

The Crockett Courier.

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MOTTO: "QUALITY, NOT QUANTITY."

CROCKETT, TEXAS, OCTOBER 4, 1917.

VOLUME XXVIII—NO 37

McADOO TOLD HOW MONEY FROM LOAN WOULD BE SPENT.

Failure to Raise Subscriptions Would Have Worse Effects Than Loss of Battle.

Indianapolis, October 2.—If, by any possible chance, a single loan offered by the United States government to the American people should fail, it would be a more fatal disaster and have worse effect than the loss of a great battle, William G. McAdoo, secretary of the United States treasury, said in a speech to a mass meeting of persons interested in boosting the second Liberty loan throughout the state here Tuesday. He made the statement concerning the effect of the loan after having told how the United States treasury is the heart of the war machine and feels the shock of everything done through the expenditure of money.

"When war comes to a nation, the first essential is money," said Secretary McAdoo in his talk to the liberty loan workers. "We must keep our soldiers and sailors armed and equipped with the best that money can buy and American skill can devise. We must constantly provide them with necessary clothing and food; we must pay their wages; we must, as a humane nation, support their dependent families while they are risking and giving their very lives for us; we must supply them with a reasonable amount of life insurance. We destroy their insurability and conscript almost the whole of their earning power when we draft them and send them to the front. We can do no less than reconstitute their destroyed insurability and their diminished earning power.

"We must increase, strengthen and maintain our navy; we must provide a predominant fleet of aeroplanes and air fighters; we must build a great merchant fleet, so that our long line of communication with our gallant soldiers in France may be maintained and our commerce carried across the seas in defiance of the German kaiser and his submarines; we must succor our noble compatriots in arms—the British, French, Italians, Belgians and Russians—by lending them money with which they can buy arms, food and other supplies in our markets. All these things must be done quickly."

A GLARING EXAMPLE OF ECONOMIC WASTE.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, the International & Great Northern Railway killed on its right-of-way 871 head of cattle, 474 hogs and sheep and 153 horses and mules.

The president of the United States, in his proclamation of April 15, 1917, warned the nation that the food supplies of the country were running dangerously low, and impressed upon the minds of all the imperative necessity for the conservation of foods of all kinds. Recently congress passed a law making the president supreme as to the proper conservation of all foodstuffs; furthermore, the government is now considering the advisability of inaugurating meatless days on account of the scarcity of meat.

Estimating the average weight

of cattle killed on the I. & G. N. Railway, as indicated above, at 700 pounds each—hogs and sheep at 100 pounds each, we have the startling total economic waste of 517,100 pounds—a total loss and an absolute waste, and sufficient to feed an army of fifty thousand men for fourteen days, or one hundred thousand men seven days, to say nothing of the hides which could be utilized in the manufacture of shoes, boots, etc., and other army and civilian articles. Many of the cattle mentioned above were milch cows, the loss of which entails a corresponding loss of milk and butter. To say the least, this frightful and preventable waste is a national reproach and an unpardonable extravagance.

With the foregoing in view, it will not prove amiss to state that the wastage of food is, to say the least, unpatriotic. During the present emergency we must feed and supply not only the people of this nation, but millions of people who are our allies in Europe. Besides, the armies of this country and its allies are clamoring for horses and mules. Thousands and thousands are required. We not only need horses and mules for the armies, but we need horses and mules to assist in raising more food.

Everything has been done to prevent the killing of stock. Large sums have been spent in building and repairing fences, and action along educational lines has been taken in an attempt to prevent the killing of stock. Nevertheless the killing and waste continue.

Outside of the efficient assistance of railway employes, the only thing that can and will stop the slaughter is the full and hearty co-operation of the public and own-

ers of the stock. Much stock is killed within station limits where the railway cannot build fences. Hundreds of head are killed because the gates are negligently left open. Therefore we appeal to the farmers to co-operate with the railway in keeping the gates closed. Under the present emergency, anyone who leaves a gate open, exposing live stock to the danger of being killed by trains, should consider whether or not he is committing an unpatriotic act. You can show your thrift and patriotism in no more convincing way than by combatting the national tendency to squander the country's wonderful resources during times of stress.

Death Knell to Sedition.

With the final passage by congress of the trading-with-the-enemy act the death knell of seditious newspapers and other periodicals has been sounded. No publication carrying seditious matter hereafter will be admitted to the mails. It is not only taking from such publications the privilege of transportation in the mails as second-class mail matter, but they will be excluded positively. This will cut off all socialist papers in the United States with but very few, if any, exceptions.

The widest powers of censorship are conferred upon the postmaster general, and in an interview following the passage of the act he said he would enforce the law, that the law commands him to root out treasonable publications and that he would do it. He said under the law any mail clerk or carrier who handles such a paper would be guilty of a crime, and he was going to protect his employes.—Austin American.

DRAFT DELINQUENTS WILL BE ROUNDED UP.

May be Treated as Deserters and Tried by an Army Court-Martial.

Austin, Texas, September 30.—The following has been issued from the governor's office, addressed to all local and district exemption boards:

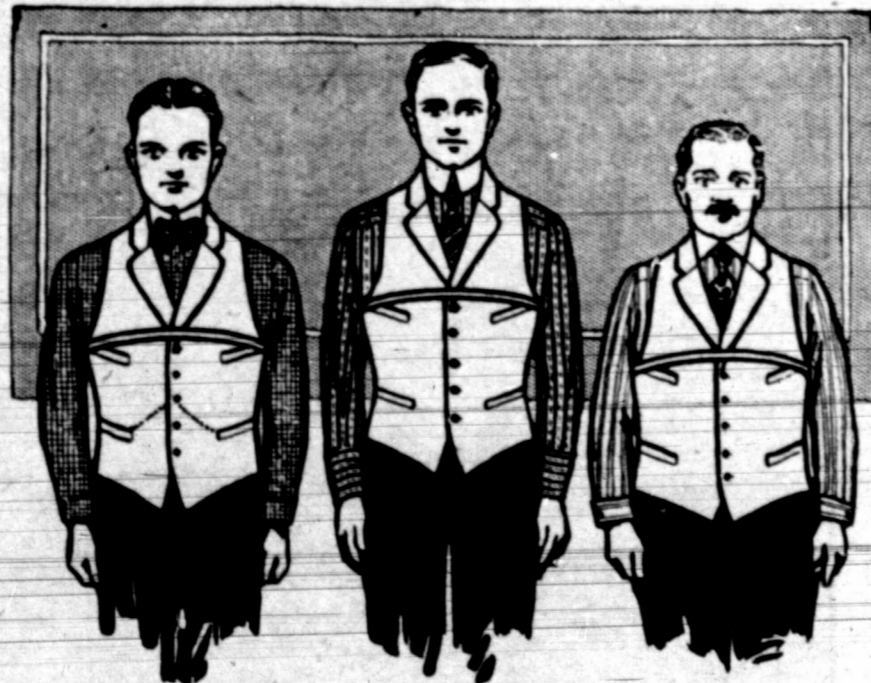
"The following telegram has been received from the provost marshal general and is transmitted for your instruction and guidance: 'A reward of \$50, payable for the delivery at the nearest army camp or post for a deserter. This reward is in full satisfaction of all expenses incurred in said delivery. A person who fails to report to his local board of military service at the time specified in his order to report is a deserter. A person who fails to report for military service to the adjutant general of the state by the date specified in the order of the adjutant general to said person is a deserter. It is highly desirable from every standpoint that an effort now be made to round up all persons who are delinquent in reporting for military service. It is thought that if the fact of the reward is given the widest publication, we shall have a great force of police officers, and even of individuals, interested in bringing such delinquents under military control. If after such persons are brought to military authority, it appears to the military authority that their delinquency is not willful, they will be forwarded to a mobilization camp and their local board will be given credit. If it appears that delinquency was willful they will be prosecuted before court court-martial as deserters. In either case the reward is payable.'"

