being supposed that he should have his present knowledge and afterward return to his present existence. Mr. Gladstone chose a day in Greece when Athens was at its highest glory.

A Division of Labor.

The following dialogue at the Bow county court deserves to be recorded:

Witness—One day I had some shrimps to sell, and I asked the plaintiff to help me. He said, "I can't push the barrow because my arm is bad, but if you like I'll come along with you and holler."

Counsel—Why was that?
Witness—Well, it's like this, sir. A man can often shout when he can't shove.—*London News*.

Planning Ahead.

"Theater parties," said the prospective bride, "will cost about \$200 annually, flowers as much more and bombons, say, \$100. Certainly, we can marry on \$600 a year."

"And have a snug surplus," suggested her dad, "for such incidentals as grab and clothes and house rent."

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The State of Texas

To the Sheriff or any Constable of Houston County, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon the unknown heirs of John L. Hodge, deceased, the unknown heirs of J. Ledger Hodge, deceased, the unknown heirs of J. Ledyard Hodge, deceased, the unknown heirs of J. Ledgard Hodge, deceased, the unknown heirs of Sarah J. Martin, deceased, the unknown heirs of S. J. Martin, deceased, the unknown heirs of Mary F. H. Gwin, deceased, the unknown heirs of Mary E. Gwin, deceased, the unknown heirs of Wm. G. Logan, deceased, the unknown heirs of Wm. M. Gwin, deceased, the unknown heirs of Caroline K. Gwin, deceased, the unknown heirs of Jas. P. Langhorne, deceased, the unknown heirs of Evan J. Coleman, deceased, the unknown heirs of Lucy Coleman, deceased, the unknown heirs of John L. Adams, deceased, by making publication of this citation once in each week for eight successive weeks previous to the return day hereof, in some newspaper published in your county, if there be a newspaper published therein, but if not, then in any newspaper published in the nearest county to your county, to appear at the next regular term of the District Court of Houston County, to be holden at the Court House of said Houston County, in the town of Crockett, on the fifth Monday after the first Monday in September, A. D. 1914, the same being the 12th day of October, A. D. 1914, then and there to answer a petition filed in said court on the 3rd day of August, A. D. 1914, in a suit, numbered on the docket of said Court No. 5512, wherein T. L. Hall and J. F. Hall are plaintiffs, and the unknown heirs of John L. Hodge, deceased, the unknown heirs of J. Ledger Hodge, deceased, the unknown heirs of J. Ledyard Hodge, deceased, the unknown heirs of J. Ledgard Hodge, deceased, the unknown heirs of Sarah J. Martin, deceased, the unknown heirs of S. J. Martin, deceased, the unknown heirs of Mary E. H. Gwin, deceased, the unknown heirs of Mary E. Gwin, deceased, the unknown heirs of Wm. G. Logan, deceased, the unknown heirs of Wm. M. Gwin, deceased, the unknown heirs of Caroline K. Gwin, deceased, the unknown heirs of Jas. P. Langhorne, deceased, the unknown heirs of Evan J. Coleman, deceased, the unknown heirs of Lucy Coleman, deceased, the unknown heirs of John L. Adams, deceased, and Elliott W. Eaves are defendants, and said petition alleging that

plaintiffs are the owners in fee simple, being lawfully seized and possessed of the following described tract or parcel of land situated in the counties of Houston and Trinity, Texas, and more particularly described by field notes as follows, to-wit:

Situated about 5 miles east of Lovelady and being a portion of the Francisco Martinez League, and beginning at the North East corner of said League, a stake from which a P. O. 24 in. dia. marked X brs N. 84 E. 2 9-10 vrs. Thence South with the East line of said league 1409 vrs. to stake from which a Pine 20 in. dia. marked X brs N. 4 E. 8 2-10 vrs. and a P. O. 6 in. dia. marked X brs N. 17 W. 3 vrs. Thence South 89-40 degrees West with the South line of a 64 acre tract on said league, 1087 vrs. to a stake at South West corner of said 64 acre tract from which a P. O. 13 in. dia. marked X brs N. 3 W. 4 2-10 vrs. and a R. O. 10 in. dia. marked X brs S. 39 E. 6-10 vr. Thence North 326 3-10 vrs. to stake on the South line of the Gantt 200 acre tract from which a Hickory 8 in. dia. marked X brs N. 56 W. 2 2-10 vrs. Thence West 121 5-10 vrs. to a stake in a slough from which a Sweet Gum 18 in. dia. marked X brs S. 66 W. 2 7-10 vrs. and a Pecan 13 in. dia. marked X brs S. 33 1/2 E. 4 4-10 vrs. Thence North 20 West 1092 vrs. to a stake at the North West corner of said 200 acre tract from which a P. O. 22 in. dia. marked X brs S. 60 W. 6 4-10 vrs. Thence East 1212 vrs. to the place of beginning, containing 296 acres of land, more or less, as surveyed by J. C. Ford.

Plaintiffs fully set out in their Original Petition the title under and by virtue of which they claim title to said land.

Plaintiffs allege that they and those under whom they claim title to said land have been in the actual, useful, continuous and adverse possession thereof, cultivating, using and enjoying the same under deeds duly registered, paying all taxes due thereon for periods of three, five and ten years, and plaintiffs specially plead in their said Original Petition the three, five and ten years' Statutes of Limitation in bar of all claims asserted by the defendants in and to said property.

