

Dan G. Kennedy Says:

Only seven more days in which to do business before the holidays. We want to make these few days

Profitable to You and to Us.

We will do it if you will come to see us. We have numerous bargains in all departments. We will be glad to see you
Yours for business.

Dan G. Kennedy,

Proprietor Yellow Front and Racket Stores.

NO NEED OF PANIC.

OSWALD WILSON DOESN'T THINK CROP LARGE.

Speculators and Not Producers Will Suffer Because of the Slump.

Houston Post.

Prof. Oswald Wilson of Fort Worth, government statistician for Texas and the Territories, was in the city yesterday and returned last night for his home. Speak-

ing of the 12,000,000 bale crop, Prof. Wilson stated that he did not see anything to cry over. He believes that is not too much cotton for the needs of the world. "In 1897 there was something over 12,250,000 crop. Since that time the consumption of cotton in the South alone has increased more than 1,000,000 bales annually."

He does not believe that there is any one now holding cotton but those who are able to hold it. Farmers, he states, are not business men, and when they gather their cotton they market it, save in instances where they are able to hold, and those who have held so

far, he states, will, in most instances, continue to hold. In 1892, he stated, when there was a shortage and when cotton was up something more than 900,000 bales were brought to sight than had been ginned that year. Some of the cotton had been ginned for ten years and had been held that length of time. There were lots of people, he stated, who, while the price was down, made their brags that they were going to hold for ten cents, and many of them did it. He believes that the same thing will transpire this year and that there will be hundreds of thousands of bales that were gin-

ned that will not be brought into sight.

Touching upon the scheme to reduce the acreage, he stated that experience had taught that this did not work. The result had been in former years, where farmers got together and decided to reduce the crop, that it transpired they really planted more. One man will figure that his neighbors intend to reduce their acreage and he calculates that if they do he can plant a little more and get the benefit of the short crop price. The result is that all his neighbors figured just like he did. The best thing to do, he says, is to let the farmers alone.

Sizing the crop up and the price which is now on, Prof. Wilson states that things will soon find their level and that no one but the speculators will be injured in the long run.

Lost Stock.

A gray horse, long bodied, slightly hog backed, saddle scar on back bone, 14 1/2 hands high, 12 years old, branded V O T on left hip and other brands not remembered; also a white and red spotted cow, branded 4 X L on side and marked under half crop off each ear; a brown Jersey yearling and a red yearling, both unbranded and unmarked and following cow. Will pay liberally for recovery of stock. If found in northern part of county notify W. H. Holcomb, Augusta, or if in southern part notify A. N. Atkinson, Creek, Texas.

Notice to Tax Payers.

For the convenience of tax payers, I will be at the following places with the 1904 tax rolls on the dates specified: Augusta Monday and Tuesday, Dec. 5 and 6; Weches Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 7 and 8; Kennard Mill Monday and Tuesday, Dec. 12 and 13; Lovelady Thursday and Friday, Dec. 15 and 16; Creek Monday and Tuesday, Dec. 19 and 20; Porter Springs Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 21 and 22, 1904.

As poll taxes cannot be paid by mail parties living at a distance from the county seat will save time by calling at some of above appointments and getting receipts.

Respectfully,

JOHN W. BRIGHTMAN,

Tax Collector Houston Co., Tex.

Car of Trees for Crockett.

The first full car of nursery stock ever delivered at Crockett will arrive about the 20th of December and will consist of over 65,000 fine selected trees. All interested parties should be sure to go to the car, personally inspect the stock and inquire as to prices. Our Mr. Bushway will be at the Hotel Howard when car arrives.

ALVIN FRUIT AND NURSERY CO.,
Algoa, Texas.

Cured Paralysis.

W. S. Batty, P. O. True, Texas, writes: "My wife had been suffering five years with paralysis in her arm, when I was persuaded to use Ballard's Snow Liniment, which cured her all right. I have also used it for old sores, frost-bites and skin eruptions. It does the work." 25c, 50c, \$1.00. Sold by Smith & French Drug Co.

"THE BIG STORE"

Is Ready For the Christmas Rush.

Our three story structure is now wellstocked with one of the most carefully selected lines of Dress Goods, Notions, Boots and Shoes, Ladies' and Gent's Furnishings, Millinery and Clothing that has ever before been placed before the buying public of Houston county. In order to help you make a friend or loved one a Christmas present, we quote you some of the many rare bargains we are now offering.

Dress Goods.

27 inch broadened worsteds, in all new shades and patterns, worth and sold for 20c, now per yd. 12 1/2c
36 inch wool serge, brown, blue, black and tan, worth 35c, holiday price per yd. 20c
Beautiful 36 inch Henriettas, in the latest shades. The best yet, at per yd, only 24c
36 inch all wool dress flannel, in the prettiest colorings, worth 25 per cent more but going at 39c
54 inch repellants, the proper things for heavy skirts, all colors, worth 60c, now per yd. 49c

Some Notions.

5 papers pins 5c
144 agate button 5c

5 best thumbies 5c
100 yds Dragon basting thread 5c
2 balls best darning cotton 5c
72 pants buttons 5c
1 large bottle Mirror perfume 5c
50 assorted hair pins 5c
1 ladies' hemstitched linen h'k'f 5c
6 pure bone collar buttons 5c

A Few Shoes.

1 lot ladies' shoes in calf, kid and dongola, broken sizes, worth from 2.25 to \$1.35, choice now 98c
Ladies' Palmetto heavy, everyday shoes, solid as a rock, worth \$1.25, this week they go at \$1.00
One lot infant's shoes, in broken sizes, button, worth 25 to 35 cents but going now for 15c
One lot of the celebrated Court-

ney shoes for children, sizes 2 to 8, worth 75c, selling now for 50c
We sell the celebrated Maloney shoe for ladies and children, and that great Walk Easy shoe for men.

Millinery.

In this department can be found the most stylish headwear in Houston county. In order to close this season's goods prior to taking inventory, the price on all millinery has been greatly reduced.



Prices on Clothing Cut Half in Two.

Men's clay worsted suits, nicely made, worth \$4.50, but going now at \$2.25
Men's wool cheviot suits worth \$5.00, and a bargain at that, they are going at 2.50
Men's handsome cashmere suits, sizes 34 to 42, worth \$5.50, now going at 2.75
Men's extra heavy cheviot suits, newest mingled effects, worth \$8.00, now going at \$4.00
All other clothing has had the price cut half in two.

"THE BIG STORE"

We Want Your Furs, Hides, Cotton and Other Produce.

Ladies Will Find Our Store a Nice Resting Place while in Town.

Holiday Excursions

Between All Points on the

I. & G. N.

And to All Points in

TEXAS AND LOUISIANA

Via

I. & G. N.

"The Texas Road"

Convention Rates.

Tickets on Sale
Dec. 23, 24, 25, 26, 31,
and January 1st

Good Returning
January 4, 1905

Special Arrangements

See Agents or Write
D. J. PRICE,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent,
Palestine, Texas.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.
CROCKETT, TEXAS.
Office over Haring's Drug Store.

W. C. LIPSCOMB, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
CROCKETT, TEXAS.
Office with B. F. Chamberlain.

S. B. STOKES, M. D., J. S. WOOTERS, M. D.
STOKES & WOOTERS,
PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS.
CROCKETT, TEXAS.
Office in the rear of Chamberlain's
Drugstore.

D. A. NUNN, D. A. NUNN, JR.
NUNN & NUNN,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
CROCKETT, TEXAS.
Will practice in all Courts, both
State and Federal, in Texas.

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Anyone sending a sketch and description will quickly receive our opinion. Free of charge. If invention is patentable, we will prepare and prosecute for you. Our office is in New York City. Send for our free book on Patents.

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A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 351 Broadway, New York.
Branch Office: 17 St. Washington, D. C.

EASTERN TEXAS RAILROAD CO.

TIME TABLE NO. 6.
Effective 1:05 a. m. Wednesday,
December 16, 1903.

WEST BOUND Train No. 1	STATIONS	EAST BOUND Train No. 2
Leave a. m.		Arrive p. m.
7:00	Lufkin	4:15
7:25	Caruthers	3:57
7:40	Chawney	3:35
7:57	Pine Island	3:18
8:15	Druce	3:00
8:35	Haggeville	2:40
8:55	Kennard Mill	2:25
9:15	Kennard	2:00
	Leave p. m.	

ROOSEVELT PACE.

VETERANS OF SENATE FIND IT HARD TO KEEP UP WITH THE PRESIDENT.

Walter Wellman Says Old Wheel
Horses do not Take Kindly
to Use of the Whip.

(By Walter Wellman.)

Washington, December 7.—President Roosevelt is too swift for some of the old-fashioned republican leaders. They find it difficult to keep up with the rapid pace which the strenuous young man in the White House is setting for them. It is not easy for them to realize that the tremendous popularity of the president among the people is due largely to this way of going ahead to do things with all the energy of his nature. In other words, the country began a new epoch when it made Theodore Roosevelt the head of the State and a good many of the older leaders are out of touch and sympathy with the Rooseveltian era. The younger men of the party are much more in accord with the president. But the old men hold the reins of power in both branches of congress, and one of the most interesting questions of the day is whether or not Mr. Roosevelt is to have a fine row with the veteran leaders before he gets through his term.

Already they are trying to put on the brakes. The president wants tariff reform—the genuine thing—and the leaders are conferring as to how little they can give him and get off without a rumpus and an appeal to the people. He wants new legislation to stop indirect discriminations on railroads, and the lawyers of the senate are sagely pointing out that the thing can't be done. He wants rate-making power put in the hands of the interstate commerce commission and the railway attorneys of the upper branch declare it is impossible without getting into conflict with the supreme court. And so it goes.

"I had supposed this was a good time to sit down and rest and enjoy a little prosperity and repose, but here comes our president stirring up all manner of new things and provoking trouble enough to last him and as the remainder of our days. There is such a thing as too much strenuousness."

