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NO. 51.

PEANUT CULTURE.

SOME INSTRUCTIVE DATA ON AN IMPORTANT SUBJECT.

A Correspondent Offers Some Timely Suggestions Concerning This Important Industry.

ED. COURIER:—It ought to be gratifying to the people of Houston county to note the great interest manifested throughout the country in the growth and culture of peanuts. If I do not greatly err this industry is shortly to produce important articles of commerce, and I will be pardoned for the belief that time and space can not be better appropriated than for the presentation of data upon the question. Houston county is well adapted to the growth of peanuts, and I trust that it will not lack in vigilance now so manifest by many of its sister counties in the development of so important an industry.

Factories for the proper working of the peanut into its various uses and purposes are now springing up in various portions of the state, and many men are making fortunes raising the nuts to supply the demands of the factories. The factories of Texas are encountering one difficulty only; they are unable to obtain the peanuts the plants can use. A large factory is at Terrell, which does an immense business, but the daily press of the country informs us that a sufficient supply of the nuts cannot be gotten. This is the only trouble the management of the factories are experiencing. In confirmation of this, permit me to quote you a special from Terrell to the Fort Worth Record under date of November 4th:

"Peanut harvest is in full force in this county, and yet the local plant states that it is not receiving anything like it would like to get. The nuts are selling at 90 cents per bushel, and as a rule are of a very good quality. It is believed that the acreage next year will be larger than it is at present."

Permit me to again quote you from the same place in the same paper, under date of November 20th:

"C. E. Slayton of the Rosser community ranks as one of the largest individual peanut raisers in the state. He will raise at least \$10,000 worth of the nuts this year, having already shipped four or five cars, and having yet that much more to dispose of. Each car, at present prices, is worth close around \$1,000."

Will it be contended that Kaufman county is better adapted to the growth of peanuts than Houston county? I think not. I clip the following from the Record, also, in a recent issue:

"R. T. Higgins, a well known farmer residing four miles west of Denton, was in Sherman this morning with a load of peanuts, which he disposed of at \$1.00 per bushel. Mr. Higgins said he planted four acres this year as an experiment and raised an average of seventy-five bushels to the acre. He says he will put more land in peanuts next year and is sure he can beat the yield of this year, because he knows better how to cultivate and handle the crop. Mr. Higgins disposed of the entire crop without the least difficulty."

Will it be contended that Gray-

son county can produce a better article and yield of the nuts than Houston county? I do not think so. Again, let me quote you a line from Mt. Pleasant in a recent issue of the Bonham News:

"Last week the farmers near Mt. Pleasant shipped a car of peanuts containing 900 bushels for which they received \$810, or 90 cents per bushel."

Can more and better peanuts be grown in Titus county than in Houston county? If you take the affirmative, I shall have to hear proof. At the risk of too great a consumption of your valuable space, I append the following letter, which is self explanatory:

HOW TO GROW PEANUTS.

To the Editor of the Record.

Clarksville, Texas, Jan. 3.—As there is so much said about planting peanuts another year, I thought I would write something that would be of interest to the readers of the Record. In the first place will say that the small Spanish peanut is the best to plant for stock and is the easiest harvested, as the nut will hang on the vines better than the large nuts, and the small peanuts will make more feed to the acre than the large kind. Any kind of land will grow peanuts, but loose sandy land is the best. Land that is very rich is not so good, as they make too much vines. Land that is too poor to make corn or cotton will make good peanuts with proper cultivation. As to preparing the land, break it good and as deep as you can, but do not turn up the clay, and just before planting, harrow the land good, so as to pulverize the soil fine. Then lay off your rows three feet, plant nearly on a level, cover with small sweep about two inches deep. Then run sweep in water furrow to drain water from the row. I drop two nuts about eighteen inches apart in drill so as to have a perfect stand. After they are all up they can be thinned out and set out as you set out potato slips in the skips. As soon as they are up to a stand plow them with small sweep set to run flat so as not to throw much dirt to the hill. Plow them with sweeps every ten days until laying by time and keep all grass and weeds hoed off drill, and each plowing run the sweep farther away from drill. Plant about April 1, though it is not too late to plant in June. I have made good crops of nuts planted in the skip of corn when it was laid by. As to peanuts as a stock food, I don't believe there is anything that can be planted that is better. There is nothing better than peanuts to fatten hogs on and there is no cost as to gathering, though the lard from meat hogs fattened on peanuts will not be as white as that fattened on corn, but it is just as sweet and as good and will cost just about one-half what the corn lard would cost.

S. B. SPROLES.

Now, I submit that Houston county can hardly afford to listlessly disregard its privileges and interests in a matter of such manifest importance to the county. The proposition is worthy the best efforts of an intelligent citizenship. There is money here for somebody. There is rich remuneration for other counties, why not for Houston county? What advantage have the counties named to your county in the growth of this important product? The business men of Crockett and the entire county cannot permit themselves to be aroused some morning to find that a neighbor town has walked off with the factory. It is a nice industry and will undoubtedly prove profitable. The iron is now hot and both press

and people of Houston county should begin at once to do all possible to stimulate interest in the growth of this splendid industry, and be certain that, when the time becomes propitious, to reach out and grasp the factory for Crockett.

If what is here written is regarded of sufficient importance for publication, I will at no distant day mail you other data, including a splendid column letter which has come under my observation from the pen of Capt. O. F. Dornblazer, an intelligent grower of peanuts in Johnson county. This letter cannot, I think, fail to be of interest to intelligent men and women, as it deals with a question which is going to mean millions to the people of Texas, and that at no distant day.

I will remark that those who desire to prosecute inquiry into the culture and uses of the peanut would do well to send for sample copies of "The Peanut and Its Culture," as well as the "American Fruit and Nut Journal," both of which are published at Petersburg, Va. These are high grade journals, elegantly printed on the very best of paper and beautifully illustrated. These journals give information concerning the culture and uses of the peanut that will prove a positive surprise to many well informed ladies and gentlemen.

If anything here written should provoke an interest, or even remotely accentuate an existing interest, in a matter believed to be of no small importance, then the writer will be amply requited and feel that the labor is not lost.

L. N. COOPER.

The Pure Food Law.

Secretary Wilson says, "One of the objects of the law is to inform the consumer of the presence of certain harmful drugs in medicines." The law requires that the amount of chloroform, opium, morphine, and other habit forming drugs be stated on the label of each bottle. The manufacturers of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy have always claimed their remedy did not contain any of these drugs, and the truth of this claim is now fully proven, as no mention of them is made on the label. This is not only one of the safest but one of the best in use for coughs and colds. Its value has been proven beyond question during the many years it has been in general use. For sale by Murchison & Beasley.

All The World

is a stage, and Ballard's Snow Liniment plays a most prominent part. It has no superior for Rheumatism, stiff joints, cuts, sprains, and all pains. Buy it, try it, and you will always use it. Any body who has used Ballard's Snow Liniment is a proof of what it does. Buy a trial bottle, 25c, 50c, and \$1.00. Sold by Murchison & Beasley.

Carrie Nation

certainly smashed a hole in the bar-rooms of Kansas, but Ballard's Horehound Syrup has smashed all records as a cure for Coughs, Bronchitis, Influenza and all pulmonary diseases. T. C. H., Horton, Kansas, writes: "I have never found a medicine that would cure a cough so quickly as Ballard's Horehound Syrup I have used it for years." Sold by Murchison & Beasley.

Citation by Publication.

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

You are hereby commanded to summon the unknown heirs of Barton Clark, deceased, the unknown heirs of Lucy Klingleheifer, deceased, and the unknown heirs of Granson Jackson, deceased, by making publication of this Citation once in each week for eight successive weeks previous to the return day hereof, in some newspaper published in your County, if there be a newspaper published therein, but if not, then in any newspaper published in the 3rd Judicial District; but if there be no newspaper published in said Judicial District, then in a newspaper published in the nearest District to said 3rd Judicial District, to appear at the next regular term of the District Court of Houston County, to be holden at the Court House thereof, in Crockett, on the 2nd Monday in March, 1908, the same being the 9th day of March, 1908, then and there to answer a petition filed in said Court on the 7th day of January, 1908, in a suit, numbered on the Docket of said Court No. 5073, wherein W. T. Bruton is Plaintiff, and the unknown heirs of Barton Clark, deceased, the unknown heirs of Lucy Klingleheifer, deceased, and the unknown heirs of Granson Jackson, deceased, are defendants, and said petition alleging that Plaintiff is the owner in fee simple of the following described tract or parcel of land situated in Houston County, Texas, about 20 miles southwest from the town of Crockett, the same being a part of the Barton Clark league, containing 300 acres, more or less, and described by field notes as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of Daniel Clark's survey out of said league an ash marked X brs S 31 E 4 5-10 vrs a red elm brs N 85 W 4 vrs. Thence with the meanderings of the Trinity River southwest to corner on east bank an elm brs N 80 E 6 5-10 vrs. Thence east 2400 vrs to corner on the west side of Clark's Creek, a huckleberry marked X. Thence in a northerly direction with the creek to Daniel Clark's south line. Thence with said Daniel Clark's south line west 2000 vrs to the place of beginning.

Plaintiff specially pleads the five and ten years Statute of Limitation on said tract of land in bar of any claim asserted to Plaintiff's title by the Defendants herein. Plaintiff alleges that the claim or claims of the Defendants herein cast a cloud on his title to said tract of land, which claim or claims are specially set out in Plaintiff's petition, and Plaintiff prays judgment of the Court removing all clouds from his title to said land, substituting any and all missing deeds and for general and special relief.

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

Witness J. B. Stanton, Clerk of the District Court of Houston County.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, at office in Crockett, Texas, this 7th day of January, 1908.