Crowder."

These Claimed No Exemption.

The following registrants, appearing before the local exemption board for examination September 24, 25, 26 and 27, claimed no exemption from military service:

Henry Peters, Weldon.
Henry James Estell, Volga.
Irvin Sims, Ratcliff.
Rafe Warfield, Grapeland.
Marshall Lott, Crockett.
John H. McConan, Weldon.
Paul A. Boaz, Crockett.
Charlie Jenkins, Jr., Crockett.
Frank Smith, Ratcliff.
Willie Harris, Grapeland.
Tommie Thompson, Crockett.
Harden Hopkins, Crockett.
Virgil Mask, Ratcliff.
Woody Ross, Ratcliff.
Gus Merriweather, Creath.
Harrison A. Stewart, Crockett.
Mason Calhoun, Kennard.
R. Smith, Lovelady.
Willie Gaines, Lovelady.
Luther W. Campbell, Grapeland.
George T. Walker, Crockett.
John Bruce, Fordice.
D. A. Montgomery, Lovelady.
Carl S. Fulton, Grapeland.
George W. Ellis, Lovelady.
Gus Washington, Crockett.
Barker T. Larue, Lovelady.
Bud M. Wynn, Crockett.
Elwood Brazer, Vistula.
R. B. Baker, Kennard.
Morgan C. Burson, Creath.
Button Burns, Grapeland.
Payne Denby, Grapeland.
C. S. Freeman, Pennington.



In ready made clothes one suit would be expected to fit all three of these men. They are alike in one measurement, different in many others.

The hand-tailored suit fits all your measurements—it is made to fit YOU and disregards the "other fellow."

That's the reason the suit made for the "other fellow" cannot fit YOU. So COME HERE and select one of our ALL WOOL fabrics—let us hand-tailor to your individual measure that suit or overcoat you should order now, and then you will know REAL CLOTHES SATISFACTION—

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Tailor and Men's Outfitter

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Next to Postoffice

Dewey Daniels, Crockett.
Aaron McCullar, Creek.
Joe Greybill, Crockett.
Napoleon Chatman, Crockett.
Lee Arnold, Lovelady.
John R. Christian, Crockett.
John Stewart, Kennard.
James A. Jackson, Vistula.
John E. Streety, Crockett.
Isic Dickson, Crockett.
Ben F. Snetten, Crockett.
Arnold Hall, Crockett.
Ory D. Heath, Madisonville.
Louis Hubbard, Weldon.
Napoleon Griffin, Ratcliff.
Chester C. Nelson, Weldon.
Willis Jefferson, Kennard.
Preston Cook, Grapeland.
Henry Holly, Crockett.
Eddie Furch, Kennard.
Ed Helm, Augusta.
Phil McDaniel, Crockett.
William Daniel, Kennard.
Carl A. Hinson, Ratcliff.
Payne Singletary, Augusta.
John Glover, Crockett.
Iota Richardson, Grapeland.
Hugh Herod, Grapeland.
Willie B. Carr, Crockett.
Cephos Smith, Kennard.
John Cannon, Crockett.
Mose Fobbs, Crockett.
Tom Tryon, Crockett.
Ethel H. Johnston, Grapeland.
Sammie Johnson, Grapeland.
Joe Satcher, Weches.
Flote Thomas, Kennard.

Failed to Appear for Examination.

The following registrants called for examination September 24, 25, 26 and 27, failed to appear before the exemption board. It will be noted that some of are already in the army:

Hunter A. Warfield, Crockett.
Willie Franklin Wills, Lovelady.
Frank R. Willis, Grapeland.
Wm. A. Atkinson, Lovelady.
Matthew Howard, Crockett.
Walter Hess, Crockett.
Bennie Simpson, Elkhart.
Otho Lee Mills, Crockett.
Oscar B. Tidewell, Weldon.
Cass B. Barclay, Kennard.
Jesse Reece, Ratcliff.
Eduardo L. Guerrero, Lovelady.
Earl Sherman, Lovelady.
Warner Vardeman, Ratcliff.
Lee Westbrook, Crockett.
Earle C. Easterly, Crockett.
Luther Smith, Weldon.
Lonnie Woody, Ratcliff.
Verna L. Coatney, Ratcliff.
C. L. Rocquemore, Crockett.
Severon Trevio, Crockett.
Juan Garcia, Crockett.
Josh McDaniel, Grapeland.
Claude B. Avera, Augusta.
Warren Baldwin, Fordice.
Jesus Charez, Crockett.
Jose Mendoza, Crockett.
Stephen H. Hallmark, Ratcliff.
Willie P. Granton, Weldon.
M. S. Pelham, Grapeland.
Miguel Martinez, Lovelady.
Sam D. Everright, Lovelady.
Grant Reeves, Grapeland.
Sinforoso Garcia, Crockett.
Joseph S. Driskell, Lovelady.
Solomon Lewis, Volga.

Boys' and Girls' Clubs.

Members of the Boys' and Girls' Agricultural Clubs of Houston County: I earnestly request that all members, who are competing for the Dallas fair trip this fall, fill out their report books properly and mail to me immediately. Yours very truly,

W. A. Collins, County Agent,
Crockett, Texas.

Try Courier advertisers.

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.

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In case of errors or omissions in legal or other advertisements, the publishers do not hold themselves liable for damage further than the amount received by them for such advertisement.

Any erroneous reflection upon the character, standing or reputation of any person, firm or corporation which may appear in the columns of the Courier will be gladly corrected upon its being brought to the attention of the management.

National Guard Training Camp.

Pueblo, Col., Sept. 7, 1917.

Am now permanently settled and at work. My address is Lt. James L. Lipscomb, O. R. C., 2nd Colorado, Pueblo, Col. Out of 28 who came with me, only four have been chosen by the Colonel for active work. I have been assigned, with one other lieutenant, and charged with the task of instructing the whole of the regiment's non-commissioned officers. It is a big thing, as they, as well as their officers, are all green. However, they are willing and eager to learn and are good soldiers in the making. This whole outfit, like all guard organizations, is poorly equipped; the officers are political appointees, men of education, culture and refinement, but ignorant of all that pertains to the art of war; the men are sturdy, earnest and ignorant, and of many kinds; lean cowmen, giant hard-rock men, stumpy miners and quiet desert rats.

Last evening a big dance was given in our honor at the home of a doctor here. It was a wonderful place, filled with curios and ancient weapons. The doctor is wealthy, an extensive traveller, and has just returned from the front. The house was filled with girls, there being many more of them than of us. They seemed to like the Texans, and thought us very different from their own people.