So said one of the oldest and ablest of the republican senators. An identical expression is often heard these days from the lips of the elder statesmen. In fact, this sort of talk is the feature of cloak-room and corridor gossip in the big white capitol which stands on an eminence at the eastern end of the avenue—the "Capitoline Hill," as our forefathers named it. Such talk does not mean that there is organized opposition to Mr. Roosevelt's policies. It only indicates the attitude of mind out of which opposition may easily spring if the president drives too fast.

OBJECTED TOO SOON.

A Lawyer's Clever Ruse to Win a Losing Case.

(From Everywhere.)

A celebrated lawyer won a case in which he had no apparent chance, by having the magistrate's clerk put in the witness box. He made him admit that he had been in the room when the judge was discussing the case on trial; then suddenly he asked him, "You were in the room, sir, and did you not hear the magistrate say there was not a rag of a case against my unhappy client?"

The prosecuting counsel objected, and the question was ruled to be inadmissible. But the jurors had heard it, and had heard the answer stopped. The dissatisfaction thus produced in their minds made them acquit the prisoner. After leaving the court the prosecuting attorney indignantly told his opponent that he should not have put the question, and that he must have known that it would not be allowed.

"Yes, I did," was the answer, "but I knew you, too, and felt sure that you would object at the right time. You should have waited for the answer, as it would have been No."

HOW TO SECURE SEATS

For "Ben Hur"—File Your Orders Through the Mail.

EDITOR COURIER:

So many letters of inquiry have been received from your city regarding "Ben Hur," and how to get seats, that I have compiled the following notes which really supplies all information. Will you kindly give this as much prominence as possible to familiarize the amusement-seekers of your city, and point out to them that it is their own fault if they fail to secure desirable seats, as we have mail orders:

Klaw & Erlanger's stupendous and magnificent production of General Law Wallace's great play, "Ben Hur," is to be staged in Houston the entire week of December 26th. This is the most important offering in the history of Texas amusements, and it is more than probable that hundreds will journey from this city to Houston to witness it.

No time should be lost, by those who intend going to Houston, to file their orders for seats through the mail. The advance sale opens on Monday morning, December 26th, and Mr. M. C. Michael, manager of the Houston Theatre, guarantees to promptly fill all mail orders for seats in the order of their receipt, if accompanied by return and self-addressed stamped envelope for return, so that no error can be made. The scale of prices will be as follows: Entire lower floor and first two rows balcony—\$2.00, next five rows balcony—\$1.50, balance of balcony—\$1.00, general admission to gallery 50c.

All railroads running into Houston will have special excursion rates on for this attraction, therefore, it will be advisable for those intending to witness "Ben Hur" to inquire of their local railroad agent for train and rate information.

EDWARD H. COOKE,
Gen'l Agent "Ben Hur" Co.

securities and bank notes of the value of over \$18,000, while at an auction sale of the effects of a Lewinian lady of miserly instincts the purchaser of her piano stool found a small value of gold in the horsehair stuffing, and a gentleman who bought her bedstead discovered \$900 hidden away in one of its hollow legs.

A sensation was caused at Jessy, a Roumania, some time ago by the death of a Mme. Baisch, whose eccentricity had for years been the gossip of the town. Although it was more than suspected that she was a rich woman, she had lived in the most sordid and miserable manner and was generally regarded as a miser. When her few belongings were examined after her death not a trace could be found of her supposed wealth, until, on going through her articles of clothing, it was discovered that one of her pet coats seemed stiff, as if heavily lined. The petticoat was ripped open and revealed notes of the value of 200,000 francs sewed under the lining.

This discovery naturally stimulate the zeal of the searchers. Further petticoats were examined, and in all large sums in notes were found concealed. The total amount of the treasure which had served as lining for Mme. Baisch's petticoats was no less than 2,500,000 francs—London Tit-Bits.

Not Epileptic.

A city woman who had decided this she would keep some hens as a profit

S. MAIER

—Brewers' Agent, and—

Wholesale Dealer in Liquors and Cigars

Nancy Hanks Four full quarts; Express charges paid by us..... \$3.20

Paul Jones Four Star Pure Rye, per bottle (4 bottles or over, express paid by us) 1.00

Bell Brook One full quart..... 1.00 (4 bottles or over, express paid by us)

PARKER RYE, CLUB HOUSE, Rye or Bourbon, 10 Year O. d.
EDGEWOOD, Rye or Bourbon, and Many Other Leading Brands of Whiskey

=====**BARREL GOODS**=====

Double Stamped, Full Proof and Over.

Blue Grass, McBrayer, Russell, Edge Cliff, Shaw Rye and many other leading brands at \$3.00 to \$4.00 per gallon. **Alcohol**, also imported and domestic **Gin, Wines and Brandies.**

All Orders Promptly Attended Same Day as Received.

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Nelson and Draughon Business College

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Offers better facilities for the comfort and rapid advancement of its pupils than any other college. A thorough course in a good position is given. We accept notes for tuition payable after course is finished and position secured. Our methods of bookkeeping and banking can be learned in eight weeks. Many of our students are by students as soon graduates at the end of three months. We teach all commercial branches—bookkeeping, shorthand, French Typewriting, Penmanship, Commercial Law, Mathematics, English, Geography, Etc. Home study course free. Positions secured or money refunded.

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should be given your son in preference to any other schooling. It places him in a position to cope successfully with every problem that may arise in his commercial transactions. The commercial and industrial fields offer very attractive opportunities to young men of energy and ambition who possess a thorough knowledge of bookkeeping, stenography and general office work. Our graduates are successful—we teach them right and procure them a position upon graduation.

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OLDEST LIQUOR HOUSE IN TEXAS
42 YEARS IN BUSINESS

TRY OUR FAMOUS **BLUE DIAMOND WHISKEY**

7-YEAR OLD.	\$3.00
8-YEAR OLD.	3.20
10-YEAR OLD.	3.50

A FULL OUNCE

GUARANTEED THE BEST WHISKEY FOR THE MONEY NO MATTER HOW FAR YOU MAY SEND. MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED.

EXPRESS CHARGES PAID PROMPT DELIVERY

DIDN'T GET THE VOTES.

Parker Was About a Million Behind Bryan.

New York, December 2.—The official canvass by States of the votes in the recent presidential election, which is now nearly completed, shows some startling results. Undoubtedly the greatest surprise is found in the fact that the total of the popular vote was less than in 1900. From the latest figures, most of which are official, it is found that Roosevelt received 7,702,180 votes and Parker 5,119,704. In 1900 McKinley had 7,217,810 and Bryan 6,357,826. Thus Roosevelt's gain over McKinley's was only 480,370, while Parker's loss from the Bryan vote was approximately three times that figure, or 1,238,122. For every new recruit in the republican army there were three deserters from the democrats.

This shows that the combined vote for Roosevelt and Parker totaled 12,821,884, which was 753,752 less than the combined vote for McKinley and Bryan in 1900. Add 600,000 for the so-called vote, and the total is still about 550,000 short of the total vote of all parties in 1900, which was 13,961,566.

Out of the entire list of States, there were only three in which Roosevelt's vote was smaller than McKinley's and Parker's greater than Bryan's. These were Georgia, Mississippi and South Carolina. In eight States—Alabama, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia—both Parker and Roosevelt received fewer votes than Bryan and McKinley, respectively. In four—Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and West Virginia—Parker's vote was larger than McKinley's. In the other thirty Roosevelt had more votes than McKinley and Parker less votes than Bryan.

WANTED DOCTOR TO PRAY.

Woman Thought This Should Precede Case of Surgery.

(From the New York Sun.)

A young physician who has been practicing on the upper West Side for five years relates this experience to illustrate the sort of thing the doctor building up a practice may expect:

An elderly woman, followed by a younger woman, evidently her daughter, carrying a healthy looking youngster, was ushered into his office, and the grandmother fumbled with her handbag and produced a sewing machine bobbin.

"Baby has swallowed one of these, and we want you to remove it," she said.

The physician asked a few questions as to time and circumstance, and then prepared to undertake the delicate task of prying open the baby's jaws and looking down its throat.

"Hold on!" exclaimed the old lady, sternly. "Haven't you forgotten something?"

"Really, said the doctor, 'I don't think so. What is it, pray?'"

"You've said it, young man," she rejoined, wagging a reproachful forefinger at him. "Pray—that's exactly what I mean. How dare you undertake a delicate and dangerous task like this without first praying on your knees for success?"

"Really, I haven't time, madam," said the doctor, indignant in his turn. "I'm very busy, I—"

"Come on, then, Bella," commanded the old lady, gathering up her skirts. "We'll try and hunt up a Christian doctor. Good morning, sir."

And they went.

OMENS IN WARTIMES

EVENTS WHICH PORTENDED GOOD OR EVIL FORTUNE IN BATTLE

Warriors With Wit Who Parried the Unlucky Signs—Incidents Which Attended Napoleon at the Invasion of Russia and at Waterloo.

In the uncertain volcanic atmosphere which envelops nations engaged in war every throb of the political ground is acutely felt, every tremor in the air is caught by the ear instantly, and it is thought to prophesy an issue. The air of a troubled state soon becomes thick with signs and prognostics; everybody becomes an augur, a soothsayer, an interpreter of dreams; every event is hailed as a bright or a black omen.

However, some great warriors have been gifted with the ready wit which has enabled them to pass off what might reasonably be supposed to be an unlucky portent as an auspicious sign. For example, Leotycheides II. of Sparta was told by his augurs that his projected expedition would fall because a viper had got entangled in the handle of the city key. "Not so," he replied. "The key caught the viper." Then every schoolboy knows the story how William the Conqueror fell to the ground on landing at Pevensey and how this was turned to a lucky omen either by William himself or by a sailor crying out that he took "seisin" of the kingdom with both hands. Freemartin thinks that it is probably an adaptation of the story of Caesar's landing in Africa, when, having stumbled, he, with admirable presence of mind, exclaimed, "Thus I take possession of thee, O Africa!" When William was arming for the battle of Hastings his squire by accident handed him the back piece before the breastplate, an evil omen signifying flight, but the duke again turned the mishap to cheerful account. "Yes, the last shall be first," he said—that is, the duke shall be king.