J. B. STANTON, Clerk,
District Court, Houston County.

The Joy

of living is to have good health. Use Herbine and you will have bushels of joy. You need not be blue, fretful and have that bad taste in your mouth. Try a bottle of Herbine, a positive cure for all liver complaints. E. Harrell, Austin, Texas, writes: "I have used Herbine for over a year and find it a fine regulator. I gladly recommend it as a fine medicine for Dyspepsia." Sold by Murchison & Beasley.

WIT OF AN IRISH STORY.

Lost, as a Rule, When the Tale is Reduced to Cold Type.

"Irish wit loses more in reduction to cold type than that of any other nation on earth." At least that is the opinion of a St. Louis Hibernian who himself furnishes many excellent examples of the article in question.

"When an Irishman perpetrates a witticism it is always tinged with a personality which in print or even in the retelling is often completely lost. There is always something—a wink, a smile, an arch expression, a shrug or gesture—that emphasizes the joke and must be seen to be appreciated. Sometimes an Irish witticism put into type is mistaken for mere dullness of superstition.

"I remember once hearing an Irishman tell a story about a wonderful old time king on the north coast who caught the devil at some trick and for a punishment made Old Harry carve his own head on one of the cliffs. The story was told as seriously as a sermon would be preached. No one could apparently be more sincere than the story teller. He seemed to believe the legend as devoutly as though it came directly from holy writ.

"After he had wound up the narrative, noticing a smile on my face, he stared in apparent surprise. 'Don't ye believe it? Sure, the old king's hammer and chisel is kept in the church belfry, and what better proof could ye ax? And he gave a wink and a grin and spread out both hands in a gesture of expostulation just as a lawyer would when posing before a jury and putting his most convincing argument in the form of a question.

"It was the most exquisite bit of acting I ever saw. The tone of perfect conviction in which he told the story was inimitable; then the contrast from solemnity to comic dismay at the idea of any one being so grossly incredulous as not to believe the story and the wink, which indicated that he didn't believe it himself and was simply talking for amusement, were worthy of any actor that ever trod the boards. Yet in the type all this was lost. To appreciate properly the wit of an Irish story you must hear the Irishman tell it."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

SOAP IS ANCIENT.

It Was Used by the Gauls as a Dressing For the Hair.

Who invented soap? That it is not a modern convenience is well known, but just when it came into general use is a mystery.

In Biblical times cleansing agents were used. The books of Job and Jeremiah contain the word "soap." But this is merely a convenient use of the word in translation. The Hebrew word "borith," for which it was substituted, is a general term for cleansing substances. What those substances were is unknown, but they were probably little like the modern soap.

Pliny speaks of the invention of soap, by the Gauls, who, however, used it only as a sort of pomade or hair dressing. He also refers to the use of both hard soap and soft soap by the Germans. The use of fuller's earth, which has saponaceous qualities, for cleansing purposes was known to the Romans.

The French word for soap, savon, comes from Savona, France, where it was manufactured. The first manufacture of soap in London is said to have been in 1524, and previously that tool had supplied it for use in the English cities.

According to the historian Sismondi, a soapmaker was included in the retinue of Charlemagne, king of the Franks, at the end of the eighth century.

In the excavation of the ruins of Pompeii a soap boiler's shop was discovered, with soap in it, showing that the making of it was known in the first Christian century.

Pliny, who wrote of the eruption of Vesuvius, which destroyed the two Roman cities in 79 A. D., stated that soap was made from tallow and ashes and that the German soap was the best. Galen also referred to the use of soap.

Solitude Cure.

"The best way to cure yourself of crying is to live alone," said the woman. "I used to cry an awful lot when I was married, but I hardly ever do now. It's the saddest thing in the world to hear yourself crying all alone in your flat, and what's the use anyway if there is nobody around to say 'There, there.'"—New York Press.

A Fable For Critics

Once there was an Ox. He was a fine, hefty Ox. He could pull a big load. He never balked, but always liked to go straight ahead.

But the Ox had enemies. There was the Flea and his whole big Family. "We don't care whether this Ox travels or not," said the Flea and his Folks. "All we want is some of his blood." Whereupon the Fleas eternally pestered the Ox and gave him That Tired Feeling.

Then there was the Tom Cat and his brothers—the Doubting Thomases. "We don't know whether this Ox is going the right way or not," said the Thomases. "Anyhow, we'll scratch his back for him." Whereupon the Felines jumped on the back of the Ox and scratched him for fair, which made the Ox exceedingly sorrowful.

Then there was the Fiste Pup and his Fellow Fistes—a whole litter of Fistes. "We don't care how slow the Ox goes," said the Fistes; "the slower the merrier for us. All we want is to lag behind him and bite his Tail." Whereupon the Fistes snapped continually at the Tail of the Ox, which gave the Ox a mighty mournfulness.

Finally the Ox, pestered constantly with the Fleas and the Felines and the Fistes, got to looking sickly. He stopped and lay down on his job, and there was no more going forward for him.

KEY TO THE SITUATION: The town is the Ox. The Fleas and the Felines and the Fistes are those citizens who criticize every progressive movement and do everything they can in their petty ways to make the Ox quit pulling in the right direction.

MORAL: Give the Ox a chance to pull. Everybody holler, "Git up!"

THE COAL SACK IN THE SKY.

It is Visible Because It Contains Nothing That is Visible.

Immediately below the lower stars of the group which forms the Southern Cross there is a black patch in the sky, dark, sack shaped and mysterious. Scientifically accurate astronomers explain that it is not a patch, but rather something which becomes visible by reason of the anomaly that it contains nothing that is visible.

The lay mind, preferring bald reality to abstract truth, is somewhat startled to learn that an object is seen because there is nothing in it to see, but no one can dispute the fact. The coal sack is visible because it contains nothing that is visible.

In other words, it is a vast hole in the stellar system in which there is not even a pinch of stellar dust to shed a flicker of luminosity. It is typically and absolutely the quintessence of blackness.

Because it is so, and in contradiction of all preconceived notions, the human eye can see it without the aid of a telescope or other instrument.

Between the stars of the Milky Way there are many little holes in the stellar system—little by comparison, that is to say—but one must have telescopes and patience to find them. One need only cross the line to the southern hemisphere and locate the Southern Cross in order to see the coal sack.

With the wealth of legendary tale and fable woven around the northern stars by the highly gifted races gazing on them through the ages that are gone one is tempted to speculate what tales would not have been constructed around that fathomless mystery had it appeared north instead of south of the equator.

When it rouses the poetical impulse within the brain of aboriginal Australians, what might it not have done with the ancient Greeks or still more ancient Egyptians? But they were denied it. The aboriginal uses it as he uses most things, in a topsy turvy fashion. To him the world is a flat plain crowned with a dome shaped roof.

When a man dies he has to go up to the roof and slowly journey over it until he can clamber down to the flat again and squeeze through, once more a man. The coal sack is the hole through which he gets on to the roof, and up by this a very long climb. He said, "If you are a housekeeper, I don't need to tell you that when a

very long, and it is hard to squeeze through when he reaches the flat again. So long does it take that by the time a man has completed the journey not only his hair, but his skin, has grown white with age.

Wherefore the black fellow who has made the journey rejoins his tribe as a white fellow. Thus it was that when the white man first came to the land the aborigines regarded him as a long lost comrade.—Macmillan's Magazine.

Biggest of All Animals.
The sulphur bottom—or blue whale, as it is better called by the Norwegians—is not only the largest living animal, but the largest that has ever lived, reaching a length of eighty feet or very rarely a little more. Whales grow much larger than this in books and newspapers, but in actual life not one in a dozen even of this species attains a length of eighty feet. The popular idea of a whale is that it is a clumsy animal, but, as shown by models, it has the graceful lines of a yacht. The total weight of a whale is about sixty tons, and unusually large and fat individuals must reach at least sixty-five tons. The largest animal of the past so far discovered is the great Dinosaur brontosaurus, and this big reptile weighed about thirty-eight tons.—Museum News.

Why He Never Married.
A matinee girl from Chicago looked up from a long and painful study of one of Clyde Fitch's autographed sentiments into that author's face. "Mr. Fitch," she began mournfully, "I know why you have not married." "Tell me, I would like to know." "Certainly. It must have happened this way: You wrote a proposal of marriage to a beautiful leading woman in one of your companies. You should have proposed in person. But you wrote. She couldn't read your writing and thought it was a dismissal from the company. She drowned herself, and you are still unmarried." The dramatic author thoughtfully rolled a cigarette.

"It is as good a reason as I know," he responded.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The Painter Man.
Mark Twain at a dinner at New York once talked about the troubles of housekeepers at the painting season. He said, "If you are a housekeeper, I don't need to tell you that when a

painter has taken up the parlor carpet, removed the furniture from the dining room, leaned two ladders against the hall mantel and stacked a half dozen variegated cans of paint on the side board it means he is now ready to paint the outside shutters and the back fence."

THE PIANO'S SOUL.

It is imparted to the instrument by the "Scale."

"Every piano factory," said a piano manufacturer, "employs what we piano men call a 'scale.' It would be too long for me to explain to you all about it, but in piano making the 'scale' is the man who after all else has been done imparts to the piano its soul.

"I cannot tell you how they do it. They do not know themselves, and no man can teach another. It is born, like all art. The 'scales' are very few and hard to get, and we pay them handsome wages. But they are as difficult to manage as the great tenors of grand opera and as sensitive as women. Like all artists, they are forever squabbling among themselves about little things, and, as you may guess, jealousy is their besetting evil.

"But I have not yet explained what the 'scale' does. When a piano is all strung and tuned and ready to leave the factory, the 'scale' sits down to it all alone and screws it to pitch. His ear is so true, his hand so fine and his sense of the reasons for sound is so delicate and exquisite that when he has finished his work that which was a mere box containing strings has become a voice that can sing if you know how to make it sing. The 'scale' has given it a soul—a part of his own soul."—New York World.

