

"BUY-A-BALE"

PAY TEN CENTS

Help establish a standard price for cotton.

# THE TEXAS SPUR

A Paper For The Homes Of Spur And Dickens County

"10c COTTON"

BUY-A-BALE

Every patriotic citizen who can will help the cause

Volume Five

SPUR, DICKENS COUNTY, TEXAS, SEPTEMBER 25 1914.

Number 47

## HALF OF COTTON CROP BEING MARKETED IN SPUR

Up to the present time about one hundred bales of cotton have been ginned in Spur. Of this number about ninety bales have been weighed and left in the cotton yard, while the balance has been carried home by farmers who will hold for ten cents. About half of the number of bales left in the cotton yard have been sold to buyers in Spur at the prevailing price of eight and eight and one-half cents a pound, and the other half of the cotton yard receipts will be held for higher prices. The indications are that one half of the cotton crop of this section will be held by the farmers for a price of ten cents or more.

The cotton of the whole country is now opening rapidly and within another week the gins will be running full time and the fall cotton season will be in full blast.

The cotton market quotations in Dallas this week ranged from eight to eight and one-half cents, and the fact that the buyers of Spur are paying the full market quotation is substantial evidence that Spur is as good a cotton market as there is in the state.

### NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

We will send out bills to those in arrears on subscription to the Texas Spur and will expect all who can to respond, since we need the cash. While the majority of subscribers keep paid up, yet there are quite a number who owe as much as five dollars for subscription and pay little attention to so small a matter as one dollar a year. We are not in a position to run subscription accounts indefinitely and we will appreciate your consideration of our position.

### RETURNS TO SPUR COUNTRY

Y. C. Carpenter, of Dumont, was a pleasant caller the latter part of last week and left another dollar with us for a year's subscription to the Texas Spur. Mr. Carpenter sold his farm last year and since that time has been traveling over Oklahoma and other countries. He returned recently and will probably buy another farm and again settle in the Spur country.

### SHOW WORTH THE MONEY

Throughout the week the Roy E. Fox Company has been showing in Spur each night to large audiences under their big tent near the depot. The plays are clean, moral, interesting, entertaining and well rendered. An admission of twenty cents is charged and the performances are better than many we have paid one dollar to hear and see. The company will remain in Spur over Saturday night, and if you want to be entertained attend their performances. We insure you to get more than your money's worth.

Bert N. Brown, manager of the 24 Ranch in Kent county, was in Spur Monday and spent several hours here on business and greeting friends.

### SERIES OF SERMONS

Sunday night Rev. G. J. Irvin closed a series of eight sermons, having for his subjects "Possibility of Apostasy," "John's Baptism," "The Baptism of Jesus," "Christian Baptism," "How Are We Buried With Christ in Baptism?" "Should Infant Children be Baptized With Water?" "Have All Disciples of Christ the Right to the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper?", and "A Birds-Eye View of Methodism—Past, Present and Future." These subjects were handled in an able manner from a Bible point of view and without regard to sectarian teachings, and throughout each service a number of interested listeners were present. Rev. Irvin is an able expounder of Bible teachings and an enthusiastic and effective worker for the cause of christianity.

### THE POST ESTATE GIVES RELIEF TO FARMERS

Managers of the C. W. Post estate have announced that they would pay the farmers of Garza and surrounding counties ten cents a pound for enough cotton to run the cotton factory at Post City two years. They announce further that they will assist every farmer of that territory who does not desire to sell his cotton at ten cents to hold it one year on a basis of ten cents a pound, giving each the benefit of any amount secured above that price when sold. Such a proposition places the farmers of that section on "easy street," and convinces everybody that Texas needs more institutions of this character.

### CHAMPION WATER MELON OF WESTERN TEXAS

As a result of the big water melon contest for the Texas we now have on display at this office the champion water melon of Western Texas. This melon was brought in by Mr. King and was grown this year on his farm in the Cat Fish country. The melon weighs seventy six pounds and will favorably compare with the big melons grown "back east."

### BIG SHOW

Everybody gets interested when the Big Show comes to town, in fact we like to take the children ourselves. But to the point. The real Big Show you will find this season in our Ladies Ready-to-Wear Department, in the expression of the street "We have the goods" and we can add to that we have the styles and prices. All we ask is an opportunity to show you. We'll open your eyes to the fact that Spur is the place to buy your Suit, Coat or Skirt. So come on and select while the stock is complete. Yes, we can fit you. We can make old women look younger if they will go by our directions, and we won't use any harmful drugs either. Trial free. So come on and get in the well dressed procession. Yes, we dress you from head to foot. Miss Mathews has the hats, the newest and neatest, and can satisfy the most exacting lady. Now, you all know what Queen Quality means—comfort and style combined. No lady can afford to buy the average shoe when she can get Queen Quality. These shoes are handled in all the cities but can't be found in many smaller towns. So you should appreciate being able to find our large stock of the newest and best styles ready for you.

Another Big Show in our Dress Goods Department, and we are selling dress goods fast. All the New Styles in Silks, Fancy Buttons and other new trimmings. Say ladies, send your men in and have them buy a New Suit. We bought a lot of 100 suits and got them at a bargain, and we are offering suits you have been paying \$15 and more for at \$10. Ask for a \$10 suit. We have never been able to offer such values before.

The weather is fine; the crop is fine, and our dispositions are fine. We are optimistic. We believe this country will be in banner shape if things don't get worse than they are now. We are doing our best to handle the cotton, and so far we have succeeded.

Listen people, we want to close our books the first of Oct.

We feel that you all can arrange to pay cash from then on. We want your cash business, and feel that we deserve it. We haven't been quitters. Many merchants in other sections stopped credit as soon as the war scare started. We have stayed with you and now ask for your cooperation in giving us your cash business. This is regular with us to close our books Oct. 1st. We do this every year. Fear of failure is failure to start with. Therefore look the world squarely in the face like a man. Nothing in the world can take the place of persistence. Talent will not; genius will not; education will not. The slogan "Press on" has solved and always will solve the problems of the human race. Your friends,—Bryant-Link Company.

### SECURES MINERAL LEASE ON WINDHAM RANCH

W. T. Stewart secured a 99-year mineral lease on the Chas. Windham ranch in the Croton country this week, and will begin operations at once in an effort to locate a lead mine which according to traditional history is located somewhere in this country.

The story goes that during the old buffalo hunting days the hunters used lead from this mine to mold their bullets, and the mine contained vast quantities of the mineral which contained a large per cent of silver.

Mr. Stewart is an old buffalo hunter and a miner and says he was at this mine when it was in use and feels sure he can locate it within a short while.

It will be remembered by a great many people in Dickens that Mr. Stewart was here several years ago trying to locate this mine. He claims to have ceased operations at that time on account of insufficient funds and interest in the project should it have been discovered.

Should this mine be opened up it will mean great things for Dickens and Dickens county.—Dickens Item.

### SOME FACTS ABOUT THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

During the session of 1913-14 there were 2532 students in all departments of the University of Texas.

There were 273 students in the medical department of the University of Texas, at Galveston.

During the thirty-one years of its existence the University of Texas has granted approximately 3600 degrees.

406 students who attended the University of Texas in 1912-13 were sons and daughters of farmers.

Nine hundred and eighty young men and young women attended the University of Texas Summer School in 1913.

More than 1000 students registered for College courses by correspondence in the department of extension of the University of Texas during 1914.

During the period of 1914 the University of Texas supplied commencement speakers to 62 high schools throughout the State.

One hundred and seventy-two young women received lessons in domestic economy in the University of Texas during the session of 1914.

Five hundred and three Texas schools, representing approximately 125,000 pupils are members of the University of Texas Debating League.

The University of Texas Department of Economic Geology and Technology is prepared to examine any mineral specimen that is sent to it.

The week of July 13-19, 1914 was devoted at the University of Texas to various phases of rural education, speakers of national reputation giving daily lectures.

An average of 16,052 meals per month were served at the University of Texas dining hall during the past session at an average cost of 12 5/8 cents per meal.—Jeff S. Moore.

S. R. Bowman was in the city Thursday from his farm home north of Spur. Mr. Bowman has been confined to his room and suffering considerably as a result of having been hit on the nose with a base ball on the picnic grounds several weeks ago. We are glad to see him out again.

Mrs. Jeff D. Reagan entertained the Merry Wives Club Friday afternoon at her home in the northwest part of the city. Quite a number of the membership and other ladies of the town were present and enjoyed the occasion.

R. C. Forbis and family moved last week to Spur from their ranch in the north part of the county and are now occupying the L. W. Davis residence. Mr. and Mrs. Forbis moved to Spur for the benefit of the school throughout the 1914-15 term.

W. L. Osborne, we are informed, has been appointed Justice of the Peace for the Spur precinct.

A boy baby was born the first of the week to Mr. and Mrs. Hawley Bryant.

**We Will Buy Your Maize, Kaffir And Feterita on Account at \$10.50 PER TON**

WE WILL ALSO BUY YOUR COTTON

This is more than the market justifies, but we are willing to do this to make collections. We will take any quantity of good dry maize, kaffir or feterita at this price as long as market will justify. If it goes higher we will pay more, and if lower we will be compelled to pay less.

THIS HELPS US AND GIVES YOU AN OPPORTUNITY TO PAY

**SPUR HARDWARE CO.**

# The Sowing of Alderson Cree

By MARGARET P. MONTAGUE

**A Strong Story of Character Building, With Scenes Laid In the West Virginia Mountains Among a Picturesque People**

## PROLOGUE.

Alderson Cree, a West Virginia mountaineer, while hunting is shot from behind. He exacts a promise from his young son, David, to kill Kip Ryerson, whom he suspects. After David goes for aid Alderson relents and prays to live long enough to relieve the son from the promise. Only Martha Lampfire, a character of the mountains, hidden behind the bushes, hears his appeal. Ryerson is arrested, tried, but acquitted. The mountaineers, accused by David of cowardice, band together and order Ryerson out of town. Four years later, on his sixteenth birthday, David had gone out to a neighboring Draft to fulfill his promise to his father, but learned that Kip Ryerson was already dead. At twenty-two David is the devoted slave of Mary Reddin. Kip Ryerson returns. Ellen Daw, a poor, beragged adopted daughter of Silas Daw of Drupe mountain, weary and faint from her lonely farm work, is assisted by Adrian Blair, a well to do youth of the Draft. On Sunday the people of the Draft flocked to the schoolhouse to hear Brother Braxton's farewell sermon. David, leading the prayer, suddenly catches sight of Ryerson, who until then he had thought dead. He leaps on his old antagonist, but strong arms restrain him, and Ryerson escapes. Mary coaxes David home with her for an hour, but his love for her can't hold him longer. His promise to his dying father proves strong, and he leaves on his errand of revenge. Hidden from his distracted sweetheart, he flings himself on the ground in an effort to adjust his confused thoughts. Hours later, his mind still racked with indecision, he reaches home, where his mother had awaited him. She learns of his inactivity, and her terrible scorn sends him back to fulfill his promised work of destruction. It becomes Ellen Daw's wish to do something for Mary and David. Conscious of her own useless life, she hits upon a plan. Half afraid, she quickly grasps an old pistol and flees from the house. Seeing a figure coming through the rain which she supposes to be Kip Ryerson, she fires, misses and is horrified to discover that it is Adrian Blair, to whom she confesses all. To the complete surprise of the frightened girl he tells her how he had loved her since their schooldays, but was afraid to say it. David reaches the lumber camp. Kip Ryerson, secreted in the mill-house, hears the mill boss tell David that Kip has left camp. David turns back, and Ryerson is told to go before being discovered. Mary is called to the bedside of Martha Lampfire, the old woman of the woods, who is dying. Before death she unburies her secret, and Mary learns of Alderson Cree's last message to his son relieving him of his promise to kill Ryerson. David's mother, knowing nothing of Martha Lampfire's confession, but remorseful, asks George Hedrick to stay David's hand.

