

The Crockett Courier.

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

Subscription Price \$1.00 Per Annum, Payable at Crockett

MOTTO: "QUALITY, NOT QUANTITY."

CROCKETT, TEXAS, JULY 10, 1913.

VOLUME XXIV—NO. 24.

A BIG DAY AT PORTER SPRINGS.

Children's Exercises in the Morning, a Big Dinner and Three Speeches in the Afternoon.

As once before stated by the Courier on a like occasion, the people of Porter Springs never do things by halves. Friday, July 4, was no exception to the rule. This day was celebrated by the good people of that community with a big barbecue and public speaking. The orators were President Milner of the A. & M. College, Judge N. B. Morris of Palestine and Representative Patton of this county.

Bright and early Friday morning Dr. W. W. Latham and Paul Gummelt, both of Porter Springs, were in Crockett to take the speakers out in their automobiles. Porter Springs was reached in time for the children's exercises at the church, at the conclusion of which a big barbecue dinner was served under the shed of the Allee & Satterwhite new gin. A beautiful grove adjoins the gin property, but the shed was selected in anticipation of rain. Ad Hester, Gid Webb and John Breazeale were the leading spirits in the arrangement of the barbecue feature of the dinner, and what they failed to supply the good wives of the community generously provided from their baskets and boxes—cakes, pies, salads, pickles and fried chicken in the most appetizing profusion.

Speaking began soon after dinner, Hon. I. A. Daniel acting as master of ceremonies. Hon. Nat Patton, the Houston county representative in the legislature, made the first speech, giving a brief review of his work in the last legislature. He went on record as opposing certain features of the amendment in regard to bonds. He was followed by Col. Milner of A. & M., who regretted that the other side had no champion present. His speech was in opposition to the amendment in regard to bonds. He went into detail and the Courier will not attempt to give even a brief review. His audience seemed to be with him. In fact the people were eager to learn from him something about the amendment and they followed him closely.

Col. Milner was followed by Judge Ned Morris of Palestine, who, after a few exchanges of pleasantries with Ike Daniel, who had introduced him, also addressed the assemblage in

opposition to the constitutional amendment regarding the issue of bonds for different purposes by the state. Judge Morris' speech was about as outlined in his article to the Galveston News on this subject and appearing in another place in this issue of the Courier. It was also closely followed and well received.

The trip back to town, ten miles, was made in quick time. Col. Milner returning in an automobile with Wilson Adair, Billie Allee, Ben Satterwhite and the editor, and Judge Morris returning with Walter Bennett, Ike Daniel and Kelley Willis.

The people who went out from Crockett have asked the Courier to thank the people of Porter Springs, and especially the ladies, for the fine dinner that was so much enjoyed by them.

Lovelady.

Mrs. Will Hamilton and children of Dallas are the guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. Gant.

Mrs. Della Cox of Orange is visiting Mrs. J. O. Monday.

Mrs. B. F. Dent and little Miss Florence Dent of Crockett visited friends and relatives here Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Rose of Cuero were guests of Misses Ethel and Ona Lundy last week. Miss Ethel Lundy accompanied them home.

Mr. W. E. King is in Fort Worth at the bedside of a brother, who is quite ill.

Mr. Frank Tigner and family of Houston were guests of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Tigner, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Mangum of Crockett were guests of Mrs. G. M. Murray Friday.

Mrs. V. E. McKinnon of Lufkin is here with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Chester Oliver spent Thursday of last week in Crockett.

Miss Elizabeth Parsons of Waco is the guest of Miss Reba Rich.

Mrs. Joe Murray, Misses Allie, Agnes and Artis Murray, and Misses Elizabeth Gayle and Minerva McGowan are visiting in Jackson and Wesson, Miss.

Misses Ella and Lucille Mainer have returned from Waco, Mineral Wells and Morgan.

Mr. and Mrs. Arch McNeiley spent last week in Grapeland as guests of Mrs. Frank Alden.

Mr. and Mrs. Jim Smith of Huntsville spent Sunday with Mrs. C. C. Murray.

Misses Lucy and Lula Hartt are in Corpus Christi.

Mrs. Jopling of Trinity is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Sam Hale.

Mrs. Clute Rayburn has returned to her home in Manning. She was accompanied by Miss Margie Rayburn.

Mrs. George Murray left Monday for the Barnes Sanitarium at Trinity.

Miss Verne Monday is expecting the arrival of a five-passenger auto real soon.

The Home Mission Society of the M. E. church will entertain Friday evening, July 11, at the school campus.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Kennedy and Mr. and Mrs. John Newton chaperoned a crowd of young people to Patterson's lake Monday.

Mrs. Willis Higginbotham of Stephenville visited Mrs. J. O. Monday last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Cater Goodwin visited Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Parten at Madisonville last week.

Opposes Constitutional Amendment.

To the Voters of Houston County:

On the 19th of July each qualified voter will be called upon to cast his vote for or against three amendments to the Constitution of Texas.

I write this to ask you to think well before casting your ballot for these amendments, especially Sections 49-52 of Article 3 of the Constitution, relative to the issuing of bonds, etc.

I believe this to be a monstrosity—a "sugar coated pill," that, if you swallow, you will, in time, heartily regret. If you vote for this amendment you will vote for a yoke of bondage upon yourselves, your children and your children's children.

This amendment, if adopted, will give the legislature unlimited power to vote bonds on the taxpayers of Texas at their will, to build state institutions wherever they see fit to locate them.

I do not believe it sound policy to pull the bridle off the legislature without some restrictions, because the individual members of the legislature are like anyone else, subject to influence, and there will be great bodies of influential men from different large towns asking that they be given a public building where they would not be necessary—and the taxpayers would have to pay the fiddler. And furthermore I believe it would be final death to the A. & M. college at Bryan, a school that I am just as proud of as I am of the University at Austin. I believe the whole scheme of this amendment was laid by some friend of the University to finally take over the A. & M. college under one head at Austin.

To show this, you will understand that the University has already added an agricultural department. They are claiming that the University is not large enough and hasn't sufficient grounds. Why do they not drop the agricultural department at Bryan and then perhaps they would have sufficient room? The two schools will not mix because the farmer boys will not go to the University to study agriculture, because there is a great deal of "high society" indulged in at that place. I am told that the school is already divided into two classes—one side playing college

ECONOMIZE.

Don't Throw Your Old Shoes Away.

You will be surprised to see what a difference we can make in their looks and service for 50c, 75c or \$1.00. Our prices are as follows: Whole sole, sewed, and heel, \$1.50; half sole, sewed, and heel, \$1.00; half sole, sewed, 75c; new heel, 50c; heels built up, 25c; rubber heels, 50c. Reasonable prices on all repairing and patching and all work guaranteed to give satisfaction. Give your shoes to your mail carrier. He will return them to you second day. Pay him for the work and we will pay postage both ways. We mail them to you C. O. D., less the amount paid for postage. All work sent out same day received. Liberal commission to agents in every locality. Address,

PALESTINE ELECTRIC SHOE SHOP,
A. N. Henry, Proprietor, Palestine, Texas.

society and calling the other "barbarians" because they are not able or possibly not inclined to join the social life.

I believe as sure as this amendment is adopted the A. & M. college at Bryan will be abolished sooner or later.

Why do I call this "sugar-coated?" Because they combine several things together to catch the different classes on some particular things that the voter might claim, thereby changing our organic law that will be dangerous for all time to come, and cannot be repealed unless submitted by a two-thirds majority of the legislature.

If you are opposed to this amendment go out to the election on the 19th of July and scratch out the first paragraph beginning with: "For the adoption of sections 49 and 52 of Article 3 of the Constitution, authorizing the issuance of bonds for the University of Texas, Agricultural and Mechanical college, State Penitentiary system and other public improvements and the building of warehouses for agricultural products," leaving on your ballot the words: "Against the amendment 49-52 of article 3, etc." Scratching everything, beginning with for, and I believe you will do your state a great good.

I. A. Daniel.

Club Dance.

As a compliment to the city's visitors, some of the members of the Crockett Club gave a dance Friday evening. Those participating were: Misses Bella Lipscomb, Otice McConnell, Alline Foster, Gladys Dawes, Mary McConico of Corsicana, Kathleen Hail, Beasley Denny, Mary Lee Benedict, Rosamond Williams of Austin, Lois McConnell of Haskell and Myrtle Haring; Messrs. J. L. Dickson, J. C. Wootters, Dick Atkinson of Bentonville, Ark., Tom Aiken, Downes Foster, Louis Durst of Midway, R. R. Nuna of Corsicana, W. C. Dupuy, W. W. Aiken, Harvey Bayne, C. S. Long and Roy Arledge. The chaperones were Mr. and Mrs. T. T. McConico. Waltzes and two-steps alternated and a very pleasant evening was spent.

Oil Well Contract Let.

The Courier learns that a Mr. Hayne of Batson has contracted to put down the oil well for the company that is prospecting near the Trinity river in this county. The drilling outfit has been shipped and will be here in about two weeks. The gas from the ground has been analyzed and prospects are said to be encouraging.

Rheumatism and the Heart.

Don't overlook the grave fact that rheumatism easily "settles in the heart," and disturbs the valvular action. The cure consists in removing the cause. Foley Kidney Pills so tone up and strengthen the kidneys that they keep the blood free of poisons and uric acid crystals, that cause rheumatism, swollen joints, backache, urinary irregularities and disturbed heart action. Try them.—I. W. Sweet—Adv.

Obeys That Impulse!

Instead of enduring the daily torment of weak back, backache, sore kidneys, swollen joints and rheumatism, obey that impulse to take Foley Kidney Pills. They co-operate with nature, which accounts for their success in all kidney and bladder disorders. They are healing, strengthening and tonic. Obey that impulse to-day and give them a chance to help you.

NO ABSOLUTION FOR TROTTERS

Catholic Bishop Declares Priest Unable to Forgive Such Dancers.

Nashville, Tenn., July 4.—Bishop Thomas S. Byrne, head of the Catholic Church in Tennessee, explaining the announcement Sunday in Catholic Churches that those who persisted in indulging in dances known as the "tango," "the turkey trot" and others of similar character can not be absolved in the tribunal of the sacrament of penance, gave out a statement last night in which he said: "By well instructed Catholics these principles are clearly understood as they are also by the children in our schools, and I only felt it necessary to request the priests of the diocese to call their attention to them in reference to these vile dances and to warn both young and old that if they indulge in them it would be useless for them to go to confession in the hope of obtaining absolution, for should any priest be so indiscreet as to attempt to absolve such a penitent, the absolution would be worthless and the confession would bring a curse rather than a blessing."

Bankrupt Notice.

In the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Texas: Tyler Division: In Bankruptcy:

In the matter of W. H. Lively, Bankrupt, No. 1729.

To the creditors of W. H. Lively, Bankrupt, of Grapeland, in the County of Houston and District aforesaid:

Notice is hereby given, that on the 3rd day of July, 1913, the said W. H. Lively was duly adjudged and declared a bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors in said bankruptcy will be held in my office at Tyler, Texas, on the 14th day of July 1913 at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when and where said creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the bankrupt, elect a trustee, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Hampson Gary,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Tyler, Texas, July 3, 1913.