Plaintiffs further allege and set out in their Original Petition that all of the claims of the defendants in and to said property are unknown, but specially allege various minor defects in and to said title by reason of various discrepancies which are fully set out in said Original Petition, and all of which cast a cloud on plaintiffs' title, which the plaintiffs sue to remove.

Wherefore, plaintiffs pray judgment for said land, removing all clouds and quieting their title to same.

Herein fail not, but have before said Court, at its aforesaid next regular term, this writ, with your return thereon, showing how you have executed the same.

Witness, John D. Morgan, Clerk of the District Court of Houston County.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, at office in Crockett, this the 3rd day of August, A. D. 1914.

[Seal] John D. Morgan, Clerk, Adv. St. District Court, Houston County.

You Need a Tonic

There are times in every woman's life when she needs a tonic to help her over the hard places. When that time comes to you, you know what tonic to take—Cardui, the woman's tonic. Cardui is composed of purely vegetable ingredients, which act gently, yet surely, on the weakened womanly organs, and helps build them back to strength and health. It has benefited thousands and thousands of weak, ailing women in its past half century of wonderful success, and it will do the same for you.

You can't make a mistake in taking

GARDUI
The Woman's Tonic

Miss Amelia Wilson, R. F. D. No. 4, Alma, Ark., says: "I think Cardui is the greatest medicine on earth for women. Before I began to take Cardui, I was so weak and nervous, and had such awful dizzy spells and a poor appetite. Now I feel as well and as strong as I ever did, and can eat most anything." Begin taking Cardui today. Sold by all dealers.

Has Helped Thousands.

CROCKETT TRAIN SCHEDULE.

HOUSTON TRAIN.	
Arrives from Houston	11:28 AM
Leaves for Houston	12:38 PM
GALVESTON TRAIN.	
Arrives from Galveston	8:33 PM
Leaves for Galveston	12:50 AM
LONGVIEW TRAIN.	
Leaves for Longview	11:28 AM
Arrives from Longview	12:38 PM
ST. LOUIS TRAIN.	
Leaves for St. Louis	8:33 PM
Arrives from St. Louis	12:50 PM
PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS	
On day trains from Chicago to Houston.	
On night trains from Houston to Chicago, from Galveston to St. Louis and from St. Louis to Galveston.	

What Would You Do?

There are many times when one man questions another's actions and motives. Men act differently under different circumstances. The question is, what would you do right now if you had a severe cold? Could you do better than to take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy? It is highly recommended by people who have used it for years and know its value. Mrs. O. E. Sargent, Peru, Ind., says: "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is worth its weight in gold and I take pleasure in recommending it." For sale by all dealers. Adv.

FOLEY KIDNEY PILLS
 FOR RHEUMATISM, KIDNEYS AND BLADDER

Don't Take It for Granted

that just because you are in business, everybody is aware of the fact. Your goods may be finest in the market but they will remain on your shelves unless the people are told about them.

ADVERTISE

if you want to move your merchandise. Reach the buyers in their homes through the columns of THIS PAPER, and on EVERY DOLLAR EXPENDED YOU'LL REAP A HANDSOME DIVIDEND.

JOB PRINTING

Do you know about our prices? We are anxious to have you find out about them. They will interest you when you're in need of PRINTING.

The Courier Office

Phone 22

The Crockett Courier

Issued weekly from the Courier Building.

W. W. AIKEN, Editor and Proprietor.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

Obituaries, resolutions, cards of thanks and other matter not "news" will be charged for at the rate of 3c per line. Parties ordering advertising or printing for societies, churches, committees or organizations of any kind will, in all cases, be held personally responsible for the payment of the bill.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

- For District Attorney
J. J. Bishop
of Henderson County
- For Representative
J. R. Hairston
- For County Judge
E. Winfree
- For County Attorney
B. F. Dent
- For District Clerk
John D. Morgan
- For County Clerk
A. S. Moore
- For Tax Assessor
John H. Ellis
- For Tax Collector
Geo. H. Denny
- For County Treasurer
Ney Sheridan
- For Sheriff
R. J. (Bob) Spence
- For County Superintendent
Jno. N. Snell
- For Commissioner, Prec't No. 2
G. R. Murchison
- For Commissioner, Prec't No. 3
J. A. Harrelson
- For Commissioner, Prec't No. 4
J. W. McHenry
- For Justice of Peace, Prec't No. 1
E. M. Callier
- For Justice of Peace, Prec't No. 6
T. R. Hester
- For Constable, Prec't No. 1
C. C. (Buck) Mortimer

A supply of seed cane for the syrup crop next year is too important an item to be overlooked.

The people are not asleep in regard to their law-makers. Proceedings at both Austin and Washington are watched with the keenest interest.

The number of states' rights advocates who are now turning to the federal government for aid in the management of their affairs is surprisingly large.

The prices of horses, cattle and hogs are going to soar skyward in this country on account of the war demand for horses and hog and cattle products. There is a fine opportunity right now for supplying these things and the growing of the things that they consume. Will our people take advantage of the opportunity?