"I've got to do it."

"**W**HICH way did Dave go?" the storekeeper broke in quietly, shaking himself into his coat the while and extinguishing the lamp.

"Oh, George, yer er good man!" David's mother cried fervently. "I don't know which erway Dave went, but he must er gone first up ter Whitcomb's."

"Well, then, I'll go up there right off," Hedrick said, stepping beside her out into the morning freshness and damp, and locking the door after him. They swung into the road together, and all the way to the Cree farm Judith kept up a wild stream of talk. The woman who for those ten long years had carried herself so silently and so frozen was almost passionately eager to talk now. The sluice gates of her reserve were opened, and scarcely seeming aware of what she was saying, she poured out all her heart to the storekeeper.

They came at last to the Cree place, and there, as Judith turned in at the gate, she cried once more, "Make him come back, George—oh, make him come back, fer God's sake!"

"I'll do her best I kin fer yer, Judy," he answered, and went away. When Judith reached her own doorstep, it seemed to her that she could not enter the house and take up the common tasks of the morning in her feverish state and while so much that was awful was happening in her world; therefore, though she was chilled and soaked to the skin by the rain, she sat down upon the porch step and strained her eyes in anxious looking up the Draft, if perhaps she might see David come suddenly round the turn.

As she sat there the figure of Mary



"Where's Dave—where's Dave Cree?"

Reddin came all at once flying out of the rain and mist of the morning and almost ran into her arms.

"Where's Dave—where's Dave?" Mary cried, laying trembling hands upon Judith and almost shaking her. "Oh, where is Dave? I got er message for him!"

"I don't know," Judith panted. "God knows I wish I did. I reckon he must er gone ter Whitcomb's camp. He come home yesterday evening, an' I mocked him 'cause he hadn't killed Kip, an' then he went erway an' I ain't seen him since, but he must er gone ter ther camp."

"You sent him—you mocked him?" Mary cried.

Judith nodded. "I did, God fergive me," she said. "Then yer er wicked, wicked old woman, an' God'll not fergive you!" cried the girl vehemently, and with a passionate gesture, she flung herself away and sped off down the hill in the rain.

George Hedrick walked along the road heavy with mud, blown through and through by the high wind of the morning, which amounted to almost a gale, and beaten upon by the steady rain, and his frame of mind was scarcely a cheerful one.

"Go?" he muttered in scorn of himself. "Er course I'll go. I never yit seed er mess er-ary kind come erlong that wa'n't my business in no ways whatever that I didn't manage ter run my head-inter hit somehow er another. Now, jest look at this—here I've knowed Crees all my life an' I know 'em ter be jest ther very worst kind er people ter fool with when they're stirred up, an' yit here I go er trompin' erlong this blamed muddy road er lookin' fer Dave Cree, who as fer temper is er Cree right through ther backbone an' out ther other side. An' anyhow I'd jest like ter know what kind good my sayin' 'Come home with me, Dave; yer mammy's frettin' erbout yer,' 's goin' ter do—me erbout comin' up ter his shoulder an' no mo'."

Here a fierce gust of wind cut through him, and he shivered again in the early chill.

"An' ef Dave don't take my head an' jest natu'ally crack hit ergist Kip's fer interferin' with his business, an' settle us both at one clip, I'll certainly git my death er cold in this yere storm an' wind," he complained. "An' me not had off my winter flannels mo'n er week. But I allers did think ther wa'n't er truer sayin' than that erbout ther Lord sendin' er tempest er wind ter ther shorn lamb."

But for all his grumbling George Hedrick got himself over the ground very quickly, and his face was grave and anxious. And once or twice as his mind went back to Judith Cree's wild remorseful face, and remembered the torrent of her words revealing all the passionate hate and suffering of her silent years, which now in the telling seemed to come out of her with the tearing fury of the devils of old, he muttered with deep conviction—"Hit's er terrible thing ter be er woman!"

A mile or so behind him up that same rough track, on frantic, eager feet, Mary Reddin was laboring breathlessly—though the distance now, coupled as it was with her headlong flight from the Mossy Hollow, already began to seem very long and very difficult.

So it happened that when David Cree awoke that morning in the deserted shanty and realizing where he was and for what purpose he was there, rose quickly and prepared to take up his quest, he came, as he stepped across the rotting dorsill, face to face with the storekeeper, who having been to Whitcomb's camp in his search for him, was then on his way to the Daws to make further inquiries.

Hedrick drew a breath of relief

**The Life of a Willful Boy Who Set Upon Himself the Responsibility of Avenging His Father's Murder :: ::**

when he saw David and came to a stand.

"I was lookin' fer yer, Dave," he said.

"Was yer?" David replied coolly and indifferently, preparing to pass him. "I'm erlookin' for somebody else."

Hedrick put out his hand hastily and laid it on his arm. "Hole on, Dave—hole on," he cried desperately, "I got er message fer yer from yer mother."

"Then yer kin tell her from me," David answered quickly, "that hit ain't done yit, but that hit will be. She needn't ter fret;" and again he tried to move on. But Hedrick's grasp tightened.

"Wait, Dave, wait!" he cried. "Hit ain't that. She don't want yer ter do hit. She's pretty nigh crazy over what she said ter yer. She come ter me this mornin' most 'fore day, an' asked me ter find yer, an' say she'd jest giv' anythin'—she'd cut her tongue out—ter take back what she said ter yer."

"Then she says hit too late," David returned coldly and grimly.

"She said," the other rushed on, "ter ask yer ef yer recollected what she was like 'fore Alderson was kilt—she say's that's ther way she is now, an' not ther dead devil she's been all these years since."

David shook his head. "I don't recollect how she was," he returned indifferently. "I don't seem ter recollect nothin' before that—but, I tell you, George, ther's one thing I do recollect, an' that's ther promise I made ter my father—an' jest now I'm ertendin' ter that—an' nothin' else," and the man's mouth set itself into a straight inflexible line.

"Where's Dave—where's Dave Cree?"

A girl with drawn face and sobbing breath—a drenched and haggard wraith of the storm—was demanding frantically at the kitchen door of Whitcomb's lumber camp.

The cook—the first to be up in the camp, and scarcely yet awake—looked at her curiously and half started. "Lord, how'm I ter know?" he said. "He come here last night, but he went erway ergin almost d'rectly."

"He went erway ergin?" the girl repeated, pressing her hand against her heaving breast.

The man nodded. "Yes, jest es ther storm broke," he said.

"Jest es ther storm broke," the girl repeated in a dazed voice, and, turning, stumbled away out of the yard.

"Dave Cree," the storekeeper went on sternly, laying closer hands upon him. "Look at me an' tell me yer b'lieve yer doin' what's right. Look at me, boy," he pleaded. "Look at me like yer would have done ef I was yer father, an' tell me yer b'lieve in yer soul yer doin' right."

David drew himself away with a bewildered look and put his hand to his forehead.

"George," he said, "I don't know what's right an' what's wrong no more. Hit's God's truth I don't. I'm tore first one way an' ther 't'other, an' which is right I jest don't know. I only know one thing fer certain, an' that is that I give my promise ter settle with that snake, an' hit seems like I've got ter do hit, whether hit's God's work or ther devil's—an' afterward they kin settle betwixt 'em which one I belong ter."

"Yer er good little feller, George," he went on, laying his hand on the other's shoulder, "an' I'm much erbliged ter yer. But I promised—I promised! An' I promised hit harder than I ever did anything in all my life. An' I can't fergit hit, George, I can't."

"Then God have mercy on yer, Dave!" Hedrick said simply.

And after a short instant David stepped by him and started resolutely along the road to the river.

In the water soaked woods of the early dawn of that May morning Hedrick stood still in the road, knowing his defeat and watching David's stern figure go steadily on its way.

The heavy drizzle of rain continued and added to it in high sudden gusts, the wind flung down the collected moisture from the green leaves, though in truth they were hardly as yet big enough to hold a full drop of rain.

In the depressing cold light Hedrick's face looked old and worn, and unusual grave, and as he watched David he took in his breath with a sharp click of regret and compassion.

But in that moment a sudden broken and exhausted little voice cut the forlorn stillness of the woods, flinging itself past Hedrick and leaping on after David's departing figure with breathless entreaty.

[To be continued.]

# A Glance at Current Topics

## The Big Man of France.

Paris, Sept. 14.—General Joseph Joffre, chief of the French general staff, the man who has been directing the forces of France in their opposition to German invasion, entered the French army as a lad of eighteen in time to serve through the Franco-Prussian war. He is now sixty-two years old, just four years the junior of his German adversary, General von Moltke, and has held his present place about two years.

He joined the army in 1870 as a second lieutenant and for two months at that boyish age commanded a battery of artillery during the siege of Paris.

General Joffre, besides enjoying a peculiar renown for expertness in mathematics, of which he is very fond,



Photo by American Press Association. General Joseph Joffre (to the Right), Head of the French Army, With War Plans.

is chiefly known in the French army and among the French citizens as a quiet man of great courtesy, who receives his callers and talks in a kindly sort of way that does not seem to go with his place as a war lord—the man who commands an army that numbers more than 3,000,000 men.

The men who have written about General Joffre have all found him to remark that his policy is one of attack. He is said to believe that a commander's first duty is always to attack.

General Joffre is said to be a man of great constructive force and an absolutely rigid will. As commander in chief he bears with the French minister of war full responsibility for the French forces.