A Good Investment.

W. D. Magli, a well known merchant of Whittemound, Wis., bought a stock of Chamberlain's medicine so as to be able to supply them to his customers. After receiving them he was himself taken sick and says that one small bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was worth more to him than the cost of his entire stock of these medicines. For sale by all dealers.—Adv.

Too Many Cooks

spoil the broth, so runs the old saw. Realizing this fact, we have but one Chef and he is some star in the culinary department.

Try Our Sunday Dinner

Scarborough's Cafe

EAST SIDE OF PUBLIC SQUARE

SEE De Daines' Music Store

for new Pianos, Edison and Columbia Talking Machines, Records and all other supplies—and everything else in Music. Piano Players and Grand Pianos for sale on order.

To the People of Texas

A community of interest prevails between the railroads and the people. Unless the people prosper the railroads can not hope to prosper. On the other hand, unless the railroads are permitted to earn sufficient money to give good service, the people cannot enjoy the full measure of prosperity.

Railroads are today operated under the strictest of regulations. They cannot charge one cent for any service that is not authorized by officers chosen by the people. In law and good morals, these officers of the people who fix the charges that can be collected by the railroads for services performed, must fix such charges high enough to pay all legitimate operating expenses, plus an amount that will pay a reasonable return upon the value of the railroad property devoted to the use of the public.

Suppose the Legislature should pass a law taking from the pockets of the people a million dollars a year to pay the salaries of public officials not needed at all, nor whose services could be utilized in the interest of the public in any manner, would such a course be approved by the people as a whole?

We think not.

The operating expenses of railroads affect the public just as much as the taxes they pay. In one instance the taxes are collected by public officials; in the other instance the rates fixed by public officials are collected by the railroads.

It is just as impossible for the Legislature or the courts and juries to impose unjust burdens upon the railroads without, at the same time, placing the burden upon the shoulders of the producers and shippers, as it is to create new public offices and expect the taxpayers to be relieved of meeting the expenses of such places.

Under the present system of levying taxes in Texas, the State Tax Board takes into consideration the appropriations made by the Legislature and levies a tax high enough to bring in sufficient money to meet the expenses of government.

In fixing freight rates the same rule applies. The commission, after ascertaining what the railroads have to pay out for operating expenses, taxes, personal injuries, etc., fixes the rates high enough to pay all such expenses, and in addition

thereto, a fair return on the value of the property used for the public. Therefore, the higher the operating expenses, taxes, and personal injury payments, the higher must be the rates the people have to pay.

It is the sincere desire of the managers of the Texas railroads to give the public good service, and at the least possible cost to you. And we respectfully and earnestly ask you, in your own interest, to assist us in doing so, and thereby protect yourselves against unjust and unnecessary burdens.

We desire to express our appreciation to the producers of Texas who have made a study of the question, and have taken intelligent action to protect themselves against the infliction of unjust and unnecessary burdens.

We respectfully ask you to study this so-called "Railroad Problem" closely. We welcome the most searching and minute inquiry. There is so much in common between the railroads and the producers, that a better understanding and closer co-operation is bound to benefit all concerned.

GENERAL MANAGERS TEXAS RAILROADS.

(ADVERTISEMENT.)

Eighty-Seventh Birthday Celebration.

Mr. John R. Sheridan, Miss Stella Sheridan, Mrs. J. D. Sheridan, J. D. Sheridan Jr. and Ney Sheridan, all of this city, attended a family reunion at the home of Mr. W. N. Sheridan at Sheridan on the 27th of June. The occasion was the celebration of Mr. W. N. Sheridan's 87th birthday. Others in attendance at this celebration were Alton Dupuy of San Antonio; Charles, Frank, Ernest and Mary Pearl Sheridan and Sammy Lee Quarles of Elkhart; W. H. Wall of Augusta; Mrs. John Kennedy, Dr. Sam Kennedy, E. W. Davis, Mrs. Lucy Davis, Ola Leroy, Edwin and Aubrey Lively of Grapeland; A. L. Brown, Mrs. Pearl Brown, Lillian, Edith, Joe A. Polk, Ross, Gordon and Gertrude Brown, I. N. Baber, W. T. Pridgen, Mrs. Gertrude Pridgen and Jack Pridgen of Sheridan; Holloway Power, Mrs. Mollie Power, Donnie, Mary, Etta and Robbie Power and Robbie Hawthorne, George Whitley and Mrs. Mollie Whitley of Elkhart; John Mitchell of Philippine Islands; D. B. Willis, Miss Zelia Calhoun, Mrs. Etta Mitchell, Calhoun Mitchell, Travis Mitchell, Holloway Mitchell and Miss Beulah Sheridan of Sheridan; C. W. Nugent of Conroe, and the host, William Nugent Sheridan.

In 1826, when Texas was a part of the Mexican republic and the hunting ground of savage Indians, John Sheridan came with his family from Louisiana and settled at Augusta, in the northern part of Houston county. Eleven years later he was killed by the Indians. When John Sheridan cast his lot there in 1826, his then infant son, William Nugent Sheridan, was three months old. On June 27, 1913, that same William Nugent Sheridan, son of John Sheridan and grandson of John Nugent, had summoned around him his children, his grand-

children, his great grandchildren and some friends to help him celebrate the conclusion of the eighty-seventh lap in life's great race. The table was lengthened and a feast spread fit for kings. Mr. Sheridan has lived in Texas under four flags—the Mexican flag, the flag of the Texas Republic, the Confederate flag and the flag of the United States.

Notice of Final Settlement.

The State of Texas, to the Sheriff or any Constable of Houston county, greeting:

J. O. Monday, executor of the estate of Almeda Pollard, deceased, having filed in our county court his final account of the condition of the estate of Almeda Pollard, deceased, together with an application to be discharged from said administration, you are hereby commanded, that by publication of this writ for twenty days in a newspaper regularly published in the county of Houston, you give due notice to all persons interested in the account for final settlement of said estate, to file their objections thereto, if any they have, on or before the August term 1913, when and where said application will be considered by said court.

Witness O. C. Goodwin, Clerk of the County Court of Houston County. Given under my hand and seal of said court, at my office in the City of Crockett, this the 30th day of June, A. D. 1913.

O. C. Goodwin, Clerk County Court, Houston County, Texas.—Adv. 3t.

The agonizing discomfort and sense of suffocation that accompany hay fever and asthma may be greatly alleviated by the use of Foley's Honey and Tar Compound. It has a soothing effect on the mucus linings, and relieves the gasping and tickling sensation in the throat and bronchial tubes.

The People of Texas Are Not Asked for a Cent for Either

The State University
OR THE
Penitentiaries

Why Not Give These Institutions an Opportunity to Develop Their Own Resources?

Help the A. & M. College and the State Normals

Help the Farmer Secure Better Roads, Better Schools and Good Warehouses.

You Can Do All This by Voting for the Educational Amendment on July 19

Read the Ballot

Scratch the Last Paragraph

(ADVERTISEMENT)

You Have the Inside Track, Mr. Business Man

WHY not profit by your superior position? Has it yet occurred to you that you can reach the people in your territory much more quickly and at less cost than any outsider can?

The parcel post can be made to serve you just as surely and quite as effectively as it serves the mail order house. Let your public know that you have good goods and that your prices are reasonable, and the orders are bound to follow.

SPECIFIC ADVERTISING, WHETHER BY CATALOGUE, NEWSPAPER, CIRCULAR OR BY ALL THESE THREE, WILL ACCOMPLISH THIS.

Remember that the parcel post, while it may have brought more competitors, has greatly enlarged your own opportunities for trade and extended the radius of your own influence.

DON'T BE SLOW TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS FACT! AND DON'T FORGET THAT YOU HAVE THE INSIDE TRACK!

"AFTER DINNER" TRIALS.

Quick "Justice" Under the Old Criminal Code in England.

In these days of criminal trials long drawn out it may not be uninteresting to glance back at a time when, in England at least, complaint ran in the opposite direction. Such were the earlier years of Queen Victoria, when the old criminal code still survived in much of its archaic barbarity and the picturesque quality of legal procedure inadequately compensated for its cruelty, says London Tit-Bits.

The late Lord Brampton, better known as Sir Henry Hawkins, refers in his reminiscences to the scandal of what he calls the "after dinner" trials of that period. It was then the custom for the court to adjourn for dinner at 5 o'clock, at which meal there was no lack of conviviality, so that when the bench and bar returned to their duties they were in no mood for protracted toil.

In Lord Brampton's own words, "judges and counsel were exhilarated and business was proportionately accelerated." In confirmation of this he notes that these "after dinner" trials did not occupy on an average more than four minutes apiece and in illustration cites an actual case, the paltry nature of which, contrasted with the enormity of the punishment involved, throws a lurid light on the inhumanity of the times.

The case was that of a pick-pocket, in which the prisoner had inconsiderately pleaded "Not guilty," and therefore had a right to be heard. We may quote Lord Brampton's account, beginning with the examination of the witness for the prosecution by the prosecuting counsel:

"I think you were walking up Ludgate hill on Thursday, the 25th, about 2:30 in the afternoon and suddenly felt a tug at your pocket and missed your handkerchief, which the constable now produces?"

"Yes, sir."

"I suppose you have nothing to ask him?" says the judge. "Next witness."

Constable stands up.

"Were you following the prosecutor on the occasion when he was robbed on Ludgate hill, and did you see the prisoner put his hand into the prosecutor's pocket and take this handkerchief out of it?"

"Yes, sir."

Judge (to prisoner)—Nothing to say, I suppose? Then to the jury: "Gentlemen, I suppose you have no doubt? I have none."

Jury—Guilty, my lord.

Judge (to prisoner)—Jones, we have met before; we shall not meet again for some time. Seven years' transportation. Next case.

Time—Two minutes fifty-three seconds. As this seems to be a record it is only fair to add that the judge's name was Muirhouse.

A FAMOUS QUIT PLAYER.

Chief Justice Marshall Was a Husky Expert at the Game.

Quoits is not so active a game as tennis or even golf, but it is nevertheless one of the oldest and most widely known of games. Justice Marshall belonged to the famous Richmond Quoit club, which included among its members the leading men of that city. The club used to hold meets once a week in a beautiful grove about a mile out of the town.

Marshall, besides being one of the very cleverest pitchers, always threw heavier quoits than any of his opponents. The quoits in general use were of smooth, highly polished brass, but his were made of rough iron.

Mr. Marshall always entered into a contest with his whole heart. Nor on occasion did he decline the perilous duty of a referee. It is amusing to read of the great chief justice of the United States "down on his hands and knees, with a straw and a penknife, the blade of the knife stuck through the straw, holding it between the edge of the quoit and the hub, and when the decision was a very close one pinching or biting off the ends of the straw until it would fit to a hair."