The Courier takes it that all of its subscribers are as anxious to pay up and renew their subscriptions as the Courier is anxious to meet and renew its own obligations. Therefore a fellow feeling prompts us to not publish any requests for payment. Subscribers will pay up and renew just as soon as they can do so, anyway, and the Courier does not want to unduly and prematurely annoy them.

The sale of four full grown cattle a year equals the sale of four bales of cotton. The sale of two full grown horses or mules a year equals the sale of six bales of cotton. The supplying of the table with meat for a year equals several bales of cotton. A few goats or sheep to supply fresh meat in the summer and spring add a luxury. Plenty of chickens for home consumption and a few to send to town are a big help. Plenty of milk and butter affords almost a living in itself. Vegetables in season, which is almost the

year round, will make up for what is lacking in other good things. People who have all these things and a Bermuda patch for the calves and colts, oats and wheat for winter pasturage, black-eyed peas for the table and the barn, peavine hay and peanut hay for the cattle, a peanut field for the hogs, some corn, oats and hay for the work stock, are rich in comparison with the city dweller who has nothing but his weekly wage.

The Louisville Courier-Journal tells us of some sensible doings over in Georgia. The farmers of Brooks county have made such progress in diversification that they not only raise plenty of hogs for meat, but they have actually gone back to the old smokehouse system of curing their meat. Last year, these farmers had what they called a "bacon parade," the feature of which was a large number of farm wagons laden with hickory-cured products of the farm smokehouses.

We sometimes hear our older citizenship speak of the good, old times that used to be—a time when the people held their meetings under arbors with pineknut fires on dirt scaffolds to supply light, when the people walked almost to their gatherings before putting on their shoes; when, if the fire went out, they had to go to their neighbors for coals because they could not afford matches; when they could afford flour bread only on Sunday mornings. Present times look like good times when compared with those times.

The present stagnation in business gives emphasis to the absolute dependence of the whole country, cities included, on the ability of the farmer to market his products. It is a matter in which the whole commercial world is interested. If the producer cannot sell his products, he cannot buy the wares of the merchant, and commercial stagnation is the result. The only way out, as the Courier sees it, is for our people to produce, first, everything at home that can be utilized, and, second, a surplus of those things that may be sold on the market with profit.

If the national government must help the cotton growers this year, it must help the sugar-beet growers next year, the rice growers the next, then the wheat growers, the tobacco growers, and so on. If it must prohibit the exportation of grain and other food products because of high prices this year, it would with just as much reason be called on by the cotton manufacturers to prohibit the exportation of cotton when cotton again reaches a high price. The law of supply and demand has always adjusted these things and will continue to do so. The higher the price of grain the more of our cotton goods grain growers will be able to buy. The higher the price of cotton the more of their grain we buy.

Under present conditions this country is importing very little from Europe. On the other hand we are exporting some things, although very little cotton is included in the list. Europe is buying a hundred thousand horses in the United States and paying the cash for them. She is also buying that number of harness and saddles. She is buying immense quantities of hog and cattle products and large cargoes of wheat and oats. She is buying in this country boots, cotton shirts and cotton underwear for her armies. As a nation we should be glad that we have these things to send at a time when we cannot send our cotton. They are bringing in money at a time when it is needed and this money will eventually find

its way through all channels of trade. We must prepare ourselves to supply more of the things that England is now sending her money here for or find ourselves short of these things during the coming years.

The present special sessions of the legislature were called primarily to perfect a warehouse law. Two measures were enacted, one for emergency warehouses and the other for permanent warehouses. There has been considerable criticism of both measures and it seems that a law altogether satisfactory has not been secured. Then came the governor's proposal for a central state bank at Austin, which was defeated, and rightly so, the Courier believes. Now the legislature has under consideration the limiting of cotton production in 1915 and it seems certain that a cotton curtailment law will pass. The Courier believes in the total elimination of cotton for one year, but if that cannot be secured, then the next best thing will be a cotton acreage curtailment.

Levelady.

Mrs. Robert McMurrey of Houston is the guest of Mrs. J. R. Mainer this week.

Mrs. Mildred Bush of Waverly and Mrs. Smith of Huntsville are guests of Mrs. C. C. Murray.

Miss Jewel Parker, teacher at Prairie Point, spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Parker.

Mrs. Gentry, milliner for E. Mainer & Son, spent this week in Dallas combining pleasure and business.

Mr. Chas. H. Owens of Vivian, La., spent two weeks with his cousins, Misses Niisle.

Miss Cora Shaw spent Sunday with homefolks on Nevils Prairie. Ernest Tomme of Houston spent

last week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Tomme.

Miss Verne Monday is spending several weeks with friends in Dallas and Longview.

W. T. Hutchens, Nicholson, Ga., had a severe attack of rheumatism. His feet, ankles and joints were swollen, and moving about was very painful. He was certainly in a bad way when he started to take Foley Kidney Pills. He says: "Just a few doses made me feel better, and now my pains and rheumatism are all gone and I sleep all night long."—W. A. King, successor to I. W. Sweet. Adv.

District Court.

P. E. Beard vs. Lundy & Thompson and T. D. Cruse; jury found for plaintiff, giving him a judgment of \$75 against T. D. Cruse.