## Big Demand For Bibles.

New York, Sept. 14.—The American Bible society has received an appeal from Germany for Bibles printed in German, Russian, French and Polish for use among the soldiers and for money to aid in distributing them. It will be difficult to send these Bibles from the comparatively small stock on hand, but the society asks the Christian people of America to aid in whatever measures may be found necessary.

## Work Started on Hetch-Hetchy.

Oakland, Sept. 15.—The first actual construction on the Hetch-Hetchy water system has begun with the work on a twelve mile stretch of highway leading from the valley to be used in transporting material.

Men have been hauled to Chinese daily from this section to be put at work on the highway, which is to cost approximately \$150,000. The contract calls for the completion of the highway by Nov. 1, but the chances are, according to the men now in charge, that it will be a month or two later before it is finished because of the engineering difficulties encountered.

Other material to be used on San Francisco's water system is being shipped to Chinese over the Sierra railway and from there hauled by teams into the Hetch-Hetchy.

Under the congressional act granting San Francisco the use of the Hetch-Hetchy water it was specified that this highway now being constructed was to be removed or revert to the government, but it seems to be the opinion of railroad men and others that, once built, the highway will remain and later will form the foundation of a right of way for a new railroad into the valley.

## To Lessen Iceberg Peril.

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 14.—By a new wireless system of keeping tab on icebergs in the great circle track the Dominion government hopes to minimize by 100 per cent the dangers of the North American route. The wireless branch of the naval service department has decided upon a plan in connection with the new government wireless station at Cape Race whereby all vessels within a radius of 500 miles will be kept informed of the exact location and movement of ice.

Two special government agents will have charge of the new station. When a ship encounters ice this station will

be immediately informed. The knowledge of the whereabouts of this ice, the rate at which it is traveling, etc., will be at once transferred to every vessel within 500 miles of Cape Race.

In this way government officials here think that accidents from icebergs in the summer route to and from North American ports will be made almost impossible. The new station will be in operation this fall and will be the first of a series of precautions.

## Fund For English War Widows.

London, Sept. 14.—The entire nation has taken steps to lend a helping hand to those widowed and orphaned by the European conflict.

In more than a score of cities offices were opened where contributions might be made to a national relief fund. There was a quick response to appeals made by the Prince of Wales, who inaugurated the national relief fund. On the first day more than \$200,000 had been contributed in London alone, while up to the present over \$5,500,000 has been raised.

There was also prompt response to an appeal by Queen Mary asking that the women of the country give their services in assisting the nation. Many society women have been acting as nurses.

## Mines Sure to Be Removed.

Washington, Sept. 15.—Each European power promises to remove at the close of hostilities all mines laid in surrounding waters that can be located, and in the case of anchored automatic mines laid by one of the belligerents off the coast of the other their position must be notified to the other party by the power which laid them, and each power promises to remove with the least possible delay the mines in its own waters.

## Germany's War Fund.

Copenhagen, Sept. 13.—The German government has \$30,000,000 stored away in its "war chest" in the famous Julius tower at Spandau, an island at the confluence of the Spree and Havel rivers. It is a secret hoard, known in Baedeker as "the imperial military reserve fund of £6,000,000."

## The Gateway to France.

The Hague, Sept. 12.—Just out of her teens, Grand Duchess Marie of Luxemburg faces a crisis in her career as ruler of the second smallest independent principality of the world, for the Germans ignored the neutrality of Luxemburg and used that route to advance into France.

The small grand duchy lies in the direct line between Berlin and Paris, although not connected with the latter city by railroad. The fact that its fortifications were dismantled and there was no chance to offer any defense against an invasion made it the logical point from which the kaiser could pour his troops into France, and he made the most of it.

Unlike Belgium, Luxemburg has never before been used as a battleground by the French and Germans. When France controlled Lorraine her string of forts on the frontier made the territory very strong against attack. Then, too, the rocky hills and crooked rivers of the grand duchy made it difficult to move troops through that section. But since the annexation of Lorraine by Germany and the dismantling of the forts in Luxemburg the French frontier at that point has been made the most handy for an attacking force. From



Marie Louise, Duchess of Luxemburg, and Section of Capital.

Verdun to Belgium the French border has been laid open to the attacks of an enemy.

Luxemburg contains 998 square miles and is mostly mountainous country, being situated on the plateau of Ardennes. It has a total population of 236,543. The capital is the city of Luxemburg, which is 117 miles southeast of Brussels, thirty-four miles north of Metz and 200 miles from Paris. When it was held by the Prussian troops it was so strongly fortified that it was called the "Gibraltar of the North." In 1900 it had a population of a little more than 20,000

[38 B]

No. 9611

# The Spur National Bank

CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000  
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## TAKING CALOMEL IS DANGEROUS

Calomel is a powerful chemical made from mercury—people should be careful about its use. The only sure way to avoid the danger of calomel is to take no calomel.

Dodson's Liver Tone, a vegetable liquid of pleasant taste, more than takes its place. Where calomel shakes you up and makes your liver sick, Dodson's Liver Tone, mild but effective, builds up and strengthens. It "liven up the liver." You feel fine after taking it.

Dodson's may be taken without any restriction of diet or habits. You can give it to your children with fine results.

Get a large bottle for 50 cents at the Red Front Drug Store and if it doesn't do all that you think it ought—ift i doesn't make bilious spells mere trifles—if it doesn't "liven up your liver," your money will be waiting for you and be returned with a smile.

Sorghum Mill trade for sale for \$75 cash or will trade for good cow and calf.—E. S. Russell, Afton, Texas. 46 2tp

## We Are In Position To!

**SEE US** for all kinds of Hardware, Newton and Studebaker Wagons, and Farm Trucks, Emerson Buggies and Hacks. We are also prepared to do your Plumbing; install your waterworks. We can also furnish you with Bath Tubs, Lavatories and Kitchen Sinks at reasonable prices. See us for all kinds of Tin work. All work guaranteed. We earnestly solicit and appreciate your patronage.

## WALTER HARDWARE CO.

### EPISCOPAL SERVICES

Mr. Seaman will fill his regular appointment at the Presbyterian church on Tuesday, the 29th, at 8 p. m. This will celebrate Mr. Seaman's third anniversary to this place, and we cordially invite everyone to come out to this service. There will be special music.

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

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### NOTICE

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

Foy E. Wallace, the boy preacher, closed the first of last week a series of meetings in Spur under the auspices of the Christian Church. Throughout the meetings Walter E. Brightwell, a noted singer, conducted the song services. During the meetings there were nine additions to the church.

Mrs. White Moore returned last week from their ranch home near Guthrie and will remain at their home in Spur throughout the 1914-15 school term.

Dozens of new Arrow Shirts, new stripes and weaves. See them at Hogan & Patton's.

**Fords & Buicks**  
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**Murray Brothers...**

**YOU WILL EVENTUALLY HAVE US DO That Work Why Not Now?**



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It is a time-saver when time is most valuable.

The Southwestern Telegraph & Telephone Company

Will Austin, a prominent citizen of the Afton country, was in Spur the first of the week on business and greeting his friends here.

A New Carlee Suit and Overcoat in your size at Hogan & Patton's.



### DRY LAKE

Everybody is busy heading maize.

Rev. Irvin filled his regular appointment here Sunday evening.

Mr. Morgan and wife attended church here Sunday.

Mr. Smeltzer and wife visited Dry Lake Sunday.

J. E. Brown is gone to Waco to visit relatives and to get cotton pickers.

J. P. Brown is on the sick list this week.

Little Lonnie Barley is reported quite sick.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hill visited W. A. Johnson and family Sunday.

Dewey Johnson, Ellis Draper, Clifford Barley and Burren Smith visited Roy Dopson Sunday evening.

Miss Lessie Barley was a guest of Miss Esther Davis Sunday.

A large crowd enjoyed a candy breaking at W. C. Barley's Saturday night.

Mrs. Barley's sister and husband and child, of Strawn are visiting them this week.—Sunflower and Sunbeam.

### A PRAYER FOR PEACE

Almighty God we bow before Thy throne of grace, cast down with care—  
Incline thine ear, Lord we implore—  
List to our humble prayer.  
And if it be thy will  
Let this fearful conflict cease.  
Speak once more the "Peace be still,  
O! whisper peace,  
Have mercy gracious Lord on those  
Engaged in warfare o'er the wave,  
And let them be no longer foes—  
O! Heavenly Father save.  
Have pity on their little ones—  
Let this death dealing conflict cease—  
Compassion on their valiant sons,  
O! whisper Peace.  
Have mercy on their mothers, who  
In bitter anguish kiss the rod,  
Whose precious sons, pierced there and there,  
Are lying 'neath the sod.  
O! Lord—have mercy on us all—  
Let this war and carnage cease!  
Almighty God to thee we call—  
O! whisper Peace.

Mrs. W. B. Bennett

A girl baby was born this week to Mr. and Mrs. Ned Hogan at their home in the city.

Don't fail to look over our New Line of Hats and Caps.—Hogan & Patton.

A boy baby was born the first of the week to Mr. and Mrs. Hawley Bryant.

## JACKSON REALTY CO.

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**Notary Public in the Office.**

## ..J. P. SIMMONS..

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## The Farmer And His Bank

THE farmer identified with the bank as a depositor is better prepared to take advantage of opportunities than one who has no balance in the bank, no acquaintance there, and no banking credit established. And the farmer who knows clearly how to use the bank has a great advantage over the one who does not. The First State Bank gives especial attention to the business of farmers and invites their accounts.