Didn't Please the Critic.
When Verdi was putting the last touches to "Il Trovatore" he was visited in his study by a privileged friend. The friend was one of the ablest living musicians and critics. He was permitted to look at the score and run over the "navil chorus" on the pianoforte. "What do you think of that?" asked the master. "Trash!" said the connoisseur. Verdi rubbed his hands and chuckled. "Now, look at this and this," he said. "Rubbish!" said the other, rolling a cigarette. The composer rose and embraced him with a burst of joy.

"What do you mean?" asked the critic. "My dear friend," cried Verdi, "I have been making a popular opera. In it I resolved to please everybody except the purists, the great judges, the classicists, like you. Had I pleased you I should have pleased no one else. What you say assures me of success. In three months 'Il Trovatore' will be sung and roared and whistled and barrel organed all over Italy."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The American Author.
The chief thing in the average American novel is the amazing vitality of the author. He writes always at the top of his voice. His strenuousness is unceasing. The reader can almost see the swollen veins on his forehead, the tight drawn mouth and flashing eye. It is do it or die. And he never knows where to stop. With his feverish anxiety to make points he does not seem to realize when he has achieved his purpose and frequently fizzles out ineffectively. He has ideas. He has vast quantities of material. He has a command of language, a fatal fluency that frequently leads to his downfall, for he lacks a sense of values. He lacks self restraint. He is full of tricks and artfulness, but he is not an artist.—London Saturday Review.

Well Preserved.
"I told Miss Knox today," said he, "that the only word that properly described you was 'peach.'" "Indeed!" replied Miss Bute. "I suppose she said something 'real nice,' as usual?" "Well, she said: 'I suppose that is the proper word. At any rate, she looks well preserved.'"—Philadelphia Press.

Bobby's Reason.
Little Bobby was saying his prayers at his mother's knee, but so rapidly that she asked him why he did not speak more slowly.

"Because, you know," he replied, "it would keep all the other children waiting."—Lippincott's.

Didn't Find Out.
"So you really attended the lecture last night?" "Yes." "What did the lecturer talk about?" "Well, I'm not sure, for he didn't say."—Lyceumite and Talent.

A Gracious Negative.
"The other day I got the politest turndown," said a bond salesman, "that ever happened. I had been talking from 11 o'clock till almost noon to a man I'd known at college, trying to interest him in \$10,000 of what I considered very exceptional bonds. Finally he looked at his watch.

"Bob," he said, "it's lunchtime." "That's so," I answered. "Bob," he went on, "if I buy those bonds will you take me out to lunch?" "Of course," I said. "Why, sure."

"Well, Bob," he concluded, "you'd better have lunch with me this noon."—New York Sun.

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J. A. HUMPHREY, M. D., Physician in Charge, 506 1-2 Travis St., HOUSTON, TEXAS. 3-9-08.

DEEP SEA FISHING.

Quite as Much a Game of Chance as Politics or Poker.

You let down a heavy lump of lead and two big hooks baited with clams into thirty, forty or sixty feet of water. Then you wait until something nudges the line or until you suspect that the hooks are bare.

Then you give the line a quick jerk and pull in hand over hand, with more or less resistance, and see what you have drawn into the grab bag.

It may be a silly but nutritious cod, gaping in surprise at this curious termination of his involuntary rise in the world, or a silvery haddock, staring at you with round, reproachful eyes, or a pollock, handsome, but worthless, or a shiny, writhing dogfish, whose villainy is written on every line of his degenerate, chinless face.

It may be that spiny gargoyle of the sea, a sculpin, or a soft and stupid hake from the mud flats. It may be any one of the grotesque products of Neptune's vegetable garden, a sea cucumber, a sea carrot or a sea cabbage, or it may be nothing at all.

When you have made your grab and deposited the result, if it be edible, in the barrel which stands in the middle of the boat, you try another grab, and that's the whole story.

It is astonishing how much amusement apparently sane men get out of such a simple game as this. The interest lies, first, in the united effort to fill the barrel, and, second, in the rivalry among the fishermen as to which of them shall take in the largest cod or the greatest number of haddock, these being regarded as prize packages. The sculpin and the sea vegetables may be compared to comic valentines, which expose the recipient to ridicule.

The dogfish are like tax notices and assessments—the man who gets one of them gets less than nothing, for they count against the catcher. It is quite as much a game of chance as politics or poker. You do not know on which side of the boat the good fish are hidden.

You cannot tell the difference between the nibble of a cod and the bite of a dogfish. You have no idea of what is coming to you until you have hauled in almost all of your line and caught sight of your allotment wriggling and whirling in the blue water. Sometimes you get twins.—Scribner's.

Kissing the Feet.

The custom of kissing the feet of persons whom it was desired to honor originated with the ancients. The people of oriental nations used to kiss the hands and feet or hems of the clothes of the persons they wished to show respect for. The ancient Egyptians got this custom from the Assyrians, and later the Greeks adopted the habit from the Egyptians. The Romans followed the Greeks, and then Pontifex Maximus had his great toe kissed by celebrities. The toe of the sultan of Turkey is kissed by subjects of high rank. Those of more lowly position are merely allowed to touch the fringe of his garment to their lips, and the poorest classes must be content to make a low obeisance in his presence.

Talking and Thinking.

The Man—A learned scientist advances the theory that a severed head is capable of thinking, although it is unable to speak. The Woman—That's queer. It is so much easier to talk than it is to think!

Call Money.

Nell—What is call money, dear? Belle—I guess it's the kind you call up your husband on the telephone for to tell him you must have it right away.—Baltimore American.

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To enroll 200 students in the **Lufkin Practical Business College** by January 1st, 1908, and have come to the conclusion that to do so it will be necessary to make some inducement and have decided to sell unlimited scholarships for

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until January 1, 1908—just 2/3 regular price or until 200 have been sold. Will you be one of those who help make it so? If you haven't got the money to pay all your tuition, come right along and we will help you, for the president of this school was once a farmer boy and had to work his way through school, and is now offering every young man and lady in the United States a business education. If you desire to enter the commercial world any time soon write or come to see us, as we are only offering two hundred scholarships at this price and have four men selling them, and if you wait until the last of December to buy you may be too late. DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS, SO COME OR WRITE TODAY.

So Many Say--

"If I could get a position," but if you will visit our school and see the number of applications on file for Bookkeepers and Stenographers you would be convinced that the demand is much greater than the supply.
Yours for Business Education.

W. H. HICKS
PRESIDENT.

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. **HANDBOOK** on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the **Scientific American**.
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The Crockett Courier

W. W. AIKEN, Editor and Proprietor.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

Obituaries, resolutions, cards of thanks and other matter not "news" will be charged for at the rate of 5c per line.

Parties ordering advertising or printing for societies, churches, committees or organizations of any kind will, in all cases, be held personally responsible for the payment of the bill.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE COURIER is authorized to make the following announcements subject to the action of the democratic primary:

For District Judge

J J Faulk
of Henderson county
W K Bishop
of Henderson county

U. D. C.

The Daughters of the Confederacy met with Mrs. Thos. Self on Saturday after Thanksgiving, in her beautiful cottage home on Main street, which always reminds one of that beautiful sentiment, "Love In A Cottage."

The little hostess, who is such a true Daughter herself, always gives a warm welcome to the Chapter, which makes it a pleasure to meet with her.

The historian, Mrs. D. A. Nunn, being unable to attend, the historical program was omitted.

After the business was disposed of a poem was read by Miss Woodson and a reading given from Mrs. Mary Hunt Affleck's "The Woman Lobbyist," by Mrs. Julia Barber.

A state pin for the U. D. C. of the Texas Division, designed by Mrs. Sheridan, was submitted to the Chapter and adopted.

Two new members were received, Mrs. J. E. Downes and Mrs. W. B. Farris, after which the afternoon was spent in social chat, while Mrs. Self served delicious refreshments.

The D. A. Nunn Chapter of U. D. C. was entertained by their charming president, Mrs. John R. Sheridan, and her gracious daughter, Miss Stella, on Saturday afternoon, December 28th.

The weather, resembling a genial spring day, invited quite a number out to enjoy the balmy southern atmosphere, as well as the always pleasant gathering of the Daughters.

After exchange of merry Xmas greetings, the meeting was called to order by the president and opened with prayer.

The minutes being read, all official reports given, the delegates to the state convention at Austin were called upon to give a complete account of their trip and the meeting.

Among the interesting features mentioned was the brilliant reception given in honor of the Daughters of the Confederacy by Gov. and Mrs. T. M. Campbell at the Mansion. "Never did that historic home of chief executives look more lovely than in the bright emblems of the Confederacy."

The dedication of the Confederate Woman's Home was another important event. Gov. Campbell, making the address in which he scored the voters of Texas for defeating the Woman's Home amendment, said: "To our shame and dismay this home has been erected by the unaided efforts of the U. D. C., and I congratulate them for having the courage and patriotism to do what men have failed to do. It is a monument to the heroines who built it."

The program for the afternoon was:

Convention Notes—Mrs. Frank Craddock.

Gen. Hamby's Welcome Ad-

dress to the U. D. C.—Miss Sheridan.

Paper: Christmas from '61 to '65—Mrs. Nunn.

Chapter discussion: Benefit derived from historical programs.

An original poem on "Xmas During the War" was read by Mrs. Stevenson, and, after applause, a motion was made and carried to make her poet laureate of the Chapter.

Mrs. Peyton Denman of Lufkin, a guest of honor, gave us a beautiful instrumental selection and, on being called back to the piano, delighted us with "Moonlight in Dixie."

Another honor guest of the afternoon was Mrs. J. M. Crook from Durant, Okla.

The Daughters were glad to have again in their midst Mrs. W. B. Page, who extended to them a cordial invitation to meet with her the last Saturday in January, 1908.