The above case was taken up Monday morning and finished Tuesday afternoon.

On Wednesday morning disposition of the A. E. Beathard will case was gone into by the court.

Also on Wednesday morning the grand jury reported indictments as follows: For murder, 4; for cattle theft, 4; for burglary, 3, and for liquor law violations, 19.

Mound City Co's. Horse Shoe



EVERY GOOD-LOOKING-HOME BELONGS IN THE SELECT HOME CIRCLE!

Mound City Horse Shoe Brand House Paint

Will greatly enhance the appearance of your home. The beautifying qualities of this paint are best appreciated by seeing the finished job. It has placed hundreds of homes in the select circle and delighted thousands of people.

We can tell you some intensely interesting facts about Horse Shoe Paint.

Brand House Paint

Ready for use—made especially for painting exteriors of buildings—equally as good for interior work.

Our Guarantee

We guarantee every shade of this Paint which can be made from a white base to be composed of Strictly Pure Lead, Strictly Pure Zinc, ground in Strictly Pure Linseed Oil, with a special High Grade Japan for Drier and the necessary coloring matter. We guarantee it to give absolute and entire satisfaction in body, spreading, beauty of appearance and durability. It is sold subject to chemical analysis.

SOLD BY

King's Drug Store

Big \$1.00 Specials

Saturday and Monday Only

We will sell the following merchandise in \$1.00 quantities, only one of each to a customer:

10 and 12½c Dress Ginghams, 12 yards for	\$1.00
12½ and 15c Dress Percales, 12 yards for	\$1.00
10 and 12½c Outing Flannels, 12 yards for	\$1.00
Hope Bleached Domestic, 12 yards for	\$1.00
Sea Island yard-wide Brown Domestic, 12 yards for	\$1.00
25c Towels, 5 pairs for	\$1.00
65 and 75c values Table Linen, 2½ yards for	\$1.00
Ladies, Men and Children's Hose, assortment, 12 pairs for	\$1.00
\$1.50 value Brocaded Silk Underskirt for	\$1.00
\$1.50 values Sweater Coats, each	\$1.00

You Must Bring This Advertisement Along

Crockett Dry Goods Company

Both Branches of the Drug Business Have Due Attention Here

THE DRUG business has two distinct branches—one professional, the other commercial. In our relations with the public we endeavor to draw a well-defined line between the two phases of the business.

In our prescription department or in the sale and dispensing of drugs we give careful, scientific attention. In the mercantile side—the sale of drug sundries, toilet articles, etc.—we also give the best service. We feel justified in pushing this branch of our business, for we believe it is impossible to give suitable service in either branch unless we do in both.

The McLean Drug Company
The Rexall Store
Everything in Drugs and Jewelry

Local News.

C. P. O'Bannon was in Galveston Tuesday.

Old newspapers for sale at this office at 25 cents a hundred.

Mrs. W. R. Jordan has returned to her home in Lake Charles.

Oliver Aldrich has returned from a trip to Texarkana and Tyler.

T. D. Craddock is making special inducements for business. tf.

A complete, up-to-date abstract. tf-adv Aldrich & Crook.

Residence for rent—conveniently located. Apply to J. D. Friend. tf.

William McConnell is at home for a few days from business college at Houston.

Twenty-five cents a hundred is the price of old newspapers at the Courier office.

Miss Minnie Wall will leave next week to visit friends in Texas and Louisiana points.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. John of Ratcliff visited at the home of I. A. Daniel this week.

William M. Patton sold three car loads of bagging and ties in fifty days for cash only. It.

Mr. Joe Rice is at home, from the sanitarium at Galveston, greatly improved in health.

Miss Marguerite Eastham of Huntsville is expected next week to visit Miss Alline Foster.

For Rent—Four-room house close to town—\$8.00 per month. Apply to John Horan, the Tailor. tf.

The Courier and the Galveston News for \$1.75 a year combined, otherwise they are \$1.00 each. tf.

Give T. D. Craddock your shoe business. Can supply you with all kinds of shoes and save you money.

From now on the Courier will be a weekly visitor to Mrs. E. M. Torrence at Red Rock, where she is teaching.

Gause Patton left Wednesday for Silver City, New Mexico, where he has a position as travelling salesman for a wholesale house.

T. D. Craddock gives you premium tickets with every purchase, and five dollars cash trade entitles you to a premium. tf.

For Sale—My typewriter, a Royal Standard, Model No. 3, and in good order. Will sell cheap. Telephone 54. 2t. D. H. Hotchkiss.

Money is a very scarce article. If you trade with T. D. Craddock you get the best results for your money. tf.

William M. Patton has unloaded three cars of bacon and lard in the past sixty days, and sold same for cash, amounting to \$8,250. It.

T. S. Brown of Kennard was a caller at this office Friday. He is one of the Courier's "stand-bys" and a regular visitor when in town.

William M. Patton has a full line of carload stuff—bacon and lard, bagging and ties, flour, meal, feed-stuffs, sugar and oil—for net cash only. It.

On account of low prices very little cotton and cotton seed have been sold in Crockett during the last week. Scarcely a bale or load is seen on the streets.

Wanted.

One thousand second-hand oat sacks, free of holes. Will pay 4 cents each. It. Edmiston Bros.