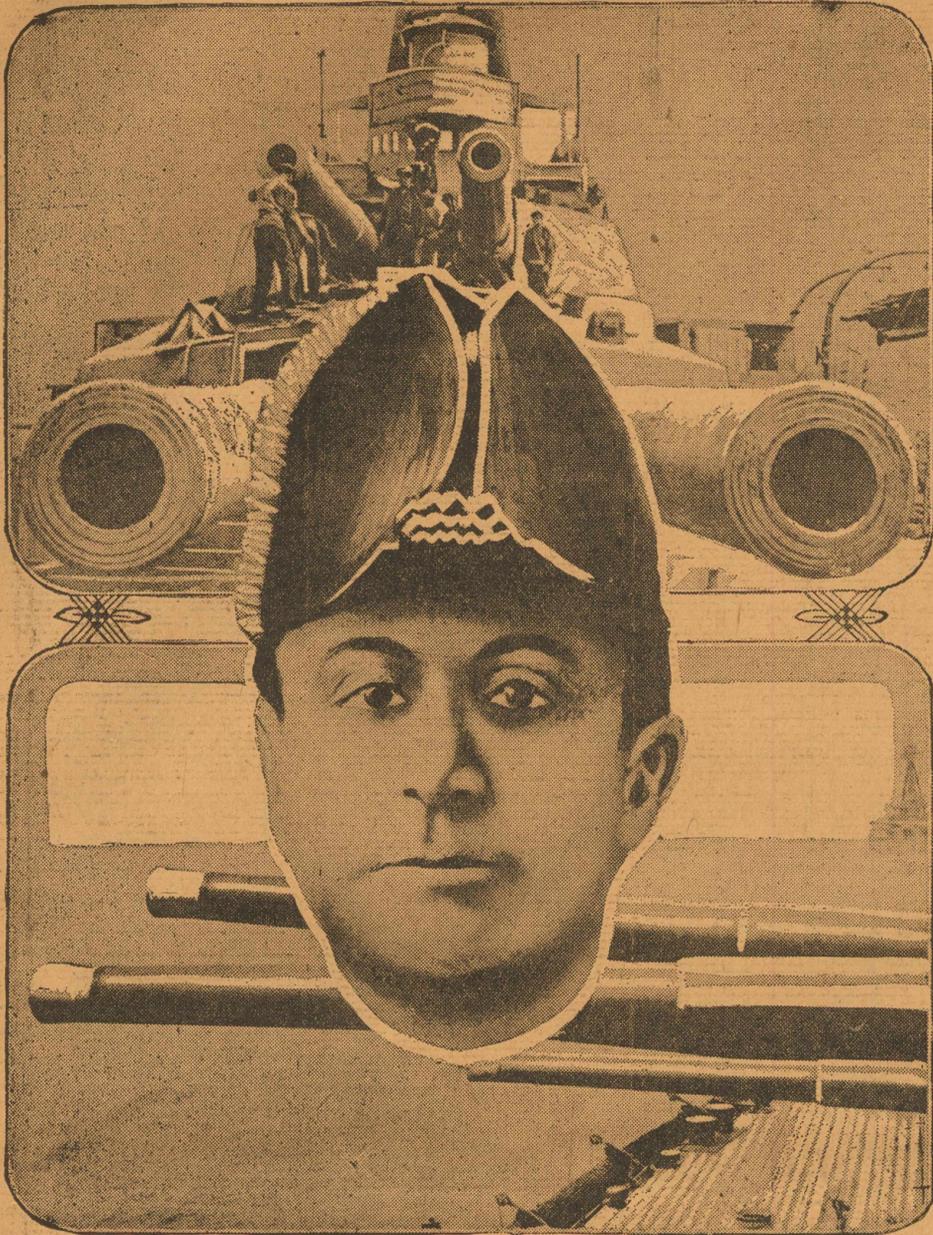
### THE FIRST STATE BANK OF SPUR, TEXAS

F. C. EDMONDS, Cashier  
C. HOGAN, Asst. Cashier

G. H. CONNELL, President

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

# Navy on Which England Staked Her All



Photos by American Press Association.

ADMIRAL JOHN R. JELlicOE, COMMANDER OF THE BRITISH HOME FLEET, AND THE BIG GUNS ON HIS FLAGSHIP, THE IRON DUKE.

Great Britain's Mighty Armada Has Been Bigger Than That of Any Two Other Powers in Size For the Past Century—Admiral Jellicoe Given Command of Home Fleet as Soon as War Broke Out.

**T**HE fleet of British battleships which sailed at the end of July under sealed orders from Portland in command of Sir John R. Jellicoe was a division of the first home fleet of Britain. This division is known in the navy as the first fleet and is always kept ready, fully manned, for sea service. Neither the second nor the third fleet is kept fully manned in times of peace, as many of the officers and men are training on shore and would not be able to go into action without first taking a period of training at sea.

The Iron Duke is Admiral Jellicoe's flagship. She is of 26,400 tons displacement, 20,000 horsepower and has a speed of twenty-one knots. Her armament consists of ten 13.5-inch guns in double turrets on center line, twelve six-inch guns mounted in an armored battery and six three-pounders. She has four torpedo tubes.

The flagship of Vice Admiral Sir Lewis Bayly, commanding the first battle squadron, is the Collingwood. Other battleships of the first squadron are the St. Vincent, Hercules, Colossus, Neptune, Marlborough, Vanguard and Superb. These are among the biggest and most powerful fighting ships in the world, costing about \$12,500,000 each. The guns are mounted in pairs in turrets, one of which is placed in the bows, two side by side amidships and two astern, one behind the other. The weight of the projectile is 850 pounds, and it has a muzzle velocity of 2,000 feet a second and a range of about twelve miles. This squadron has also a battle cruiser squadron comprising four vessels and one attached cruiser besides.

**Second, Third and Fourth Squadrons.** The second battle squadron comprises the battleships Ajax, Audacious, Centurion, Conqueror, King George V., Monarch, Orion and Thunderer. The second battle squadron also has a cruiser squadron of four vessels as well as an attached cruiser.

The third battle squadron comprises the battleships Edward VII., Africa, Britannic, Commonwealth, Dominion, Hibernia, Hindustan, Zealandia and an attached cruiser. Four cruisers constitute the third cruiser squadron.

The fourth battle squadron, forming a part of the first fleet, consists of the Agamemnon, Bellerophon, Temeraire and Dreadnought, which is the flagship of Vice Admiral Sir Douglas A. Gamble, commander of this squadron. The Dreadnought is of 17,900 displacement, length 536 feet, beam 82 feet, draft 31 feet and speed 21 knots. She carries ten twelve-inch guns and twenty-four little twelve-pounder quick firing guns. The Agamemnon is of 16,500 displacement, has four twelve-inch, ten 9.2-inch, fifteen twelve pounders and five torpedo tubes. The Bellerophon and Temeraire were built after the Dreadnought and are of 18,000 displacement, 526 feet long, 82 feet beam and carry ten twelve-inch and sixteen four-inch guns and three torpedo tubes.

The fourth battle squadron has also an attached cruiser and three other cruisers.

**Other Fleets in Home Waters.** There are also a second and third home fleet. The second home fleet or division comprises two battle squadrons, numerically the fifth and sixth. The fifth battle squadron comprises eight battleships, an attached cruiser and a cruiser squadron of two vessels.

The sixth battle squadron comprises five battleships and a cruiser squadron of three vessels; also a light cruiser squadron of four vessels.

The third home fleet has also two battle squadrons, known numerically as the seventh and eighth. The seventh battle squadron consists of eight battleships, one attached cruiser and a cruiser squadron of seven vessels. In the eighth battle squadron besides six battleships are five distinct cruiser squadrons of six vessels each.

The first home fleet comprises in addition to the vessels already mentioned four distinct flotillas, each comprising a cruiser, a depot boat and fifteen to twenty torpedo boat destroyers. The second home fleet is accompanied by a mine layer squadron of seven ships.

England's first home fleet comprises four vessels of the class known as battle cruisers.

Germany and England are the only

nations in the group which have built any battle cruisers. These are huge cruisers of high speed and of great offensive power. They are in reality battleships, in which some thickness of armor has been sacrificed in order to permit the installation of powerful driving machinery to obtain speed. They might be called fast battleships. What they lack in armor is made up in speed. Still, they are heavily armored, though not so heavily as are battleships of the Dreadnought type. England has nine and Germany four of these battle cruisers.

As its name implies, the home fleet lies in home waters. The navy maintains patrol flotillas to the number of four, besides a submarine flotilla numbering forty-seven vessels. Each patrol flotilla comprises a cruiser and about twenty torpedo boat destroyers. These vessels patrol the seas.

**Mediterranean Squadron.** In the Mediterranean squadron there are eleven cruisers, heavy and light, and ten destroyers. The eastern squadron in China waters comprises six cruisers, six attached ships, ten river gunboats and eight destroyers. Both the Mediterranean and the eastern squadrons are likely to become involved in case of a general European conflict. Small squadrons, chiefly cruisers, are maintained in Australian waters, in the East Indies, around the Cape of Good Hope and off the west coast of America.

The new battleship Iron Duke, the first of the five large ships of the 1911-12 program to be completed, was commissioned only last March for duty as the flagship of Admiral Jellicoe, the commander in chief of the home fleets.

The Iron Duke and the Emperor of India are the first Dreadnought ships in the British navy to carry the six inch gun, previous ships, with the exception of the famous Dreadnought, first of her class, which was furnished with twelve pounders, mounting four inch guns.

Another unique feature of this class is the provision of two twelve-pounder guns on high angle mountings for use against aerial warships. The training and elevating gears of these mountings are arranged to permit of large and rapid movements of the guns in both directions. The effective high angle ranges is stated to be about 7,000 yards at an angle of not less than 80 degrees. The displacement of the Iron Duke and Emperor of India is 26,400 tons, speed 22½ knots.

## Topics of the Sport World

By SQUARE DEAL

**Insurance For Umpires.** Arrangements have just been completed whereby the National league has taken out accident insurance policies in favor of the ten umpires on the rolls of this organization. This is not due to any demonstrations on the part of players or spectators that have been made or may be made against the persons of the arbiters of play, although it is not likely that the chance of some wayward soda-pop bottle colliding with some umpirical dome of thought was altogether ignored. But mainly the action of the league authorities is in line with a policy of protecting against railroad accidents, flying balls and the like, it being the practice, when an umpire has been injured in the line of duty, to defray the cost of medical and surgical attention, while at the same time keeping the incapacitated field judges upon the salary rolls during periods of inactivity.

The terms of the policies call for a payment of \$25 a week while victims are out of commission, \$5,000 in event of death and \$10,000 in event of death through railroad accident. It is considered likely that the American league will follow suit.

**Kiviat After Record.** Abel Kiviat, the Irish-American Athletic club of New York runner, will try for the one mile record this year.

**Ages of Champions.** The fact that Jack Johnson had reached the age of thirty-six when he risked his title against Frank Moran has led to some interesting discussion regarding the ages at which previous heavyweight champions lost their ring laurels.

John L. Sullivan was thirty-four years old when defeated by James J. Corbett at New Orleans in 1892. He held the title for ten years, but Corbett was less fortunate, for he retained the championship but five years, being thirty-one years old when Bob Fitzsimmons won at Carson City in 1897. Fitzsimmons' tenure of championship was even less, for at the age of thirty-seven he was knocked out by Jim Jeffries at Coney Island in 1899 after holding the title for two years and three months. Jeffries, who met de-

feat at the hands of Johnson at Reno July 4, 1910, was thirty-five years old when Johnson wrested the ring honors from him. He held the championship for eleven years.

**Tetrarch For This Country.** News from the racing centers of England says that Tetrarch, which was a top heavy favorite for the Derby until she was scratched at the last moment, may come to this country when conditions in Europe become normal. This little horse is said to be one of the greatest racers that ever faced the bar-



Photos by American Press Association.

Tetrarch and Danny Maher.

rier, and if she should visit this country it would certainly prove a great stimulus to the sport.