There is an entertaining contemporary account of a meet in which Marshall led one side and a Rev. Mr. Blair the other.

Marshall played first and straightaway "rang the meg." Parson Blair did the same, his quoit coming down plump on top of Marshall's. There was uproarious applause, and the match then and there stopped until the controversy as to what should be the effect of this exploit could be settled.

Marshall, vigorously presenting his own side of the argument, began by proposing the question, "Who is winner when the adversary quoits are on the meg at the same time?" He then stated the facts and remarked that the question was one of the true construction and application of the rules of the game. The one who first rings the meg has the advantage. No other can succeed who does not begin by displacing this first one. The parson, he willingly allowed, deserves to rise higher and higher in everybody's esteem, but he must not do it by getting on another's back in this fashion. That is more like leap frog than quoits.

Mr. Wickham, one of the counsel who defended Aaron Burr, then undertook to present the opposite side of the case. No rule, he said, required an impossibility. Mr. Marshall's quiet was twice as large as any other, and yet it flew from his arm like the iron ball at the Grecian games from the arm of Ajax. It was impossible for an ordinary quoit to move it.

After animated voting the decision of the majority of those present was in agreement with Parson Blair's side of the case. It was one of the rare occasions when the chief justice was worsted in an argument. Another playoff of the point was had, however, and that time Marshall clearly won.—Youth's Companion.

Old Bridal Pairs.

A wedding at Wolborough between a couple whose ages are respectively seventy-five and seventy suggests the question of the greatest age at which men and women have married. An entry in the parish register of Greenwich sounds like the record, for it tells how in 1685 John Cooper, aged 108, wed Margaret Thomas, a spinster of eighty. After this it is not surprising to find the death of "Old Cooper" recorded the following year. Greenwich, too, can claim another elderly bridegroom in William Keith Ball, who was born there in 1788 and did not marry until 1870.—London Chronicle.

Ancient Hunger Strikes.

"Hunger strikes" were not unknown in seventeenth century England. John Evelyn in 1656 found martyrs to their beliefs in Ipswich and entered the fight and its sequel in his diary. "I had the curiosity to visit some Quakers here in prison," he noted on July 8, 1656. "A new fanatic set of dangerous principles, who show no respect to any man, magistrate or other. One of these was said to have fasted twenty days, but another, endeavoring to do the like, perished on the tenth, when he would have eaten, but could not."

Take the Blinders Off

A LOT of storekeepers are going around with blinders on. They only half see things, and usually it is the wrong half that they see. It is like this with the parcel post. Some merchants can only see the good it is going to do the mail order houses. They don't see its possibilities for themselves.

THE PARCEL POST GIVES THE SMALL DEALER A FINE FIELD WITHIN HIS OWN TERRITORY. In his zone no outsider can compete with him, as far as cost of shipping and quickness of delivery are concerned. The parcel post places the local business man within touch of a bigger buying public than he ever dreamed of in other days. The purchasers of his goods are only waiting to be told his address.

TREATING A FEVER.

The Proper Way is to Find its Cause and Attack That.

When a person has a fever the temperature of his body is greater than the normal heat that it maintains in health; therefore fever is not a definite disease, but a physical symptom that indicates disease. It accompanies many different kinds of illness, from a fleeting indisposition, such as a cold in the head or an attack of indigestion, to such prolonged and severe diseases as typhoid fever and acute rheumatism, which often menace and very often actually take life.

We have had the clinical thermometer with which to test temperature for less than a hundred years, but in ancient times doctors well understood the importance of the symptom. They judged it by the pulse rate and for many years treated it by blood letting.

After the clinical thermometer was invented there was a time when physicians gave to fever itself too much importance. The whole treatment was directed to beating it down without sufficient regard to its exciting cause. Then came a reaction. Fever took its proper place as one symptom among others, and its value as a means of diagnosis was at last recognized.

That can be seen clearly in the case of typhoid fever. When a high fever persists for days and weeks or when it suddenly rushes up to an alarming point it means that there is some condition at work that the physician must search for and combat.

The fact that there is something wrong whenever any degree of fever appears suggests at once what you should do. The first thing is to put the patient in bed in a well ventilated room until a diagnosis can be made. A fever patient needs all his strength merely to sustain his temperature without trying to do anything more. Bed is the best place in which to preserve his forces.

The room should be well ventilated and cool because the patient is miserably conscious of being too warm. The fear of "catching cold on a fever" often causes well meaning friends to torment a sufferer with heavy bedclothing and stuffy air. On the other hand, keep drafts away from him and watch carefully for any chilliness in his extremities. His diet must be very light. Further treatment depends upon the cause of the fever and is a matter for the doctor to decide.—Youth's Companion.

Revising the Declaration.

"All men were created equal, were they not?" asked Mr. Meek-ton.

"Equal among themselves," replied his wife, "but, as between themselves and us, distinctly inferior."—Washington Star.

A GLIMPSE OF ANCIENT ROME.

Customs of the Time When Caesar Dined With Cicero.

The correspondence of the great men of the ancient Greeks present little that is not philosophical, political or didactic in its character, and it was not until the age of Julius Caesar that the Romans began to reflect in their letters something of the incident and spirit of their times. The following letter of Cicero to Atticus gives an interesting account of a visit by Julius Caesar very shortly before the tragical death of the great soldier:

"Oh, this visit, so much dreaded! And yet one which I am not sorry to have received, for it went off most pleasantly. When he came the evening before, on the 18th, to my neighbor Phillipus, the house was so crowded with soldiers that there was scarcely a vacant room for Caesar to sup in. There were about 2,000 of them, which made me feel a little uneasiness for the next day. But Barba Cassius set me at ease. He assigned me a guard, made the rest encamp in the fields, so that my house was kept clear.

"On the 19th he stayed with Balbus until 1 o'clock, but admitted no one. He was settling accounts, as I suppose, with Balbus. He then walked by the shore to my house. At 2 he took the bath. The verses on Mamurra were then read to him. [These are supposed to be a satire on Mamurra's debauchery and luxury, in which Caesar also was satirized by Catullus.] His countenance was unchanged.

"He was rubbed and anointed and then disposed himself at table after taking an emetic (a habit considered by the Romans of that time as conducive to health as well as to luxurious gormandizing) and ate and drank in a very free and easy manner, for he was entertained hospitably and elegantly, and our discourse resembled our repast in its relish and seasoning. Besides Caesar's table, his attendants were well provided for in three other rooms, nor was there any deficiency in the provision made for his freedmen of lower quality and his slaves, but those of the better sort were elegantly entertained. Need I say more? I acted as man to man. Yet he was not the man to whom one would say at parting, 'I pray you, let me have this visit repeated when you come this way again.' Once is enough.

"Not a word passed between us on business, but much literary talk. To make short of the matter, he was perfectly pleased and easy. He talked of spending one day at Puteoli, another at Baiae. You have thus the account of the day's entertainment—an entertainment not agreeable, but still not troublesome to me. I shall stay here a little longer and then to Tusculum.

"As he passed by Dollabella's villa his troops marched close by the side of his horse, on the right and left, which was done nowhere else. I had this from Nicias."—Hallam Winter in National Magazine.

Fahrenheit's Zero.

The word zero is from the Spanish and means empty; hence nothing. It was first used on a thermometer in 1795 by a Prussian merchant named Fahrenheit. From a boy Fahrenheit was a close observer of nature, and when only nineteen years old by experimenting with snow and salt he discovered what he believed to be the lowest degree of temperature known in the world. He called the degree zero and constructed a thermometer with a scale graduating up from zero to boiling point, which he numbered 212, and the freezing point 32, because, as he thought, mercury contracted the thirty-second of its volume on being cooled down from the temperature of freezing water to zero.

Ancient Surgery.

The first surgical implements of which we have any record date back to 4000 B. C. They were splints found in the Nubian desert. In one place a graveyard was found, and here were remains of bodies with fractured limbs that had been set with bark splints. One was a right thigh bone that had been broken and was still held in position by a workmanlike splint and bandages. All the knots were true reef knots, and the wrappings showed how the strips of palm fiber cloth were set just as a good surgeon would set them nowadays, so as to use the full strength of the fabric.

You'll Never Get Ahead by Following the Crowd.

Think It Over!

DON'T wait for some other merchant to show you the great advantages the parcel post gives you! Grab them yourself while the others are standing around wondering what to do. The parcel post isn't meant to help the mail order concern. IT WAS INTENDED TO HELP THE SMALL MERCHANT AND THE CONSUMER—THE BUYING PUBLIC.

Every small merchant's store is now the geographical center of a district extending fifty miles in every direction, where in he can ship goods more cheaply and quickly than any one else. He has now a bigger field for trade than ever before. Once he realizes this fact he should not be slow to take advantage of it. The merchant who starts at once to make himself known to his bigger public will necessarily reap the biggest reward.

DON'T WAIT FOR THE OTHER FELLOW TO BLAZE THE WAY FOR YOU!

MASTER THIEVES.

The Bhattees Aim to Attain Perfection in the Art of Stealing.

The Bhattees are an East Indian tribe that devote their whole attention to attaining perfection in the art of stealing. From their earliest years their youth are trained to endure the greatest fatigue with comparative ease.

Among other accomplishments which the young Bhattee must acquire by constant practice, the following are indispensable:

He must learn to bleat like a sheep, bark like a dog, crow like a cock, bray like an ass and imitate the movements of all kinds of animals. He must be able to crawl along the ground, run like a goat or a dog or stand on his head with his legs extended wide so as to appear in the dusk like the stump of a tree.

In connection with this last mentioned acquirement a story is told of a cavalry sentinel who while standing on duty on one occasion heard something move about the head ropes of his horse. On looking round he saw what he supposed to be a large dog, which ran between his legs and nearly upset him. He suspected, however, that some roguery was on foot, and the better to detect it he placed himself behind what appeared to be the stump of a tree, at no great distance from the spot on which he had been previously standing.

He then hung his helmet on the supposed stump, and bent on the most attentive scrutiny, he placed his head between the two limbs of the tree, so as, unperceived, to command a direct view of the quarter from which the noise had at first proceeded.

This, however, was too much for the thief (for such in reality was this would be tree stump), who, unable any longer to restrain his laughter and finding his situation somewhat critical, suddenly performed a somersault, upset the astonished soldier, made off with his helmet and was seen no more.—London Telegraph.

Romance of a Necklace.

Some years ago an old Frenchwoman died in a poor part of Dublin, and her little effects were put up for auction. Among other odds and ends was a necklace of dirty looking green stones, which did not attract much attention. However, a shrewd pair of dealers thought there might be "money in it" and decided on purchasing, clubbing together £5 for the purpose. On taking it to a well known jeweler he promptly offered £1,500, which sum they refused and sold the necklace of purest emeralds for £7,000 in London, where Lord Rosebery on his marriage purchased it for something like £20,000. The old Frenchwoman's mother had been attached to the court of France, and the emeralds had once formed part of the crown jewels.—London Answers.

PALESTINE MAN ON S. J. R. 18.