Miss Sheridan, assisted by Misses Augusta Mae Smith and Emma Craddock, served a fruit salad, with chocolate and fruit cake, which gave a delightful aftermath to the occasion.

Mrs. H. F. CRADDOCK,
Cor. Sec.

Editorial Announcement.

THE COURIER takes pleasure in announcing that Mr. Tom Aiken, lately in charge of the mechanical department of the Rusk County News, which by the way is one of the best weekly newspapers in the state, and Texas boasts of the best in the land, has accepted a like position on the Courier. He has taken a financial interest in the business, associating himself with the present editor, the two being brothers. With this alliance the Courier is in better position to take care of the business of its customers than ever before. The advertising and commercial printing of our customers will receive the attention of two men trained in the business where only one has looked after it heretofore. This will be a decided advantage in placing your orders for advertising and commercial printing. The Courier promises from now on to reach its readers with more promptness and dispatch than ever before and promises to give them as good a paper as possible under the conditions. The continued patronage of the business and reading public of Houston county is respectfully and earnestly solicited and at the same time we desire to express our gratitude to the people of Houston county for their generous support in the past.

Reference to the proper column will reveal the name of Hon. J. J. Faulk of Henderson county as a candidate for the office of district judge of this judicial district. Mr. Faulk is not a stranger to the people of Houston county. He served Houston county in years gone by as her district attorney and served her ably. Mr. Faulk has a letter in another place in the Courier setting forth his views anent the race for the district judgeship and the Courier respectfully refers the reader to what he has to say for himself. He will make the race entirely upon his merits and qualifications. He is an able lawyer, standing among the first in the practicing bar of East Texas, and the bar of East Texas ranks with the best of any country. Mr. Faulk recognizes that the offices of this country belong to the people and he lays his claim before them in plain and unmistakable language.

For Rent.

A good six-room house in the Bruner Addition in Crockett. Apply to S. F. Tenney. tf.

Lovelady Locals.

Miss Cora Leffler returned from Somerville where she spent the holidays with her sister, Mrs. Henry Hickie.

Mrs. M. S. Dean and children spent several weeks in Toombs, Miss., the guests of Mrs. Dean's grandmother.

Mrs. McGowan left before Xmas to make her home with her daughter in Jackson, Miss.

Mr. and Mrs. Gratin Kimoall and little son spent the holidays with relatives in Georgia.

Misses Lillian Niissle and Allie Kennedy returned to their schools in Fulshear and Brookshire after spending a week with homefolks.

Prof. F. M. Martin, president of John Tarleton college, Stephenville, was in town a few hours last week shaking hands with old friends.

Misses Rep and Jane Freeman have returned to Waco. They had with them during the holidays Miss Emma Sherman of Roswell, New Mexico.

Charlie J. Niissle has returned to Stephenville where he is attending John Tarleton college.

Rev. B. Alfred Owen left last week for Greenville where he will have charge of the missionary work of that district. Bro. Owens will be much missed by the people of this place.

Miss Verne Monday has returned to Waco after spending the holidays with the home folks.

Miss Nellie Kennedy, one of our favorite girls, was married to Prof. W. C. Gray of Palacios Christmas week.

Miss Alma Murray has returned to Cleveland to resume her music class after being the pleasant guest of her mother for a fortnight.

Miss Nellie Bly Turner has as her guest this week Miss Mollie May Roark of Dodge. Dr. Atmar Turner is also visiting at the home of Judge Turner.

Clute Rayburn leaves today for Galveston where he will finish in the medical department in June. This is Clute's fourth year in Galveston and we feel quite proud of our "Young Dr."

Sam and Austin Beeson also go to Galveston today accompanied by Howard Alexander, where they have been studying pharmacy.

After being with the home folks for a week Dr. Sim H. Moore has returned to Houston to his office in the St. Joseph Infirmary.

Another of our young physicians Charley W. Skipper, has selected as his location, Shreveport La., and has now gone there to begin his work.

Mrs. W. J. Cochran and little children are visiting relatives in Livingston.

Miss Grace McCarr, a stylish young lady of Palestine, was the guest of Mrs. A. J. Bedford last week.

Mrs. Ella Hancock from Okla. visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. King, during the holidays. Her sister, Mrs. Ed Garvey of Cleveland, met her there and they spent the holidays together.

Mr. Aiken, editor of the Courier, was in Lovelady this week. Give us another visit, Mr. Aiken

Dr. S. J. Collins has moved into our midst again. He was formerly of this place and we are glad to have Dr. Collins back again as he is generally known as one of the highest and most respected citizens of his country.

The new home of Dr. W. B. Collins is nearing completion and will be quite a nice home when finished. It is two stories and will contain eighteen or twenty rooms.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Smith have returned from a visit to Spring. Miss Flay Green left last night for Waco. Miss Kate Hutchins has returned

Notice of Removal.

We desire to give notice to our many patrons and friends that we have moved our large stock of buggies, carriages, saddles, harness, lap robes, blankets, whips, spurs, etc., to the building formerly occupied by Billy Lewis & Co., next to J. E. Downes corner, where we will be glad to see all former and prospective customers.

We desire in this connection to thank our customers and friends for their most liberal patronage in the past and respectfully ask for a continuance of same in the future.

Yours for a happy and prosperous New Year,

LUNDY BROS.,

Saddles, Harness and Buggies.

to Hearne to resume her duties as teacher there. Miss Ada left the same week for Oklahoma where she is teaching.

Mrs. O. E. Parten and wife of Madisonville spent a few days with their mother, Mrs. Goodwin, last week. Mrs. Goodwin also had with her her son, O. C. Goodwin and family of Crockett.

Mr. A. R. Hitchell, who has been in the employ of the West-Davidson Lbr. Co., has returned to his home in Alta Loma.

Miss Sallie Waters, who was thought to have only received a slight shock in the wreck that occurred here last week, is unable to be out and it is feared that the injuries and shock were greater than at first anticipated. A physician has been called.

Be sure you don't ask Talmage Alexander why he isn't wearing his glasses now for he too was in the wreck and got them smashed when he got his face mashed.

Lovelady will soon have a new depot. A nice one too, one of which we can be proud. The same crew is building that repaired the old one two years ago.

Miss Della Stewart of Trinity Friday enroute to her home on Nevils Prairie for a few days.

Scholarship for Sale.

The Courier has a scholarship in the Lufkin Business College which it will sell at a greatly reduced price. This is the chance for some deserving person to get a business education at a very small cost. For particulars apply at this office. tf.

THE BIG FUN SHOW

OPERA HOUSE

January 16th.

The New Rural Comedy
Success

"ZEKE"

THE COUNTRY BOY

A STORY OF PLAIN
FOLKS

Strictly A HIGH-CLASS
PRODUCTION

ALL SPECIAL SCENERY
AND EFFECTS.

NEW SINGING AND
DANCING NUMBERS

An Unexcelled Cast.

Seats on Sale at Crysop's Drug Store.
Prices 75, 50 and 25 Cents.

Bad Stomach Trouble Cured.

Having been sick for the past two years with a bad stomach trouble, a friend gave me a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They did me so much good that I bought a bottle of them and have used twelve bottles in all. Today I am well of a bad stomach trouble. Mrs. John Lowe, Cooper, Maine. These tablets are for sale by Murchison & Beasley.

Removal Notice!

We take this means of notifying our many customers and friends that we have moved our stock of staple and fancy groceries to the building formerly occupied by T. J. Waller on the north side of the square, where we will be glad to see all former customers and also new ones. We propose to keep in the future as in the past a fresh and up-to-date stock of groceries and respectfully solicit your trade. We wish you a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

A. W. PHILLIPS,
GROCER.

The Crockett Courier.

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

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VOL. XVIII.

CROCKETT, TEXAS, JANUARY 16, 1908.

NO. 51.

PEANUT CULTURE.

SOME INSTRUCTIVE DATA ON AN IMPORTANT SUBJECT.

A Correspondent Offers Some Timely Suggestions Concerning This Important Industry.

ED. COURIER:—It ought to be gratifying to the people of Houston county to note the great interest manifested throughout the country in the growth and culture of peanuts. If I do not greatly err this industry is shortly to produce important articles of commerce, and I will be pardoned for the belief that time and space can not be better appropriated than for the presentation of data upon the question. Houston county is well adapted to the growth of peanuts, and I trust that it will not lack in vigilance now so manifest by many of its sister counties in the development of so important an industry.

Factories for the proper working of the peanut into its various uses and purposes are now springing up in various portions of the state, and many men are making fortunes raising the nuts to supply the demands of the factories. The factories of Texas are encountering one difficulty only; they are unable to obtain the peanuts the plants can use. A large factory is at Terrell, which does an immense business, but the daily press of the country informs us that a sufficient supply of the nuts cannot be gotten. This is the only trouble the management of the factories are experiencing. In confirmation of this, permit me to quote you a special from Terrell to the Fort Worth Record under date of November 4th:

"Peanut harvest is in full force in this county, and yet the local plant states that it is not receiving anything like it would like to get. The nuts are selling at 90 cents per bushel, and as a rule are of a very good quality. It is believed that the acreage next year will be larger than it is at present."

Permit me to again quote you from the same place in the same paper, under date of November 20th:

"C. E. Slayton of the Rosser community ranks as one of the largest individual peanut raisers in the state. He will raise at least \$10,000 worth of the nuts this year, having already shipped four or five cars, and having yet that much more to dispose of. Each car, at present prices, is worth close around \$1,000."

Will it be contended that Kaufman county is better adapted to the growth of peanuts than Houston county? I think not. I clip the following from the Record, also, in a recent issue:

"R. T. Higgins, a well known farmer residing four miles west of Denison, was in Sherman this morning with a load of peanuts, which he disposed of at \$1.00 per bushel. Mr. Higgins said he planted four acres this year as an experiment and raised an average of seventy-five bushels to the acre. He says he will put more land in peanuts next year and is sure he can beat the yield of this year, because he knows better how to cultivate and handle the crop. Mr. Higgins disposed of the entire crop without the least difficulty."