Another report from the same source says that Danny Maher may ride in this country before he retires from the game for good. It is rumored that he will handle Harry Payne Whitney's entrants if he does come over. Maher up on Pennant or Borrow would make a stiff combination to beat.

## In the Sunday School Class

SENIOR BEREAN LESSON.

Golden Text.—Inasmuch as ye did it not unto me (Matt. xxv, 45).

The Lesson Explained. Verses 31-33.—The inevitable separation.

The gospel of Matthew has been called "pre-eminently the gospel of judgment" because this thought occurs in so many connections in his pages. Take, for instance, some parables which speak searchingly of condemnation; the unmerciful servant (chapter xviii, 23-34); the wicked husbandmen (chapter xxi, 33-41); the man without a wedding garment (chapter xxii, 1-14); the foolish virgins (chapter xxv, 1-13); the man with one talent (chapter xxv, 14-30). These persons were judged with justice, and in every case they were guilty of the offenses with which they were charged. The parable we study today has been well called the parable of the great surprise. It is a solemn reminder that we should be careful of our thoughts and deeds that they are in accord with the will of the Eternal Christ. "The Son of Man." He who is our judge is acquainted with our lives, and he knows what we are called on to resist and to overcome. "All the holy angels with him." The coming again is placed in the future, and the supernatural manifestations imply that the august occasions must be reckoned with by "all nations." Not only Jews but gentiles will be called to an accounting. "Sheep. . . goats." The color and character of these two animals distinguish them one from the other. The sheep are generally white and of a harmless disposition. The goats are, as a rule, black and very offensive. This distinction may have formed the background of the picture. "Separate them." Just as the sheep and goats are separated in the fold at night, so the separation of the good from the bad will not be made in any arbitrary way, but according to character.

Verses 34-40.—The gladsome reception.

The Son of Man, coming in regal splendor to perform the responsible functions of a judge of all the peoples of the earth, is fittingly spoken of as "the King." As Son of Man his humanity was emphasized; now the emphasis is laid on his authority, which is final, beyond which there is no ap-

deal to any higher court of justice. "Ye blessed of my Father." The persons who were addressed in terms of commendation had won the approval of God by reason of their virtuous lives, in which they showed the spirit of compassion and kindness. "Inasmuch as ye have done it." "Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of these my brethren, even these least" (the revision). The Son of Man is the great sympathizer with humanity and the sharer of our burdens. Therefore whatever is done to lessen sorrow and to reduce both the effects and the causes of misery will receive recognition as though these generous acts were done unto him. The truly acceptable note of a right life is love out of a pure heart.

Verses 41-46.—The woeful rejection. The fate of those who had sinned against the light was serious. They were not condemned for what was done in ignorance, but for what was committed deliberately. Their careers had clearly demonstrated that they were not in accord with the spirit of the Master. "Depart from me." They were therefore dismissed from his presence. "Ye cursed." They had brought this fate upon themselves and it was with infinite pity that the Judge pronounced their doom. "Everlasting fire." "The eternal fire" (revision). Just as "eternal life" expresses the quality and character of the spiritual experience through faith in Christ, so "eternal fire" describes the experience of loss which is irreparable. "Prepared for the devil and his angels." How different will be the associations of those who have sinned in disobedience because they were governed by a spirit of selfishness and gave no thought to the needy. "One of the least of these." The Son of Man is no respecter of persons. According to his standards the needy must be helped regardless of their condition, and those who help must do it in a seemly manner. "Ye did it not to me." Notice how fully he identifies himself with all suffering ones whether in high station or in obscure and lowly walks of life. Let your practice of charity from day to day and at every suitable opportunity be evidence of your faith.

# Frills and Fancies In Woman's Sphere

## Net and Embroidery Evening Costume



The gown pictured here is a dainty creation suitable for evening wear. It is fashioned of white net topped lace and white batiste embroidery over silk. The back is quite elaborate, with sash of pink and blue ribbon. The corsage bouquet, a novel touch, is also worn on the back, while millady who wears the gown carries one of the new peacock feather fans mounted in ivory.

### TURBANS FOR FALL WEAR.

Narrow Brimmed and High Crowned Models Are Decried.

Smaller hats, which will doubtless predominate until the entire change of silhouette is brought about, show no decided difference in shape, turbans of many styles being shown for the fall season, says the Millinery Trade Review. Narrow brims and high crowns prevail. In fact, height and rather narrow lines seem to predominate.

A noticeable feature of the smaller tallered hats is the unusual shape of the crown, among which are the helmet, derby, collapsible and two piece, of which the top section is soft with a fitted side crown, loaf shaped, and numerous others.

Brimms vary as to size and outline, hats of medium size showing high side turns, while the small, close fitting models feature brims measuring one to one and a half inches. Others are quite brimless in effect.

### TO AVOID EAR TROUBLES.

Never by any chance should a baby's ears be filled with soapsuds in the daily bathing; neither should the finger be inserted in the orifice to dig out the soap left.

The washcloth should be rinsed, one corner folded softly to make a sort of small mop, and inserted very gently, never far and never forced.

To use any sort of implement, like a hairpin or the point of a toothpick or, indeed, anything that can possibly enter too far, is to perhaps cause loss of hearing that seems unaccountable.

If a child complains of earache do not gouge into the ears to extract any hard deposit that may have accumulated, but drop a very little melted petroleum jelly—not hot, but melted—from a spoon, insert very lightly a bit of absorbent cotton and cleanse the ear.

### FEEDING GROWING CHILD

"The best meats for children of all ages are crisp bacon, broiled and roast beef, lamb, mutton, chicken and white fish. If meat broths are used it should be remembered that they are valuable chiefly as stimulants and contain very little food substance," declares Miss Cora E. Binzel, instructor in the extension division of the University of Wisconsin.

"Between the fifth and tenth years the diet should still include a large amount of milk. New foods are gradually added until the child is eating practically the same food as the adults of the family. A well mixed diet, including a reasonable amount of vegetables and well ripened fruits, is always desirable. Individual preferences cannot always be overcome, but careful training will do much toward cultivating a taste for all kinds of food.

"In the adolescent period the large amount of food needed makes it important that it be of an easily digested kind, simple and rich in protein and mineral salts. The average active boy of fourteen will need quite as much food during the day as a grown man of sedentary habits.

"Egg lemonade, made with two yolks to a glass, is a valuable addition to the diet of the girl in her teens if she is pale and undernourished."

### SKIRTS WITHOUT TUNICS.

Popularity of Long Coat Suits Responsible For Their Revival.

Skirts of suits are of various types, some showing long tunics, but the popularity of the long coat suit is responsible for the big demand for skirts without tunics, says the Dry Goods Economist discussing fall styles. These skirts, however, are usually made with clusters of plaits or are entirely plaited or mounted on yokes. A few are made with a deep circular flounce set in at about the knee point, and a few extreme models which have just been brought out have full circular skirts, but the latter are not expected to meet with general favor as yet as they are too extreme for the average trade.

## A Gentleman Still

By HENRY WINTERS

THE two Record girls were more pleased with the social life of Rome than the archaeological curiosities, though the younger, Edith, not only enjoyed the curiosities, but seemed bent on seeking them herself. Italy is not a safe country to go about in by oneself, but Edith Record did a great deal of rambling. She was repeatedly warned to cease hunting for relics of ancient Rome in the environs, but would not listen to the warnings.

One day, taking her brother Dick, fourteen years old, with her, she got on top of one of the double decker trolley cars that run to and from different environs of Rome and went to a place in the Alban hills. There she and Dick walked up a road till they came to a plateau. They were hunting a spot where recent archaeological discoveries had been made. Not succeeding in finding it, they looked for some one of whom to ask its location. Seeing a man on horseback approaching, they resolved to make inquiries of him.

"Could you tell us," said Dick to the stranger, "the location of the recent archaeological find?"

"Perhaps," added the stranger, "I had better show you the way."

Despite their protests, he dismounted and, leading his horse, walked with them to a point near the excavations. There he stopped, took off his hat politely and said:

"Follow this path for a few minutes and you will reach the spot you seek."

"You have been very kind," said Dick. "When you are in Rome come and see us. You will find us at No. — on the Corso."

"Does the young lady join in the invitation?"

Edith inclined her head in a mute assent.

Having found the place they were looking for and examined the interior of a house of ancient Rome, they retraced their steps to the trolley and thence back to the city.

One evening during the following winter, when social functions were in order, the Records gave a ball. It was not a large affair, but very select. Among the guests who were entering Edith saw, clad in evening dress like the other men, the stranger who had

conducted her and her brother to the excavations. She was surprised to see him avail himself of the invitation he had received to be present at a formal reception, but there seemed nothing to do under the circumstances except to welcome him.

The stranger remained but a very short time, leaving before scarcely any of the guests had noticed him. He told Edith that he had made some archaeological investigations near the place where she had met him and had just opened some graves and exhumed articles placed in them 600 years before the Christian era. If she and her brother would meet him there he would be happy to have her take some of these archaeological treasures from the graves where they were found.

To take things with her own hands that had been in one spot for 2,500 years was a delightful anticipation to Edith Record. On the day that she had appointed with the stranger she and her brother went to the place designated. The stranger met them with a carriage and drove them to a retired spot where were some graves recently opened. He opened some more near by and exposed a skeleton in each, surrounded by various trinkets.

"And now," he said to Dick, putting them into the carriage, "can you find your way back?"

"Are you not going to return with us?" asked Edith, surprised.

"It would cost me my life to do so."

"Your life?"

"Yes, signorina. I risked it the other night when I went to your house that I might arrange to do you this little favor. I am Nicholi Sebastiano, a bandit. A couple of carabinieri, who followed you to protect you, caught sight of me when I started to drive you here. They are doubtless much distressed about you, expecting you to be held for ransom. They are probably now deliberating what to do to save you. Go back and tell them that Nicholi Sebastiano, having been a gentleman, cannot sink so low as to rob a woman."

True enough, the girl and her brother found the policemen deliberating in their behalf and thunderstruck to see them return in safety.

# In and Out of the Children's Playroom

## STIMULATES IMAGINATION.

How to Get the Boy Interested in an Old Pastime.

One of the most liked games to boy and girl alike is the cut-out game. It is as old as the hills and yet has kept its newness and interest, to this day. The boy will scorn the ordinary cut-out play, but give him first a blank book, then a catalogue from a sporting firm, a pair of scissors and a bottle of glue and tell him to furnish you a summer camp in the mountains, such as he would like to live in; then suggest that he fix up a scene in Norway in the winter time, with skiing, skating, and so on.