Others, however, there have been who have met the evil omen halfway, so to speak, by throwing up the sponge as soon as it occurred. On the morning of the sanguinary battle of Shrewsbury, Hotspur called for his favorite sword, and on being told that it had been left behind at the village where he had spent the previous night he turned pale and said, "Then has my plow reached its last furrow." Before many hours had elapsed the power of the Percies was shattered forever, and their great captain was a corpse. At the hoisting of the royal standard at Nottingham in the month of August, 1642, some delay took place. It was with difficulty the standard could be fixed at the place selected, the ground being solid rock. Scarcely had this object been accomplished by means of digging into the firm stone with the daggers and halberd points of the soldiers when a fierce gust of wind, sweeping with a wild moan across the face of the hill, laid prostrate the emblem of sovereignty. Many persons regarded this accident as a presage of evil, and the lowering sky of evening sympathized with the general melancholy that lay on men's spirits as, any further attempt being abandoned, the standard was borne back into the castle in silence.

Napoleon's Invasion of Russia was inaugurated with a curious personal mishap, followed by real as well as metaphorical gathering clouds. On June 23, 1812, the emperor arrived at the Niemen, the extreme frontier, between Russian and Prussia. As he appeared on the banks of the river at 2 o'clock in the morning his horse suddenly stumbled and threw him. A voice cried out: "This is a bad augury. If this occurred to a Roman general he would turn back." It is not known whether it was the emperor himself or one of his suit, who spoke the words. "The next day," says an eyewitness, "scarcely had the emperor crossed the river than a dull noise agitated the air. The light afterward became obscured, the wind rose and the sinister roll of thunder was heard. The heaven had a menacing aspect, and the bar-shelterless earth presented an appearance that filled us with sadness. Some of those who but a short time before were inspired with enthusiasm were now shaken with fear, as if they regarded these circumstances as of evil omen. They believed that these fiercer clouds, which were gathered together over our heads, were forbidding our entrance into Russia." At any rate, those wise after the event declared that the had portended the burning of Moscow with its appalling consequences to the grand army. Then on the morning of Waterloo the emperor met with yet another ominous mishap. As Gudin, his page, was helping him into the saddle he lifted the imperial elbow too suddenly, and Napoleon pitched over to the offside, nearly coming to the ground.

A vast significance was attached to the old days to mere numbers, and a fortunate potency was supposed to be inherent with each of them. In this respect there appears to have been an evil destiny influencing the last imperial ruler of France when he preferred to designate himself Napoleon III. instead of calling himself that which he really was, Napoleon II. The number three became his fatal number, and indicated his destiny. He was engaged in three indecisive wars—the Italian

the Mexican and the Prussian. Three times was he a banished man, three times was he made a prisoner and three times was he disarmed at the head of his military forces—namely, first, in the ditch at Strassburg; second, in the farcical bungle at Boulogne, and, third, in the debacle of Sedan. Nevertheless the "man of destiny" could do a graceful thing to avert an ill omen. Captain Jean Coeurpreux in a ball given at the Tuilleries just after the declaration of war against Prussia tripped and fell in the dance. The air was charged with electricity, and what at another time would have been regarded as a laughable mishap now created consternation. But Napoleon held out his hand to help him up, saying as he did so: "Monsieur le Commandant, this is the second time I have seen you fall. The first time was by my side in the field of Magenta." Then, turning to the lady, he added, "Henceforth Captain Coeurpreux is commandant of my guides."

At Walderfeld, in Germany, there formerly grew and may still be extant a wonderful pear tree. When things were prosperous it blossomed and bore fruit, and when they declined its leaves became blanched, and no fruit was formed. In 1806, when Napoleon forced the feeble Francis II. to sacrifice his title of German emperor and to content himself with that of Francis I. of Austria, this mysterious tree yielded neither leaves nor fruit. In 1848, when German unity essayed to reconstitute itself at Frankfurt, it blossomed forth once more, but only to languish again when the political Utopia melted away. In 1870 it celebrated the glorious achievement of the army by yielding a most abundant crop.

While the Russian army was encamped before Constantinople after the signing of the treaty of San Stefano and before the assembling of the Berlin congress great alarm was manifested by the superstitious soldiery at a remarkable instance of the natural phenomenon known as the "Fata Morgana." One day, looking in the direction of the Black sea, there appeared in the sky the counterfeit of fortifications which an officer who knew the place at once pronounced with certainty to be those of Sevastopol. As this fortress was about 380 miles distant it was an extraordinary case of refraction. The soldiers were confirmed in their view that it was an unlucky portent, for shortly afterward the British fleet entered the Dardanelles, and with its advent vanished the Muscovite dream of holding Constantinople by right of conquest.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

HANDEL AND BACH.

Difference in Method and Style of These Two Composers.

Life in the German states in the early eighteenth century was quiet and self-contained. The dress and the customs and habits of the people were formal. Men wore powdered wigs and short clothes; the thoughts of the people were not employed in a haphazard way, as they are now; life was not full of distractions; parents brought up their children in strict obedience—nowadays the reverse process sometimes obtains—everything in life was well ordered and particularly well concentrated. There were no telegraphs, telephones and other modern distractions, so that all the formal characteristics in the music of the period were the natural expression of the life men lived.

Handel in his visit to Italy came in touch with opera and, seeing its popularity and probably with an eye to worldly success, entered the lists to compete. Italian opera at that time was a very artificial thing. Dramatic truth was little cared for, and the plots were often absurd, but beyond this the domination of the singer was such that the arias had become merely a means of display for vocal agility and the orchestra merely a huge guitar for accompanying the singers. The most

he would ask indignantly. People who have no talent to give to society, who have no skill to plan, no genius to create, nor tact to manage, will assume first place in the enjoyment and management of what others have accomplished. And they usually succeed in crowding the planners and doers into the back ground. In church they sit back and throw stinging blocks under the feet of active workers, offer no support, criticism and pass false judgment. He who when the final trump blows the will crowd to the front and demand the brightest crown and the lowest robe. In politics their voices are heard on corners in "damn the government," in discouraging the workers with unjust criticism, they give no support by voice or money, and at elections vote and uncertainly as the weather during agricultural fairs. But when the offices are being given out they are on hand for the choicest plum, and so it is all through the world. The people who have the least

is cured. If the sore is not too deep it will relieve the pain in a very short time. In a commercial way charcoal has a thousand and one uses, but these are a few of the more important household uses it can be put to successfully.

Fish Life.

The limits of fish life are not known, but it seems certain that as the salmon shows astonishing variations and possibilities of growth, so other fish may live to considerable ages, even in captivity. Cases of carp which lived to be a century old are repeatedly quoted, and he would be a bold person who would deny to a whale the possibility of living to be a couple of centuries old. Whales are sea mammals and not fish, but their life is very much the same in its general conditions. It is said, on the other hand, that fish which have cold blood live with a much smaller expenditure of vital force than whales and cetaceans, which have warm blood.

PLASIS OF FLOWERS

BUDS AND BLOSSOMS THAT ARE REGULARLY USED FOR FOOD.

All Over the World Numerous Varieties of Delicate and Succulent Flowers Play an Important Part in the Dietary of Mankind.

Though the fact is well known that flowers are used extensively as medicine, it comes as a surprise to hear that tons of delicate flowers are regularly used as food. In many parts of India the flowers of a saponaceous tree, *Bassia latifolia* or mahwah, form a really important article of diet. These blossoms, which are succulent and very nourishing and numerous, fall at night in large quantities from the trees and are gathered early in the morning and eaten raw. They have a sweet but sickly taste and odor. They are likewise dried in the sun and sold in the bazaars. The Bheels dry them and store them as a staple article of food, and so important are they considered for this purpose that when in expeditions for the punishment or subjection of these tribes when unruly a threat is made by the invading force to cut down their *Bassia* trees the menace most commonly insures their submission. An ardent spirit like whisky is distilled from these flowers and is consumed in large quantities by the natives of Guzerat, etc. The Parsees and hill people eat these flowers both raw and cooked and often with the addition of grain and also make sweetmeats of them. A single tree affords from 200 to 400 pounds of blossoms.

In Malabar and Mysore another species abounds, *Bassia longifolia*, the flowers of which are used in a similar manner by the natives. They are either dried and roasted and then eaten or are bruised and boiled to a jelly and made into small balls, which are sold or exchanged for fish, rice and various sorts of small grain. The flowers of the Judas tree, *Cercis siliquastrum* of Europe, have an agreeable acid taste and are sometimes mixed with salads or made into fritters with batter, and the flower buds are pickled with vinegar. The flowers of the American species, *C. canadensis*, the red bud, are used by the French Canadians in salads and pickles. The flowers of the *Abutilon esculentum* are used in Brazil as boiled vegetables. The flowers of *Moringa pterygosperma*, the horseradish tree, are eaten by the natives of India in their curry.

The young calices of *Dillenia scabellata* and *D. speciosa*, which are swollen and fleshy, have a pleasantly acid taste and are used by the inhabitants of Chittagong and Bengal in their curries and also for making jellies. The large, showy flowers of the nasturtium, *Tropaeolum majus*, are frequently used along with the young leaves in salad. They have a warm taste not unlike that of the common cress, and it is from this similarity that the plant has gained the name of nasturtium.

The hill people of India are fond of the flowers of the rhododendron arboreum, and even the European visitors use them for making jelly. Yet poisonous properties are ascribed to the species of this genus, and it has been said that the *R. ponticum* was the plant from whose flowers the bees of Pontus gathered the honey which produced the extraordinary symptoms of poisoning described as having attacked the Greek soldiers in the famous retreat of the ten thousand.