Will it be contended that Gray-

son county can produce a better article and yield of the nuts than Houston county? I do not think so. Again, let me quote you a line from Mt. Pleasant in a recent issue of the Bonham News:

"Last week the farmers near Mt. Pleasant shipped a car of peanuts containing 900 bushels for which they received \$810, or 90 cents per bushel."

Can more and better peanuts be grown in Titus county than in Houston county? If you take the affirmative, I shall have to hear proof. At the risk of too great a consumption of your valuable space, I append the following letter, which is self-explanatory:

HOW TO GROW PEANUTS.

To the Editor of the Record.

Clarksville, Texas, Jan. 3.—As there is so much said about planting peanuts another year, I thought I would write something that would be of interest to the readers of the Record. In the first place will say that the small Spanish peanut is the best to plant for stock and is the easiest harvested, as the nut will hang on the vines better than the large nuts, and the small peanuts will make more feed to the acre than the large kind. Any kind of land will grow peanuts, but loose sandy land is the best. Land that is very rich is not so good, as they make too much vines. Land that is too poor to make corn or cotton will make good peanuts with proper cultivation. As to preparing the land, break it good and as deep as you can, but do not turn up the clay, and just before planting, harrow the land good, so as to pulverize the soil fine. Then lay off your rows three feet, plant nearly on a level, cover with small sweep about two inches deep. Then run sweep in water furrow to drain water from the row. I drop two nuts about eighteen inches apart in drill so as to have a perfect stand. After they are all up they can be thinned out and set out as you set out potato slips in the skips. As soon as they are up to a stand plow them with small sweep set to run flat so as not to throw much dirt to the hill. Plow them with sweeps every ten days until laying-by time and keep all grass and weeds hoed off drill, and each plowing run the sweep farther away from drill. Plant about April 1, though it is not too late to plant in June. I have made good crops of nuts planted in the skip of corn when it was laid by. As to peanuts as a stock food, I don't believe there is anything that can be planted that is better. There is nothing better than peanuts to fatten hogs on and there is no cost as to gathering, though the lard from meat hogs fattened on peanuts will not be as white as that fattened on corn, but it is just as sweet and as good and will cost just about one-half what the corn lard would cost.

S. B. SPROLES.

Now, I submit that Houston county can hardly afford to listlessly disregard its privileges and interests in a matter of such manifest importance to the county. The proposition is worthy the best efforts of an intelligent citizenship. There is money here for somebody. There is rich remuneration for other counties, why not for Houston county? What advantage have the counties named to your county in the growth of this important product? The business men of Crockett and the entire county cannot permit themselves to be aroused some morning to find that a neighbor town has walked off with the factory. It is a nice industry and will undoubtedly prove profitable. The iron is now hot and both press

and people of Houston county should begin at once to do all possible to stimulate interest in the growth of this splendid industry, and be certain that, when the time becomes propitious, to reach out and grasp the factory for Crockett.

If what is here written is regarded of sufficient importance for publication, I will at no distant day mail you other data, including a splendid column letter which has come under my observation from the pen of Capt. O. F. Dornblazer, an intelligent grower of peanuts in Johnson county. This letter cannot, I think, fail to be of interest to intelligent men and women, as it deals with a question which is going to mean millions to the people of Texas, and that at no distant day.

I will remark that those who desire to prosecute inquiry into the culture and uses of the peanut would do well to send for sample copies of "The Peanut and Its Culture," as well as the "American Fruit and Nut Journal," both of which are published at Petersburg, Va. These are high grade journals, elegantly printed on the very best of paper and beautifully illustrated. These journals give information concerning the culture and uses of the peanut that will prove a positive surprise to many well informed ladies and gentlemen.

If anything here written should provoke an interest, or even remotely accentuate an existing interest, in a matter believed to be of no small importance, then the writer will be amply requited and feel that the labor is not lost.

L. N. COOPER.

The Pure Food Law.

Secretary Wilson says, "One of the objects of the law is to inform the consumer of the presence of certain harmful drugs in medicines." The law requires that the amount of chloroform, opium, morphine, and other habit forming drugs be stated on the label of each bottle. The manufacturers of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy have always claimed their remedy did not contain any of these drugs, and the truth of this claim is now fully proven, as no mention of them is made on the label. This is not only one of the safest but one of the best in use for coughs and colds. Its value has been proven beyond question during the many years it has been in general use. For sale by Murchison & Beasley.

All The World

is a stage, and Ballard's Snow Liniment plays a most prominent part. It has no superior for Rheumatism, stiff joints, cuts, sprains, and all pains. Buy it, try it, and you will always use it. Any body who has used Ballard's Snow Liniment is a proof of what it does. Buy a trial bottle, 25c, 50c, and \$1.00. Sold by Murchison & Beasley.

Carrie Nation

certainly smashed a hole in the bar-rooms of Kansas, but Ballard's Horehound Syrup has smashed all records as a cure for Coughs, Bronchitis, Influenza and all pulmonary diseases. T. C. H., Horton, Kansas, writes: "I have never found a medicine that would cure a cough so quickly as Ballard's Horehound Syrup I have used it for years." Sold by Murchison & Beasley.

Citation by Publication.

The State of Texas,

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

You are hereby commanded to summon the unknown heirs of Barton Clark, deceased, the unknown heirs of Lucy Klinglebeifer, deceased, and the unknown heirs of Granson Jackson, deceased, by making publication of this Citation once in each week for eight successive weeks previous to the return day hereof, in some newspaper published in your County, if there be a newspaper published therein, but if not, then in any newspaper published in the 3rd Judicial District; but if there be no newspaper published in said Judicial District, then in a newspaper published in the nearest District to said 3rd Judicial District, to appear at the next regular term of the District Court of Houston County, to be holden at the Court House thereof, in Crockett, on the 2nd Monday in March, 1908, the same being the 9th day of March, 1908, and there to answer a petition filed in said Court on the 7th day of January, 1908, in a suit, numbered on the Docket of said Court No. 5073, wherein W. T. Bruton is Plaintiff, and the unknown heirs of Barton Clark, deceased, the unknown heirs of Lucy Klinglebeifer, deceased, and the unknown heirs of Granson Jackson, deceased, are defendants, and said petition alleging that Plaintiff is the owner in fee simple of the following described tract or parcel of land situated in Houston County, Texas, about 20 miles southwest from the town of Crockett, the same being a part of the Barton Clark league, containing 300 acres, more or less, and described by field notes as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of Daniel Clark's survey out of said league an ash marked X brs S 31 E 4 5-10 vrs a red elm brs N 85 W 4 vrs. Thence with the meanderings of the Trinity River southwest to corner on east bank an elm brs N 80 E 6 5-10 vrs. Thence east 2400 vrs to corner on the west side of Clark's Creek, a huckleberry marked X. Thence in a northerly direction with the creek to Daniel Clark's south line. Thence with said Daniel Clark's south line west 2000 vrs to the place of beginning.

Plaintiff specially pleads the five and ten years Statute of Limitation on said tract of land in bar of any claim asserted to Plaintiff's title by the Defendants herein. Plaintiff alleges that the claim or claims of the Defendants herein cast a cloud on his title to said tract of land, which claim or claims are specially set out in Plaintiff's petition, and Plaintiff prays judgment of the Court removing all clouds from his title to said land, substituting any and all missing deeds and for general and special relief.

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

Witness J. B. Stanton, Clerk of the District Court of Houston County.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, at office in Crockett, Texas, this 7th day of January, 1908.

J. B. STANTON, Clerk, District Court, Houston County.

The Joy

of living is to have good health. Use Herbine and you will have bushels of joy. You need not be blue, fretful and have that bad taste in your mouth. Try a bottle of Herbine, a positive cure for all liver complaints. E. Harrell, Austin, Texas, writes: "I have used Herbine for over a year and find it a fine regulator. I gladly recommend it as a fine medicine for Dyspepsia." Sold by Murchison & Beasley.

WIT OF AN IRISH STORY.

Lost, as a Rule, When the Tale is Reduced to Cold Type.

"Irish wit loses more in reduction to cold type than that of any other nation on earth." At least that is the opinion of a St. Louis Hibernian who himself furnishes many excellent examples of the article in question.

"When an Irishman perpetrates a witticism it is always tinged with a personality which in print or even in the retelling is often completely lost. There is always something—a wink, a smile, an arch expression, a shrug or gesture—that emphasizes the joke and must be seen to be appreciated. Sometimes an Irish witticism put into type is mistaken for mere dullness of superstition.

"I remember once hearing an Irishman tell a story about a wonderful old time king on the north coast who caught the devil at some trick and for a punishment made Old Harry carve his own head on one of the cliffs. The story was told as seriously as a sermon would be preached. No one could apparently be more sincere than the story teller. He seemed to believe the legend as devoutly as though it came directly from holy writ.

"After he had wound up the narrative, noticing a smile on my face, he stared in apparent surprise. 'Don't ye believe it? Sure, the old king's hammer and chisel is kept in the church beyant, and what better proof could ye ax?' And he gave a wink and a grin and spread out both hands in a gesture of expostulation just as a lawyer would when posing before a jury and putting his most convincing argument in the form of a question.

"It was the most exquisite bit of acting I ever saw. The tone of perfect conviction in which he told the story was inimitable; then the contrast from solemnity to comic dismay at the idea of any one being so grossly incredulous as not to believe the story and the wink, which indicated that he didn't believe it himself and was simply talking for amusement, were worthy of any actor that ever trod the boards. Yet in the type all this was lost. To appreciate properly the wit of an Irish story you must hear the Irishman tell it."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

SOAP IS ANCIENT.

It Was Used by the Gauls as a Dressing For the Hair.