The way to interest the little chap is to excite his imagination first. Describe to him in detail the interior, then the exterior, of a camp in the woods; then tell him to cut out from the catalogue all the pictures which have anything to do with tent life. These include guns, fishing rods, boats, cooking utensils, cots, etc. These figures may be grouped round a fire or standing in a canoe or climbing the mountains.

When the child has a number of illustrations cut out let him use his ingenuity to furnish the scene. Much can be done if the mother can draw a bit. In such a case she could outline on the first page the inside of a bare tent, to be furnished by the child. On the second page could be the outside of the tent, with the mountain in the background and a lake at one side.

Further interest can be added to this game by giving the little one a set of crayons with which to color the pictured scenes.

### Good Fun.

Two words that rime, as "game" and "name," may be chosen. Each person is required to write four lines in rime, as—

I played a game,  
Without a name,  
I won no fame—  
But who's to blame?

There can be a great deal of fun in this game, and it is really surprising what really clever rimes are sometimes made.

### Conundrums.

Why are lazy persons' beds too short for them? Because they lie too long in them.

When are hunters and stars alike? When shooting.

When is yeast like Chinese women's feet? When compressed.

Why is a coward in a regiment like a good knife? Because he cuts when brought into action.

## Sailors Removing Barnacles

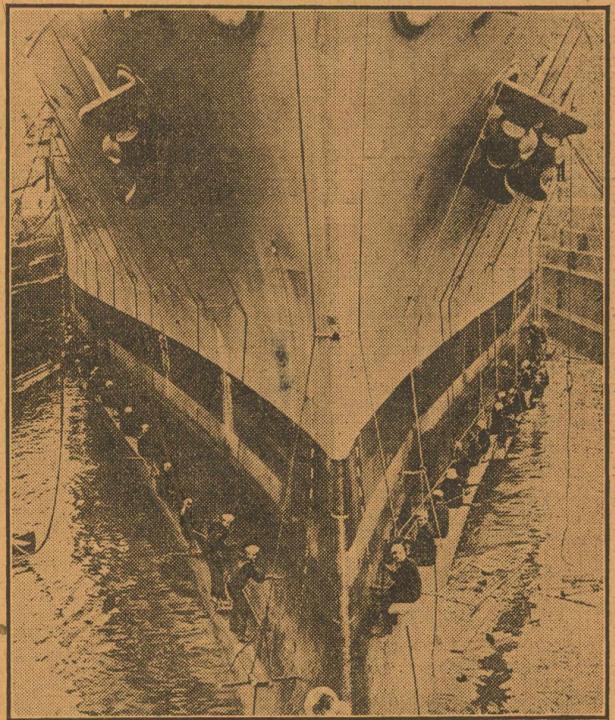


Photo by American Press Association.

You probably will wonder what the lines of sailors are doing on either side of this American warship. They are taking off the barnacles. Did you ever hear of a barnacle? No? Well, then, a barnacle is a shell-like animal. Your wiser elders call it a degenerate crustacean. It attaches itself to rocks and the bottoms of vessels. The barnacle was not recognized as a living animal for a great many years. It reaches its full size in one season, between the months of April and November.

## THROWING BRICKS.

Draw two lines fifteen feet apart, then divide the boys into two companies, allowing each player a piece of brick or square wood that can be easily thrown. Each player on one side throws his brick, trying to come as near as possible to the line on the other side. The one farthest from the line sets up his brick on the line and the one nearest standing on the opposite side pitches at it. If he fails to knock it over he sets up his brick and the other boy pitches at it. If he succeeds he picks it up, goes back to the line, pitches it again near the other

brick, hops over it and kicks his brick near that of his companion.

He must pick up his brick and carry it successively on his head, on each shoulder, on his back, on his breast (walking), in the bend of his knee (hopping), in between his legs (shuffling). Each time starting at the line and proceeding to the other brick and knocking it over. Finally he marks a square enclosing the brick and about eighteen inches square, and if he can hop over this he is declared a winner. If he fails in any one of the "stunts" he must wait his turn, but can then begin at the point where he failed.

## The Modern Juggernaut



—Chicago Herald.

# Wood Cutting Prohibited On Spur Lands!

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

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

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

## S. M. Swenson And Sons

CHAS. A. JONES, Manager,

Spur, Dickens Co., Texas

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ORAN McCLURE, Editor & Prop.

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FOUR ISSUES ONE MONTH

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For District and County Clerk:  
C. C. Cobb (re-election)  
For Tax Assessor:  
G. B. Joplin  
For Sheriff and Tax Collector:  
J. B. Conner (2nd term)  
For County Judge:  
Blaine Speer  
For County Treasurer:  
J. B. Yantis  
For Commissioner Precinct No. 3:  
W. A. Johnson

#### THE WAREHOUSE

"Oh, what fools we mortals are!"  
On the above I'll say but little as I am aware of the fact that after a man has arrived at my age and has accumulated no more of this world's goods than I have, he is conceded by the business world to be a dm-d old fool. Now, Brother Farmers, why we can't and don't chip in and build a warehouse is more than I can see. The warehouse has been advocated ever since the days of the Alliance, now 25 or 28 years. The Farmers Union has harped about the warehouse almost since its existence. We meet, discuss and cuss but do nothing. The business men and bankers see the need of the warehouse and offer to help

build it, but when the time comes for business we farmers take to the woods or sit back and say: "The moneyed fellow will have more votes than I will, hence will control it." Are you not aware of the fact that it will have to be managed by 3 or 5 men elected by ourselves. And they can run the warehouse, but, understand, they will have no control whatever of the cotton that is stored therein. There is only one man that could sell your cotton and that is the man you honestly owe for supplies, and he would have to have the Sheriff to do that, and the Sheriff could find it stored at home under a mesquite tree easier than he could in the warehouse. We all admit that we lose \$2.00 on the bale if our cotton is thrown off in the cotton yard and wallowed around for 2 or three months. Then why not save that by building a warehouse and help to create a market for our own cotton. You may rest assured that the man who buys our cotton will do so with a view of making something out of it, and the more chances he has to take to make that something the less he will bid on the cotton, for it is common sense that no man is going to give you something for nothing. Now, if I make 30 bales of cotton, throw it off in yard it costs me or some one else \$60.00. If I put it in a warehouse it costs \$30.00. My one share in warehouse costs \$10.00. So if I never see or hear of that \$10.00 again it has made me \$20.00. Oh, can't you see the point. Let the little man say take one share and on up according to our several abilities and allow no one man to take more than ten shares, and that will prevent any one, two or three from controlling the busi-

ness. As to myself, I wish some few that have sense enough to run the business right and honestly would control it. You may rest assured that the only reason the business man and banker wants to see the warehouse built is to enable you, I and himself to pay our honest debts. No more. Adieu.—I. G. VanLeer.

R. M. Hamby, of Dickens and one of the most prominent citizens of the country, was in Spur recently on business. We understand that Mr. Hamby has purchased the H. T. Burgoon residence in Spur and will at a later date move his family here and make Spur their permanent home. We extend a hearty welcome to Mr. Hamby and family as resident citizens of the town.

Mr. Copeland, who just recently returned from a trip into the Old World, spent several days of last week with his brother, C. D. Copeland and family at their home six miles east. Mr. Copeland left the latter part of the week for Tehuacana where he will be one of the teachers in a college at that place.

W. M. Winkler, of near Dickens, accompanied J. B. Conner and T. G. Harkey on their prospecting tour of New Mexico. They will probably spend ten days or two weeks in that country.

J. C. Davis came in this week from his ranch home in the north part of the county and spent some time in Spur with his son, Sol Davis and family.

When in need of Shoes, think of Walk-Overs at Hogan & Patton's.

Mr. Lloyd will preach at the Presbyterian church Sunday. The public is cordially invited.

#### NO. 9611

Report of the condition of the Spur National Bank at Spur in the State of Texas, at the close of business, Sept. 12th, 1914.

#### RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	\$183,879.48
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	607.74
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	25,000.00
Bonds, Securities, etc. (other than stocks)	60.00
Banking house, Furniture and Fixtures	30,000.00
Other Real Estate owned	500.00
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)	188.88
Due from State and Private Banks and Bankers, Trust Co's, and Savings Banks	
Due from approved Reserve Agents in Central Reserve Cities	13,369.45
In other Reserve Cities	11,454.17
Checks and Other cash Items	94.57
Notes of other National Banks	2,425.00
Fractional Paper Currency, Nickles, and Cents	134.10
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, Viz:	
Specie	6,652.10
Legal tender notes	1,000.00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	1,250.00
Total	\$276,615.49

#### LIABILITIES

Capital Stock paid in	\$100,000.00
Surplus Fund	20,000.00
Undivided Profits, less Expenses and Taxes paid	2,971.11
National bank notes outstanding	24,500.00
Due to other National Banks	526.97
Individual deposits subject to check	128,395.41
Cashier's checks outstanding	222.00
Bills payable, including certificates for money borrowed	
Total	\$276,615.49

State of Texas, County of Jones, ss:  
I, R. V. Colbert, President of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. V. COLBERT, President.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23rd day of September, 1914.

J. D. Shackelford, Notary Public.  
Correct—Attest:  
R. C. Forbis,  
Geo. S. Link,  
W. T. Andrews,  
Directors.

#### BANKS

Official statement of the financial condition of the First State Bank at Spur, Texas, State of Texas, at the close of business on the 12th day of September 1914, published in the Texas Spur, a newspaper printed and published at Spur State of Texas, on the 25th day of Sept 1914.

#### RESOURCES

Loans and discounts, personal or collateral	94,902.78
Loans, Real Estate	2,986.75
Overdrafts	2,685.96
Bonds and Stocks	
Real Estate (banking house)	7,750.00
Other Real Estate	2,250.00
Furniture and Fixtures	2,150.00
Due from Approved reserve Agents net	\$8,727.77
Due from other banks and bankers, subject to check, net	33.00
Cash Items	468.84
Currency	4,780.00
Specie	1,917.90
Interest in Depositors' Guaranty Fund	495.03
Assessment for Guar. Fund	
Other Resources as follows:	
Warrants	1,053.86
Total	\$130,201.89

#### LIABILITIES

Capital Stock paid in	\$50,000.00
Surplus Fund	5,000.00
Undivided Profits, net	757.35
Due to Banks and Bankers, subject to check, net	3,727.11
Individual Deposits sub. to check	54,718.98
Time certificates of deposit	5,400.00
Cashier's Checks	48.45
Bills Payable and Rediscounts	10,000.00
Other Liabilities as follows:	
Taxes and Interest Reserved	550.00
Total	\$130,201.89

State of Texas, County of Dickens:  
We, S. R. Davis as vice president, and C. Hogan as asst. cashier of said bank, each of us, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.  
S. R. DAVIS, Vice-President.  
C. HOGAN, Asst. Cashier.  
Sworn and subscribed to before me this 18th day of September, A. D. 1914.  
Witness my hand and notarial seal on the date last aforesaid.  
OSCAR JACKSON, Notary Public  
Correct—Attest:  
E. C. Edmonds,  
P. H. Miller,  
T. E. Standifer,  
Directors.