Here is a List of Reasons for Opposing Proposed Amendment to the Constitution as to Bond Issues.

To the Galveston News.

In the name of higher education and in behalf of the university a great amount of literature is being distributed over the state by the officials of the university, pleading for the adoption of senate resolution No. 18. I am sure this work is being done with pure motives by those engaged in it, but I am also sure that they have not investigated and analyzed the rest of this resolution, nor even the portion they favor, because I do not believe that any patriot understanding this resolution can afford to vote for it. So believing, I beg to submit a few objections for the consideration of the public.

Section 49 authorizes the legislature to issue bonds, without submitting it to a vote of the people, for the purpose of purchasing additional ground, erecting necessary buildings for the university, including a medical department, an agricultural and mechanical college, and all departments and "activities" of a complete university of the first class. If this were all the resolution, and if it were not otherwise vicious, it should be defeated because of its uncertainty. A fair construction of this amendment means that this legislature, or any legislature in the future, may issue bonds without limit to buy lands without limit, erect buildings without limit for the university, including a medical department and an agricultural and mechanical college. Just where this medical college should be situated is not known, and just what these "activities" are cannot be imagined. If this were submitted as an original proposition, no man and no court would construe this article to mean that the medical college should be at Galveston and the agricultural and mechanical college at Bryan; but any court would necessarily conclude that they should be situated and established in connection with and as a part of the University of Texas, and merely as adjuncts thereto. Under this resolution the legislature would be the sole judge of the amount of bonds, the amount of lands and amount of buildings, and the amount of "activities" needful to make it a complete university of the first class. With all due respect to our legislators, I do not believe they should be entrusted with power enough to authorize them to trifle with these institutions and remove them from place to place at will.

This resolution is vicious, because, instead of taking the educational institutions out of politics, it plunges them headlong into politics and gives the legislature absolute power to make or destroy them.

This portion of section 49 provides that the revenue from the permanent university fund shall be available for payment of interest on these bonds and for the creation of a sinking fund for their redemption at maturity. This part of this resolution is misleading, whether intentionally made so or not. It would leave the average voter to suppose that no taxation would follow a bond issue of this kind, because these bonds would be taken care of with funds already on hand. In the first place, the available revenue from the permanent university fund, by another provision of law, must be used to pay the current expenses of the university, and this would be an improper diversion of said money. But if this could be done, it would so deplete the available funds for running the university that we would be compelled to raise other funds by direct taxation, and so the money to carry these

bonds must come out of the pockets of the people either way you take it.

If this part of section 49 is adopted, in my candid opinion it means the absolute destruction of the agricultural and mechanical college, and will retard the progress of the farmers of this state worse than anything that could happen. The A. & M. College is the hope of the farming classes, and while I greatly admire and appreciate the university, and have children in it now, I would very much prefer to give it up, rather than to see the agricultural and mechanical college destroyed.

There is no use to destroy either, because some future legislature can so frame a constitutional amendment as to provide for both, and divorce them and take both of them out of politics.

Let us look further at section 49. It provides that the legislature shall also have power to issue bonds for the construction of necessary buildings for state institutions. What institutions are in contemplation, and how much would the bonds amount to, and why should the people of Texas delegate all this unlimited power to any legislature?

Again, in the same section it is provided that the legislature shall have power to authorize the issuance of bonds, secured by lien on the real property of the penitentiary system, for the purpose of constructing buildings and making permanent improvements. This is another one of those cunning provisions calculated to deceive the people, whether so intended or not. Secured by a lien on the real property of the penitentiary means absolutely nothing, because such bonds could not be floated on the market for money enough to build a respectable jail in Jim Hogg county. The trouble on this point is that the penitentiary is already bankrupt for the want of property, and just how the issuance of bonds can help the penitentiary system I am unable to know, and do not believe that it should be allowed; nor do I believe the people should be hoodwinked into voting for these bonds on the idea that they could be sold without involving the state. Why is it necessary for the state of Texas to issue bonds to take care of the penitentiary system? Why should it not take care of itself as far as possible, and raise the balance by direct taxation, as we will be compelled to do sooner or later, and thus save the interest? What buildings are to be constructed and what improvements made, and at what cost the framers of this wonderful resolution dared not say. It may be true that bonds should

be issued for the university, for the medical department, and for the agricultural and mechanical college; it may also be true that bonds should be issued for some state institutions or for many state institutions; it may also be true that bonds should be issued to take care of the penitentiary system; but just to what amount we are not advised.

As a fair proposition, the governor and the legislature of this state owed it to the people to employ sufficient architects and make sufficient estimates through the boards having control of the university, the agricultural and mechanical college and the penitentiary, and with the advice of the officials in charge, and submit to the people of Texas definitely and accurately just how many dollars would be needed for each investment or each improvement, and have a constitutional amendment so framed that each voter might decide for himself whether he would have this institution or that, or the other, or all, or none, and cast his vote accordingly.

If the people have a constitutional government, with limitations on the legislature, no greater restriction is required than a constitution to keep the tax gatherers from unduly burdening the people.

With this resolution adopted, the avenue for graft, log rolling, rascality, juggling and squandering of the peoples' money could not be greater. It may be that the legislature would not engage in the like, but why adopt this constitutional amendment and give it the power—let them do the mischief, which could not afterward be corrected, even by a vote of the people?

The different matters in this section 49 for which bonds may be issued without limit can be figured in millions and millions of dollars without any apparent extravagance.

Section 52 bears no relation whatever to section 49, yet the voter must vote for everything in sections 49 and 52, or he must vote against everything in both of them.

Let us look at this section a moment. It provides that by vote of a majority of the people any county or adjoining counties may be formed by the legislature into a road district or territory, and may issue bonds or otherwise lend their credit to an amount not exceeding one-fourth of the assessed valuation of the real estate of such district or territory, for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and operating bridge, macadamized, graveled, sand, clay or paved roads and turnpikes. I am in favor of good roads, and more of them, and of taxing the people to build them; but this constitutional amendment is a con-

(Continued on 7th page)



For That Picnic

—to insure complete success take along a case of

Coca-Cola



The satisfying beverage—in field or forest; at home or in town. As pure and wholesome as it is temptingly good.

Delicious—Refreshing Thirst-Quenching

Demand the Genuine—Refuse substitutes.

At Soda Fountains or Carbonated in Bottles.

THE COCA-COLA COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

Are You Going to St. Louis or Chicago?

The

I. & G. N.

"The Only Best Way"

Offers Through Daily Pullman Standard Electric-Lighted, Fan-Cooled Sleeping Car Service

Round Trip Summer Tourist Tickets on Sale Daily

D. J. PRICE, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent Houston, Texas

G. H. HENDERSON, Ticket Agent Crockett, Texas

CAN YOU DOUBT IT?

When the Proof Can Be So Easily Investigated.

When so many grateful citizens of Crockett testify to benefit derived from Doan's Kidney Pills, can you doubt the evidence? The proof is not far away—it is almost at your door. Read what a resident of Crockett says about Doan's Kidney Pills. Can you demand more convincing testimony?

Mrs. N. S. Box, Bruner's Addition, Crockett, Texas, says: "I had been greatly annoyed by attacks of kidney complaint. When I read about Doan's Kidney Pills, I used them as directed and they benefited me in every way. I procured Doan's Kidney Pills from Sweet's Drug Store." The above statement must carry conviction to the mind of every reader. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—ask distinctly for Doan's Kidney Pills, the same that Mrs. Box had—the remedy backed by home testimony. 50c all stores. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

"When Your Back is Lame—Remember the Name."—Adv.

Don't use a cough medicine containing opium or morphine. They constipate the bowels and do not cure, only stifle the cough. Examine the label and if the medicine contains these harmful opiates refuse it. Foley's Honey and Tar Compound contains no opiates, is healing and soothing.—I. W. Sweet.—Adv.

Take Herbine for all disturbances in the bowels. It purifies the bowel channels, promotes regular movements and makes you feel bright, vigorous and cheerful. Price 50c. Sold by I. W. Sweet.—Adv.



We Want to Figure

on your plumbing work no matter how small or how big the job. If we can't give you better work than others and at a lower price then we are fooling ourselves. We employ only practical and experienced help, use only the best materials and do every job as carefully as if our reputation depended upon the doing of that alone.

C. A. CLINTON Plumber

Causes of Stomach Troubles.

Sedentary habits, lack of outdoor exercise, insufficient mastication of food, constipation, a torpid liver, worry and anxiety, overeating, partaking of food and drink not suited to your age and occupation. Correct your habits and take Chamberlain's Tablets and you will soon be well again. For sale by all dealers.—Adv.

FOLEY KIDNEY PILLS FOR RHEUMATISM KIDNEYS AND BLADDER

It Always Helps

says Mrs. Sylvania Woods, of Clifton Mills, Ky., in writing of her experience with Cardui, the woman's tonic. She says further: "Before I began to use Cardui, my back and head would hurt so bad, I thought the pain would kill me. I was hardly able to do any of my housework. After taking three bottles of Cardui, I began to feel like a new woman. I soon gained 35 pounds, and now, I do all my housework, as well as run a big water mill."

I wish every suffering woman would give

CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

a trial. I still use Cardui when I feel a little bad, and it always does me good."

Headache, backache, side ache, nervousness, tired, worn-out feelings, etc., are sure signs of womanly trouble. Signs that you need Cardui, the woman's tonic. You cannot make a mistake in trying Cardui for your trouble. It has been helping weak, ailing women for more than fifty years.

Get a Bottle Today!

ECONOMIZE.

Don't Throw Your Old Shoes Away.

You will be surprised to see what a difference we can make in their looks and service for 50c, 75c or \$1.00. Our prices are as follows: Whole sole, sewed, and heel, \$1.50; half sole, sewed, and heel, \$1.00; half sole, sewed, 75c; new heel, 50c; heels built up, 25c; rubber heels, 50c. Reasonable prices on all repairing and patching and all work guaranteed to give satisfaction. Give your shoes to your mail carrier. He will return them to you second day. Pay him for the work and we will pay postage both ways. We mail them to you C. O. D., less the amount paid for postage. All work sent out same day received. Liberal commission to agents in every locality. Address,

PALESTINE ELECTRIC SHOE SHOP,
A. N. Henry, Proprietor, Palestine, Texas.

PALESTINE MAN ON S. J. R. 18.

(Continued from 2nd page.)

stitutional monstrosity. Think of it. For example, take Harris and Montgomery counties as they adjoin each other. The legislature forms of them a road district, they vote a tax equal to the limit, which would be one-fourth of the combined values of all the real estate of both of these counties, and tax the people of both counties uniformly therefor. It is well known that in Harris County, and especially the city of Houston, the real estate values would run to such an enormous amount that to make the Montgomery County farmers pay the tax would confiscate their property. And yet this constitutional amendment provides for this very thing.