The flower buds of the *Zygophyllum fabago* are used as a substitute for capers, and the flowers of *Mellanthus major*, a plant of the same order, are so full of honey that the natives of Good Hope, where the plant grows wild, obtain it for food by shaking the tree, when it falls in a heavy shower. *Coccoloba unifera* is remarkable from the peculiarity of the calyx, which becomes pulpy and of a violet color, whence the plant gets its name of sea-side grape. The flower stalks of the *Hovenia dulcis* become extremely large and succulent and are used in China as a fruit. They resemble a ripe pear in flavor. Some tribes of the American Indians cook and eat the flowers of the pumpkin, and the Aztecs consider them a greater delicacy.

The flower clusters of the cauliflower, which form themselves into a firm cluster or head varying from four to

eight or more inches across, become the edible portion of one of the greatest of vegetable delicacies. In this it differs greatly from all other members of the cabbage family, whose leaves and stalks are used for culinary purposes. The flower buds of the *Capparis spinosa*, a plant which grows on the walls in southern Europe, are pickled in vinegar in Italy and form what are commonly known as capers. These are chiefly imported from Sicily, though the plant is largely cultivated in some parts of France. The cloves of commerce are the unexpanded buds of *Caryophyllus aromaticus*, a small evergreen, native of the Moluccas, but cultivated in many parts of the east and West Indies. The flower buds of *Calytranthes aromatica*, another plant of the same order, is a very good substitute for cloves. The flower buds of the myrtle and also the berries were eaten as spices by the ancients and are still in use in Tuscany. Long pepper is furnished by the immature spikes of the *Chavica roxburghii*, which are gathered and dried in the sun. In chemical composition and quality it resembles ordinary black pepper and contains piperine.—New York Herald.

Ameliorating Clause.

Hester—I hear that Bessie's engagement with Fred Simmons is broken off. Too bad, isn't it?

Grace—But she's going to keep the diamond ring.

Hester—Oh, I didn't hear of that.—Boston Transcript.

Great Men of Lowly Birth.

Most of the great men of history were of lowly birth. Look over the list and see how little the "born-in" had to do with results and achievements. Lord Wolsey was the son of a butcher, Columbus the son of a weaver, Horace the son of a manumitted slave, Sir Richard Arkwright the son of a barber, Shakespeare the son of a wood stapler, Watt the son of a blackmaker, Virgil the son of a porter, Stephenson the son of a fireman at a colliery, Burns the son of a plowman, Franklin the son of a tallow chandler, Oliver Cromwell the son of a brewer. Esop was a slave, Beaconsfield was a lawyer's clerk, Thomas Paine a staymaker, De Foe a hosier, son of a butcher; Demosthenes the son of a crier, Ben Jonson was a bricklayer, Bunyan a traveling tinker, Dickens a reporter and son of a reporter, Edmund Kean was the son of a stage carpenter, Cervantes was a common soldier, Homer was a farmer's son and is said to have begged his bread. The list might be extended through columns.—New York Press.

A True Bear Story.

An angry black bear, through an error in judgment, attacked a freight locomotive on a lonely stretch of railway in Austria-Hungary and came off second best. A switchman had walked up the track to a siding, where he had set a switch to allow a freight train to make way for the express. It was night, and he carried a lantern. Seeing a dark, formless mass lying across the rails he went to investigate. The dark, formless mass suddenly resolved itself into a big she bear and three cubs. The switchman was surprised. In his fright he foolishly dropped his lantern and started to run. The bears followed. The old mother bear was rapidly outfooting the switchman when the freight train came along, its headlight gleaming along the rails. Even this did not deter the enraged animal. She attacked the engine and was killed. The cubs escaped.

Farragut and Schley.

During the civil war Captain Schley, then in command of the *Monongahela*, was sent up to bombard one of the works at Port Hudson. While firing on the fort signals were hoisted on the flagship to recall him, but he could not read them and kept on firing until the fort was silenced. When he reported on board the flagship Farragut said sternly, "Captain, you begin early in life to disobey orders." And when Schley tried to explain about the signals that were seen, but could not read, the admiral said he "wanted none of this Nelson business in his squadron about not seeing signals." Afterward, however, when in the cabin, the admiral said to him, "Do it again whenever in your judgment it is necessary to carry out your conception of duty."

Washington.

"My father," said Wellington's son, "deemed Washington the purest and noblest character of modern time—possibly of all time—and, considering the raw troops with which he had to oppose the trained and veteran soldiers of England, also a great general." Another interesting statement which the second duke made to General Wilson, who writes to the Cornhill, was that when his father was assigned to the command of an expedition to be sent out against the city of Washington and New Orleans in 1814 he declined the command chiefly on the ground that he would not fight against Washington's countrymen. And when his government asked for the names of three officers from whom a commander could be selected Wellington wrote, "Sir Edward Pakenham, Sir Edward Pakenham, Sir Edward Pakenham," and so poor Sir Edward, his brother-in-law, was sent to New Orleans to meet his death in the most disastrous defeat ever sustained by a British army.—St. James's Gazette.

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7:00	Lufkin	4:15
7:23	Caruthers	3:57
7:40	Chaney	3:39
7:57	Pine Island	3:18
8:15	Druso	3:00
8:35	Hagoville	2:40
8:50	Kennard Mill	2:25
8:15	Kennard	2:00
Leave a. m.		Leave p. m.

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Traffic Mgr.

SOME COMPARATIVE FIGURES

On Good Roads and the Sand Tax Proposition.

Some mention has been made by me heretofore of the tremendous taxes we people in this sandy country have to contribute as a "sand tax" on account of the condition of our roads.

I will now attempt to show in a more pointed way the magnitude of that tax, and its effect, not only on the farming class, but the citizens of the towns and cities as well.

In the United States, the cost of moving freight over railroads is a little more than one-half a cent per mile for each ton. If any man would invent some plan that would reduce the cost of moving freight on railroads as much as one cent for every one hundred miles per ton, he could own the best railroad in the United States for making the discovery.

In the statistics published by the Department of Agriculture, it is estimated that an average load over our average dirt roads to be one ton, and that the average length of the road the farmer travels in this country to be 12 miles. They may have the distance fairly well estimated for this county, but we have not the teams here that will hold out to pull a ton over our roads 12 miles. What is a ton? Ans. Four bales of cotton or 30 bushels of ear corn. Whose team can hold out at it?

These government statistics also figure out very nicely and accurately that a team and driver will cost \$3 per day; that, therefore, the cost of hauling a ton over the common dirt roads is 25 to 30 cents per mile.

Now, as our roads are fifty per cent or more worse than the common dirt roads spoken of above (and I ought to say double, because two bales of cotton or a half a ton is a good average load here.) I will only add fifty per cent to the 30 cents of the cost as given above, and find that we are taxed 45 to 50 cents for every ton moved over the roads of this county.

In marketing the cotton alone that comes to Athens, 12,000 bales at an average of one-fourth of a ton or 520 pounds each, at 12 1/2 cents per bale of cotton or 50 cents per ton per mile, and at an average of 12 miles of dirt road over which to bring it to Athens, we have the enormous amount of \$18,000 that it costs the farmers to bring this cotton to Athens alone every year. The other towns in this county that handle cotton can calculate from the above what the farmer is taxed in their respective markets accordingly.

This I hope will give some idea of the magnitude of the good roads proposition, and as cotton is only one of the items in the long list of products that must daily be carried over our roads, it can easily be seen that we have an enemy in our midst that is sapping the hard-earned money of our best citizens to a greater extent than the pesky boll weevil, or any other pest that has ever swept over this glorious country of ours.

The advantages of good roads do not stop at the farmer, nor any one class of citizens. The residents in town could get nearly everything proportionately cheaper if the expense of marketing the commodity was reduced. The agricultural products alone amount to more than 62 per cent of the commerce of the world.

A great many countries have good roads that were built by the respective nations. Some of them have been used for a thousand

years or more and are in good condition yet. I will mention a few of them, giving the average net load hauled by two horses; the average length of haul to market, and average distance a team can travel in a day with such a load:

Country	Avg. Load Pounds	Avg. Length No. Miles to Market	Avg. Distance No. Miles per Day
Belgium	4,000	2	31
England (hilly)	4,500	6	20
France	8,000	4 1/2	Not given
Germany (wheat)	4,400	4 1/2	24
Germany (hops)	12,000	2 1/2	34
Italy	8,000	10	20
Spain (mountains)	8,000	20	Not given
Switzerland	5,500	13	Not given
Average	6,900	13	24 1/2

This table is given to show the general average and compare them with our miserable (I won't say ours) rights-of-way.

Our 12,000 bales of cotton could have been hauled over the above average road for \$1,450 instead of 18,000, which makes a difference of \$16,550, the sand tax on every 12,000 bales of cotton raised in this county and everything else in proportion. "Ain't it a shame?"

It is possible to remedy this evil, while as yet we have found no adequate remedy for the boll weevil and probably never will. Yours in earnest,

TOM B. JONES.

—In the Athens Knocker.

Resolutions by the Bar.

At a meeting of the Bar of Houston county, presided over by Col. D. A. Nunn, at the fall term, 1904, of the district court, the following resolutions were adopted:

1st. Our former District Judge, Hon. Jno. Young Gooch, has died since the last term of this court. Therefore, be it resolved that we deeply regret the death of Judge Gooch.

2nd. That while he presided in this court, his uniform courtesy to the members of the bar, his splendid ability as a lawyer and his unquestioned and earnest efforts to always mete out full and even handed justice to litigants before his court, endeared him to us as his associates, and to every one in the county who was ever brought into contact with him.

3rd. We gladly bear testimony to his great ability, his unswerving integrity, and his efficiency in filling the office which his death made vacant.