The California girls were more like ours, being a joyous, light-heart type. California people are full of enthusiasm for their beautiful state and wonderful climate, fond of amusement, courteous and loving strangers. I never spent a happier day than in San Diego.

I left off my letter in Arizona. All the rest of that day, we ran through a desert until evening when we reached the mesas, the enchanted mesa with its splendid coloring, being a beautiful sight. I saw things of interest all along the route. Saw several wolves and two great eagles, besides other fauna. Everything that grows out there is spiked and large. The giant cactus was all over it. Went to bed as we reached the plains topped with high plateaus and awoke with the surf of the pacific booming at my window. I will not soon forget my first view of California; on one side the ocean; on the other, miles and miles of flowers, red and yellow and every color, orchards of oranges and almonds and peaches; summer resorts, magnificent hotels, bathing pavilions, and country estates topped with handsome homes. It was a riot of color, and everybody seemed to be enjoying themselves hugely.

At about 7:30 a. m. Sunday morning we reached San Diego. Instead of making us go out to camp, the General met us at the U. S. Grant Hotel, a place very like the Rice, only larger, and told us that the camp was not ready to receive the armies and that we would be sent out among the camps all over the state. I chose

Colorado.

We left for our different destinations at 3 p. m. Monday. In the interim we saw the city.

We had been on Puyallup for days, and that Sunday we had a chance to let loose pent-up energies. We took in the fair in the morning. There they have buildings which look like the things you read in fairy tales, and scenes laid out in fruit and flowers that are bewildering. There also is a museum of anthropology containing primoedial skulls, weapons, etc., scenes of primitive life molded from clay, huge idols and pillars from the lost cities of Yucatan and Indian relics, menageries and a thousand interesting things. One could spend a month there and not be able to take it all in. That afternoon we went to Coronado Beach, the famous resort of which you have heard. Here is a tremendous hotel and the stylish beach cottages of the wealthy. People from all over the country go there, and I never saw a place where there was less restraint or less clothes.

We entered in and entered into the spirit of the place. The Californians are very easy to meet. California is certainly the dream of the epicure or glutton. You can get the best delicacies of the sea, orchard and field for little or nothing. Ate lobster for 15c; crabs, 5c, and melons and citrus fruits can be had almost for nothing. The grapes and peaches are vastly superior to ours. The climate is cool, but lacks the bite that Texas weather has when cold. The air is bracing and the sea breeze always blows. We reached Los Angeles at dark after a trip through the vineyards and orange country. It is a city of 600,000 people, pleasure loving, with a show on every corner, full of public dance halls and huge hotels. The Alexandria is the best I have seen. It looks like a gem of onyx. We were in the city about two hours; in fact, we had time to see many places of interest. Uncle Sam gave us a great trip. Saw Theda Bara in the city, and the crowds hailed her with delight. This is the home and haven of the "movie" star and they are as numerous as school teachers down home.

We left Los Angeles Monday night and came through Needles, Cal. Albuquerque, Las Vegas and many other picturesque places. The Indians came to the stations in their numbers. They say they want to fight, too. Have seen a great many kinds of them; the flat, fat-faced Yuma, the handsome and fierce looking Apache, the patient Mayas of the Aztec, and the lowest of Americans, the sodden, dirty, black Digger Indians who live in holes in the ground. Have passed through villages of teepees, through Maya cities of stone and mud masonry, and through the rock-wrens of the Pueblos in the cliffs. Some of these towns along the road are very pretty, with mission buildings and everything clean and spot-

less. They cultivate the Date Palm and Giant Cactus for ornament and shade. Have been through tunnels under high walls of rock and over sheer precipices. It gives one a vast respect for the American civil engineer, and forcibly brings to mind that man is king and master over nature. From where I sit now, I can see the snow capped top of Pike's Peak, with the clouds down below it, and the Rockies ranging far behind it. Pueblo is a copper smelting town, full of new-rich millionaires.

I hold that a fortunate day that turned my feet toward the army, for being an army officer so far has been a great life. Have seen, felt, and thought more in the last four months than I did in the four years previous. People in Texas get less for their money in the way of material joys and pleasures than any people on earth. Here the emigrant truck farmer lives in a pretty modern cottage and enjoys life more than do wealthy people of Crockett. There is always somewhere to go, and there seems to be no distinction of class or race. Expect to be back in San Diego by the 10th.

Jim Lipscomb.



"The War of Nations" a stupendous fire-works presentation that vividly reproduces the scenes of the battlefield; thirty great Hippodrome acts, and hundreds of good shows, are among the outdoor amusement features this year.

Monster Tanks, those death-dealing fighting machines which have revolutionized warfare, will be utilized in this wonderful spectacle.

Thirty High-Class Circus Acts, un surpassed for originality and novelty, will be the Hippodrome offering in front of the grandstand.

Never before has it been possible to secure such an aggregation of talent and skill as the management has booked this year.

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THE FAIR WITHOUT AN EQUAL
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A new blend of pure, natu-
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500 Farms

\$6 to \$10 Per Acre

Fifth Cash, Balance 10 Equal Annual
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50 Million Acres

\$1 to \$5 Per Acre

J. D. FREEMAN
LOVEDADY, TEXAS

WRIGLEYS

Soldiers, Sailors and Nurses all know the comfort and refreshment to be had from **WRIGLEYS**

It allays thirst and fatigue — soothes the throat and stomach — helps digestion.

After every meal **WRIGLEYS SPEARMINT** THE PERFECT GUM LASTS MINT LESE FLAVOR

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WRIGLEYS DOUBLEMINT CHEWING GUM PEPPERMINT

The flavor lasts

SENATORS RESENT DEFIANCE ISSUED BY EX-GOVERNOR.

Consider Criticism of Former Supporters Who Did All They Could for Him Unfair.

Senators Page, Bee and Dayton on Wednesday in the senate obtained permission to have printed in an appendix to the record of the senate court statements that their views, which had influenced them on Tuesday to vote for the removal of James E. Ferguson from office of governor without disqualification from again holding office of honor, trust or profit under the state of Texas, had been changed by the statement given out to the Texas press by the former governor, in which he had expressed the opinion that the finding of the senate court was illegal and announced his intention to become a third term candidate for governor.

"When the governor states that disqualification by four-fifths of the senators of Texas has no effect upon his future candidacy for governor of Texas, he indicates a flagrant lack of knowledge of the constitution of the state," said Senator Bee. "In the light of the document now before me I should have voted to disqualify him from again holding office in Texas. Any man who refuses to abide by the solemn judgment of this body after a full and fair trial, and proclaims that judgment to be illegal, is not worthy to hold office in Texas."

Senator Hudspeth insisted he voted right in supporting the minority report against disqualification and expressed a willingness for the former governor to try his fortunes in the political arena, believing he would receive little encouragement.—Austin American.

Three Important Achievements.

The substantial majority in favor of compulsory stock dipping for tick eradication in Houston county, as evidenced by the vote last week, is one of the most gratifying evidences of what can be accomplished by co-operative effort in any community where an organization is maintained and properly supported for carrying on public work of this nature. With this positive demand from the people that our county be relieved of the quarantine restrictions that have for so many years been a serious handicap to the successful raising of live stock, it will only be a short time, a matter of a few months, when a new era will be opened to the farmers of Houston county that should add thousands of dollars annually to their operations.