Who invented soap? That it is not a modern convenience is well known, but just when it came into general use is a mystery.

In Biblical times cleansing agents were used. The books of Job and Jeremiah contain the word "soap." But this is merely a convenient use of the word in translation. The Hebrew word "borith," for which it was substituted, is a general term for cleansing substances. What those substances were is unknown, but they were probably little like the modern soap.

Pliny speaks of the invention of soap by the Gauls, who, however, used it only as a sort of pomade or hair dressing. He also refers to the use of both hard soap and soft soap by the Germans. The use of fuller's earth, which has saponaceous qualities, for cleansing purposes was known to the Romans.

The French word for soap, savon, comes from Savona, France, where it was manufactured. The first manufacture of soap in London is said to have been in 1524, and previously it had supplied it for use in the British cities.

According to the historian Sismondi a soapmaker was included in the retinue of Charlemagne, king of the Franks, at the end of the eighth century.

In the excavation of the ruins of Pompeii a soap boiler's shop was uncovered, with soap in it, showing that the making of it was known in the 7th Christian century.

Pliny, who wrote of the eruption of Vesuvius, which destroyed the two Roman cities in 79 A. D., stated that soap was made from tallow and ashes and that the German soap was the best. Galen also referred to the use of soap.

Solitude Cure.

"The best way to cure yourself of crying is to live alone," said the man. "I used to cry an awful lot when I was married, but I hardly ever do now. It's the saddest thing in the world to hear yourself crying all alone in your flat, and what's the use anyway if there is nobody around to say 'There, there?'"—New York Press.

THE CROCKETT COURIER

W. W. AIKEN, Editor and Prop'r
CROCKETT, TEXAS

Dirty and dishonest hands often wear clean gloves.

The eternal now is the time for everybody to be just.

He who knows himself best is modest, polite and generous.

A Gotham masher met a girl who had taken boxing lessons. He is now the very pink of propriety.

A Tacoma bootblack has retired with a fortune of \$60,000 and an ambition to become a gentleman of polish.

No householder can feel that he has been decently robbed when the front door is opened with a crowbar. It is only a step to the battering ram.

London expects to have a population of 16,000,000 in the year 1960, and it is time for England to begin enlarging its blooming island, don't you know.

Sixty-eight ministers have preached trial sermons in a butler, Pa., pulpit and all have been rejected. What that congregation needs is certainly not nerve.

An Atlantic City man went to jail rather than kiss his wife. Had it been another man's wife there would, of course, have been no question of imprisonment.

When King Edward picked out the first woman to receive the Order of Merit he chose a nurse. This is a distinct slap at the profession of the "lady novelist." Will Miss Corelli remain quiet?

New York has launched a sensational theory that the country has more allurements to vice than the city. It is presumably worked out on the old minstrel theory of the little beetles making beads and the little bumble bees making bums.

An Illinois swain, while saying farewell to his sweetheart, was so started by a shout from the girl's father that he fell off the porch, breaking his collar bone. He asks \$2,000 damages. If he wins, this will establish a precedent which will mean millions a year to the courting industry.

A New York woman set the phonograph to playing her favorite tune and then turned on the gas. She's dead now. We have known persons who would gladly have turned on the gas while having to listen to their favorite tunes played by a phonograph. They're alive and likely to suffer again.

Now they have discovered that alleged buttermilk sold in Chicago is a fraud and delusion, being a combination of acid and skimmed milk. What shall be said of the degeneracy of persons who actually go the limit of counterfeiting buttermilk? Let the penalties of the pure food law be imposed to the full extent.

The emperor of Austria has celebrated the sixtieth year of his reign by granting amnesty to all deserters from the army and to refugees from army service, inviting the latter to come home. The human military machines of former days are beginning to be felt in Europe as individuals who must be reckoned with as such in the future.

A Pennsylvania girl of 15, who was punished by her father for entertaining a young man to whom he and her mother objected, threw herself in the river and was drowned. Perhaps she was only anticipating the evil day. An Indiana girl of 17, who was married at 15, has killed herself because her parents did not interfere when the young man came a-courting.

This country will not suffer from the departure of hundreds or even thousands of immigrants who are now making their way back to the old world. These men show by their act that they did not come over here with the intention of becoming American citizens, but simply for the purpose of earning money faster than they could at home. It is not likely many of them will ever come back again, says the Baltimore American, and the United States will be better off with out them.

Baron Fairfax, of Cameron, otherwise Albert Kirby Fairfax, of New York, has lately applied for naturalization as a British subject. He is the twelfth Baron Fairfax, and is a descendant of the sixth baron, who came to America and settled in Virginia. The mother of the present baron, described in the peerage as Lady Fairfax of Cameron, lives in Prince George county, Maryland. The baron, being only a peer of Scotland, will not have a seat in the house of lords. Sixteen Scotch peers, who are also peers of the United Kingdom, are chosen by their fellow peers as members of the house of lords.

COLLETT IS RECEIVER.

APPOINTED TO TAKE CHARGE OF STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

NO RESISTANCE WAS MADE.

Property Is to Be Seized—Effort at Port Arthur Proved Abortive—Further Efforts.

Austin, Tex.: Guy A. Collett of Austin was Tuesday named as receiver for the Standard Oil properties in Texas and his bond fixed at \$10,000. Judge Calhoun made the appointment Tuesday afternoon following a refusal to allow judgment by default against the Standard Oil Companies of New York and New Jersey, as asked by the state. After the appointment the case against all of the defendants was continued for the term in order to perfect service. That ended the session of the court.

Guy A. Collett is engaged in insurance and real estate business in this city under the firm name of Milligan & Collett. He is local manager for the Austin Sewerage Company, and had been receiver of that property prior to its re-organization. He is comparatively young and is regarded as a safe, conservative business man, and all attorneys present expressed satisfaction at the appointment. Mr. Collett has two brothers at Fort Worth—James and Ed K. Collett, the latter being secretary of the Texas Millers' Association being sued by the attorney general for violation of the anti-trust laws. His aged parents, Capt. and Mrs. J. H. Collett, live in this city.

The receiver will make the bond at once and take over what property he can find. There is in sight only forty-nine tank cars of the Union Tank line, which the state has impounded. The receivership embraces property of the Union Tank line, National Transit Company and the Standard Oil Companies of New York, New Jersey and Indiana, which is now in the State or which may hereafter come into Texas.

ARMY FIELD MANEUVERS.

San Antonio and Leon Springs Will Be the Locality.

San Antonio, Tex.: It is now certain that the vicinity of San Antonio will be the theater for army field maneuvers on an immense scale next summer. The chief commissary officer of the Department of Texas Wednesday received authority for the erection of a \$10,000 bakery at Leon Springs in time for use next summer.

Although the official announcement of the maneuvers has not yet been issued, it is understood that the largest army that has camped on Texas soil since the Civil War will be gathered at San Antonio and Leon Springs in the early summer. The National Guard, not only of Texas, but of Oklahoma and Kansas and probably of Colorado, will take part in the maneuvers and field training.

Additional orders have been issued for the improvement of Leon Springs range, and several details of officers are now at work making a military map of the country in that vicinity and near San Antonio. The regular army of the Department of Texas and possibly several regiments from other departments will participate in the maneuvers. The regulars will instruct the militia by practical demonstrations in field exercises.

MANGLED IN MACHINERY.

Wash Harrell's Leg and Arm Broken and Fingers Mashed Off.

Fort Worth, Tex.: Wash Harrell about 60 years of age, an employee of the master mechanic of the Cotton Belt, was seriously, perhaps fatally, injured at 7 o'clock Tuesday morning at the pumping station, just across the river, near the Cotton Belt freight house.

Harrell was alone at the time of the accident, and was caught in the machinery and horribly mutilated. His left leg and right arm were broken and the four fingers of his left hand were crushed off by a cogwheel. Two fingers of his right hand were also lost in a similar manner and he was cut about the head.

NEGRO BOY KILLED.

Was Out Hunting, When Companion's Gun Was Discharged.

Palestine, Tex.: A negro boy named Colegen Amos was accidentally shot in the head and killed just west of here Thursday afternoon while hunting with another negro.

The victim was getting over a fence and his companion was following him when the gun carried by the second boy was discharged taking effect in Amos' ear and causing almost instant death.

POLITICIANS BARRED.

CAN NOT HOLD OFFICE IN FARMERS' UNION.

One East and the Other West of the Mississippi River—Locality Later.

Memphis, Tenn.: The meeting of the Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union which convened here Tuesday adjourned sine die Thursday night after adopting the following resolutions: That any man holding office in the Farmers' Union who desires to run for any political office, either county, state or national, shall first resign his office in the Farmers' Union.

"That any man now holding an office in the Farmers' Union and at the same time holding a political office shall be asked to give up his political office or resign his office in the Farmers' Union.

"That we denounce and condemn future gambling in farm products.

"That we believe in dealing only in bona fide contracts.

"That we ask the national congress to enact such laws as will prohibit future gambling in farm products." After the afternoon session Thursday a resolution providing for the establishment of two factories, one east and one west of the Mississippi river, for the manufacture of cotton bagging, sacks and other wrapping material was indorsed.

One delegation from each state in the cotton growing section, the delegates composing a committee, will be instructed to canvass among the members of the union for funds to push the work. It will be left to the discretion of the board of directors as to where the factories will be located.

TO GREET THE FLEET.

San Francisco Will Turn Loose \$100,000—Will Decorate Streets.

San Francisco, Cal.: A land and water display was outlined Wednesday for San Francisco in an address to the citizens read at a meeting of the Mayor's committee for the reception of the United States battleship fleet on its arrival here. Daily and nightly for not less than one week this city will be the scene of pageants and various forms of entertainments and gayety in honor of the 22,000 officers and men who will represent the powers of this nation afloat. Decorations and illuminations will give to the streets and harbor a gala effect. One hundred thousand dollars will be expended.