4th. That a copy of these resolutions be requested published in the papers of this District, and a copy be sent to his family, and a copy be spread on the minutes of this court. D. A. NUNN, J. M. CROOK, Chairman. Secretary.

"I was much afflicted with sciatica," writes Ed C. Nud, lowaville, Seligwick Co., Kan., "going about on crutches and suffering a great deal of pain. I was induced to try Ballard's Snow Liniment, which relieved me. I used three 50c bottles. It is the greatest liniment I ever used; have recommended it to a number of persons; all express themselves as being benefited by it. I now walk without crutches, able to perform a great deal of light labor on the farm." 25c, 50c, \$1.00. Sold by Smith & French Drug Co.

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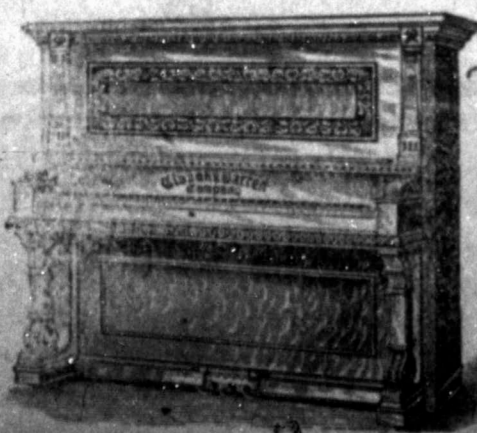
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They Toil Not, Neither do They Spin.

Man is at best a selfish animal. Generally those who have least to give expect most. There are men who will use a merchant's door step for a seat, his sidewalk for a spittoon, smoke free tobacco from the "poor box," get credit for his groceries, all for fifty-one weeks in the year. The last week he will make an impossible demand for something and on being refused go and spend what little cash he has with a rival merchant. In the affairs of a community that class of man opposes public measures that may cost him a little, but when other men have paid for them he demands a big share of the benefits. And why should he not have just the same share in public enterprises as other men? he would ask indignantly. People who have no talent to give to society, who have no skill to plan, no genius to create, nor tact to manage, will assume first place in the enjoyment and management of what others have accomplished. And they usually succeed in crowding the planners and doers into the back ground. In churches they sit back and throw stumbling blocks under the feet of active workers, offer no support, criticize and pass false judgment. But when the final trump blows they will crowd to the front and demand the brightest crown and the longest robe. In politics their voices are heard on corners in "blaming the government," in discouraging the workers with unjust criticism; they give no support by voice or money, and at elections vote as uncertainly as the weather during agricultural fairs. But when the offices are being given out they are on hand for the choicest plums, and so it is all through the world. The people who have the least to

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give are the ones who demand and obtain the most.—Illustrated Events.

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MOVES IN RETREAT

SOME OF THE FAMOUS RETROGRADE MOVEMENTS IN WAR.

Napoleon's Retreat From Moscow a Fatal Blunder—The Most Disastrous Example in History Made by the English General Elphinstone.

The problem of extracting a defeated army and conducting a hasty retreat is one of the most difficult, if not the most difficult, that a general in the field has to meet. Before every great battle such a contingency is planned for, but when the test comes many new things are constantly being brought before the commander in chief which must be decided on the instant and the right move chosen if a rout is to be avoided. The general who has been warned must not only get his troops away from the enemy, but his guns and stores as well. The supplies for the army must be sent to the rear first, for without them the soldiers would have to fight hungry and the wounded go without proper attention. The guns and army follow the supplies, and the brunt of the fighting and a chance to win much glory fall on the rear guard.

General Kuropatkin conducted a masterly retreat from Liaoyang to Mukden and destroyed what stores he could not remove from the doomed city. He was following in the footsteps of other Russian generals, for Russian troops have made some wonderful retrograde movements which have ultimately been crowned with success, but it must be remembered that he was aided by a railroad, which was not the case of many another in his predicament. Still, Kuropatkin's retreat from Liaoyang will rank well with the famous retreats of history.

Napoleon was the world's master at war, yet he lost more men in his fatal retreat from Moscow than he did on the field of Waterloo. With a vast army of 400,000 men he crossed the Niemen in June and later fought at Borodino, where his losses were heavy. Then came the march to Moscow, the Russians retreating before him and destroying everything as they marched. In the cold of the northern winter he turned his back on the burning city, into which the eagles had been borne in triumph, and began the most disastrous retreat in history. Famine, cold and the Russians on his flanks and rear cut down his soldiers as they plodded, finally barefooted, through the snow, and the army melted away as it crawled over those 600 miles of dreary waste. All Napoleon could tell the anxious people at Paris was, "My health is good." He succeeded in saving practically nothing as he fled.

Nearly a century before Napoleon invaded Russia Charles XII. of Sweden, with 45,000 men at his back, marched over much the same route and shared much the same ill fortune. After storming the Russian lines at Golovtchin he plunged into the vassal in pursuit of the retreating Russians and lost many men and guns in his haste. But he kept his face toward Moscow and reached Smolensk at last, but there changed his plans and marched for the Ukraine, with Czar Peter luring him on. Then the Russians confronted him with 70,000 troops at Poltava, where Charles was wounded and charged at the head of his troops borne in a litter and was defeated, being forced to retreat with his handful of men into Turkish territory in anything but a dignified manner.

One of the most masterly retreats in history was made by Sir John Moore in Spain in 1808-09. He marched his force between Astorga and Coruna in a month and beat back Soult's army at the edge of the sea before his troops sailed away for home, leaving the body of their dead commander behind, to be buried without the walls, on the field where he fell. Soult retreated from Oporto, in Portugal, in the same war, and Beresford drove him across the mountains into Spain after taking the city. Wellington caught the French again in the same war, driving the army from Talavera, but the French retreat was good, and the Iron Duke lost his advantage through Cuesta's blunder, and he in turn led a clever retreat before the advancing French.

The most fatal retreat in all history was that of the English army under Lord Elphinstone from Kabul, in Afghanistan, and it and its preceding events will always be a dark blot in England's military annals. In 1841 the British authorities in Afghanistan lost their light grip on the natives, and Sir Alexander Burnes, a high official at Kabul, was murdered in his home. The 16,000 English troops were scattered in forts outside the town under the command of Elphinstone, who remained inactive in the face of such a crime. Akbar Khan was at the head of the natives, and the English stooped to double dealings with him in order to get their army to Jelalabad in safety, but were outtricked, although promised a safe retreat. They started for Jelalabad Jan. 6, 1842, leaving all their cannon and military stores at Kabul. The natives followed on their flanks, and the conditions were so bad that the English officers gave themselves up to Akbar Khan as hostages of their troops.

there the Afghans fell upon them and slaughtered all but a few. The small party which escaped the shambles in the pass pushed on for Jelalabad but were pursued and all killed but one.

Our own civil war furnishes one of the most famous retreats in history, and General Lee handled his troops with consummate skill in the Wilderness campaign. The campaign was a contest between two master minds, both foreseeing every move the other would make and meeting it with a heavy counter blow. At the beginning Grant thought "Marse Robert" would fall back on Richmond and flank him to drive him in. But the Confederate turned and fought and turned and fought again, each offensive movement on both sides failing. The retreat ended in the battle of Chickahominy and proved the Confederate general a past master of his craft. Lee's last retreat, which ended at Appomattox, was the end of his career, but he led the defeated army of a lost cause and had no provisions or stores when he headed for the mountains after the fall of Richmond.

Next to the retreat from Moscow, perhaps the most famous retreat of history—quite the most famous in literature—was that of Xenophon and his ten thousand, whose story is given to every schoolboy to cut his first Greek teeth on. The Greeks were far in the interior of Asia when the death of the prince for whom they were paid to fight left them without a cause, and they turned their faces toward the distant sea and marched 3,465 miles in 215 days. The retreat was a success, and the little band reached their goal intact after many hardships.—Springfield Republican.

THE FIRST LAMPS.

Seashells, Perhaps, With Rushes Burning in Animal Fat.

"This world groped until the thirteenth century without discovering even the tallow candle," says a writer. "The expression, 'Mankind was plunged in darkness during the early ages,' is true in every sense. It was perhaps the accidental burning of a bit of fat of some slain animal that suggested its use as a luminant, while the hollow shell from the sea, a concave rock or a mold of sun baked clay held the fat, which was burned by placing a rush in the fat, with the lighted end projecting over the edge of the rude dish. Step by step the lamp was fashioned into a thing of beauty. Admirable specimens of lamps in terra cotta, in stone, in brass and in bronze have been found on sites of Hebrew cities and in the temples of Hindustan. From the tombs of Egypt, from the tumuli of Assyria and ancient lettered Babylon, from the opened graves of Chaldean sages, came examples of household lamps, revealing a general use many centuries before the Christian era.

"So, from the fat of slain animals, the resinous products of the forest trees and the wax of the wild bee came those lights which gleamed upon fair woman and brave men at Belshazzar's feasts. From Rome the oil lamp passed successively into Germany, Gaul and Britain. In these countries torches, rushes dipped in grease and a very odorous fish oil were the methods of artificial lighting until the Roman conquest. The rushlight of that day consisted of a notched wooden stick set to a wooden base. Stalks of the rush were peeled to the pith, save for one strand of husk, and passed through hot grease. Sometimes three or more were twisted together and when cold were placed in a notch of the standard, to be pushed up when the fire neared the wood.

"These rushlights emitted a strong flame and a similar odor. You may make one of these and enjoy for an hour the ancient light of Britain and that which to this day dispels the gloom of night in remote Irish cabins. The candle of the common people was the rushlight of our ancestors. It burned where candles made from wax were too dear and before Chevreul and others found a way to refine a cheap candle grease from the fat of animals."

Dressing the Shopkeeper.