We have another occasion for expressing good feelings and congratulations. Two applications have been put through and the money is actually available, a number more are following so close behind that it will be a matter of days only when they will be coming along in regular order and further evidences of substantial prosperity will be seen among our farmer friends. We again wish to call attention to the fact that the Crockett Farm Loan Association is handling the business for the entire county, and that applicants for this five percent money on five to forty years time, located anywhere in Houston county are eligible and can make application by mail and have the necessary blanks sent to them. In this way a start can be made without a visit to our office. Of course it is always advisable to call and get a full understanding of the conditions that govern the transaction where parties have not already been informed, as time and annoyance will in many instances be avoided. To those who would like to buy farms, and have little or no money to make the

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"You little rascal—played along the way, didn't you? Kept grandma waiting! Oh well, it's all right. Because"

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is always right. It's worth waiting for. Always welcome. Never shirks its work. Never fails. Never wastes minutes or materials and it saves its part and wholesome, as Calumet contains only such ingredients as have been approved officially by the U. S. Food Authorities.

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NEWLY BALLASTED ROADBEDS—FAST SCHEDULES

For Travel Information See Nearest I. & G. N. Ticket Agent, or Address

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FOR MALARIA—CHILLS & FEVER

SAFEST—PUREST—BEST

first payment, we especially invite a personal interview. Call at the Commercial Club room the first time you are in town and learn about the substantial assistance Uncle Sam is offering to those who want to own a farm home in the best section of the best state in the union.

Third: Final arrangements through the Warehouse and Marketing Department of the state agricultural organization have been made for a quantity of the right kind of seed wheat required, and as soon as the farmers who have joined our association will respond with remittance covering the number of bushels needed to plant the acres pledged, the wheat will be ordered sent to Crockett. One bushel to the acre will be required where grain is sowed broadcast and three pecks to the acre where a drill is used. The price is \$2.25 per bushel delivered in Crockett. Mail or deliver the remittance to the secretary of the Commercial Club. We will add that enough acres have been pledged to guarantee a custom mill being installed at Crockett that will be operated on a toll basis, and the parties stand ready to order the mill as soon as the planting of the acreage is assured.

H. A. Fisher,
Secretary.

For Sale: At Lovelady, Studebaker roadster. Will consider some trade.
J. J. Niissle, Georgetown, Texas.

Dr. Sam'l A. Miller

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AVIATION ILLNESS.

Peculiar Distress That Comes to Many Aerial Navigators.

FLIERS SHOULD BE ROBUST.

They Should Also Be Young, Resolute and Cool Headed, With Slight and Hearing and Nervous and Vasomotor Systems Perfectly Sound.

Those who are up into the air in flying machines as well as those who go down to the sea in ships are troubled by peculiar and unpleasant physiological disturbances which may at times be of grave moment. This is especially true of aeroplane pilots or passengers and to less degree of those who ascend in balloons or dirigibles. The tremendous importance of aviation in war lends this subject peculiar interest, and Larousse Mensuel (Paris) devotes a special article to the topic. The author, Dr. Laumonier, states that the symptoms vary according to the period of ascent, of descent and of landing.

In ascending an acceleration of the respiration and pulse are frequently noted at from 1,200 to 1,500 meters altitude, accompanied by a slight headache located in forehead and temples and by indefinable discomfort without vomiting or nausea. At 1,800 meters there is a diminution in the keenness of hearing; at times there are hallucinations and finally an "asthenic" condition which prevents the muscles from obeying the will with adequate rapidity.

On descending the palpitations of the heart become violent and are accompanied by a sensation of anguish, the headache is intense, the aviator has an increasing sensation of heat of the skin, especially of the face, and a desire to sleep, which is sometimes so strong that the eyes involuntarily close as he approaches the earth, in spite of imminent peril.

Strange to say, on landing these troubles are augmented. Besides the headache and the somnolence, hyperemia of the conjunctive (conjunctives) is observed, with cyanosis of the extremities, acceleration of the pulse and constant increase of arterial pressure. The aviator often falls asleep as soon as he lands, and this sleep is troubled and nonrefreshing, while the headache may persist for many hours or even several days.

The ascent symptoms recall those of "mountain sickness," but are produced at a less altitude, because of the nervous tension, the cold and above all the relative rapidity of ascension. But what distinguishes aviators' sickness from mountain sickness is that the symptoms persist during descent and are aggravated after landing. There are besides vasomotor reactions with hypertension which are peculiar to this malady and give it, according to Cruchet and Moutinier, a sort of nosographic autonomy. However, these troubles are not felt with the same intensity by all aviators. Some find they diminish with experience, as in the case of seasickness. It appears to be true that their intensity depends principally on the rapidity of the descent.

The causes to which are ascribed these symptoms include cold and physical, nervous and moral fatigue. While cold may provoke the imperious need of sleep, it cannot be the sole cause, since the somnolence increases on descending into warmer air and after landing. Analogous objections are made to fatigue as a cause.

The most important of the determining causes, according to the authorities quoted above, is speed, not horizontal, but vertical speed, which causes rapid decompression and recompression in ascending and descending. At Pau Legagneux ascended to 3,200 meters in twenty-eight minutes, whereas it would have taken an Alpinist eleven hours to ascend the same distance on foot. At Yverne-sur-Allier Vedrines descended in three minutes from a height of 3,000 meters. The difference of gaseous tension is too great for the organism to regain its equilibrium in so short a time.

Since these symptoms are not morbid they disappear naturally in a few hours or at most a few days, their cessation being favored by rest, sleep and moderate warmth. Nevertheless they are of grave importance because of the dangers to which they expose aviators.

Hence it is highly advisable that fliers should be young, robust, resolute and cool headed men, with slight, hearing, nervous and vasomotor systems perfectly sound. And there should be rigorous elimination of candidates who have a tendency to heart trouble, epilepsy, tuberculosis, hardening of arteries, nervous troubles, etc. They should have methodical and progressive training, a diet nourishing, but not bulky, and as little fermentable as possible. They must abstain from alcohol and not abuse tea or coffee.

The clothing must be very warm, but not heavy enough to restrict movement. The wearing of goggles, putting cotton in the nostrils and greasing face and hands will be sufficient protection against cold. Finally they are advised to mount as slowly as possible and to descend even more slowly.

EARLY ADVERTISING.

Before and After the Advent of the Printing Press.

Advertising has now become a custom so extensive in its application and of such vital importance that it is difficult to realize that it was ever possible to do any trading without it. Yet before the advent of the printing press and the newspaper there were many hundreds of years when there was no such thing as advertising as it is known today.

In ancient times merchants in Rome and Athens employed criers to go about the streets shouting out the quality and prices of their goods. Written notices serving as advertisements to call attention to an auction sale or a meeting were displayed on walls only occasionally. In the old days of London shopkeepers' clerks stood in front of their stores and called out their wares to passersby, prefacing their announcements with "What do you lack? What do you lack?"

One of the first newspaper advertisements of which there is authentic record was printed in the Mercurius Politicus, London, in January, 1632. It was a publisher's announcement and read as follows:

"Trenodia Gratulatoria, an Heroick Poem, being a congratulatory panegyric for my Lord General's late return, summing up his successes in an exquisite manner. To be sold by John Holden, in the New Exchange, London. Printed by Tho. Newcourt, 1632."