Warning to Hunters.

Hunters and others are hereby warned against trespassing on property under my control under penalty of prosecution. R. L. Waller. 2t.

Hail & McLean recently delivered a car of war horses at Fort Worth. Other livestock shipments include several cars of cattle by "Dad" Howard to the Fort Worth stockyards.

An invitation to make its office their headquarters is extended to district court jurymen and witnesses by the Courier. Here they will find the latest war news in the daily newspapers.

Cavalry Horses Wanted.

We are buying horses for the British government. They must be 15 to 16 hands high and fat. See us at once. tf. Hail & McLean.

Lost Cow.

A yellow Jersey cow, 5 years old; hip knocked down; had on small bell tied with rope; branded XL (connected) on hip. Notify W. F. Irby at Berry's farm and get reward. It.

Citrolax! Citrolax! Citrolax!

Best thing for constipation, sour stomach, lazy liver and sluggish bowels. Stops a sick headache almost at once. Gives a most thorough and satisfactory flushing—no pain, no nausea. Keeps your system cleansed, sweet and wholesome. Ask for Citrolax.—W. A. King, successor to I. W. Sweet.

Ready for Your Cotton Seed.

Am now in the market for cotton seed and have the money to pay for all the seed I can get. Am representing the same firm as last season. Do not sell before seeing me. tf. J. R. Howard.

Mr. and Mrs. Grady McConnell reached Crockett Tuesday at noon from San Antonio, where they were married on Monday, and are kept busy receiving the congratulations and best wishes of friends. After a few days in this city, they will go to Pueblo, Colo., to live.

Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Monzingo left town Sunday night. Mrs. Monzingo is first going to her old home at Memphis, Tenn., and will visit friends in Alabama and Mississippi before her return. Mr. Monzingo is going on an extended hunting and fishing trip along the coast of Texas and Louisiana.

Forrest Adair, the three years old son of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. West, living east of town, died from appendicitis last week. The case was pronounced by the doctors to be too critical for an operation. The remains were laid to rest in the Hill cemetery, four and a half miles east of Crockett.

His Sanity Questioned.

Mr. J. Bloom, representing the relatives in Houston of Maurice Bluman, in jail at Crockett on a forgery charge, visited Crockett Monday, settling up all claims against Bluman and taking Bluman away with him. Bluman's sanity was under question.

J. S. Bitner of Lovelady Route 2 was a visitor at the Courier office Friday. Mr. Bitner says he has grown no cotton in three or four years, yet he makes a good living from his farm and always has money to pay his way. He fell out with cotton when the boll weevils cleaned him up a few years ago.

Now Is Time to Improve.

Am again in Crockett and in position to make close estimates on any and all contemplated building or repair work desired. Now is a good time to make your improvements at small cost and your patronage will be appreciated by me. 2t. S. A. Fain, Telephone 200.

Watt Beeson, farm demonstration agent, was in town Wednesday. He is engaged in a good work, but, like the rest of us, is seriously handicapped by the lack of money in the country to put into execution the government's plans for improved farming operations. He is just now interested in hog cholera prevention by inoculation, a remedy that is the result of successful experiments by the government. If your hogs are unhealthy, write Mr. Beeson, whose address is Lovelady.

Save By Ordering Now.

The cost of printing paper has increased a cent or more a pound. The Courier had advance warning of this increase, and we laid in a nice supply before the price went up. As a consequence we will be able to supply business stationery to the trades and professions for some time before advancing the price. Now is a good time to file your orders and save the increased cost of paper. The advance is said to be due to a shortage in the importation of chemicals used in the manufacture.

Check Kidney Trouble at Once.

There is such ready action in Foley Kidney Pills, you feel their healing from the very first dose. Backache, weak, sore kidneys, painful bladder and irregular action disappear with their use. O. Palmer, Green Bay, Wis., says: "My wife is rapidly recovering her health and strength, due solely to Foley Kidney Pills."—W. A. King, successor to I. W. Sweet. Adv.

Real Estate and Loans.

We have real estate for sale and we would like to examine any vendor lien notes you may have for sale.

CALL ON US AT OUR PLACE OF BUSINESS.

Warfield Bros.

Office North Side Public Square.

CROCKETT, TEXAS

Work for the Grand Jury.

Here is more work for the grand jury. Walter Henderson, negro, was arrested by Sheriff Phillips Tuesday morning, charged with shooting and killing Bony McCullar, negro, Monday night. The killing was at Henderson's house and McCullar was shot in the back with a shotgun. Henderson, in jail, denies his guilt.

Robert Winn, a young negro, was shot and killed on the Rhodes Trinity river farm Monday night. The shot was fired through a window by persons not yet apprehended.

U. D. C. Meeting.

Mrs. Jno. R. Sheridan was hostess to the D. A. Nunn chapter of the U. D. C. for September. A short business session followed the usual formal opening. Mrs. D. A. Nunn, Mrs. Berta Wootters and Mrs. Earle Adams Sr. were elected delegates to attend the state convention of U. D. C's. in El Paso. All officers were re-elected by acclamation. Mrs. J. P. Hail gave some of her choicest selections in song and a social half hour followed during which the hostess served delicious hot chocolate and cake.