MUST HAVE PROHIBITION.

Nothing Short of It Will Satisfy the Anti-Saloon League.

Dallas, Tex.: Nothing short of a state prohibition amendment will satisfy the Texas Anti-Saloon League. This was the slogan of the meeting in Dallas Thursday of the executive committee. There were with the committee some fraternal delegates from other organizations. From this time on there is to be a systematic and universal movement for statewide prohibition.

CHARGED WITH THEFT.

Requisition Honored for Negress Wanted in Louisiana.

Austin, Tex.: Governor Campbell today honored a requisition for Georgia Holland, a negro woman under arrest at Dallas and wanted in Shreveport, La. The charge against her as recited in the requisition papers is larceny. She is accused of the theft of \$1,600 from the person. A. L. Rascoe, an official of Shreveport, was here Tuesday with the papers. The requisition was resisted by attorneys Liveley & Lemmon of Dallas.

PEACH TREES IN LEAF.

Some Are in Blossom and a Frost Would Play Havoc.

Carrizo Springs, Dimmit Co., Tex.: Weather for the past two weeks has been cool and cloudy, and is having a bad effect on fruit trees. A great many peach trees still retain their leaves, while others are putting out blossoms. Should the weather continue as it is and the trees blossom generally, a heavy frost will likely destroy the crop.

Oranges, of which we have a heavy acreage, are all transplanted and are growing nicely and promise a good crop.

Wisconsin in Throes of Blizzard.

Milwaukee, Wis.: A fierce blizzard swooped down on Milwaukee early Saturday and continued without abatement during the night. Telegraph and telephone wires are down in all directions and street railway traffic is paralyzed. Steam railroads report trains only slightly delayed.

The Weather Bureau reported a fall of 16 inches of snow up to 9 o'clock.

BLAMED ON THE RAILROAD.

First Thought in Irishman's Mind After the Accident.

Railroad claim-agents have little faith in their fellow creatures. One said recently: "Every time I settle a claim with one of these hard-headed rural residents who wants the railroad to pay twice what he would charge the butcher if he gets a sheep killed, I think of this story, illustrative of the way some people want to hold the railroad responsible for every accident, of whatever kind, that happens. Two Irishmen were driving home from town one night when their buggy ran into a ditch, overturned, and they were both stunned. When a rescuer came along and revived them, the first thing one of them said was: 'Where's the train?' 'Why, there's no train around,' he was told. 'Then where's the railroad?' 'The nearest railroad is three miles away,' he learned. 'Well, well,' he commented. 'I knew it hit us pretty hard, but I didn't suppose it knocked us three miles from the track.'"

TWO CURES OF ECZEMA

Baby Had Severe Attack—Grandfather Suffered Torments with It—Owe Recovery to Cuticura.

"In 1884 my grandson, a babe, had an attack of eczema, and after trying the doctors to the extent of heavy bills and an increase of the disease and suffering, I recommended Cuticura and in a few weeks the child was well. He is to-day a strong man and absolutely free from the disease. A few years ago I contracted eczema, and became an intense sufferer. A whole winter passed without once having on shoes, nearly from the knees to the toes being covered with virulent sores. I tried many doctors to no purpose. Then I procured the Cuticura Remedies and found immediate improvement and final cure. M. W. LaRue, 845 Seventh St., Louisville, Ky., Apr. 23 and May 14, '07."

He Was Willing.

In the morning mail the busy editor found the following written on a postal card: "Dear Sir—I have just graduated from a correspondence school of journalism. Would you like to have me write for your paper? J. Alexander McNutt."

Seizing his trusty pencil, the busy editor dashed off the following reply: "Dear J. Alex.—Certainly we would be pleased to have you write for our paper. Kindly address your letter to the circulation manager and inclose the regular subscription price."

NATURE AND A WOMAN'S WORK



LYDIA E. PINKHAM

Nature and a woman's work combined have produced the grandest remedy for woman's ills that the world has ever known.

In the good old-fashioned days of our grandmothers they relied upon the roots and herbs of the field to cure disease and mitigate suffering.

The Indians on our Western Plains to-day can produce roots and herbs for every ailment, and cure diseases that baffle the most skilled physicians who have spent years in the study of drugs.

From the roots and herbs of the field Lydia E. Pinkham more than thirty years ago gave to the women of the world a remedy for their peculiar ills, more potent and efficacious than any combination of drugs.

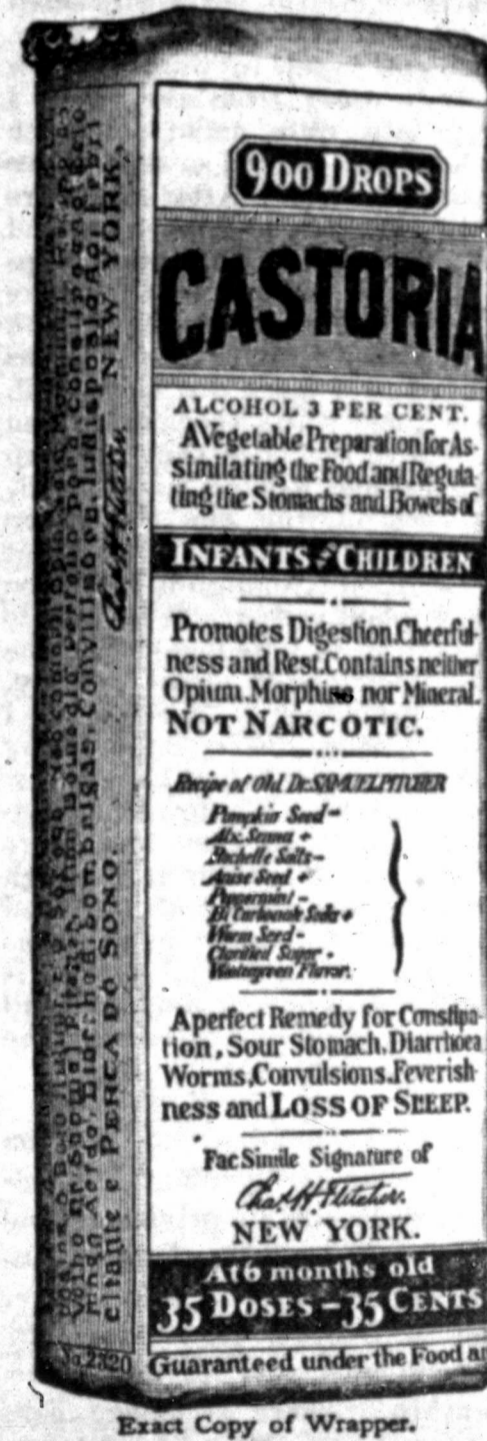
Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is now recognized as the standard remedy for woman's ills.

Mrs. Bertha Muff, of 515 N.C. St., Louisiana, Mo., writes:

"Complete restoration to health means so much to me that for the sake of other suffering women I am willing to make my troubles public.

"For twelve years I had been suffering with the worst forms of female ills. During that time I had eleven different physicians without help. No tongue can tell what I suffered, and at times I could hardly walk. About two years ago I wrote Mrs. Pinkham for advice. I followed it, and can truly say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Mrs. Pinkham's advice restored health and strength. It is worth mountains of gold to suffering women."

What Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for Mrs. Muff, it will do for other suffering women.



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES

\$3.00 SHOES AT ALL PRICES, FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY. MEN, BOYS, WOMEN, MISSES AND CHILDREN.

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world, because they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater value than any other shoes in the world to-day.

W. L. Douglas \$4 and \$5 Gilt Edge Shoes Cannot Be Equalled At Any Price.

CAUTION: W. L. Douglas name and price is stamped on bottom. Take No Substitutes. Sold by the best shoe dealers everywhere. Shoes mailed from factory in any part of the world. Illustrated Catalog free in any address.

OPESA HOUSE BURNED,

FIFTY TO SEVENTY-FIVE PEOPLE BURNED TO DEATH.

NO VESTIGE OF THEIR BODIES

Gas Tank Exploded—Stampede in Opera House—Oil Lamp Foot Lights Overturned.

Boyetown, Pa.: Between fifty and seventy-five persons were burned to death Monday night in a fire which completely destroyed Rhoades Opera House at this place.

The opera house was crowded with the members of the St. Johns Lutheran Sunday School, who were attending a benefit given for that church. While the show was in progress a gas tank exploded. The actors endeavored to quiet the audience, but in their anxiety to make themselves heard and to avoid the awful stampede of the women and children, the oil lamps which were used as foot-lights were overturned, setting the place on fire. The flames, fed by the oil, shot almost to the ceiling, and there was a wild rush of the 700 persons to escape from the burning building. Scores of women and children were trampled upon, and several who escaped being burned to death died after being dragged from the opera house.

In many cases, it is said entire families have been wiped out. The scene which followed the explosion is indescribable. Scores of persons who were in the balcony at the time the explosion occurred jumped from the windows and sustained fractured limbs and skulls.

To add to the terrible disaster, the fire apparatus became disabled and the structure was left entirely to the mercy of the seething flames. It is almost certain not a vestige of the bodies of the unfortunates who were overcome by the smoke and perished will ever be found. Assistance was asked from Pottstown, but before the fire apparatus from that city reached this place, the entire center of the structure was a roaring furnace.

Had the women and children heeded the warning of the cooler heads in the audience, the horrible loss of life might have been avoided, but there was the usual panic and stampede which almost invariably accompany such a catastrophe.

AGED NEGRESS DEAD.

Aunt Jane's Normal Weight Was 409 Pounds.

Chappell Hill, Tex.: An old-time negress who has been here ever since slavery times, died suddenly Friday night. She was formerly known here as "Aunt" Jane Light and weighed 409 pounds. Until a few months ago she was frequently seen on the street and could tell interesting tales of the long ago, when money was so plentiful here that the merchants kept it in separate kegs—one keg for gold, one for silver and one for foreign money; and nobody locked it up, for everyone had so much that he "never studied the other fellow's money, honey," said Aunt Jane, with a toss of her head.