Here is another example of early London advertising: "Two men beg to acquaint the public in general that they keep the cleanest barber shop in all London, where the people can have their hair cut for two pence, dressed for three pence and be shaved for one penny. One of these men can bleed and draw teeth very well. He bleeds both in the English and German method and is exceedingly careful."—New York Sun.

BLAMED THE DEMONS.

Story of the Physical Reformation of a City in Korea.

In Pyengyang, a city in Korea, surrounded by a river and resembling a boat in shape, it was believed that if any one should venture to dig a well the water would rush in, sinking the boat and drowning all the city's inhabitants.

Needless to say, no wells were dug. The streams washed the filth of the city down into the river. Then the watermen filled their buckets at the river and sold "drinking water" throughout the city.

Constantly recurring epidemics were the result. But the people did not blame the dirt. They blamed the devils.

It was the duty of every Korean doctor to know the 300 places where the human body could be pierced with a red hot needle without causing death. The needles were from three to twelve inches in length, and the doctor was supposed to know how deep they should be thrust. The purpose of the probing was to let out the devils which caused the disease.

When Christianity came to Korea it brought hygiene and medicine along with it. A hospital or dispensary was not known in Korea until founded by a Christian missionary.

The Japanese government is now splendidly following suit with the establishment of hospitals and medical schools.

Fine waterworks systems have been installed, and the sort of water that gushes from the hydrants in Pyengyang is stated to have reduced the death rate by 70 per cent.

The old boat city of Pyengyang is now underlaid with a network of sewers.—Willard Price in World Outlook.

Facilitating Payment of Bills.

If we were in a business where we sent out bills to customers the first of every month, we should make it a point always to inclose a self addressed envelope for the return remittance. This practice involves small expense to the creditor, and it makes it a little harder for the debtor to find an excuse for laying aside the bill for a few days. We notice in our own small affairs a tendency to pay first the bills whose payment requires the least trouble, and yet suppose other people are correspondingly lazy. Paying bills is hard enough work at best, and ought to be made as easy as possible.—Ohio State Journal.

A King's Library.

Frederick the Great employed architects to build a library, but they fought with true professional etiquette over their designs. The monarch who had braved the might of Europe was not to be defeated by a parcel of nagging professional men. "Confound you," said the king, "don't waste any more time! This cupboard opposite me is of a very good design; copy that." They did as they were ordered.

Won't Let You Forget It.

"Is he a real friend?" "I don't think so. He's always willing to lend money to you if you need it but he isn't afraid to ask you to pay it back if you don't show any signs of ever going to do so."—Detroit Free Press.

A RECORD VOYAGE

When the Savannah Crossed the Atlantic to England.

CAUSED A REAL SENSATION.

She Was the First Steamship to Dare the Hazardous Trip, and This Exhibition of Yankee Ingenuity Aroused the Wonder of All Europe.

The honor of first navigating the sea with a steamer belongs to an American, Colonel John Stevens of New York. Transatlantic steam navigation was long discussed before any one combining sufficient skill with courage and a spirit of adventure made the bold attempt.

The London Times in its issue of May 11, 1819, thus announced the expected event: "Great Experiment.—A new steam vessel of 300 tons has been built in New-York for the express purpose of carrying passengers across the Atlantic. She is to come to Liverpool direct."

On the very day that this brief notice appeared the vessel referred to was visited by the president of the United States and suit and made a short trial trip previous to her departure on the hazardous voyage.

This steamer, named the Savannah, the first that crossed any of the oceans, was built at the city of New York by Francis Picket for Daniel Dodd. She was launched on the 23d of August, 1818. She could carry only seventy-five tons of coal and twenty-five cords of wood. The Savannah sailed from the city of Savannah, Ga., on the 25th of May, 1819, bound for St. Petersburg, via Liverpool. She reached the latter port on the 20th of June, having used steam eighteen days out of the twenty-six, and thus demonstrated the feasibility of transatlantic steam navigation.

As the Savannah approached Cape Clear, on the southern coast of Ireland, and smoke was seen to issue from her, it was at first supposed that a sailing vessel was on fire, and one of the king's cutters was dispatched to her relief. But great was their wonder at their inability, with all sail in a fast vessel, to come up with a ship under bare poles. After several shots were fired from the cutter the engine was stopped and the surprise of her crew at the mistake they had made, as well as their curiosity to see the singular Yankee craft, can be easily imagined.

They asked permission to go on board and were much gratified by the inspection of this "naval novelty." Upon approaching Liverpool hundreds of people came off in boats to see the Savannah. On approaching the city the shipping piers and roofs of houses were thronged with persons cheering the adventurous craft. Several naval officers, noblemen and merchants from London came down to visit the boat and were very curious to ascertain her speed, destination and other particulars.

During the sojourn of the Savannah at Liverpool the British public regarded the boat with suspicion, and the newspapers of the day suggested the idea that "this steam operation may be in some manner connected with the ambitious views of the United States." One journal, recalling the fact that Jerome Bonaparte had offered a large reward to any one who would succeed in rescuing his brother Napoleon from St. Helena, surmised that the Savannah had this undertaking in view.

The Savannah remained twenty-five days at Liverpool and sailed for St. Petersburg on July 23, "getting under way with steam" and "a large fleet of vessels in company." The boat touched en route at Copenhagen, where it excited great curiosity, and also at Stockholm, where she was visited by the royal family.

On the 5th of September the steamer left Stockholm. On the 9th she reached Kronstadt, having used steam the whole passage, and a few days later reached St. Petersburg.

Here the vessel was visited by the Russian lord high admiral, Marcus de Travy, and other distinguished military and naval officers, who also tested her superior qualities by a trip to Kronstadt. The Savannah remained at St. Petersburg until Oct. 10 and then set sail on her homeward voyage "in company with about eight sail of shipping." She arrived at Savannah on Tuesday, Nov. 30, and shortly afterward was taken to the navy yard at Washington.

The subsequent history of the Savannah can be told in a few words. On account of the great fire in Savannah her owners were compelled to sell her, and she was purchased to run as a packet between that city and New York, whither she was bound when she was lost on the south side of Long Island.—Philadelphia Press.

Securing a Prisoner.

A sheriff, annoyed by the crowd which follows when a prisoner is taken along a public thoroughfare handcuffed to a policeman, devised a simple way of handcuffing a prisoner so that he can be taken through a crowd with-

out every one being aware that he is really in shackles. Instead of locking the prisoner to the officer, the prisoner is handcuffed to a heavily laden suitcase, which he is required to carry. The suitcase is filled with bricks and weighs from twenty to fifty pounds, making escape very difficult.—Detroit Free Press.

He is sometimes slave who should be master and sometimes master who should be slave.—Cicero.

RUSE OF A BAD MAN.

Trick by Which He Turned the Tables on Sheriff Bill Nye.

To nearly every one the name of Bill Nye brings the picture of a genial, fun loving man whose jokes were once famous all over the country, but to those who lived in Wyoming some thirty years ago Sheriff Bill Nye of Laramie county means something else too.

Sheriff Nye was absolutely fearless. He was resolute, decisive, quick to act and tireless in pursuing offenders. He failed to get his man on only one occasion, and that failure was due to the tenderness of heart that was always a part of his character.