Miss Minnie Craddock, Secretary.

Attached Cotton and Mules.

Daniel & Burton and Smith Hardware Co., creditors of G. T. Simpson, served an attachment on Mr. Simpson's interest in thirty-five bales of cotton stored in the Farmers' Union warehouse Thursday evening. Mr. Simpson was leaving Crockett for Uvalde and it is said that he had sold his farm. The papers were served on him by Sheriff Phillips at the Harris hotel after supper. Mr. Simpson left Thursday night for Uvalde. His indebtedness to Daniel & Burton is placed at \$700 approximately and to Smith Hardware Co. at \$185. Information coming to Crockett that Mr. Simpson's mules were being taken overland to Uvalde, Attorney Joe Adams and S. L. Murchison,

representing creditors, left in an automobile, Wilson Adair driving, Saturday morning and overtook the mules at Bryan, where an attachment was run on them.

Positively Masters Croup.

Foley's Honey and Tar Compound cuts the thick, choking mucus, and clears away the phlegm. Opens up the air passages and stops the hoarse cough. The gasping, strangling fight for breath gives way to quiet breathing and peaceful sleep. Harold Berg, Mass. Mich., writes: "We give Foley's Honey and Tar to our children for croup and it always acts quickly."—W. A. King, successor to I. W. Sweet. Adv.

FOLEY KIDNEY PILLS
FOR BACKACHE, KIDNEYS AND BLADDER

A Very Old Adage:

"Save all the TIME, WORRY and MONEY you can," and to this day we would all do well to follow it. You can at least begin by repapering your house while you can get the PAPER AT COST. Why not take advantage of an exceptional opportunity? This offer includes each and every kind of WALL PAPER we have in stock, including a regular line of plain paper, oatmeals, Moires, and binders to match them all.

All we ask is a very small portion of your extra time. We do the worrying, if there be any, and you'll save money on your purchases.

Don't forget that we have enough school books for all the children in Houston county, and that our drug line is always complete and the QUALITY kind.

FREE DELIVERY—USE IT.

Decuir-Bishop Drug Company
Telephone 47 or 140

A Gigantic Sale

The Bombardment of Prices

Commencing Saturday Morning

October 31st, and continuing until the close of business Saturday night, November 14th, 1914—13 big business days—we will offer our entire stock of dependable merchandise at bombarded prices. Remember we have turned our big German seige guns on every department and brought the prices down to within the reach of every one. Below is a partial list of the many bargains.

Men's Furnishings

One lot shirts, each	39c
75c shirts, each	49c
\$1.00 shirts, each	79c
\$3.00 wool shirts, each	\$2.15
\$2.50 wool shirts, each	\$1.98
\$2.00 wool shirts, each	\$1.55
\$1.50 wool shirts, each	\$1.15
One lot boys' shirts and blouses at	39c
\$1.50 gauntlet gloves, per pair	\$1.15
\$1.25 gauntlet gloves, per pair	98c
\$1.00 gauntlet gloves, per pair	76c
50c gloves, per pair	43c
Men's \$2.50 union suits at	\$1.98
Men's \$1.00 union suits at	79c
Men's \$1.00 all wool underwear	79c
Men's 50c fleeced underwear	41c
Men's 50c ribbed underwear	39c
Men's \$3.00 sweaters	\$2.35
Men's \$2.50 sweaters	\$1.98
Men's \$2.00 sweaters	\$1.65
Men's \$1.50 sweaters	98c
Boys' \$2.50 sweaters	\$1.98
Boys' \$2.00 sweaters	\$1.55
Boys' \$1.50 sweaters	98c
Boys' \$1.00 sweaters	65c
Boys' 75c sweaters	43c
Men's 10c sox, 4 pairs for	25c
Men's 15c sox, 3 pairs for	25c
Men's 25c sox, 5 pairs for	\$1.00
Men's 35c sox, 4 pairs for	\$1.00
Men's 50c sox, per pair	39c
Men's 75c sox, per pair	45c
Men's \$1.00 sox, per pair	65c
Men's 50c belts	41c
Men's 75c belts	58c
Men's \$1.00 belts	65c
Men's 50c suspenders	41c
Men's 25c suspenders	19c
Boys' 25c suspenders	15c

Clothing

One lot of men's suits, choice	\$2.50
Men's \$25.00 suits, choice for	\$13.00
Men's \$20.00 suits, choice for	\$11.75
Men's \$17.50 suits, choice for	\$10.25
Men's \$15.00 suits, choice for	\$9.00
Men's \$12.50 suits, choice for	\$7.25
Men's \$15.00 overcoats for	\$9.00
Men's \$12.50 overcoats for	\$7.75
Men's \$10.00 overcoats for	\$6.25
Boys' \$8.50 overcoats for	\$6.00
Boys' \$7.50 overcoats for	\$5.00
Boys' \$5.00 overcoats for	\$3.25
Boys' \$4.00 overcoats for	\$2.65
Youths' \$6.00 overcoats for	\$3.75
Youths' \$5.00 overcoats for	\$3.00
Boys' \$10.00 suits will go at	\$6.45
Boys' \$8.00 suits will go at	\$5.35
Boys' \$7.50 suits will go at	\$4.50
Boys' \$6.00 suits will go at	\$3.85
Boys' \$5.00 suits will go at	\$3.25
Boys' \$4.00 suits will go at	\$2.55
Men's \$6.00 pants will go at	\$3.85
Men's \$5.00 pants will go at	\$3.25
Men's \$4.00 pants will go at	\$2.75
Men's \$3.00 pants will go at	\$2.25
Men's \$2.50 pants will go at	\$1.98
One lot pants, assorted, at	98c
Boys' \$2.00 knee pants go at	\$1.35
Boys' \$1.75 knee pants go at	\$1.15
Boys' \$1.50 knee pants go at	98c
Boys' \$1.00 knee pants go at	73c