NO BAIL FOR CABRERA.

Man Charged With the Assassination of Judge Welch.

Corpus Christi, Tex.: Cabrera, charged with the assassination of District Judge Welch at Rio Grande City in November, 1906, was remanded without bail at Rio Grande City Saturday by Judge Hopkins. The prisoner is being held in jail here until next district court in Starr county.

QUARREL OF LOVERS.

Maria Garcia Was Fatally Stabbed and Martinez Cut His Own Throat.

San Antonio, Tex.: As a result of lovers' quarrel Jose M. Martinez fatally stabbed Maria Garcia Monday night and then cut his own throat. Neither will live till morning. The tragedy occurred at the home of the woman in the Mexican quarter. The two had been on bad terms for several days. Martinez called Monday night to patch up the difference, but another quarrel ensued and the double tragedy followed.

WOUNDED NEGRO DEAD.

He Was Shot by Another of His Race in Fort Bend County.

Richmond, Tex.: Toney Bell, the negro shot at Thompson last Tuesday by Y. U. Jones, also colored, died here Monday night. An examining trial will be held for the purpose of fixing the amount of bail, Jones having been released on his own recognizance awaiting the result of the wound.

POSTMASTER GENERAL MEYER



Copyright by Walden Jewett.

Before taking charge of the government's postal department, George Von L. Meyer was in the diplomatic service, representing this country at the court of St. Petersburg; previous to that he was ambassador to Italy. Mr. Meyer is a native of Massachusetts and a man of independent means.

STAMP PROFITS LARGE.

SALE YIELDS UNCLE SAM HANDSOME RETURNS.

Year's Supply Cost Only \$465,585, Though They Are "Plate Printed," Which is Most Expensive Process of Taking Impressions.

Washington.—Out of the \$165,742,693 of revenue received by the post office department during the last fiscal

year from the sale of stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers and postal cards, only \$1,634,554 was expended in their manufacture, and of this total the postage stamps, which brought in the largest return by far, cost the government only \$465,585.36 for a year's supply. Stamped envelopes made up \$1,041,068.80 of the total cost of manufacturing and postal cards \$164,900.32. The United States is one of the few large countries which has not fallen back

EGGS IN A NEW STYLE.

Australian Devises Unique Method to Preserve Hen Product.

Ottawa, Ont.—Australians have devised a scheme to turn fresh-laid eggs to powder for preserving and shipping purposes.

In a recent report the trade commissioner for Canada in Australia makes special reference to a process for desiccating eggs now being carried out there, for which high claims are made, and which the commissioner thus describes:

Desiccated eggs are not substitutes for eggs, but newly laid eggs and are treated by a process by which only the shell and water contents of the egg are removed, and the whole substance of the egg, yolk and albumen, converted into powder.

It is claimed to have been proved that this powder will keep for years, and only requires the addition of milk or water, when the powdered eggs will reconstitute and be ready for use for any purpose just the same as a newly laid egg. The powder is rich and attractive looking, and is reported by the government analysts of New South Wales and Victoria to contain no chemical preservative. No part of the egg except the water has been removed in the process.

GIFTMAKERS IN CONTEST.

Rockefeller and Carnegie Seem to Vie with Each Other.

New York.—What promises to be a highly interesting and, from the public's point of view, a highly profitable "war" between the country's two most prominent multimillionaires is that apparently being waged between Carnegie and Rockefeller for leadership in the field of philanthropy.

Although there is no avowed rivalry, it was considered noteworthy that directly following the announcement of Mr. Rockefeller's gift of \$2,000,000 to the Institute for Medical Research, which bears his name, Mr. Carnegie came to bat with a \$2,000,000 addition to the endowment of the Carnegie Institution at Washington.

According to records so far as they have been made public the great steel master has given away \$139,339,950 to the various objects of his beneficence, while the oil king has parted with \$106,355,000 for philanthropic purposes. This leaves Mr. Carnegie with a lead of a trifling \$29,984,950. With the resources of Mr. Rockefeller, however, this handicap is by no means insuperable, as indicated by his single gift of \$32,000,000 to the general education board.

on the cheaper processes of printing for the manufacture of its postage stamps. The stamps supplied by Uncle Sam are printed by the "plate printing" process, which is the most costly as well as the most perfect of all processes of taking a printed impression. Like all of our paper money and the bonds and stocks certificates admitted to trading on the New York stock exchange the postage stamps are printed from steel engravings. An engraved plate differs radically from the printing surfaces used in the ordinary typographical processes, in that the lines which carry the ink are sunk below the surface of the plate and the pigment which remains on the paper after it has been run through the printing press is taken, not from the surface of the plate, as is the case in typographic printing, but from the sunken lines. By this process it is possible to make a much finer design than it would be possible to print from a typographic "cut," as may be seen by comparing under a reading glass any postage stamp or piece of paper currency with the finest wood cut or other example of typographic art.

The cost of manufacturing postage stamps is further increased by the necessity of gumming the backs; but the perfection of the machinery which carries out this process, together with the small size of the stamps, makes the total cost inconsiderable when compared with the selling price.

The printed sheets of stamps pass into the gumming machines as soon as they are dried and passed by the examiners.

These machines are marvels of ingenuity. An even flow is spread on the back of the stamps with wonderful accuracy by a revolving drum whose slightly rough surface carries the necessary amount of adhesive fluid. As sheet after sheet passes face down under this roller it throws a parting glimmer of its newly-gummed surface in a mirror directly in front of the young woman operator. By this means she can tell whether or not the gum is being applied.

After its farewell gleam the sheet is carried automatically through a drying chest, where an even temperature of 135 degrees is maintained. It is now dry and ready to be trimmed, numbered and perforated.

Finally, hydraulic presses remove the burring left by the perforating machines, and the finished stamps, examined, counted, packed and sealed, are ready for shipment.

KAISER WILHELM II.



EMPEROR OF GERMANY

From stereograph, copyright, by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

Latest photograph of the German monarch who recently paid a visit to his royal uncle, the king of England.

London's Health is on Gain.

Death Rate Reduced Thirty Per Cent. Since Passage of Act of 1891.

London.—What a wonderfully healthy place London would appear to be in spite of its black spots is shown by a striking report from the pen of Sir Shirley Murphy, medical officer of health for London county. In comparing London with other towns, however, it should be remembered that the metropolis has a health act, passed in 1891, which gives the local authorities far greater powers than those possessed by the sanitary districts in the provinces.

How valuable, indeed, how necessary are these powers, is proved by Sir Shirley Murphy's statement that since the act was passed the London death rate has diminished by over 30 per cent, and that this means a saving in each of the last two years of over 19,000 lives, which, in its turn, means an addition to the life capital of London of three-quarters of a million

years. The London death rate is for the year under review 15.1 per 1,000, which is less than that of any other town with more than 200,000 inhabitants, except Bristol and Leicester.

An analysis of the London figures, however, reveals that the changes of life are much greater in some parts of the metropolis than in others. The death rate varies from 9.4 in Hempstead to 20.7 in Finsbury. The infant mortality figures tell the same story, the death rate being 77 per 1,000 for children under one year in Hempstead to 160 in Finsbury and 163 in Shore-ditch.

The marriage rate, while slightly in excess of that of the previous year, shows a steady decline. The birth rate is the lowest on record.

Book a Good Seller. There is one American book which should be counted among the best sellers. Over 3,000,000 copies have been sold. It is "The Horse Book," issued by the government.

Often The Kidneys Are Weakened by Over-Work.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

The kidneys filter and purify the blood—that is their work.

Therefore, when your kidneys are weak or out of order, you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the great kidney remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases, and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also a pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

His Opinion of the Dinner.

The guests at a large dinner party did ample justice to the tempting viands as course after course was served. They were loud in their praises of the Chinese cook, of whom the hostess was justly proud. They declared they never ate more delicious or appetizing delicacies. Finally the Chinaman brought in the last course, a huge cake heavy with frosting. He was a converted Chinaman, and desiring to honor his religion he had put a motto on the cake that satisfied his conscience. It read, "Prepare to Meet Thy God."

THE TIFF.



She—But before you married me you said you were well off.
He—So I was, but I didn't know it.

All Lost.

David Belasco, the playwright and manager, was talking about matinee idols. "Strange," he said, "the fascination that they exert upon young girls. I overheard the other day a literary conversation that is apropos. Two men were conversing. 'Did you ever read Shakespeare's "Love's Labor Lost"?' said the first. 'No,' growled the second bald head, 'but I've taken my best girl to the theater, and heard her rave all through the show about the leading man's heavenly hair.'

RAILROAD MAN

Didn't Like Being Starved.

A man running on a railroad has to be in good condition all the time or he is liable to do harm to himself and others.

A clear head is necessary to run a locomotive or conduct a train. Even a railroad man's appetite and digestion are matters of importance, as the clear brain and steady hand result from the healthy appetite followed by the proper digestion of food.

"For the past five years," writes a railroad man, "I have been constantly troubled with indigestion. Every doctor I consulted seemed to want to starve me to death. First I was dieted on warm water and toast until I was almost starved; then, when they would let me eat, the indigestion would be right back again.

"Only temporary relief came from remedies, and I tried about all of them I saw advertised. About three months ago a friend advised me to try Grape-Nuts food. The very first day I noticed that my appetite was satisfied, which had not been the case before, that I can remember.

"In a week, I believe, I had more energy than ever before in my life. I have gained seven pounds and have not had a touch of indigestion since I have been eating Grape-Nuts. When my wife saw how much good this food was doing me she thought she would try it awhile. We believe the discoverer of Grape-Nuts found the 'Perfect Food.'

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville." in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