C. L. Love returned Tuesday from Dallas and St. Louis where he spent several days buying fall and winter goods for the Love Dry Goods Company.

One thousand patterns from which to select your Tailor-Made Suit at Hogan & Patton's.

# Here and There Around the Farm

## FALL CALVES PAY.

Early Winter Is Also a Good Time For Dairy Offspring to Come.

## FRESH AIR IS IMPORTANT.

If Young Are Dropped In Spring They Are Ready to Wean About Now and Are Liable to Go Through Cold Weather Without Much Growth.

[Prepared by North Dakota experiment station.]

The first requisites in raising calves are clean, dry, well ventilated, sunny pens. Young calves never do well in damp quarters. A good floor made of cement or of cork brick, well bedded with short straw, shavings or sawdust to absorb the liquid manure, will facilitate cleaning and keep the calves

## MILK AND CREAM.

Milk should be kept in a clean house. No other place is fit for a human food that is so susceptible to outside influences.

The man who has a standard in his dairy, the man who has set a figure toward which his cows must approach in their productive capacity, is the man who will go furthest in dairying.

It is unwise to manipulate a cow's udder or to milk her before calving.

In the properly equipped home dairy the amount and the quality of butter from a given amount of milk are ahead of the creamery made article.

Soft, white butter comes from hot cream.

Have salt where the cow can get it every day.

Palatability is an important feature of good dairy rations.

## STRONG FLAVORS IN BUTTER.

What It Is That Causes These Objectionable Developments.

There are several things which might cause butter to become strong or rancid, says the Rural New Yorker. In the first place, the milk must be kept as clean and free from bacteria as possible until it goes into the separator. There is considerable probability, especially in warm weather, that the milk pails may carry bacteria. Utensils containing milk need more than an ordinary amount of scrubbing in order to keep them clean. Milk will dry into the seams and rough places unless the greatest care is used to prevent it, and it is sure to cause trouble. Thorough scalding of all milk utensils is advisable, but a good scouring powder with plenty of elbow grease is most essential. The same is true of the separator. All separators have plenty of places for milk to collect, and in some separators there are lots of places hard to get at. The cream should be cooled immediately after separation and not mixed with older cream until cold.

After churning it is necessary to wash the buttermilk from the butter quite completely or the buttermilk will soon develop objectionable flavors. In warm weather the butter is apt to "come soft," and then it is difficult to remove the buttermilk completely. Churning should be at a sufficiently low temperature so that the butter will come in shottlike granules, and when in this condition should be thoroughly washed with cold water. Then of course the butter should be kept in a place where it cannot absorb strong odors from outside.

## Give Hogs Plenty of Water.

It is possible to waste an enormous amount of feed when hogs do not have access to water at all times, both winter and summer. There are a number of types of hog waterers on the market, these being so designed that only a small surface is exposed, and, therefore, the matter of contamination is almost wholly eliminated. It is, in any event, a simple matter to arrange a drinking trough so that the hogs have access to only a few inches at the end. This can be accomplished by placing the end of the trough under a fence and it is only necessary to have enough of the water exposed so that one hog can drink.

## Improving Butter.

While it is an important thing to have the butter "come," it is well to remember that the churning process may easily be carried too far. If continued to the point where the butter becomes lumpy a certain amount of buttermilk is incorporated in the butter, with the result that the moisture content of the butter is increased and its keeping quality impaired.

# Analyzing Her Mind

By ANABEL PARSONS

WE hear a great deal about happy brides going to the altar. I have long been a happy wife and the mother of children, but in my case, so far as my feelings were concerned, the word should be halter instead of altar. Sentive women are liable to collapse on the eve of their marriage. And why not? Every one knows that marriage is a lottery. But to say that one will either draw a prize or a blank is absurd. One doesn't draw a blank in the lottery of marriage; it is either a prize or Tartarus.

I confess that as a girl I was emotional, and I have now eradicated emotion from my nature. I had several offers of marriage and chose John as the most desirable of the lot. I felt every confidence in him. My only trouble was that I didn't seem to feel any different the day after I became engaged to him than the day before. There was a lot of emotion during the middle day of the three, but somehow on the third it seemed to have vanished.

I was frightened. What had I done? Engaged myself to a man whom I did not love? How could I have felt all that lovingness—I use the word for want of a better—I experienced the day John proposed to me and I accepted him? From the heavens I had sunk to a bottomless pit. I would have given the world to undo what I had done. Why not undo it? Because there was a sort of subconsciousness in me that I was making a ninny of myself. How could I, who had responded to my lover's words and caresses one day, tell him the next that I had made a prodigious mistake? Besides what assurance had I, should I make this confession, that I would not be as much cast down a day later because I had broken the engagement?

I had the good sense to keep away from John for a couple of days, at the end of which time I recovered from my reaction and wondered at it. Indeed, when I met my fiancé again I was back in that emotional condition commonly called love. Love! In four letters are described that which is the foundation of the world. And yet when we speak of it between young persons who are about to mate I think it would better be called emotional insanity. This is not real love, though I admit it may be the beginning of real love.

I soon recovered my equanimity and sailed on smoothly for the four months of my engagement. I was occupied preparing my trousseau, and that kept me from asking myself every few minutes whether or no I was really in love. I think if John had paid a bit of attention to another girl I should have known quite definitely whether I loved him or not. But he was not

that kind of a fellow at all. He was perfectly satisfied with me, and I concealed from him the fact that I was constantly fighting doubts whether I loved him well enough to marry him.

I remained in this condition of mental hesitancy till a few days before the day appointed for the wedding; then I had a terrible breakdown. I analyzed my feelings thoroughly, and the analysis was very unsatisfactory. There is nothing so incapable of analysis as love unless it be a poem. But I made what I considered a number of analyses, and every one proved more conclusively than the preceding that I was about to marry a man for whom I had only friendship.

I resisted the temptation to tell him so till I could withstand it no longer, then sent for him. He saw the moment he looked at me that there was something the matter.

"What is it, sweetheart?" he asked anxiously.

There was something in the word sweetheart that threw me back on myself as an engine reversed. But I felt that what was troubling me must come out.

"I am very miserable."

"That's singular. I'm very happy."

"I am afraid I don't love you well enough to marry you."

He took my axowal in a very unloverlike manner. He should have ground his teeth and tore his hair. He did nothing of the kind.

"A sort of stage fright?"

"No; I have long been in doubt. And today I have analyzed my feelings and—"

"In what laboratory did you do it?"

"In the laboratory of introspection."

"Did you put your love into a test tube?"

"I suppose that would express it figuratively."

"Well, if it didn't turn out to be love what did it turn out to be?"

"I don't know."

"It doesn't matter to us since it isn't love. I'll countermand the orders given in preparation for the wedding. The cards are out. We can't recall them."

"That's the most terrible thing about it."

"Terrible! There's nothing terrible in that. We were not going to be married to please these persons. If at the last moment we find we're going to make a mistake we must withdraw of course."

"Of course."

"I'll go at once to countermand the orders."

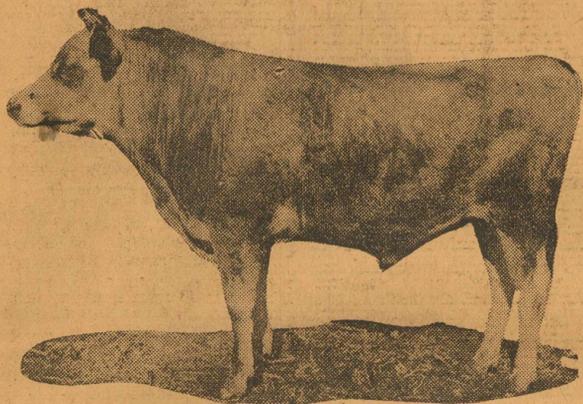
He turned to go. I called to him, "Haven't you forgotten something?"

He turned and saw me looking at him wistfully.

"Oh, a kiss!"

He came back, took me in his arms and kissed me. I didn't release him.

## Why the Jersey Is Popular



The Jersey has the finest bones of any of the dairy breeds. The udder of the best type of Jersey of today is an ideal one, long, extending well up in front, fully rounded, level as can be, with teats placed just right, and it leaves nothing to be desired except in some instances little longer teats. The Jersey is the very embodiment of dairy conformation, and she breeds true to type. The pure bred Jersey bull shown is a typical specimen of the breed.

warm. A wood floor does fairly well if the joints are laid closely and then treated to a coat of creosote to prevent the absorption of liquid manure, otherwise wood is very insanitary. A floor of earth is practically useless, as it cannot be kept clean and sanitary.

Good fresh air in the calf stable is of great importance with the young calf to give it a strong, vigorous constitution and strong vitality. The calf will be the dairy cow within two years. If good productive dairy cows are expected the calf needs to be kept strong and thrifty from the start.

Sunshine is very necessary to the vigor of all young growing animals. It is an excellent germicide, and for that reason serves to purify the surroundings and to keep the young calf healthy. It is always well to place the calf pens in a part of the stable where plenty of direct sunshine may enter.

The advantages of raising fall or early winter calves is that dairy products are higher priced in winter, and the average farmer has more time to care properly for the cows. Besides, the average cow will maintain her milk flow longer by coming on to grass in the springtime. With the calves coming in in the fall they are ready to be weaned in the spring and can be put out to pasture where they will continue to grow. On the other hand, when calves are dropped in the spring they are ready to wean in the fall about the time winter sets in, so are liable to go through the winter without making very much growth. Fall or early winter is by all means the best time for dairy calves to come.

## SHEEP ITEMS.

Sheep prove invaluable in cleaning weedy pastures, fence corners and in removing brush.

Of the serious parasitic diseases affecting sheep, stomach worms probably cause the heaviest losses to sheep raisers.

The flock owner who is not aware of the fact that the inferior or scrub ram is at all times a detriment and a drawback to profitable sheep raising will be forced to learn it by small income.

When the operations of castrating and docking of lambs are neglected the market is the deciding factor of a larger or smaller price paid for them.

Look out for wet, marshy ground or your flock will be troubled with foot rot and worms.

## USING YOUR EXTRA LAND.

If You Have Some Idle Acres Convert Them Into Permanent Pasture.

If a portion of the land is too rough for cultivation or if the farm is of such a size that there is too much land for the help employed and not enough to demand another hand, it is often advisable to keep this extra land in permanent pasture. On many large farms it is better because of the scarcity of labor to farm less intensively and keep a considerable area in pasture. Under such circumstances feeding on pasture should prove remunerative.