\$3.50 Eight-Day Alarm Clocks for \$1.50

Hats and Caps

All men's \$5.00 Stetson hats at	\$3.85
All men's \$4.50 Stetson hats at	\$3.45
All men's \$4.00 Stetson hats at	\$3.25
All men's \$3.00 hats at	\$2.55
All men's \$2.50 hats at	\$1.98
All men's \$2.00 hats at	\$1.35
All men's \$1.50 hats at	98c
One lot men's caps, your choice for	43c
One lot boys' hats, your choice for	45c

Trunks and Suit Cases

\$12.50 trunks, sale price	\$9.00
\$9.00 trunks, sale price	\$7.00
\$8.00 trunks, sale price	\$6.00
\$5.00 trunks, sale price	\$3.00
\$3.50 trunks, sale price	\$2.65
\$12.50 suit cases, sale price	\$9.50
\$10.00 suit cases, sale price	\$7.25
\$7.50 suit cases, sale price	\$4.50
\$5.00 suit cases, sale price	\$2.75
\$3.50 suit cases, sale price	\$2.45

Shoe Specials

Men's \$5.00 shoes going at	\$3.85
Men's \$4.00 shoes going at	\$3.45
Men's \$3.50 shoes going at	\$3.00
Men's \$3.00 shoes going at	\$2.65
Men's \$2.50 shoes going at	\$1.85
Men's \$5.00 cowboy boots for	\$3.85
Men's \$5.00 booties going at	\$3.85
Men's \$4.50 booties going at	\$3.65
One lot boys' shoes going at	98c
Boys' \$3.00 booties going at	\$2.45
Boys' \$2.50 shoes going at	\$1.95
Boys' \$2.00 shoes going at	\$1.65
Boys' \$1.50 shoes going at	\$1.25

Ladies' and Children's Underwear

Ladies' extra heavy fleeced vests and pants, worth 35c, each	22 1/2c
Misses' regular 25c quality extra heavy fleeced vests and pants, each	19c
Ladies' heavy fleeced union suits, worth 75c, each	45c
Ladies' 50c quality heavy bleached vests and pants, each	42 1/2c
Misses' and children's Mentor union suits, the best on the market, each	42 1/2c
\$1.00 quality ladies' Mentor vests and pants, each	89c
\$1.25 quality ladies' Mentor union suits, each	89c

Ladies' and Children's Hosiery

One lot infants' black ribbed hose, regular 10c quality, per pair	5c
Ladies' 10c black cotton hose, pair	7 1/2c
Children's 10c black cotton hose	7 1/2c
Ladies' extra heavy gray mixed hose, regular 10c kind, in this sale 4 pairs for	25c
Ladies' and children's 25c quality hose, both black and colors, per pair	19c
All ladies' 50c and \$1.00 black and colored hose at sale prices.	

Corsets

One lot of 75c corsets, new styles, at	45c
W. B. corsets, new styles, at reduced prices	

Special reduced prices on table linens and napkins, brown linens, crashes and toweling, counterpanes, ladies' suits and skirts, ladies' and children's coats, blankets, and every article in the notion department.

Dress Goods

All best standard calicoes, per yard	5c
Very best 10 and 12 1/2c quality dress gingham, per yard	8c
36-inch Forest percales, guaranteed colors, worth 12 1/2c per yard	8 1/2c
12 1/2c quality kimona flannellettes	8 1/2c
Very best quality galateas, per yd.	12 1/2c
Regular 18c quality Serpentine crepes, figured or solid, per yard	12 1/2c
25c quality silk gingham, per yd.	17 1/2c
35 and 25c quality plain and brocaded poplins, per yard	19c
25c quality plain or striped ratines	15c
50c quality colored ratines, per yd.	25c
\$1.00 quality plaid ratines, per yard	50c
50c quality striped corduroy, all colors, per yard	25c
75c quality full 36-inch wool serges, black, gray and navy, per yard	42 1/2c
Extra quality 38-inch mohair, red, brown and blue, worth 75c per yard	42 1/2c
75c quality 36-inch brocaded wool suiting, per yard	39c
48-inch imported wool serges, brown only, worth \$1.00 per yard	69c
52-inch imported wool serges, worth \$1.25 and \$1.50, all colors, per yard	89c
Very best quality 52-inch chiffon broadcloth, black, white, cream, navy and green, sale price, per yard	89c
Extra quality 42-inch black wool voile, worth \$1.25, in this sale, per yard	89c