A gentleman dressed in a loose coat entered a ladies' outfitting establishment at a time when the proprietor was alone in the shop. The gentleman asked to be shown some ready made ladies' cloaks, as he wished to give his wife a little surprise. After a careful inspection he fixed upon one and asked the shopkeeper:

"Have you not a young lady at hand to put on the cloak to see how it looks?"

The proprietor regretted that none of the ladies of the establishment was in at that moment.

"Well, perhaps you wouldn't object to putting it on yourself?"

The unsuspecting shopkeeper slipped on the cloak, buttoned it and turned around in all directions.

"Magnificent!" exclaimed the purchaser, with seeming ecstasy, but at the same moment he made a grab at the bill, which he thrust under his coat and bolted out of the shop.

The horrified proprietor rushed after him into the street, where, however, he was seized by the passerby, who dragged him back to the shop in the supposition that the poor fellow had gone mad, and before he could extricate himself the rogue had disappeared.—London Tit-Bits.

QUEER MONEY BOXES

CURIOUS PLACES SELECTED FOR HIDING AWAY TREASURE.

Statues That Have Served the Purposes of a Bank—A Beggar's Hump That Yielded a Fortune—Mme. Balsech's Richly Lined Petticoats.

It is only a comparatively short time since M. Boussigue, a Parisian, discovered a nice little treasure concealed in one of the very last places where he would have expected to find it. He had inherited from an aunt a small statuette to which he attached little value, but which nevertheless he placed as an ornament in one of his rooms. As luck would have it, his maid in dusting the statuette one day dropped it on the floor and, presto! out rolled from its hollow interior a package which on examination proved to contain notes of the value of 11,000 francs as well as a costly diamond ring.

This is by no means the only occasion on which a statue has been made to serve the purposes of a bank. A few years ago an art collector of Kharkov, Russia, purchased a statue of the Apollo Belvedere, of which he was very proud. One day his children when playing upset the statue and broke it beyond all possibility of repair. The father when he saw his prized statue in fragments was furious, but consolation came to him in a most unexpected form, for on examining the fragment he found concealed in a hollow limb a roll of Russian bank notes of the value of 3,000 rubles. With the notes was a memorandum by a Chevalier Prokberoff, dated 1848, to the effect that the concealed money was the fruit of gambling and that it was his intention to use it in the building of a church.

A still more curious hiding-place for treasure was that chosen by Pere Antoine, a hunchback beggar who used to hang about the church doors of Paris soliciting alms. When the hunchback died his nephew applied to the authorities demanding that a postmortem examination should be made. The request was granted, with the result that it was found the hunch was false and that in its fraudulent interior were stored the beggar's savings, amounting to 90,000 francs. Pere Antoine, it was also discovered, was an ex-convict who owed his freedom to the influence of a well known deputy.

An inquest held at the St. Pancras coroner's court some time ago on Walter Samuel Mott revealed another treasure—a small one, it is true—concealed in a most remarkable place. Mott had a wooden leg, and an examination of this limb revealed ten sovereigns concealed in it. The precaution was a very wise one, for it came out in evidence that for some weeks the deceased had been rarely sober, and it would have fared ill with his treasure if it had not been so artfully and efficiently concealed.

There was considerable method in the parsimony of an old lady who, wherever she went, carried with her an old box, apparently full of odd pieces of scrap iron. The box was a subject of jest and ridicule among her neighbors, but the old lady could afford to smile at their jokes, for it was, in fact, the most valuable box anywhere in the district. When she died the box was found in an outhouse, open to any one who cared to inspect it, and under the surface layer of old iron were found 3,000 golden sovereigns, the savings of a lifetime.

In another case known to the writer, after the death of an old woman in the north of England who had for years been in receipt of outdoor relief from the parish, a sum of £800 was found in a number of pinecones scattered about her one room. When Miss J., a notorious Devonshire miser, died, it was found that her pillow contained securities and bank notes of the value of over £18,000, while at an auction sale of the effects of a Lewisham lady of miserly instincts the purchaser of her piano stool found a small mine of gold in the horsehair stuffing, and a gentleman who bought her bedstead discovered £900 hidden away in one of its hollow legs.

A sensation was caused at Jassy, in Roumania, some time ago by the death of a Mme. Balsech, whose eccentricities had for years been the gossip of the town. Although it was more than suspected that she was a rich woman, she had lived in the most sordid and miserable manner and was generally regarded as a miser. When her few belongings were examined after her death not a trace could be found of her supposed wealth, until, on going through her articles of clothing, it was discovered that one of her petticoats seemed stiff, as if heavily lined. The petticoat was ripped open and revealed notes of the value of 200,000 francs sewed under the lining.

This discovery naturally stimulated the zeal of the searchers. Further petticoats were examined, and in all large sums in notes were found concealed. The total amount of the treasure which had served as lining for Mme. Balsech's petticoats was no less than 3,000,000 francs.—London Tit-Bits.

Not Epitaphs.

A city woman who had decided that she would keep some bees as a profit-

able amusement during her long summers in the country asked the farmer of whom she bought them what they could eat.

The man looked at her in silent amazement for a moment before he replied.

"It would take me the rest of my days to tell you what they can eat," he said at last, "but it won't take long to tell you what they can't. You avoid feeding of 'em with salt fish and cobblestones and I guess you won't have any trouble."

ALPINE GLACIERS.

Attributes of Ice That Render Their Formation Possible.

As soon as men were able to walk on a glacier from one end to the other they began to look and search and remember and compare, and finally they discovered the secret of the thing. In "A Pleasure Book of Grindelwald" Mr. Daniel P. Rhodes describes this secret: They knew at the outset that ice is a very remarkable substance, which behaves in a manner peculiar to itself, and they next learned that to three of the properties of ice is due the phenomenon of glaciers.

First, its plasticity permits of its flowing downward under sufficient pressure in the direction of the least resistance. Glaciers may therefore accommodate themselves to the most tortuous valleys.

Another attribute of ice in respect of which it is singular among viscous bodies is its inability to yield much to tension; hence when there is a strain upon it, owing to variations in the direction or in the rate of progress of a glacier, it is rent into great fissures called crevasses.

These crevasses do not, as is sometimes asserted, always penetrate to the bottom of the glacier, but are of different depths and shapes. Usually these crevasses extend in the direction of the width of the glacier, but on a very steep incline they are often intersected by longitudinal crevasses, and in this manner are formed tall blocks of ice, which are soon worn by the weather into the beautiful pinnacles seen in the ice falls of most large glaciers.

It is a third attribute of ice which enables a glacier to maintain itself a compact mass in spite of all this friction. Where two pieces of ice near the melting point are brought into contact they freeze together so perfectly as to obliterate all traces of their original surfaces. To this property of ice, which Mr. Tyndall calls regelation, is due not only the closing up of crevasses, but also the very beginnings of the glaciers themselves. It happens this way:

In the higher regions of the Alps more snow falls in winter than is melted in summer, and a constant rearrangement of both the old snow and the new is being caused winter and summer by the alternation between heat and cold which occurs in clear weather between each day and night. The fresh dry snow is melted by the sun and afterward frozen again in granules of ice.

With the frequent repetition of this process the particles become imperfectly fused together, forming that peculiar crust called neve, which constantly increases in depth until the lower part of it, according to the principle of regelation, is so compressed by the weight of the mass above it as to become a fairly compact body of ice that seeks to escape by the most convenient channel. This is the beginning of the glacier.

Butterflies and Moths.

Though butterflies and moths are found widely distributed all over the globe they are by far most abundant in the tropics. For instance, Brazil can show to the collector not less than 700 different species within an hour's walk of Para. There are not half as many in all Europe. In Britain there are 67 species, and in all Europe there are 350 different kinds. They are found as far north as Spitzbergen, on the Alps to a height of 9,000 feet and on the Andes up to 18,000 feet. As there are some 200,000 species it is easy to see why butterfly hunters are great travelers.

An Incident of History.

Julia Ward Howe had just written "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," and was reading it to Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

"Well, Lizzie," she asked when she had finished, "what do you think of it?"

"Great!" was the reply. "But you are boasting man again in defiance of our glorious principles. Sit down now and write another to be called 'The Battle Hymn of the Republic.'"—New York Telegram.

No Need to Speak to Him.

"Now, dear," said Mr. Polkley, who had just been accepted, "when shall I speak to your father?"

"You needn't bother," replied the dear girl. "Pa said he'd speak to you tomorrow if you didn't speak to me tonight."—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Bed.

The bed is a bundle of paradoxes. We go to it with reluctance, yet we quit it with regret. We make up our minds every night to leave it early, but we make up our bodies every morning to keep it late.—Colton.

Paris Green as a Weevil Remedy is Condemned.

The fact that the department of agriculture does not believe in the efficacy of paris green as a means of destroying the boll weevil is shown by a "farmers' bulletin," which will be officially distributed during the next few days. The bulletin is by W. D. Hunter and gives the observations which have been made by him, Dr. W. E. Hinds and J. C. Crawford, Jr. Mr. Hunter says that the bureau of entomology has from time to time during the season warned the planters through the press against placing too much dependence upon poisons, but despite these warnings it is conservatively estimated that at least twenty-five carloads of paris green have been used in Texas.

The bulletin gives in detail the history of the work done by the bureau of entomology agents on farms near San Antonio, Mexia and Calvert and also recites at length the experience with paris green of the following individual planters: J. C. Houston, Floresville; W. Withers, Lockhart; J. Zachary, Lockhart; J. T. Shanks, Cuero; W. D. Keyser, Marlin; J. M. Purcell, Lockhart, and C. J. Woods and J. White, Hearne.

Some reasons for the apparent effectiveness of paris green are given. In his conclusions and summary, Mr. Hunter says: "Repeated tests have shown that about 30 per cent of the weevils killed are on the plants that are small and without squares, but since the gradual emergency of weevils from hibernation extends over a period of from six to ten weeks, so that it continues long after squares have formed, the killing of 30 per cent, at the time squares begin to form, means really but a very small percentage of the total number of hibernated weevils. Continuous use of poison throughout the season on the government farms has not shown any gain from the use of poison. The tests made by individuals have as a whole, failed, there being only one instance of apparent success in contrast to the great numbers of obvious failures.