Nye started out once after a typical bad man who had shot or stabbed some one and quickly learned that he had fled to the mountains. Summoning a deputy, the sheriff sprang on his horse, and the two started off. After riding nearly 200 miles into the wilderness they learned that their man was hiding in an abandoned miner's cabin, whither he had brought his young wife.

Soon after darkness fell Nye quietly rode up to the cabin and dismounted before the door. He sent his deputy round to guard the rear of the little shack. Then Nye threw open the door and dashed inside, with his revolver cocked and ready for instant action. The criminal was asleep on the bed, and his wife, who sat close by, was stroking his forehead. Nye covered them both with his gun and told them to throw up their hands.

"I've got you," he said grimly. "Now you get up quietly and come along. The lady can stay here if she chooses."

The bad man admitted that the game was up and began to roll his blanket into a bundle. "Never mind that," said Nye. "We've got plenty of blankets in the place you're going to." The desperado then asked if he couldn't say goodby to his wife.

"I reckon it's the last time I'll ever see her," he continued. "You've got the goods on me this time, sheriff, and I reckon I'll swing for it."

He appeared so cast down that Nye's warm heart prompted him to grant the request. "All right," he said. "I'll give you two minutes."

The criminal rose from the bed. The next instant those tightly rolled blankets came whirling through the air and struck Nye in the face so heavily that he reeled back against the wall. Before he could recover his balance and throw off the blankets the criminal had dashed out of the cabin, leaped on Nye's pony and was galloping down a mountain trail in the darkness.

Of course Nye's deputy came rushing round from the rear of the cabin and started in pursuit, but the bad man was never heard from afterward. Youth's Companion.

The First Cradle.

The earliest mention in literature of cradles is in the Biblical account of Moses' little ark of bulrushes. But there are in the British museum some clay tablets found some years ago on the site of ancient Nineveh which, according to archaeologists, make it quite clear that somewhere about 4,000 years before the Christian era there was another infant hero exposed in a little ark of bulrushes. Thus the cradle that was found by Pharaoh's daughter 1400 B. C. was comparatively modern.

It is certain that cradles were first used as a means of protecting babies from the attacks of wild animals by suspending them from the boughs of trees.—London Globe.

Ancient War Automobiles.

Among some interesting documents in the old Bohemian city, Saas, on the Eger river, is a picture showing an attack on the fortress Glatz, in Silesia, in which war automobiles were used. The mechanically driven cars were flat vehicles, protected by huge shields in front, in which the soldiers turned large cranks, the rotary motion of which was transferred to cog wheels and to the road wheels. It is estimated that these fifteenth century "chauffeurs" got a speed of four miles an hour out of the armored cars.

PANES OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

And the Plate Numbers, Letters or Symbols They Carry.

All our postage stamps are printed in large sheets of 400 stamps each. These are then cut into four "panes" of 100 stamps each and sent to the various postoffices in that shape.

If you were to go to any United States postoffice and buy a complete "sheet," or, more correctly speaking, a complete "pane," of 100 stamps you would find that it had on two sides an outer margin, and on each of these margins would be a number. This is the number of the plate from which

that pane was printed. Under this number the authorities keep a record of the plate, the date of its making, on what days it was in use, the quantities of stamps printed from it and all such data.

These plate numbers are usually expressed in figures or letters or combinations of both, but sometimes other symbols are used, such as the "star" plates of recent date. Many stamp lovers form what are called "plate number collections"—that is, a collection in which every stamp still has attached to it the outer margin bearing the plate number. The object is, of course, to get every plate number that was ever issued.

It is interesting and curious, too, because the stamps are arranged with the plate numbers in sequence, making them look very different from an ordinary collection. For instance, plate No. 253 is a five cent postage stamp, while the next three, 254, 255 and 256, are postage due stamps. Plate 257 is a special delivery, and 258 a newspaper stamp. So a collection of these in sequence is very varied and interesting.

And, again, many of the plates were in use at a time when the color of the stamp was changed, and the same plate number may be found upon both colors, as the one-cent blue and the one-cent green, or the ten-cent green and the ten-cent brown, the fifteen-cent blue and the fifteen-cent olive. Such a collection shows a wide range of shades that is of great interest to a collector.—St. Nicholas.

GIFT OF THE GAB.

Why Stephenson Thought There Was No Power to Equal It.

When George Stephenson, the perfecter of the locomotive, was visiting the seat of Sir Robert Peel at Drayton on one occasion, says the writer of "Famous British Engineers," there happened to be present Dr. Buckland, the scientist, and Sir William Follett, the famous advocate.

Stephenson discussed with Dr. Buckland one of his favorite theories as to the formation of coal and, though undoubtedly in the right, was ultimately vanquished by the arguments and oratory of the doctor, who was a better master of tongue fence than himself. Next morning while pondering over his defeat in the solitude of the garden he was accosted by Sir William Follett and confided to that gentleman the story of his failure.

Sir William, acquainted with the details of the matter in dispute, agreed to take up the case and soon afterward attacked Dr. Buckland on the subject. A long discussion ensued, in which the man of law completely silenced the man of science, who was at last compelled to own himself vanquished. Sir Robert Peel, highly amused at this example of "tit for tat," then turned to the inventor and inquired, with a laugh:

"And what do you say on this matter, Mr. Stephenson?" "Why," he replied, "I will only say this—that of all the powers above and under the earth there seems to me no power equal to the gift of the gab."

Never Was "Union John."

Of the objects whose name is derived from the diminutive of John the union jack cannot claim to be one. In the days of chivalry the knights and men-at-arms wore a surcoat, or "jacque," as it was called, bearing the emblem either of their nationality or of the lord to whose service they were sworn. Gradually the word was transferred to the banner which was carried before the army, and this use of the word still survives today in the name of the British national flag and also that of the small flagpole at the bow of a ship known as the "jackstaff."—London Chronicle.

Two Sets of Muscles.

You have two sets of muscles—the outer ones, which you can feel, and the inner ones, which are your lungs, heart, stomach and other internal organs. The outer ones are conveniences for performing actions. The inner ones are your life—the "fate" which makes you happy or depressed, powerful or weak, useful or the contrary. These inner muscles require training, just like any other muscles, by intelligently directed exercise.

Had an Instance.

"Youth enjoys many things that manhood dislikes." "Oh, I don't know. That's a platitude. Cite an instance." "Well, when I was about sixteen years old I thought that shaving was fun."—Kansas City Journal.

Philadelphia's Boast.

Philadelphia was the first place and remains the only place in America where a first class battleship can be built and equipped from keel to armor and fifteen inch guns without going beyond a state border for the materials.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Whoever lives true life will love true love.—Mrs. Browning.

GRANT AND MARK TWAIN.

When the Humorist Took the Stump For the General.

The year 1880 was a presidential one. Mark Twain was for General Garfield and made a number of remarkable speeches in his favor. General Grant came to Hartford during the campaign, and Mark Twain was chosen to make the address of welcome. Perhaps no such address of welcome was ever made before. He began:

"I am among those deputed to welcome you to the sincere and cordial hospitalities of Hartford, the city of the historic and revered Charter Oak of which most of the town is built."