Again, in the same paragraph it provides that the bonded indebtedness of any city or town shall never exceed the limits imposed by other provisions of this constitution. The meaning of this provision is not clear, but if it means that in the city of Houston, under the above illustration, the bond limit could not exceed the constitutional provision already in existence, then it would follow that this bonded indebtedness voted by these two counties, including the qualified voters of Houston, would have to be paid by the rural population living outside of the city of Houston, or any other city which has reached its constitutional limit of bonded indebtedness.

Again, under the above resolution, if Harris County could so work the legislature as to make the district out of Montgomery and Harris counties, then the people of Montgomery County would be virtually destroyed and their property confiscated, and they would be absolutely helpless. Every man in the smaller county might vote against the tax, and still it could be adopted. Moreover, those in charge of the road building "under legislative regulation" could expend every dollar of this money in the larger county and the people of the smaller county would be absolutely helpless. It has been argued that the legislature would not do this, but why should the constitution be so framed as to permit the wrong, which could not be corrected after it is once committed?

If the people in large cities like Houston could be taxed to the amount of one-fourth the value of their real estate, including skyscrapers, by forming road districts out of two or more counties, their property would be confiscated and, if they could not be taxed on account of the constitutional limit already imposed, then the people in the rural districts would have their

property confiscated.

This same illustration will apply to many localities in Texas, and will apply to many road districts in Texas, and will apply to many road districts and political subdivisions of counties within themselves, because the legislature has the right to make these road districts without consulting the people of the county.

Permit me, however, to add in a nutshell that, according to my view of the matter, the available university fund should be supplemented by direct taxation so that the university might be conducted upon more approved and efficient plans, so as to make it in fact a university of the "first class." I believe the A. & M. College should also be so provided for and conducted; that these two institutions should be absolutely divorced from each other, and that neither should be injured in the least.

As to the penitentiary system, I believe that our taxes should be raised and the money collected to pay whatever deficiency there may be; but I do not believe that the state should be bonded to pay for any mistakes in past management and thereby fix on future generations a debt for which they could not possibly derive any consideration. It is all right to issue bonds for legal improvements, such as courthouses, jails, country schoolhouses and the like; but the state of Texas, with all its wealth, certainly should be the last to go in debt, and pay interest when it is well able to pay cash as it goes.

A state bond is a mortgage on every home in the land and is a first lien on all real estate, whether homes or not, and I do not believe that the self respecting home owners of Texas, by adopting this amendment, will give to the legislature the right to fix a blanket mortgage on our people that will not be redeemed during the present generation. The old alcalde was right when he said: "The state should pay as it goes." N. B. Morris, Palestine, Texas.

The Difference Between "The Summer Girl" and "The Summer Woman."

While the former is having a "good time" the latter is too often dragging around nervous, run down, tired out, with aching back and weary limbs, sleepless and wretched. Often, it is kidney trouble and not female trouble and Foley Kidney Pills are a direct and positive help for the condition.

If a substitute is offered you for Foley Kidney Pills, it means a cheaper medicine is pressed upon you for the dealer's profit, not yours. Foley Kidney Pills may cost the dealer more than a cheap substitute, but they give better results than any other kidney and bladder medicine. Ask for Foley Kidney Pills.—I. W. Sweet.—Adv.

A Torpid Liver is a fine field for the Malarial Germ and it thrives wonderfully. The certain result in such cases is a spell of Chills.

HERBINE

Is a Powerful Chills Tonic and Liver Regulator.

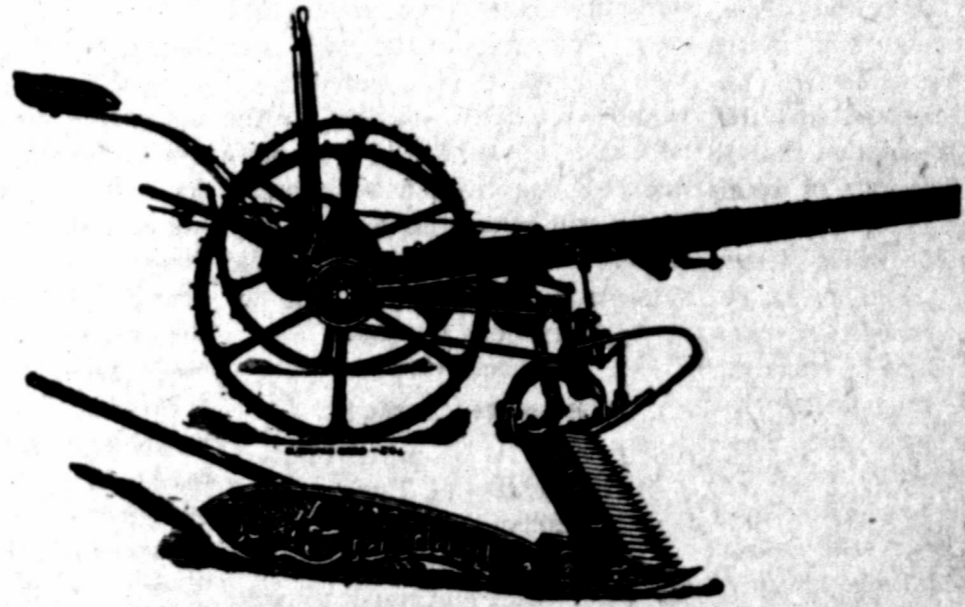
It puts the liver in healthy, vigorous condition and cures the chills by destroying the disease germs which infest the system. Herbine is a fine antiperiodic medicine, more effective than the syrupy mixtures that sicken the stomach; because it not only kills the disease germs, but acts effectively in the liver, stomach and bowels, thus putting the system in condition to successfully resist the usual third or seventh day return of the chill. Herbine is a cleansing and invigorating medicine for the whole body.

Price 50c per Bottle.

James F. Ballard, Prop. St. Louis, Mo.
Stephens Eye Salve is a healing ointment for Sore Eyes.

SOLD AND RECOMMENDED BY
I. W. Sweet

The Standard Mower



The Best Mower Sold

We Have Now in Stock a Car Load of Standard Mowers and Rakes

Smith Hardware Co.

Election Order.

Whereas, the City Council of the City of Crockett, Texas, deems it advisable to issue bonds of said City for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

Therefore, it is hereby ordered by the City Council of said City that an election be held on the 22nd day of July, 1913, at which election the following proposition will be submitted:

Shall the City Council of the City of Crockett, Texas, be authorized to issue the bonds of said City in the sum of Eighteen thousand (\$18,000) Dollars, payable in forty years after date, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, with option of redeeming said bonds at any time after ten years from date thereof, and to levy a tax sufficient to pay the interest of said bonds and create a sinking fund sufficient to redeem them at maturity, for the purpose of extending and completing the waterworks system in said City of Crockett.

Said election shall be held at the voting box in the southeast corner of the Court House in said City of Crockett and James Langston is hereby appointed manager of said election, and he is hereby authorized to select two judges and two clerks.

Said election shall be held under the provisions of Chapter 149 Acts of the Twenty-Sixth Legislature, Laws 1899, and only qualified voters, who are property tax payers of said City, shall be allowed to vote, and all voters, desiring to support the proposition to issue bonds shall have printed on their ballots "For the Issuance of Bonds," and those opposed shall have printed on their ballots the words "Against the Issuance of Bonds." The manner of holding said election shall be gov-

erned by the laws of the State regulating general elections.

A copy of this order, signed by the mayor of said City, shall serve as a proper notice of said election, and the mayor is directed to cause notice of the election to be posted up at the places designated for holding said election at least thirty days prior to the date of said election, and to advertise same as required by law. J. W. Young, Mayor of City of Crockett, Texas.

The State of Texas,
County of Houston:

I, J. Valentine, city secretary of the City of Crockett, Texas, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of an election order passed by the City Council of the City of Crockett, Texas, on the 9th day of June, 1913, at a regular meeting of said council, a quorum being present, which order is of record on pages 81, 82 and 83 of Book B of the minutes of said City Council, which said minutes have been duly signed by the mayor.

Witness my hand, and the seal of said City, this the 17th day of June, 1913.

J. Valentine, City Secretary,
City of Crockett, Texas.

Professional Cards

W. C. LIPSCOMB, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
CROCKETT, TEXAS
Office With Decuir-Bishop Drug Company

J. H. PAINTER
LAND LAWYER
CROCKETT, TEXAS

E. B. STOKES, M. D. J. S. WOOTTERS, M. D.
STOKES & WOOTTERS
PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS
CROCKETT, TEXAS
Office With Decuir-Bishop Drug Company

E. WINFREE
Real Estate and Insurance
J. E. WINFREE
Lawyer
Will Practice in All the Courts
E. & J. E. WINFREE
INSURANCE AND LAW
Office Over J. A. Bricker's.

J. W. MADDEN S. A. DENNY
MADDEN & DENNY
LAWYERS
Practice in all the State and Federal Courts.
Complete Abstract of Land Titles of Houston County.
Offices in First National Bank Building.
CROCKETT, TEXAS

J. L. LIPSCOMB
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Office in Moore Building
CROCKETT, TEXAS

The Best Medicine in the World.
"My little girl had dysentery very bad. I thought she would die. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cured her, and I can truthfully say that I think it is the best medicine in the world," writes Mrs. William Orvis, Clare, Mich. For sale by all dealers.—Adv.

Are You a Woman?

Take Cardui

The Woman's Tonic

FOR SALE AT ALL DRUGGISTS

Always Try To Learn The Answer

THE small merchant who has found the mail order house competition a serious problem, which the coming of the parcel post threatened to make still more serious, should seek his remedy in the parcel post itself. He will then speedily find the answer to his difficulties if he is capable of adapting his business to meet new conditions. While the parcel post helps the small merchant still more if he is willing to take advantage of it. Within his zone (a circle 100 miles across, of which he is the center) he can deliver goods at much less transportation cost and considerably quicker than any concern located elsewhere.

Having gained the answer to his problem, it remains for him to determine the best means to bring the buyers in this territory in touch with the goods he has to offer. Specific advertising will be necessary; price lists, catalogues, etc., of standard goods must be spread broadcast. Above all, the merchant MUST NOT DISAPPOINT.

BLUNDERS IN SHORTHAND.

Amusing Mistakes That Come When the Notes Are Transcribed.

A volume could be filled with amusing stories of shorthand mistakes, the greater number of them due to mistaken vowels. For instance, "This day is big with fate" was transcribed, "This day is big with fat," while "Do not indulge in spite" came out "Do not indulge in spit" and "A house of many gables" was transformed into "A house of many gabbles." The use of a wrong vowel may have the most amusing result, as in the phrase, "Man, know thyself," which was once converted, in the report of a sermon, into "Man, gnaw thyself."

To misplace a vowel is, in shorthand, the easiest thing in the world. A well-known reporter tells of a pupil who by this means turned "mighty acts" into "mighty cats," and another report of a sermon was spoiled by the advice, "Return a blow with an ax" instead of "a kiss." The "reporting style," in which the vowels are omitted altogether for the sake of rapidity, is responsible for the famous American story of the shorthand clerk who took down a note of his wife's instruction to "Be sure and remember to bring home a cake of castile soap," and, as a result, returned home with a can of oxtail soup!