The advantages of winter feeding consist in the opportunities to make better use of the byproducts, such as corn fodder, damaged hay, etc., and the better distribution of labor. In the western part of the corn belt the majority of the cattle are fed during the late fall and early winter months, so that they may be out of the way before bad weather sets in, thus avoiding expensive shelter. A little farther east, where the disagreeable weather begins earlier, it is customary to rough the cattle on pasture and stalk fields until December or January, when they are put into the yards and fattened. In the eastern part of the corn belt cattle are frequently fattened in sheds or barns.

The number of steers to be fattened depends on the quantity of roughage available. If there is a surplus of corn it should be sold or fed to hogs. On the other hand, if there is a slight deficiency it may prove more economical to buy a little corn or other concentrate than to dispose of the rough feed.

## Worm Infected Pigs.

Turpentine is a popular remedy for worm infected pigs, being given in the slop for three successive mornings at the rate of one teaspoonful for every eighty pounds of body weight of pigs. Sulphate of iron (copperas) is an effective remedy if given as follows: Dissolve copperas in warm water and mix in the slop at the rate of one dram for each 100 pounds of body weight of hogs, and continue this for five successive mornings. Repeat as required. Either copperas or turpentine may be given occasionally as a preventive in herds where worms have been prevalent. These drugs should not be given to pregnant sows.—Dr. A. S. Alexander.

## Foundered Horses.

Let the horse run barefoot on low pasture and twice a month blister the hoof head (after removing the hair) with a mixture of one part of powdered cantharides and three parts of lard. Tie the horse up short when the blister is acting. Wash the blister off in two days; then apply a little lard daily.

# Lapsing Into Facetiousness

## Out of Mold.

"Chance shapes our destinies," quoted the wise guy.

"Well, all I have to say is that some of us have mighty poor shapes," added the simple mug.—Philadelphia Record.

## Quite a Variety.

Bill—That man Sing has quite a repertoire, hasn't he?

Jill—Oh, yes; he has six children.—Yonkers Statesman.

## A Boy's Way.



Jack (aged five)—Mamma, every time I squeeze my finger it hurts. Mamma—Then don't squeeze it, dear. Jack—But if I don't squeeze it how shall I know whether it hurts or not?—Chicago News.

## Both Got Stung.

Deserted Wife (telling grocer her troubles)—And I trusted him so! Grocer—Confound it, so did I!—Boston Transcript.

## No Place For Thumb Prints.

Mrs. Flatbush—And you think your little boy steals your pies?

Mrs. Bensonhurst—Somebody does, and I suspect Tommie.

"Well, there's a way you can tell."

"How?"

"By the thumb prints."

"Oh, no, I can't. When Tommie gets through with a pie there aren't any thumb prints!"—Yonkers Statesman.

## That Awful Word.

"Henry asked you if you had made that cake, did he? Well, what was there in that to wound your feelings, child?"

"It was the—the way he said it, mamma. He—he didn't ask m-me if I'd made it. He—he said, 'Darling, d-did you perpetrate this cake?'"—Chicago Tribune.

## Strategy.

"Why do you quarrel with your husband so these days? Have you ceased to love him?"

"No, but the cook enjoys it. She lingers with us, hoping to see a fight."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## A Terrible Thought.

Dear Creature (speaking metaphorically)—That absurd Maud Forsyth can't see an inch beyond her nose.

The Other Dear Creature (speaking spitefully)—Perhaps she is dazzled by its brilliance.

## A Small Sum Indeed.

Towne—Yes, my wife is able to dress on comparatively little money. Bowne—Oh, come now! Comparatively little? Towne—I mean a little compared with what she thinks she ought to have.—Exchange.

## Duties of the Housewife.

"Washing dishes roughens the skin and sweeping fattens the fingers."

"Yes. Isn't it fortunate one's hands are not injured any by playing bridge?"—Kansas City Journal.

## Wildcats Especially.

"Excuse me, ma'am," said the book canvasser to the lady who had opened the door in answer to his ring, "but if you have a few moments to spare I'd like to show you the great work on the 'Habits of Savage Animals.'"

"No use wasting your time, young man," replied the female. "I've been married three times and know all about their habits."—Chicago News.

## Spoken In Strange Terms.

"Was the hollow square formation applauded?"

"Yes, it got a full round."—Baltimore American.

## The Slow One.



"Would you," he said after they had been in the dark for a long time, "be angry with me if I were to kiss you?"

She was silent for a moment. Then in tones the meaning of which was not to be mistaken she replied:

"Why do you suppose I turned down the light an hour and a half ago?"

And yet he wondered, poor fool, how other young men who had started far in the rear were able to pass him in the race of life.

# You Trade With The Cash Store

If it is Groceries you want, we have them and want to furnish you. We have first-class groceries in every line and will sell them just as cheap as can be sold by any first-class merchant. We are going to sell strictly for the cash, and by doing so can make you good prices, and you should take advantage of them if you want value for your money. When you have cash to spend you can save money by trading with a cash store. Now is a good time to buy your flour and the brand is "Gladiola"---There is none better. We also have some nice Dishes and Racket Goods "Cheap." Come on, we are ready to serve you and want your business.

# Brannen Brothers Company.

### GILPIN

Rev. W. B. Bennett filled his regular appointment at Midway Sunday.

Willie Hagins, who is at Dickens under the treatment of Dr. Blackwell for his eyes, is reported doing nicely and will return home the last of the week.

Mesdames P. E. Hagins, W. B. Bennett and Pate visited Grandpa Carlisle and wife Sunday.

Misses Mary Bennett, Lillie and Mattie Hagins visited at the home of J. T. Carlisle Sunday.

Little Mary Pearl Hagins has been quite sick.

Mrs. Al Sullivan is on the sick list this week.

P. E. Hagins made a flying trip to Dickens Sunday.

John Willis was in Gilpin Sunday.—Aunt Martha Jane.

### 240 ACRE FARM FOR SALE

240 acres, 100 acres in cultivation, well improved, good houses, fine orchard and well located. Will sell cheap on easy terms. Address Box 272, Spur, Texas. 45-4t

Judge F. C. Gipson was over one day last week from Dickens and spent an hour or so looking after business matters and greeting friends in Spur.

Mr. Penney, a real estate man of Lubbock, was in Spur last week on business.

Your Cleaning, Pressing and alterations will be neatly done by Hogan & Patton.

### B. Y. P. U. PROGRAM, SEPT. 27th

Miss Kittie Powell, Leader. Subject, Our Duty As Church Members.

Roll Call, answer by quoting verse of scripture.

Song—Prayer.

Our Duty to God As Church Members—Mr. Hancock.

Quartette.

Our Duty To Our Church—Mr. Rodgers, Sr.

What Does the Outside World Expect of Us As Church Members—Miss Baker.

### NOTICE

We will buy your Maize and pay you the cash at the market price. See me at Brazelton-Pryor Lumber Co.—W. Q. Smith.

Messrs. Taylor and Ensey spent Sunday in Afton where they attended the religious debate between Rev. A. Nunnery, representing the Baptists, and Rev. T. V. Dodson, representing the Methodists. The debate closed Sunday night after having been in progress throughout five days. Dinner was spread on the ground Sunday and a large crowd was in attendance.

Luther Ragsdale passed thru town one day this week enroute to Spur with a load of wheat which he intended to have threshed. He said he had wheat to make his flour, corn to make meal and hogs to make his meat. The high cost of living does not worry him.—Dickens Item.

G. J. Stearns, a prominent citizen of the Steel Hill community, was among the number of business visitors in the city this week.

Miss Mary Copeland left the latter part of last week for Tehuacana where she will attend a college at that place.

Miss Ida Sampson is spending the week in the city with Miss Creola Richburg and other lady friends of Spur.

Mr. Kiester, formerly of Spur but now of Haskell, was in the city this week and spent several days here on business.

Messrs. Taylor and W. P. Sampson, of the Gilpin country, were in Spur Wednesday selling a wagon load of cane seed.

J. C. Bryant, of Stamford, was in Spur this week looking after his interests in the Bryant-Link Company.

J. R. Rogers and family, of Jayton, moved this week to Spur and will make this place their home in the future.

### FOR SALE

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

W. Neilon, traveling passenger and freight agent of the Wichita Valley Railway Company, was in Spur this week greeting his friends and also looking after business interests.

Mrs. I. G. VanLeer was in the city the first of the week from her farm home north of Spur and while here was a very pleasant caller at the Texas Spur office.

W. F. Godfrey returned Tuesday from the Plains country where he has been spending some time on business.

The German war continues but the German Kitchen is still prepared to feed the hungry. adv

Mrs. F. W. West was in the city Wednesday from her farm home north of Spur.

The Selz Work Shoe sells at \$3 at Hogan & Patton's. They're good.

Emmett Kutch spent several days of this week in Jayton on business.

**73 ANNUAL TOUR THE ORIGINAL**

## YANKEE ROBINSON

**WILD ANIMAL EXHIBITION**



**GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH**

**GREATEST ACROBATIC CARNIVAL EVER WITNESSED UNITED WITH TEXAS BILL'S FRONTIER DAYS**

**EXHIBITING UNDER THE LARGEST CANVAS EVER CONSTRUCTED**

1000 People. 2 Trains of Cars. 2 Herds of Elephants. 300 Trained Animals. \$1,000,000 Invested. \$4,270 Daily Expense. Seats for 10,000 People.

**CAPT. BUCK'S 20-PERFORMING SEA LIONS-20**

**GREATEST TRAINED ANIMAL EXHIBITION EVER PRESENTED**

TRAINED LIONS  
LEOPARDS  
BEARS  
SEALS  
PONIES  
DOGS  
MONKEYS  
ZEBRAS  
ELEPHANTS  
TIGERS  
HORSES

**300 TRAINED ANIMALS**



**300-PERFORMING ANIMALS-300**

**50-REAL FUNNY CLOWNS-50**

**10-ROYAL TOKIO JAPANESE-10**

**"BLACK DIAMOND" THE BALL-ROOM HORSE**

**Ross Ashcraft's High-School Horses**

**FAMOUS WIZARETTE WIRE FAMILY**

**TEXAS BILL'S FRONTIER DAYS**

Includes:  
OKLAHOMA DAN, Champion Bucking Bronco Rider of the World.  
MOUNTAIN NELL, Champion Rifle Shot of the World.  
ORIGINAL DEADWOOD STAGE COACH.  
One Hundred People in a Thrilling Spectacle  
"THE HANGING OF THE HORSE THIEF," A Real Genuine Western Story.  
Sioux Indians, Cossacks, Mexican Bull Fighters, and the Greatest Bunch of Bucking Broncos ever exhibited.

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