He seemed to be at a loss what to say next, and, leaning over, pretended to whisper to Grant. Then, as if he had been prompted by the great soldier, he straightened up and poured out a fervid eulogy on Grant's victories, adding in an aside as he finished, "I nearly forgot that part of my speech," to the roaring delight of his hearers, while Grant himself grimly smiled.

He then spoke of the general being now out of public employment, of how grateful to him his country was, and how it stood ready to reward him "in every conceivable— inexpensive way."

Grant had smiled more than once during the speech, and when this sentence came out at the end his composure broke up altogether, while the throng shouted approval. Clemens made another speech that night at the opera house—a speech long remembered in Hartford as one of the great efforts of his life.

A very warm friendship had grown up between Mark Twain and General Grant. A year earlier, on the famous soldier's return from his trip around the world, a great birthday banquet had been given him in Chicago at which Mark Twain's speech had been the event of the evening. The colonel who long before had chased the young pilot soldier through the Missouri bottoms had become his conquering hero, and Grant's admiration for America's foremost humorist was most hearty.—Albert Bigelow Paine in St. Nicholas.

A "BIT" OF MONEY.

The Use of the Term to Designate a Small Coin Is Very Old.

There is more than one theory as to the origin of the term "two bits" and its multiples of "four bits," etc., as applied to money.

But according to a writer in the New York Sun the use of the word "bit" in the sense of a small coin is very ancient. The "Colonial Records of Pennsylvania" aver that at a council held at Philadelphia "ye 24th of the 8th month, 1683, under the presidency of 'Wm. Penn, Prop. and Gov.'"

The Govr. telleth Ch. Pickering & Saml. Buckley of their abuse to ye Governr in Quoting of Spanish Bitts and Boston money to the Great Damage and abuse to ye Subjects thereof.

They confess they have put out some of these new bitts.... and in three other parts of the report of said council, the word "bitt" occurs again.

But as a matter of fact for whole generations before that time a "bit" or "bitt" was as common a synonym for a small coin in the slang of thieves in England as were the variants "bung," "bung" and "pung" for a purse. In 1007 Thomas Decker said in his "Jests to Make Merle:"

If they once knew where the bung and bit is—

And further back in 1592 Harman in his "Defence of Coneycatching" said: Some would venture all the byte in their bung at dice.

What the real origin of the slangy "bit" is does not appear to be known, but it seems plausible that it is nothing more than the common every day "bit" in the sense of something small.

Not So Easy as It Seemed.

Twelve persons decided to lunch together every day and agreed not to sit twice in the same order. One of the number, a mathematician, surprised his associates by informing them that their decision meant that one and one-third million years must elapse before they would again be seated in the original order. Two men can sit together only in two different ways, three in six ways, four in twenty-four, five in 120, six in 720, seven in 5,040, eight in 40,320, nine in 362,880, ten in 3,628,800, eleven in 39,916,800 and twelve in 479,100,000.—Buch fur Alle.

Cost of Discovering America.

The discovery of America cost a little more than \$7,000, at least so say some documents that were found in the archives of Genoa. These documents give the value of Columbus' fleet as \$3,000. The great admiral was paid a salary of \$300 a year, the two captains who accompanied him received a salary of \$200 each, and the members of the crew were paid at the rate of \$2.50 a month each.—American Boy.

Her First Day in Church.

The two trustees in the church took up the collection in the middle aisle, then began in front again and worked the side aisles.

"I should think," whispered the small girl to her father, "they would have four waiters, one for each aisle."—Newark News.

LOWER CALIFORNIA.

Rugged and Barren, It Was Once a Land of Fable and Adventure.

Lower California, once a land of fable, romance and thrilling adventure, is one of the most sparsely settled regions of the Mexican republic. It has an area corresponding in size to that of the Atlantic coast peninsula of Florida, but nearly 700 miles more coast line owing to its extreme length of 700 miles. Florida has more than fourteen times as many people.

Varying in width from thirty to 150 miles, Lower California, is a rugged, barren strip of land, with a mountainous backbone largely of volcanic origin. For nearly 200 years after its discovery by the Spaniards it was thought to be an island.

The southern portion of the peninsula has some rain, but the northern section is dry and arid, producing cereals, tobacco, grapes, cassava and sugar cane only after being thoroughly irrigated. The mineral resources are valuable and varied. Gold, silver, lead, copper, salt, gypsum, turquoises, opals and garnets are profitably mined. The silver mines of La Paz were worked by the Jesuits as early as 1700, three years after the famous padre, Salvatierra, established the first permanent Spanish settlement in the land.

The magnificent Magdalena bay, on whose protected waters, forty miles long and twelve miles wide, the Pacific fleets of the American navy have conducted their target practice in recent years, was discovered by Francisco de Ulloa in 1539 while on a voyage of exploration seeking the pearls and gold of the "Amazons."

Lower California has two capitals—La Ensenada, with a population of 2,000, sixty-five miles by sea from San Diego, Cal., and La Paz, with 5,500 people, many of whom earn a livelihood from the port's pearl fisheries, which are among the most important in the world.

In addition to its pearl oysters the waters of Lower California yield sponges, tortoises, sperm and gray back whales, while in the bayous and river mouths of the east coast many alligators are to be found.

Where the Blame Lay.

The Duke de Montausser, preceptor to the dauphin, son of Louis XIV., being told by the king that he had pardoned a man who had killed nineteen persons after having been pardoned for the first murder he committed, replied: "Sire, he killed but one. Your majesty killed the nineteen."

Manufacturing sorrow is one of the worst of sins.

A CLOSELY GUARDED CLOCK.

It Is the Most Accurate Timekeeper Man Has Devised.

In the Case School of Applied Science in Cleveland there is a clock that holds the world's record for accurate time-keeping. Over a period of several months it showed a variation of only eight-thousandths of a second a day, which in a year's time would be less than three seconds.

Ship chronometers, which are the most accurate time measuring instruments in general use, cannot keep true time within less than three to five seconds a month. Marine observations are absolutely dependent on accurate timepieces, but ship's officers have to be satisfied if they can adjust their chronometers so that they will either gain or lose a certain amount each day. Then they add or subtract and get absolutely correct time. In plotting records of a ship's timepiece its desirability is judged by a line that ascends or descends with absolute regularity. If the line rises and falls the instrument is worthless.

The Case clock stands on a stone pier independent of the building that extends sixteen feet to a natural shale foundation. It is in a small room surrounded by two other rooms, all built with brick walls. Gas stoves heat the outer rooms, and electric contact thermometers regulate the temperature. The gas stove flame automatically rises or falls with the variation in the outside air temperature. Thus on warm days in August the flame in the gas stove is very low, while in below zero January it burns at its brightest. In the clock room itself the temperature is adjusted by an ordinary sixteen candle power incandescent lamp that is flashed on and off by another electric contact thermometer. The school strictly enforces the rule that there must never be more than two people in this inner room at one time.

The clock, which stands five feet high, has three separate dials that register the hours, minutes and seconds. It is inclosed in an airtight glass jar, inside of which are delicate instruments for measuring temperature, atmospheric pressure and moisture. A small amount of chloride of lime, which is an efficient desiccating material, is kept always in the jar to absorb the moisture.

By the aid of a set of dry batteries the clock automatically winds itself every seven minutes. The movement is adjusted slow or fast by pumping air in or out of the glass container. Observations are made from the outside through double glass windows through the separating walls and by means of a small electric lamp placed

over the dials.