Newspaper readers are sometimes astonished by mistakes on the part of reporters. Consider, for instance, the surprise of the readers of a certain staid daily some years ago when they learned that a public man had the night before solemnly announced that "All reforms in England have been brought about by Prussia!" The word the great man had really used was "pressure," not "Prussia." So, too, considerable astonishment was caused when "curates" instead of "pew rates" were reported to be "the greatest enemies of the church."

A somewhat similar type of error was perpetrated by the reporter who made Lord Carnarvon say that "In these days clergymen are expected to have the wisdom and learning of a journeyman tailor." What he had said was, of course, "a Jeremy Taylor." Another reporter referred to John Bright as "the gamecock," instead of "The Gama-liel of Birmingham," and yet another transcribed his notes of Mr. Chamberlain's remark, "They bring up their puny popguns and spatter me with abuse" as "They bring out their puny popguns and spatter me with peas."

The people of Edinburgh were once highly indignant that Professor Blackie should have referred to the "greasy" atmosphere of their town, when he had really been commending its "breezy atmosphere."—London Strand Magazine.

THINKING ALOUD.

A Ruse Which Roused Lord Dudley and Formed a Friendship.

One of the earls of Dudley, who was addicted to the practice of thinking aloud, found himself in a very awkward predicament on a certain occasion. He was to spend the evening at the house of a friend and ordered his carriage early, as he had a long drive back to his own home.

When the hour arrived the carriage was not forthcoming. Seeing that Lord Dudley was considerably annoyed by the delay, one of the guests, whose way homeward lay past his lordship's house, politely offered him a seat in his carriage. The gentleman was almost a stranger to Lord Dudley, but the offer was accepted.

The drive did not prove a very sociable one. Lord Dudley took his seat and immediately relapsed into silence, his thoughts apparently engrossed by some unpleasant subject. Presently he began to speak in a low but distinctly audible tone of voice, and his companion, to his astonishment, heard him say:

"I'm very sorry I accepted his offer. I don't know the man. It was civil certainly, but the worst is I suppose I must ask him to dinner."

Silence followed this bit of audible thinking. His lordship was unaware that he had betrayed his thoughts and was probably still meditating upon the same unpleasant subject when the voice of his companion broke the stillness.

Apparently this stranger was afflicted with the same malady from which his lordship suffered, for he exactly imitated Lord Dudley's tone as he said:

"Perhaps he'll think I did it to make his acquaintance. Why, I would have done the same to any farmer on his estate. I hope he won't ask me to dinner, for I shan't accept his invitation."

Lord Dudley's abstraction was all gone. He listened to the other's words, immediately comprehending the joke against himself, and frankly offered his hand to his companion, making many apologies for his involuntary rudeness.

The stranger proved magnanimous, and from that night the two became fast friends.

Our Elastic Globe.

To the layman nothing may seem more rigid than the crust of the earth, but men of science tell us that it bends and buckles appreciably under the pull of the heavenly bodies. Careful observation has also shown that the shores on opposite sides of a tidal basin approach each other at high tide. The weight of water in the Irish sea, for example, is so much greater at that time that the bed sinks a trifle and in consequence pulls the Irish and English coasts nearer together. Thus the buildings of Liverpool and Dublin may be fancied as bowing to one another across the channel, the deflection from the perpendicular being about an inch for every sixteen miles. It has also been shown that ordinary valleys widen under the heat of the sun and contract again at night.—Exchange.

The Biter Bit.

An old Lowlander had been persistently asked by his son, who was doing very well in London, to pay him a visit. Having at length decided to comply, he spent a fortnight in the metropolis and duly returned north to tell the tale. A pompous person invited him to his house soon after the old man's return, with a view to having some amusement at the latter's expense. "And what was it that most impressed you in the great city?" asked the pompous gentleman. "Well, sir," quoth the old fellow, "the thing abune a' that impressed me maist was my ain insignificance. 'Deed, sir, I wad strongly advise ye to gang—it wad dae ye a vast deal o' guid, sir!"—Dundee Advertiser.

Giving Him a Shock.

"Miss Dubbkins—Marietta"—stammered Wimpleton nervously, "er—wow—will yuh—you mumm—marry me?"

"Don't you ever ask me a question like that again, Reginald Wimpleton," replied the girl proudly.

"Bub—but whuh—why, Mum—Marietta?" stuttered Wimpleton. "I lul—lul—love you dud—devotedly and!"

"Because," the fair girl answered firmly, "because it will not be necessary for you to subject yourself to the nervous strain. I will."—

Get Acquainted

PERSONALITY in building up and holding trade is a strong asset. Equally important are excellence of goods and equitable dealing. The three constitute a trinity that is invincible. They make a customer go out of his way to do business with the concern that has these qualities. They also tend to make him a continual advertiser of the concern's goods.

The small merchant should consider these points in connection with the greatly increased possibilities for trade which the parcel post has placed within his reach. He has now the facilities to get in touch with a great many more people than ever before and, at a low cost, for delivering goods which give him a distinct advantage over any one not in his locality. His success, as already pointed out, is simply a question of personality, goods, square dealing and advertising.

DON'T BE AFRAID
TO TOOT YOUR HORN!

PERILS OF THE CIRCUS.

The Dread of Falling is Ever Haunting the Performers.

Day after day the circus woman dons her tinsel, slips on the heavy wooden "slop shoes" over her satin pumps, and so, with perhaps a "By-by, girls," and a nod to the wardrobe mistress, she shuffles out from the dressing tent to the ring, blows a kiss to the audience at large and takes her life in her hands.

She does not think of this fact consciously, as a rule, but subconsciously the knowledge is with each one that some day perhaps she will be like the little girl who once was hustled out of a circus ring so fast that the audience hardly noticed, and then a gaudy kimono was thrown over her face, and instead of her slop shoes returning when the whistle blew, men's feet tramped, and the circus doctor found no work for him when he got there. Get to know these women and you find that under all their easy light-heartedness, their gypsy spirit, is a sort of smoldering dread like that of the people who live in earthquake countries.

You see it, for instance, in the keen way they take up the subject of accidents.

"The worst I ever fell was once when the net broke," said a trapeze performer.

"I'd just as soon have it break as to fall bad in it," put in another. "Remember that time I bit my lip? Felt like my chin was knocked right up through the top of my head. My lower teeth cut my upper lip till it had to be sewed up clear across."

I learned then that the art of falling in the net is as difficult as any part of the performance, for so great is its elasticity that if a performer "falls bad," say in a standing position, the knees may be shot straight up to the chin and a knock-out blow may result. To learn to come into the net prostrate, as in a hammock, is no small trick.—Sarah Comstock in Collier's Weekly.

Curious Wells.

A curious form of water hole is found in the deserts of Western Australia, dry by day, but yielding an abundant supply of water by night. The flow of water is preceded by hissings and sounds of rushing air. The phenomenon is discussed by Dr. Malcolm MacLaren, who has located and examined one of these wells. He found the water supply occurred in a long, narrow trench, at the bottom of which was a thin plate of gneiss separated by a cavity from the main rock mass beneath. Apparently the heat of the day causes this plate to expand in the form of a depression, into which the water retreats. When it cools and contracts at night it forces first air and then water back into the trench.—Scientific American.

SCARED FROM DEATH.

After Being Almost Frightened into a Watery Grave.

"I have often heard of persons being scared to death, but only once have I heard of a person nearly dead being scared back to health and strength, and I happen to have personal knowledge of that one case," recently related a retired warship barber, now living in Washington.

"It was right after the Franco-Prussian war, and I was a barber on the federal transport Supply, a vessel that had been captured from the British and rebuilt. Barbering in the navy was a little more strenuous in those days than now and not so well paid. I got a dollar every three months from those I shaved.

"The Supply sailed for France with a cargo of food donated by this country for the relief of French war sufferers, if needed. The food did not seem to be needed, so it was afterward sold in London. On board was a raw recruit whose first trouble was seasickness. Then the vessel encountered icebergs and storms, and for some time we were in danger of going down. The recruit was scared just as nearly to death as is possible for a person to be and still live. A strange result was he completely lost his appetite. The ship's doctor did all he could, but the recruit could not eat a thing and was slowly starving to death.

"An effort was made to keep him on his feet with liquid foods when the thing happened that scared him back to his appetite. Just after we got out of the storm a man died, and the recruit, who had been helped on deck into the sun, witnessed the burial. The sight of the man being sent overboard to the sharks scared him so he couldn't stand up, and he had to be carried below and put into his bunk. But at supper time that night he ate some solid food, and from then on his appetite came back till he was normal.

"The recruit never accounted for his sudden determination to eat and live, but the opinion of the crew, the doctor agreeing, was that the burial caused him to reflect on how disagreeable it would be to be wrapped in a sheet and fed to the sharks."—Washington Star.

Ireland's "Big Wind."

The night of the "big wind" in Ireland was Jan 6-7, 1839. The storm, which attained about the violence of a hurricane, raged over Ireland and the west coast of England. In Liverpool twenty persons were killed in the crash of buildings and more than 100 were drowned along the coast. In the Irish sea the coasts and harbors were covered with wrecks, among which was the naval cutter Diligence, with the loss of Captain Sir J. Reid and fifty-six men. More than 200 houses in Limerick, Galway, Athlone and neighboring places were blown down, and fully as many more were destroyed by fires fanned by the high wind. Dublin was particularly exposed to the force of the gale and suffered severely.

The Blessing of Work.

Blessed is he who has found his work. Let him ask no other blessing. He has a work, a life purpose. He has found it and will follow it. How, as a free flowing channel, dug and torn by noble force through the sour mud swamp of one's existence, like an ever deepening river there, it runs and flows, draining off the sour, festering water gradually from the root of the remotest grass blade, making instead of a pestilential swamp a green, fruitful meadow with its clear flowing stream. How blessed for the meadow itself, let the stream and its value be great or small! Labor is life.—Thomas Carlyle.

How Birds' Nests Are Made Round.

The little abandoned nest had fallen from the tree. The nature student lifted it from the ground.

"How round it is," he said. "No cup rim could be rounder. Don't you wonder how the bird, with neither rule nor compass, can make her nest so round? Well, she does it easily. She builds the nest about her breast, turning round and round in it, and its circular character comes spontaneously and inevitably. The circle is found everywhere in the buildings of the lower animals. The straight line, on the other hand, they can never achieve."

Don't Take It Easy

THERE are lots of merchants who are prone to take things easy when they should be up and doing. It is not because they are lazy or because they shirk meeting an issue, but rather by reason of being uncertain just how to make a beginning.

This uncertainty is making many a merchant overlook the trade possibilities which the parcel post now enables him to develop. He hesitates, because he doesn't know how, about taking advantage of the low cost of delivering goods within his zone, which enables him to compete with even the largest mail order houses not in his immediate vicinity. He fails to realize that his field for trade is vastly broadened and that he can ship and deliver goods far more quickly to consumers within his district than any one else.