"Even where apparently successful, the result was due mainly to the yield from improved seed being contrasted with that from native seed. The greatest apparent success was in the field of Mr. W. Withers of Lockhart, where the land was repeatedly broken prior to planting, and King seed was planted early, followed by thorough cultivation. This plant yielded immensely superior results over other plants in which the same variety of seed was planted later on land not so thoroughly prepared. No instance could show more strikingly the failure in the use of paris green at the same time emphasize more conclusively the efficiency of the cultural method."

From its rather extensive operations and experiments noted in the bulletin, the bureau of entomology concludes that the use of paris green in controlling the weevil is absolutely futile. This conclusion is based on the following determined facts:

1. Persistent use of paris green from the time of chopping until picking (in some cases as many as fifteen applications) has failed to materially reduce the number of weevils or to increase the yield.

2. Careful examination of very many experiments with the poison made by planters in Texas has failed to reveal conclusive instances of its successful use.

3. Reasons for the impossibility of poisoning weevils successfully are to be found in the fact that only a very small percentage emerge from hibernation before the squares are set upon the plants; that they do not drink the dew on the leaves at night and that as soon as squares are set all feeding is done within the shelter of the sheath, beyond the reach of any poison that might be applied.—Washington Cor. Houston Post.

Local Items.

Toys and Christmas goods at Smith & French Drug Co's. 2t

Read that open letter to Houston County Lumber Co.

Smith & French Drug Co. for Christmas goods, toys, dolls, etc.

Jewelry and silverware, suitable for Christmas presents, at J. A. Bricker's. 2t

Holiday goods, toys, Christmas presents, no old stock, at Crysap's drug store.

Christmas presents and holiday goods of every description at Bricker's jewelry store. 2t

Anything you want in holiday goods at S. L. Murchison's drug store. Prices are right, too. 2t

There is an ordinance against the use of explosives within the city limits. It is well to bear this mind.

We have the largest and best selected line of toys in the city. S. L. Murchison, successor to B. F. Chamberlain. 2t

Most of the people have stopped ordering their goods. The Big Store now supplies them. It carries the line.

We have fancy chinaware in almost any shape you want. Prices are plain, though. S. L. Murchison's drug store. 2t

Commissioners Ab Thomasson and H. P. Allmond remembered the COURIER while here attending a session of the court Saturday.

Christmas presents, jewelry and silverware, fancy and toilet articles and a finely selected line of holiday goods at Bricker's jewelry store. 2t

A choice collection of gift things—things which are at once useful and beautiful—at Crysap's drug store at prices in keeping with 6 cent cotton.

For the next two weeks we are going to make it worth your time to price our goods; everything took a tumble with cotton. Call and see us. NEWTON & SIMS.

W. H. Denny, Tony Gossett, W. M. Steed, W. V. Berry and Cap Henderson (col.) are among those renewing their subscriptions to the COURIER since its last issue.

For the holidays J. T. Crysap has on display an attractive line of goods suitable for Christmas or wedding presents, a large line of toys and no old stock. See him.

Crysap's stock of holiday goods—toys, Christmas presents, etc.—was selected with the greatest care by an experienced buyer, and its artistic excellence and genuineness cannot be surpassed.

Iron hold! Why! that's where we shine. Just received a car of the most up to date, both in style and price, ever shown in Crockett, styles too numerous to mention. Call and see them. NEWTON & SIMS.

Dr. J. S. Wootten informs the COURIER that the reason he and others have not clayed and gravelled the street near his residence is that they are waiting on the city to grade the street, which it has promised to do. So the neglect lies with the city and not with the residents of that street.

Everett Douglas of Crockett, Z. D. and L. W. Driskill of San Pedro, J. R. Hair-ton of Lovelady, T. R. Cook of Porter Springs, Nicolas Hodge (col.) of Whitesville, J. D. Bynum of Grapeland, D. F. Adair of Daniel and W. A. Ponder of Crockett are among the best to take advantage of the COURIER's premium offer.

We have arranged with

OLD SANTA CLAUS

To make our store his headquarters during Xmas.

SMITH & FRENCH DRUG CO.

Toys and Christmas goods at Smith & French Drug Co's. 2t

The Big Store is selling all their clothing at just about half price.

Smith & French Drug Co. for Christmas goods, toys, dolls, etc.

Go to S. L. Murchison's at the B. F. Chamberlain stand for your holiday goods. 2t

The Big Store is selling the most up to date dress goods and trimmings in town.

Toilet sets, manure sets, and all kinds of fancy goods at S. L. Murchison's drug store. 2t

We have a fine line of pictures from 25 cents to 9 dollars. Call and see them. NEWTON & SIMS.

Write a nice note to Santa Claus and tell him what nice goods the Big Store carries.

See the beautiful line of pictures, just the thing for a Xmas present. NEWTON & SIMS.

You can buy a suit of clothes or a pair of pants a heap cheaper at the Big Store.

A nice pair of walk easy shoes will make big brother a nice Christmas present.

Fancy and toilet articles, a fine selection, at Bricker's jewelry store. 2t

You can buy them all cheaper at the Big Store. Go there for your bargains.

A ten months old child of Walter Bennett was badly scalded recently by pulling a pot of hot coffee over on it.

Say, how about a two dollar and a half picture for one dollar and seventy-five cents? NEWTON & SIMS.

Just Christmas Suggestions.

Mother would appreciate one of those nice circular shawls that the Big Store is selling.

"The best of all" is the general opinion of those who have seen that display of holiday goods—toys, Christmas presents, etc.—no old stock, at Crysap's drug store.

Man Wanted.

Man and wife without children. Man to work on farm and woman to cook for hands and keep house. Wages reasonable, job one year. Apply to J. H. SMITH.

See us before buying your bill of furniture; it's only a pleasure to us to save you from 10 to 25 per cent on your purchase. NEWTON & SIMS.

Take advantage of the COURIER's premium offer. Others are doing it and you might as well have a chance as long as it does not cost you one cent. If you take the paper you expect to pay for it, and you might as well pay a year in advance and get a free chance at an \$85 organ. No chances are sold. They are given absolutely free with a year's subscription to the COURIER paid in advance, and all back dues, if any.

Toys and Christmas goods at Smith & French Drug Co's. 2t

Smith & French Drug Co. for Christmas goods, toys, dolls, etc.

The Big Store's shoes fit you better, wear you longer, cost you less.

The newly appointed pastor of the Methodist church preached his first sermon here Sunday, which was to a well pleased audience.

A Bargain

You make when you buy a pair of those 98c shoes at the Big Store.

Another Paper for Crockett.

We understand the Grapeland Messenger is figuring on moving to Crockett. What's the matter with Grapeland?

For Lease.

I have from 200 to 300 acres of fresh land for lease to growers of potatoes and other vegetables. Will rent on shares or for money. Railroad switch on place. 3t W. B. PAGE.

Card of Thanks.

Crockett is a nice town. The people of Crockett have been so nice to me, I want to thank them for their kindness. Also the good doctor and the people who sat up with me and sent me nice things to eat. RALPH SEARS.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Page, after an absence of two months or more in the Eastern States, returned to their home in Crockett last week. Mrs. E. A. Early of Virginia, a relative of Mrs. Page, accompanied them and will spend the winter in Crockett. Mr. and Mrs. Page spent most of the time at mountain resorts.

We call special attention to that open letter published in another place, from Wm. Parr & Co., who are sole importers of "Genuine Eagle" Portland Cement, to the Houston County Lumber Co., who are sole dealers in this cement in our city. This letter is of interest to every user of cement in Houston county. T. R. DEWEE, Mgr.

Rural Free Delivery.

Rural free delivery, route No. 1, was started the first of December with John W. Baker as carrier. This route extends out the Palestine road to Latexo (Stark switch), then turns east to Oriole and returns to Crockett on the Rusk road. There is also a route extending from Lovelady through Nevil's prairie. Petitions for two additional routes out of Crockett have gone to Washington and petitions for two more routes are being circulated.

Money to Loan.

We Buy and Sell Real Estate. List Your Land With Us.

Fire Insurance Written in Best Companies.

WARFIE L BROTHERS,

Office Over J. E. Monk's Store.

Hot and Cold Baths

AT THE

Hotel Barber Shop

J. D. FRIEND, Prop.

with the name of the Union Fraternelle, Manufacturers, on the label. WM. PARR & Co., Sole Importers of Genuine Eagle.

Coughing Spell Caused Death.

"Harry Duckwell, aged 25 years, choked to death early yesterday morning at his home, in the presence of his wife and child. He contracted a slight cold a few days ago and paid but little attention to it. Yesterday morning he was seized with a fit of coughing which continued for some time. His wife sent for a physician but before he could arrive, another coughing spell came on and Duckwell died from suffocation.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Dec. 1, 1908." Ballard's Horehound Syrup would have saved him. 25c, 50c and \$1.00. Sold by Smith & French Drug Co.



FOR SALE

23 Head Poland-China Pigs Pedigree furnished with each pig sold. Boars ready for service. Price right. D. T. ADAIR, Daniel.

SPOONER PAT. COLLAR!

Cannot Choke a Horse. Adjusts itself to any horse's neck. Has two rows of stitching. Will hold horses in place. None Genuine Unless Stamped with our "Trade-Mark."

When you want a collar that will not hurt your horse, buy the Spooner at the Saddle Shop. G. M. WALLER.

HERE COMES SANTA CLAUS

To "The Novelty Store,"

LOADED DOWN FOR THE RICH AND POOR.