Silks and Velvet

One lot, big assortment of colors, plain and fancy silks, worth 50c per yard	19c
One lot regular \$1.00 quality waisting silk, sale price, per yard	39c
\$1.00 quality 36-inch messalines	85c
27-inch all-silk poplin, per yard	39c
\$1.00 quality 40-inch silk and wool crepes at, per yard	75c
\$2.50 quality all-silk brocaded crepe de chine, 40-inch, per yard	\$1.45
\$1.00 quality silk velvets, per yard	69c
\$1.00 quality velvet corduroys, all colors, per yard	69c

Staples

Very best standard calicoes, per yard	5c
Good quality yard-wide brown domestic, per yard	4 1/2c
Extra heavy yard-wide brown domestic, per yard	7 1/2c
Good quality yard-wide bleached domestic, per yard	5c
Extra quality yard-wide bleached domestic, per yard	7 1/2c
Very best and heaviest yard-wide bleached domestic, worth 12 1/2c per yard	8 1/2c
Best Pepperell 10-4 unbleached sheeting, per yard	24 1/2c
Heaviest mattress ticking, per yd.	8 1/2c
Amoskeag A. C. A feather ticking	15c
Very best and heaviest cheviot shirtings, per yard	8c
All the very best and heaviest Amoskeag dress style outings, per yard	8 1/2c
Best 54-inch waterproofing, per yd.	42 1/2c
Amoskeag staple check gingham	7 1/2c

Flannels

25c red and blue wool flannel	19c
35c red and white wool flannel	22 1/2c
50c blue and pink wool flannel	25c

Ladies' and Children's Shoes

Our shoe department is complete in every detail. We specialize in every line and carry nothing but the best brands that money can buy, and we offer them to at prices that defy competition.

One lot, 85 pairs, child's box calf school shoes, lace, sizes 5 to 8, worth \$1.25 per pair, in this sale for	75c
One lot, 115 pairs, children's box calf school shoes, lace, sizes 9 to 1 1/2, worth \$2.00 per pair, sale price	\$1.00
One lot children's vici, lace, patent tips, sizes 9 to 1, worth \$1.75 per pair	\$1.00
Child's genuine vici kid shoes, patent heel and toe, button, sizes 2 to 5, worth \$1.00, sale price, per pair	75c
Child's genuine vici kid shoes, button, patent tip, worth \$1.25, sizes 5 1/2 to 8, sale price, per pair	95c
Child's patent button, red top, sizes 2 to 5, worth \$1.50, per pair	\$1.25
Child's patent button, red top, sizes 5 1/2 to 8, worth \$1.75, per pair	\$1.45
Child's patent button, cloth top, 5 1/2 to 8, worth \$1.75, per pair	\$1.45
Misses' genuine vici kid, button, sizes 8 1/2 to 11, worth \$2.00, per pair	\$1.45
Misses' gun metal, button, sizes 8 1/2 to 11, worth \$2.00, per pair	\$1.75
Misses' patent button boot, sizes 8 1/2 to 11, worth \$2.25, per pair	\$1.95
Misses' patent button boot, sizes 11 1/2 to 2, worth \$3.00, per pair	\$2.45
Misses' vici kid, button, patent tip, sizes 11 1/2 to 2, worth \$2.00, per pair	\$1.75
One lot misses' gun metal, vici and patent blucher, all sizes, worth \$2.50	\$1.75
One lot ladies' vici patent shoes, sizes 2 1/2 to 4, worth \$3.00, per pair	\$1.50
Ladies' vici kid, patent tip button, worth \$1.75, per pair	\$1.45
Ladies' gun metal blucher, sizes 4 to 8, worth \$2.00, per pair	\$1.75
Ladies' Queen Quality patent, kid top, regular \$5.00, all sizes, per pair	\$3.95
Ladies' \$4.00 Queen Quality shoes	\$3.45
Ladies' \$3.50 Queen Quality shoes	\$2.95
Ladies' \$3.00 Queen Quality shoes	\$2.45

White Goods

8 1/2c quality India linon, per yard	5c
12 1/2c quality India linon, per yard	7 1/2c
25c quality India linon, per yard	15c
8 1/2c checked nainsook, per yard	5c
25c quality plain flaxon, per yard	19c
35c quality plain flaxon, per yard	22 1/2c
18c quality checked flaxon, yard	12 1/2c
50c quality 48-inch French lawn	39c
25 and 35c white waistings, per yd.	19c
25c quality 36-inch all pure linen	19c
50c quality 36-inch Irish linen	39c
\$1.25 quality 90-inch linen sheeting	89c

Ladies' and Children's Sweaters, Aviation Caps

\$1.50 aviation caps, all colors	50c
25c quality children's sweaters	19c
50c quality children's sweaters	39c
\$1.25 quality children's sweaters	85c
\$1.75 quality children's sweaters	\$1.25
\$2.50 quality children's sweaters	\$1.95
\$1.75 quality ladies' sweaters	\$1.25
\$2.50 quality ladies' sweaters	\$1.95
\$3.50 quality ladies' sweaters	\$2.95
\$4.00 and \$5.00 ladies' sweaters	\$3.45

Don't forget the date—commences Saturday morning, October 31st, and closes Saturday night, November 14th, 1914.

Jas. S. Shivers & Co.
Crockett's Big Store

We Buy Your Cotton