To take advantage of these features of the parcel post he must plan out an effective advertising campaign (it will pay him now where it wouldn't in times past) and organize an efficient shipping and correspondence department. The results will not be long in coming.

GET OUT
AND HUSTLE!

Shoppers' Confidence Game.

"I find fault with women," grumbled the man in the checking room of a large store, "because they have a habit of leaving things in my care and expecting me to send them home."

"By no means all the women who check goods in a department store are patrons at that shop. Whenever a woman finds herself downtown burdened with anything that she doesn't want to carry she makes for the nearest department store and checks it. According to the rules of the office, she is supposed to call for it, but half the time she doesn't.

"She writes the next day saying she forgot it and asking us to send it home. Delivering checked goods is not a part of our legitimate business, but a department store has got to be accommodating above all things, so of course we send it."—New York Times.

Almost an Accident.

The old gentleman who came upon a badly dazed person in a by-street of London inquired—so the Daily Mail says—the cause of his agitation:

"My good man, what is the matter?"

"Matter, sir!" repeated the confused individual. "Matter, sir! Gen'tleman's 'oss run away with a brougham, sir—never see hanythink like it in all my life—down 'e comes the 'ill with the sharves a-dragging all about 'is legs—knocks a butcher's cart into a linen draper's shop—bang against a carriage and pair and smashes the panel all to bits—upsets a phaeton, and, if 'e 'adn't a-run agin this 'ere cab an' dashed it right over an' stopped 'isself, blowed if I don't think there'd been an haccident!"

Soundless Zones.

Zones of silence such as the one in the Alps have been known to scientists for a long time. Some years ago a committee conducted a series of experiments in the English channel with the loudest and most ear piercing sirens, whistles and hooters they could procure. It was found that sometimes on the clearest and quietest day a sound was unaccountably inaudible at a short distance. This demonstrated conclusively the existence of soundless zones and incidentally suggested an explanation of certain ocean disasters.

His Deceased Relative.

Mrs. Boynton noticed that her colored gardener was wearing mourning clothes.

"I see you have met with a loss, Henry," she said, glancing at the band of crape on his hat.

"Yes, ma'am," was the reply.

"Was it a near or a distant relative?" inquired the lady.

"Well, kind o' distant," said Henry, " 'bout twenty-five mile, ma'am."

Fragrance From Flowerland

The variety and excellence of our stock of perfumes will please every lady who is fond of dainty and exquisite odors. We select the choicest and most desirable extracts of all the best laboratories instead of carrying the products of but one. Our line includes the moderate-priced as well as the best.

Our Soul-Kiss Perfumes

are delicate, subtle, permanent—the kinds demanded by good taste and fashion. We invite you to make your selections here.

Decuir-Bishop Drug Company

The Prompt Service Store

Local News.

Nathan Asher is in St. Louis.

Bargains in shoes at Daniel & Burton's. tf.

Jim Saxon of Pearsall was here Saturday.

Fresh butter at Mary Allen Seminary at 25c. per pound. 4t*

Mrs. Johnson Arledge has returned from John Sealy hospital.

For Sale—Established wood-yard business. See Leroy Moore. tf.

A bargain lot of shoes at and below cost at Daniel & Burton's. tf.

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

J. W. Saunders has returned Saturday morning from visiting friends in Nacogdoches and Palestine.

All summer goods selling at reduced prices at Daniel & Burton's.

Miss Gladys Stewart of Teague is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. L. Arledge.

Daniel & Burton are offering all summer goods at specially reduced prices. tf.

Miss Katie Chamberlain has returned from visiting friends at Marlin.

Miss Yola Kennedy is entertaining as her guest Miss Kate Lloyd of Vernon.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Brown Stanton announce the arrival of a little daughter.

Miss Reba Rich of Lovelady was the guest of Miss Otice McConnell Thursday.

The Crockett band has been re-organized and an instructor again employed.

J. H. Gregg of Route 6 was among those remembering the Courier Saturday.

W. K. Decker of Rusk spent Wednesday with his friend, Martin Scarborough.

Vickory, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. V. B. Tunstall, is quite ill of typhoid.

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Kittleband of Midway are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Oran Wakefield.

An annex to the Methodist church is among the improvements planned for the near future.

You can't afford to miss those bargains in brown and white linen wash skirts and shirt waists at Daniel & Burton's. tf.

Miss Maude McConnell will have as her guest next week Miss Lillian Price of Palestine.

Col. and Mrs. Earl Adams are spending the heated term up where it is cool in Estes Park, Col.

Mrs. Chas. Turner Jr. and little son of Texarkana are visiting at the home of Chas. Turner near here.

Mrs. Price and Miss Lillian Price of Palestine are visiting Mrs. Dan McLean and Mrs. T. D. Craddock.

The Pickwick Barber Shop for first-class work. Cleanliness our hobby. Hot and cold baths.—Adv

Brown and white linen wash skirts and shirt waists at greatly reduced prices at Daniel & Burton's.

Miss Maude McConnell returned Saturday morning from visiting friends in Nacogdoches and Palestine.

Let Chamberlain & Woodall fill your prescriptions. Their long experience is a safeguard against errors. tf.

Are you satisfied with just paint, or do you want good paint? New shipment of Harrison's at McLean Drug Co. tf.

Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Keating of San Antonio and Mrs. Lee Goolsby of Houston are visiting at the home of J. D. Hill.

Billie Allee returned last week from an automobile trip to Beaumont which was made with T. M. Campbell Jr. of Palestine.

Lost, Strayed or Stolen.
One roan mare mule colt, split in right ear, two years old. Finder please return to Leroy Moore and receive reward.—Adv.

ASTIGMATIC TROUBLE



Frequently exists without the knowledge of the person directly concerned. As a matter of fact a very large per cent of people have astigmatism. This is a very harmful defect and should be attended to by an optician. I fit any eye that responds to the light. Office at Bromberg's residence until Saturday, July 26.

DR. A. H. ROSENTHAL
OPTICIAN

Chamberlain & Woodall can supply you with anything in drugs, toilet articles and sundries and will appreciate your patronage. tf.

Dr. Will Nunn Lipscomb has accepted a position as physician with the Red Cross Society and left last week for Kansas to take up his work.

These hot days make toilet preparations a necessity. Your health demands that you get the best. Chamberlain & Woodall have what you want. tf.

Less Than Half Price.

Gin, grist mill and shingle mill. In good condition. Easy terms. Hail and Wilson, Crockett State Bank. tf.

Miss Norma Frels of New Ulm, who taught in this city during the last school session, is taking a summer course in the Colorado University at Boulder, Colo.

C. H. Wickard, Nat Patton, J. W. Brightman, R. M. Hamlin, J. W. Arledge and I. W. Adair are among the number who have remembered the Courier since last issue.

FOR SALE—A nice home—a 7 room house and two acres of land, all new and in the town of Weldon. Will sell for \$1000. 4t*

T. L. Daff, Weldon, Texas.

W. V. Davis of Mustang Prairie was exhibiting Saturday a cucumber 4 feet 5½ inches long and weighing 7½ pounds. This immense cucumber was grown by Mr. Davis.

Miss Mary Tittle, Mrs. Lester Tittle and little son, Norman Lester, all of Wichita Falls, after a few days visit with their mother at the home of J. R. Tittle, returned to Wichita Falls Sunday.

Hot and thirsty? Then why not come in and try one of our cool, refreshing fountain drinks? Our fountain is strictly sanitary and the service is unexcelled. tf. Chamberlain & Woodall.

Miss Milna Baker of Naples, Texas, is visiting Miss Hallie Aldrich. Miss Mary Wharton of Sherman and Miss Mary Dillin of Fort Worth will arrive Thursday night to be guests also of Miss Aldrich.

We must close out all summer goods within the next few weeks, and in order to do this we are making big reductions in all lines. Come in and get yours and save the difference.—Daniel & Burton's. tf.

Will Lend Money on Real Estate or take up your note and give you a lower rate of interest. We will buy your land or find a buyer. See or write Hail & Wilson, Crockett State Bank building, Crockett, Texas. Adv.

An Odd Fellows' lodge was organized in Crockett Friday afternoon and a banquet spread at the Pickwick hotel Friday night for visiting members who came from Palestine to assist in organizing the lodge.

Rev. S. F. Tenney writes the Courier from Washington, D. C., that he hopes to be at home and preach on the second Sunday, July 13, in Crockett at 10:55 a. m. and at Oakland church on the same day at 4 p. m.

Dr. W. W. Latham of Porter Springs has bought the Allen Newton home for which he paid \$4300. This property looked good to him and was for sale, so he bought it as an investment and as an evidence of his confidence in Crockett.

Help the baby through the teething period by giving it McGee's Baby Elixir. It is a healthful, wholesome remedy, well adapted to a baby's delicate stomach. It contains no opium, or morphine or injurious drug of any kind. Babies thrive under its excellent stomach and bowel correcting influence. Price 25c and 50c per bottle. Sold by I. W. Sweet.—Adv.

Money to Loan.

We make a specialty of loans on land and to farmers. We buy vendors lien notes and any other good paper. If you want to borrow money you will DO WELL to call and get our terms before placing your loan. We buy and sell real estate.

Warfield Bros.

Office North Side Public Square.

CROCKETT, TEXAS

Lovelady was at Crockett Thursday to play ball and both teams were at the ball park when the rain spoiled what promised to be a good game. While it spoiled the ball game, the rain helped crops wonderfully.

The Royal theatre (picture show) management has placed exhaust fans (electric) at the rear of the building with the view of creating a current of fresh air throughout the house and thus adding to the comfort of its patrons.

Mary Jones, wife of D. H. Jones, principal of the Crockett colored schools, died at her home in west Crockett Monday, June 30, and was buried in the cemetery for colored people on the day following. She stood well in the estimation of both white and black.

Jack Beasley went to Houston Sunday and returned with his brother, Harry Beasley, and his mother, Mrs. S. T. Beasley. Harry has been in a Houston sanitarium and is returning home somewhat improved, though not as much as his friends had wished. Later—Mr. Harry Beasley died Wednesday evening.

Misses Alice and Totsie Foster entertained with a porch party Monday evening, naming as honorees four visiting girls, Miss Lillian Price of Palestine, Miss Eleanor Houseman of Palestine and the Misses Williams of Austin. Games and dancing were enjoyed until a late hour. Sandwiches and fruit punch were served in the dining room during intermission.

The Courier is glad to note the return to Crockett of Mr. R. S. Willis and family. When Mr. Willis left Crockett he first went to Winters, Runnels county, but left there and went to Cleburne in Johnson county. After a residence of several years in west Texas he decided to return to east Texas and he knew of no better place than Crockett in which to again locate. So he has again cast his lot among us.



Self Satisfaction

is sufficient for some people, but we get more pleasure out of giving pleasure to others. You will surely be satisfied and delighted, too, with Saturday's program at the ROYAL. Don't miss it.

HARRY'S LESSON—Majestic. HER NEPHEWS FROM LABRADOR—Thanhouseer.