All eyes are now turned toward Xmas, and the Novelty Store has a beautiful collection of Chinaware, Tinware, Toys and Dolls—yes, dolls of all kinds, hundreds of dolls, dolls at all prices—and our prices will attract you. So, mothers, come and bring the little ones. Cotton has gone down and the country feels it, and the Novelty Store is going to sell cheaper than ever before. Listen at a few prices—Men's and boy's caps 5c, boy's wool hats 15c, boy's ribbed hose 5 and 10c, boy's pants 25 to 45c, boy's shirts 25c, boy's and girl's union suits 25c. You can't beat our 25c under-vest for ladies. Ladies' zephyr shawls from 25c to \$1.50. Our \$5.00 and \$6.00 beaver jackets now going at \$3.00 and \$4.00. We have ladies' jackets as low as \$1.50. Ladies' \$4 skirts now \$3, ladies' \$3.50 skirts now \$2.50, ladies' \$2.00 skirts now \$1.50, ladies' \$1.50 skirts now \$1.00, misses' \$1.75 skirts now \$1.25. We are making a big reduction on ladies' hats. You can't beat our \$1.50 pants and our 75c fleece lined under-suit for men. We have just received a half car of tinware. Come and see what we have and get our prices.

SPECIAL—Old Santa Claus, wants to see the little ones' pa's and ma's.

The Novelty Store.



Publisher's Notice.

Quotations, resolutions, cards of thanks or other matter not "news" will be charged for at the rate of 5 cents per line. Parties ordering advertising or printing for a office, churches, committees or organizations may find it, in all cases, be held personally responsible for the payment of the bill.

IMPURITIES IN ALFALFA SEED.

Owing to the destructive inroads upon the cotton crop by the boll weevil, many planters and farmers of the state are turning their attention to other crops and very largely to alfalfa. To the great majority of these the seed of alfalfa and even the plant itself are unknown. They are therefore dependent wholly upon the reliability of their seedsmen when buying seed.

Most of these latter are conscientious and would not knowingly place inferior or adulterated seed upon the market. Nevertheless, alfalfa seed is adulterated largely in this country and it has been shown by the Department of Agriculture of Washington, that large quantities of spurious seed are annually imported from abroad, practically all of which is used for the purpose of adulteration.

A given sample of seed may show the presence of impurities of various kinds, such as dead seed, chaff, sand or gravel, and most important of all, foreign seeds. It is obvious that all of these may be accidentally present as the result of improper cleaning, in which case the adulteration is not intentional. When, however, there is present a large percent of a foreign seed which very greatly resembles the true seed, the case is at least suspicious.

The seeds used in adulteration are, says Botanist O. M. Ball of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, as a rule, those of plants belonging to the same family as alfalfa, but which have not so high a food value as the latter and which are cheaper. When the farmer sows such impure seed, he does not get what he demanded, it is true, yet his loss is not a total one, since the majority of the foreign plants are forage plants of some value. The chief source of danger to the farmer arises from the fact that much of the seeds on the market are grown in parts affected by weed pests and the seeds of these are thereby distributed and find a foothold from which they are very hard to dislodge.

During the past season many enquiries were received by the state agricultural experiment station as to the nature of certain plants found growing in young alfalfa and as to means of readily determining the true plant and seed. In many cases plants were sent for identification, the majority of which proved not to be alfalfa. In several cases weeds were forwarded for inspection which were found to be of a highly undesirable character, such as burr clover, wild onion and Russian thistle. One of our correspondents in particular, says the botanist, has his land so infested with Russian thistle, that in order to prevent its further spread, he determined to plow up his entire crop of alfalfa in order to kill out the young thistle next spring as they appear. The appearance of such a pest upon a farm will necessarily be a source of loss and will depreciate the value not only of the land in question, but if there is a wide-spread infection, of other farms in the neighborhood. The origin of the seed sown in this case was carefully traced and they were found to have been imported from another state.

these seed, sent direct from the dealer before the receipt of the communication mentioned. One ounce of the seed was found to contain eight seeds of the Russian thistle together with a few others of different weeds. These seed are no longer on sale by the firm. It is only fair to add that the firm handling these seed was ignorant of the presence of the foreign seeds, says Mr. Ball. The case shows the necessity for care in selection of seed, and the need of instruction as to the nature and appearance of the alfalfa seed and plant.

Crockett Carnival.

Crockett is keeping apace with the times. Our people have contributed no little in the past toward carnivals at Houston, Palestine and other places, and now she has one of her own. The Browais Balloon Co. arrived Monday morning and immediately set to work to arrange a "pike" and get its attractions in order. The carnival was opened Tuesday afternoon with the sending up of a balloon and a monkey. The Ferris wheel, the merry-go-round and other attractions were set a-going and the carnival spirit became contagious. It is the first time that a carnival was ever held on the streets of Crockett. The shows are arranged around the east, north and west sides of the public square and the north side has been designated as the "pike." Our people were quick to take advantage of the amusement afforded and the attractions were well patronized Tuesday evening despite the brisk norther that was blowing. The attractions are all clean and wholesome. The electric theatre seems to be the most popular, with the Ferris wheel as a close second. The merry-go-round is the most popular with the colored people. The reptile and other shows come in for a fair share of patronage. The gentlemen at the head of the shows guarantee nothing that would shock the most delicate senses and ask our people to report anything wrong coming to their notice. The street carnival will last until Saturday night when the management will move it to Henderson. It came from Huntsville here and came well recommended by Huntsville's business people and no doubt will get the same recommendation from our business people.

Cotton and Other Things.

On Wednesday of this week there had been shipped from Crockett 3240 bales of cotton since the first day of September. On the same day last year there had been shipped 4643 bales, showing a falling off of 1403 bales. This does not represent the receipts. It is estimated that the crop this year is about the same as last, and that the decrease in shipments represents the cotton that is being held by the farmers for a higher price. On the same date two years ago 9052 bales had been shipped and three years ago, in 1901, 10,917 bales, showing a continual decrease for the past four years, until the shipments now are not a third of what they were four years ago. While the shipments are 25 per cent under last year, it is believed that the crop is as large, and that 25 per cent of the crop is being held. When a country is able to hold 25 per cent of its staple crop, the indication is that it is in good condition.

Mr. J. B. Valentine, the railroad agent, informs us that there is a noticeable increase over last year in the amount of tonnage receipts. He also notices an increase in the shipment of cattle and hogs, and, specially, syrup and sweet pota-

An \$85.00 Organ

The Chicago Cottage.
MANUFACTURED BY THE CABLE CO.

==== TO BE ====

GIVEN AWAY

By the Courier.

In order to induce cash subscriptions the COURIER makes the following offer: To every new subscriber paying one year in advance we will give free a chance at an \$85 organ. To all old subscribers paying up all back dues and a full year in advance we will give a chance at the organ. We make this offer for no other reasons than to stimulate cash subscriptions and to increase our subscription lists. The COURIER is \$1.00 a year. Two years in advance entitles the payer to two chances—one chance for every year paid in advance. You can send the paper to a friend for a year and get an additional chance. The organ is a beauty and is now on exhibition at the COURIER office. It was bought of Mr. Jas. DeDaines of Crockett who guarantees it to be as represented. Our plan of deciding the result will be by drawing, unless some better plan should present itself in the meantime. The date of the drawing is to yet be determined, but all holders of chances will be given due notice in advance.

We are simply making some one of our subscribers, and those who join the army of readers that now peruse the columns of the COURIER weekly, a present of this handsome and useful household article.

**If This Does Not Interest You Tell Your Neighbor
About it—He Perhaps Wants an Organ.**

The Courier, Crockett.

toes, a market for the two latter articles being found in Arkansas. Several solid cars of syrup made from Houston county sugar cane have already been shipped and syrup for two cars more is now under the sheds awaiting shipment. Several car loads of mules have gone out. The largest increase is noted in the shipment of hogs, syrup and sweet potatoes. The depression in the cotton market continues, cotton being worth only about 6 1/2 Wednesday morning. Corn on the local market is worth 40 and 45 cents a bushel.

Violated Local Option Law.
In the county court last week Simon Weil, a Houston whisky dealer, was convicted of violating

Live To Eat

When in need of any kind of fresh meats, such as Beef, Pork, Mutton, Sausage, Pickled Tripe, Pickled Hog Feet, etc., call to see us.

We Have Moved

One door south, and are now located in the Mathews old saloon building, next door to barber shop.

Spence & McElvey

Successors to
W. H. STEPP

Palestine

Marble and Granite Works

W. M. H. NANCE, Prop.


Manufacturer of all kinds of Cemetery, Ornamental or Building work in either Foreign or American material. All work neatly finished and guaranteed.

Represented by J. C. LANSFORD, Crockett, Texas.

Attention to Those Who Are Interested in Good Horses.

He is a genuine registered horse, foaled at Highland, O., in the spring of 1899. He is a large handsome, dark bay horse, with left hind foot white; stands 16 hands 1 inch, weighs 1200 pounds. In conformation he is a grand, big horse, with a beautiful head and neck, and the very best of feet and legs; short back, deep body and very fine knee and hock action. His blood lines are the very best of northern horses. That he will beget speed and grand road qualities there is no doubt, as he not only inherits, but possesses, those qualities. Even common mares bred to a horse of this class can not fail to produce foals that will find a ready market as carriage horses or roadsters as well as general all-purpose horses. He can be found at my barn just north of the residence of John Monk. Mares from a distance will be taken care of without charge except for feed. Will not be responsible for any accidents while in my care.

J. C. HIPPEL, Crockett, Tex.



the local option law and sentenced appearance at the fall term of the to twenty days in jail and to pay a county court. County Attorney fine of \$50. The last session of John Spence was assisted in the the grand jury found bills of indictment by Attorney John I. dictment against Weil for shipping Moore and the defense was repre- whisky to persons at Crockett, owned by J. A. Sann, Jr. Weil who had not ordered it. Weil immediately gave notice of appeal, was subsequently arrested and, pending the decision of the Houston and gave bond for his higher court, is out under bond.