THE FUGITIVE—American. We have just installed two exhaust fans, which keep the house cool and at an even temperature all the time.

Royal Theatre

Automobile for Hire.

I have a new automobile that is on the streets for hire and I will appreciate your patronage. Will make any trip that any other car makes, day or night. Service guaranteed and prices reasonable. tf. Wilson Adair.

Dr. W. W. Latham, secretary of the Houston County Medical Society, informs the Courier that a very interesting meeting of the society was held in this city Tuesday. Visiting physicians present were Dr. O. L. Norsworthy of Houston, Dr. Dunlap of Palestine and Dr. J. H. Paxton of Elkhart.

During the last few weeks several church benefits have been given that have had the assistance of a former Crockett lady, Mrs. Willis Higginbotham of Stephenville. Mrs. Higginbotham, being a native of this city, is never happier than when lending her voice for the benefit of any church or other good cause, and her singing is always appreciated and enjoyed.

PRESCRIPTION RESULTS

Results are what count with your doctor and you. Depend upon us in every way to fill your prescription exactly as your doctor indicates. Give him the greatest amount of co-operation by getting the advantage of our scientific prescription work. Do justice to yourself by bringing all your prescriptions to us and you will know the value of our service and the safety of our skillful compounding. We fill all doctors' prescriptions.

SWEET'S DRUG STORE

THE MODERN DRUG STORE

The Crockett Courier

Issued weekly from the Courier Building.

W. W. AIKEN, Editor and Proprietor.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

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

COURIER OPPOSES SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 18.

There are some constitutional amendments to be voted on on July 19 and it is important that every patriotic citizen go to the polls on that day and vote. One of the amendments in particular the Courier hopes to see defeated and that is Senate Joint Resolution No. 18 in regard to the issuance of bonds for various and sundry things by the state. If for no other reason, this amendment ought to be defeated because it embodies so many things in one. There are certain features of the amendment that perhaps ought to pass, but these features were tacked on to pull the others and the objectionable ones through and that is a good reason for defeating the whole business. Defeat this amendment and let some subsequent legislature put the matter up in a different way—so that the voter may vote for or against each proposition as the question presents itself to him. For instance a voter may favor issuing bonds, but oppose doing it by a majority vote instead of a two-thirds vote. He may favor the people issuing bonds by vote for warehouses and oppose giving power to legislatures to issue bonds without limit for state institutions and without even a majority vote of the people, as is provided for in this amendment. We could continue to give reason after reason why it is obvious to us that the amendment ought to be defeated. We see some good and some bad in it, but the bad outweighs the good. The amendment proposes changing sections 49 and 52, article 3, of the constitution so as to read as follows: "The legislature, however, shall have power to authorize the issuance of bonds to be approved by the governor for the purpose of purchasing additional ground and erecting necessary buildings for the University of Texas, including a medical department, an Agricultural and Mechanical College and all departments and activities of a complete university of the first class." Texas now has a State University at Austin, a Medical College at Galveston and an Agricultural and Mechanical College near Bryan. If this amendment passes and ground is purchased and a Medical College and an Agricultural and Mechanical College established at Austin, what is going to become of the state college at Galveston and the state college near Bryan. If they are to be duplicated on additional ground bought for the University of Texas, is it not plain that they will not be needed elsewhere? Does it not mean the consolidation of the University and the A. & M. College at Austin? Is it right to give the legislature unlimited power to issue bonds? Bonds can be issued now only by a two-thirds vote of the people and only to a limited extent. It may be right to let the people issue them by a majority vote, but it certainly is not right to let the legislature issue them without the people voting on them at all and that without constitutional limit. Defeat this amendment. It is admitted that the University needs money, but let the money be provided in a different way—so much for each institution as needed. The amendment goes on to say: "The revenue

received from the permanent University fund shall be available for the payment of interest on these bonds and for the creation of a sinking fund for their redemption at maturity and the legislature shall also have power to issue bonds for the construction of necessary buildings for state institutions." In that event taxes would have to be raised and money appropriated for the maintenance of the University—to take the place of the permanent University fund. There are over twenty state institutions in Texas. They would all want bond issues and by swapping votes they could all get them. The Courier feels it its duty as a public journal to warn the people against this particular amendment and it urges every voter to go to the polls and vote against the amendment. It is important that you go to the polls and vote, otherwise you may find your constitution so changed that it will be possible for any legislature to hang a debt over the state that cannot be paid off for many generations to come.

Opposes the Amendment.

Houston, Texas.

F. P. Holland, Dallas, Texas.

Dear Mr. Holland:

I am so thoroughly convinced that the present movement to build another agricultural college at Austin is wrong in principle and injurious to the agricultural interests of the state I want to call your attention to one or two facts.

The Constitution of Texas, Section 10, provides for the establishment of the University of Texas, "For the promotion of Literature and the Arts and Sciences, including an Agricultural and Mechanical Department." In Section 13, the Agricultural and Mechanical College located in the county of Brazos, "is hereby made and constituted a branch of the University of Texas for instruction in Agricultural and Mechanical Arts and the natural sciences connected therewith." It should be clear to any fair mind that in creating the A. and M. College in Section 13, that part of Section 10 providing for an agricultural and mechanical department of the university is fulfilled and that it was not the intention of the framers of this constitution for there to be but one agricultural and mechanical college, which had been already located in Brazos county. It was clearly the intent of the framers of the constitution that a portion of the magnificent endowment of 2,000,000 acres of land therein provided should belong to the A. and M. College. In the early years of the university this fact was not disputed, and the A. and M. College received annually from the university fund about \$5,000 in recognition of their interest in the proceeds of these lands. Section 13 further provides for appropriation from the general revenue for the completion of the buildings then in course of construction at the A. and M. College, showing that it was not the intention for the inhibition against the use of money from the general revenue for constructing buildings at the University of Texas named in Section 14, should apply to the A. and M. College.

Bear in mind that Section 13 had constituted the A. and M. College at Bryan a branch of the university. Section 15 provides that the land "is hereby set apart and appropriated for the endowment, maintenance and support of the said university and its branches." Is it not clear to you that the A. and M. College in all these years has been and is now entitled to a fair share of this landed endowment of these university lands? I think the statement that it has been and is so entitled is irrefutable in law

and the contraried opinion indefensible injustice.

This matter was fully thrashed out before the platform committee at the last Democratic State Convention and a plank was included in that platform calling for an equitable division of these lands. The question cannot be argued before any fair individual or tribunal with contrary result. If you will now read the text of the proposed change in the constitution you cannot find any nail upon which to hang an opinion that the A. and M. College will ever get a dollar from the proceeds of the bonds issued, of which provision is sought to be made and bonds based upon these lands immensely valuable in the aggregate will be devoted to the up-building of the university at Austin. True, there is a little sop thrown out in the provision that authorizes the legislature to issue bonds for state institutions, but this does not cure the injustice sought to be done to the A. and M. College by depriving it of its just interest in the university lands and the proceeds thereof.

If the A. and M. College at Bryan was completed there might be some reason for the idea that the cause of agricultural education would be advanced by spending the state's funds to build another college at Austin. No one knows better than your good self that there is much yet to be done to put the A. and M. College on a parity with states like Kansas, Illinois and Iowa from a standpoint of agricultural education. If proper time had been taken for the preparation of this bill and it had been arranged that a fair share of these bonds should be allotted to the improvement of the A. and M. College and had there been a limit placed upon the issuance of bonds, this proposition might have stood the calcium. Until the A. and M. College at Bryan has what it needs, any money devoted to a similar school within 80 miles of this will be money wasted, effort paralleled and teaching duplicated to the detriment of the existing school without corresponding benefit to the one sought to be built.

There are many other features of this matter that I would like to talk with you about if I had the opportunity. I believe, however, that if you will give this matter the careful consideration that it merits you will conclude that the proposition to be voted on in July would not advance the cause of agricultural education, but on the contrary would place further in the future the establishment of one institution devoted to these ends in which the state of Texas may take pride.

E. B. Cushing.

Automobile Register Shows 43 Cars.

The automobile register in the county clerk's office shows two cars more for Houston county. They are the property of Wilson Adair of this city and J. T. Salisbury of Latexo. Mr. Adair's car is No. 42 and Mr. Salisbury's is No. 43. No. 42 is a 4-passenger Hupmobile and No. 43 a 5-passenger Krit. This is the first Krit in Houston county and the first car owned at Latexo.

Socialist Encampment.

The Courier is requested to announce that at Baker Spring, seven miles from Kennard and five from Pennington, a socialist encampment will be held from August 2 to 10 inclusive, to which everybody is invited. Plenty of free wood and water.

Excursion Notice.

Low excursion rates to Galveston, the popular amusement resort of Texas, via I. & G. N. Ry., Saturday, July 12, and for trains arriving Galveston Sunday morning; return limit Monday, July 14. For rate and particulars, see ticket agent of the I. & G. N.—Adv. 2t.

W. W. W.

STANDS FOR

White Wile Warner

The ring with the guarantee—the best known set ring in America. We have just received an assortment of the newest and best creations.

Also a nice assortment of Vanities in Sterling and German Silver—fashion's latest fad.

The McLean Drug Company

The Rexall Store

Crockett vs. Nacogdoches.

Nacogdoches came to Crockett to play ball Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. Evidently they thought they were going to have a walk-over because of the poor strength their team exhibited, but they found themselves up against some good ball players. Monday's game resulted in 16 to 0 in Crockett's favor, and Tuesday's game was nearly as bad, 13 to 1, also in favor of the home team. Wednesday the visiting team strengthened up some and won the game by a score of 7 to 4.

Crockett will play Weches here next Monday and Tuesday. The Weches team has defeated Kennard, Ratcliff and Alto, we are told, and is now coming after Crockett's scalp. They are good ball players.

Prof. Estill to Speak.

Prof. H. F. Estill, president of the Sam Houston Normal Institute, will address the citizens of Crockett Friday night, July 11, at the court house on the proposed constitutional amendment known as Senate Joint resolution No. 18. Everybody cordially invited.



OUR RUG EXHIBIT

is a delight to the woman in search of floor coverings. It contains so many varieties, so many patterns, so much that is novel, unique, beautiful and artistic. There are rugs in it of every style, every size and for every purpose for which a rug can be used. Come and see it whether you plan to buy or not.

Deupree & Waller

House Furnishers and Undertakers

GLASSWARE

On Sale Saturday July 12

Glass pitchers that you have been paying 25 to 35 cents for, only 10c
The Hoffman House style of goblet, two for 10c
Crystal goblet, the low hotel size, two for 10c
Tumbler, a good grade of glass, three for 10c
Very pretty Iridescent glass cups, each 10c
High fruit bowl, 8-inch size, 30c values, each 10c
Sauce dishes, very pretty, two for 10c
Large size sugar bowl with cover, 25c size 10c
Large size butter dish with cover, 25c size 10c
Individual salts and peppers, with cast top, Colonial high grade glassware, only 10c

Saturday, July 12

Lee Variety Store

NACOGDOCHES

CROCKETT