Not only can this wonderful piece of clock mechanism be adjusted to show less than a three second annual variation, but it is also possible to make electric connections with other similar clocks elsewhere. With this as a master clock the others can be made to keep the same accurate time.—Youth's Companion.

Historic Hampton Roads.

In no territory of like extent in the United States is more historical interest gathered than in that which borders Hampton Roads. Here was planted the first English colony in America; here was held the first gathering of the people's representatives to make their own laws; here were erected the first fortifications in the English speaking new world; here were fought the land battle that terminated America's war of independence and the naval battle that revolutionized the warfare of the sea.

The first fortifications where Fort Monroe now stands were built 305 years ago, in 1611. Since that time, with short lapses, there has been some sort of a fortification guarding the entrance to Chesapeake bay.—National Geographic Magazine.

Whales Once Lived on Land.

Scientists tell us that whales did not always live in the sea, but in prehistoric days dwelt upon the land. They are not true fishes, and their skeletons still give evidence of the days when they possessed four legs. Furthermore, while fishes breathe water from which the air is separated by means of their gills whales breathe air and separate the life giving oxygen from the other gases by internal lungs like land animals. In contrast to fishes also they are warm, red blooded animals. The largest whales are found in the antarctic and arctic seas.

Our First Canal.

America's first canal was dug at South Hadley, Mass., when Washington was president. It was completed in 1796. That little waterway gave De Witt Clinton his idea for the canal across New York state—the greatest single impetus ever contributed to the upbuilding of a large city.

It was the Erie canal that gave New York the needed speed to pass Philadelphia as the metropolis of this continent.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Slight Misapprehension.

"Is your husband an altruist?"
"I don't think so," replied young Mrs. Torkins, "and I almost hope no body asks him to join. Charley has so many uniforms now that I can hardly take care of them."—Washington Star.

Platinum in Colombia.

Platinum thrown away by early Spanish explorers, ignorant of its value, often is found in excavating foundations for new buildings in Colombia sometimes in sufficient quantities to pay the cost of a building.

It's the things we shouldn't do at all that we never put off till tomorrow if we can do them today.

An Odd Globe.

A great globe ornamented with the map of the earth carved in stone decorates the estate of an eccentric Englishman at Swanage. It stands overlooking the sea and is visible for quite a distance. One may walk about it and study it in detail. The plane surfaces, such as the oceans, lakes and deserts, are decorated with scriptural texts which are supposed to apply especially to the locality they occupy.

Carlyle and His Pipe.

Carlyle smoked often and complained much of dyspepsia. A friend once ventured to suggest that his smoking might perhaps injure and depress him. "Yes," Carlyle said, "and the doctors told me the same thing. I left off smoking and was very miserable, so I took to it again and was very miserable still, but I thought it better to smoke and be miserable than to go without."

Connubial Contempt.

"Can your husband drive a car?" asked one feminine suburbanite of another.
"Drive a car?" repeated the better half, with fine scorn. "Why, that man can't even drive a nail."—Baltimore American.

Looking Ahead.

"Here's my I. O. U. for \$10."
"But you only borrowed \$5."
"Oh, that's all right! If I don't borrow the difference by next week remind me!"—Puck.

Probably.

"My barber told me a wonderful story this morning."
"Illustrated with cuts, I presume?"—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Might Have Other Blemishes.

Mabel—Do you know anything about Tom Higsby? Arthur—Why, Higsby is my first cousin! Mabel—I know that, but is he all right otherwise?—Boston Globe.

Sorrow is a school of virtue. It corrects levity and interrupts the confidence of sinning.—Atterbury.

FIGHTING THE CLOUDS.

One of the People With Which an Airman Has to Contend.

Captain A. C. Hicks, the famous airman, during a lecture on three years' flying progress at the Royal Society of Arts described a thrilling adventure in a dense cloud. He was explaining the need for some instrument which will show an airman up in the clouds that he is flying on a level keel.

"I set out on a very cloudy, windy day to do a test climb to 10,000 feet on a late type two seater. On reaching 1,200 feet we got into a dense rain cloud, but carried on to beyond 5,000 feet, still in the cloud, when the compass apparently began to swing (really it is the machine that begins swinging, not the compass), and efforts to check the compass had the effect of causing it to swing more violently in the other direction.

"The air speed then rushed up far beyond normal flying speed. All efforts to pull her up checked her only slightly. Then the rudder was tried; back went the air speed to zero. There was an unusual, uncanny feeling of being detached from the machine, and I knew her to be literally tumbling about in the clouds. All efforts to settle down again to a straight flight seemed to be unavailing until we emerged from the cloud very nearly upside down. Assuming control again was then an easy matter."—London Mail.

ENEMIES AS AN ASSET.

Without Them Nobody Ever Accomplishes Anything.

No man can accomplish any great thing without making enemies. It is said a man may be "known by the enemies he makes." Observe the kind of enemies one makes and their reasons for enmity. The man who makes no enemies is comparatively worthless. The Bible says, "Woe unto you when all men shall speak well of you."

It is not necessary to court enemies, but if you encounter hostility in the course of pursuing your way honestly and with your best judgment do not allow it to disturb you. He who has no enemies is not likely to have real friends. If you would measure a man's worth, observe his enemies. Of what character are they? What are their reasons for being at enmity? While the wise man should be undaunted by his enemy, neither should he be unkind to him. Reconcile your enemy, if possible, but never fawn on him or cringe to him, in the hope of making him a friend. This will win his contempt.

It is wise to look out for the enemy who poses as a friend. He will stab you in the back if he can or strike in the dark.—Milwaukee Journal.

A Featherbed Beauty.

The quetzal of Guatemala is considered the most beautiful bird in the world. Its plumage vies with the rainbow and shines with a metallic luster. Until within the last few years it was unknown to science, mainly owing to the fact that it is a hermit among the feathered creatures, delighting in the silence of high altitudes. It dwells on mountain heights above 7,000 feet in elevation. The quetzal was the royal bird of the Aztecs, and its plumes were used to decorate the headresses and cloaks of the kings of that land. Its breast is a brilliant scarlet, while its green tail attains a length of three feet. It is about the size of the common pigeon. It nests in holes in rotten trees, which it enlarges with its bill, so as to make a roomy and comfortable residence. The young are hatched totally devoid of feathers.

DAYLIGHT AT MIDNIGHT.

And Also Baseball Games and Shooting Matches in Alaska.

Two events of annual occurrence in Alaska are the shoot of the various territorial gun clubs at Seward and the midnight baseball game at Fairbanks.

June 22 being the longest day in the year, there is no hour of the entire twenty-four when a newspaper cannot be easily read out of doors, and in consequence dealers in artificial light and lighting supplies have no business but to dream of the coming winter months, when people light lamps at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and keep them going in the forenoon until 10 o'clock or later.

Eight o'clock in the evening is the hour at which the ball games usually begin, but so far as adequate light is concerned 12 o'clock midnight would do equally as well.

The Seward 12 o'clock midnight shooting tournament is invariably attended by all sportsmen from the United States who chance to be visiting near there at the time, and the participation of such gentlemen is frequently a source of chagrin to themselves and of amusement to the initiated, as the shooting records of even the crack shots take a sad slump at these events. This is due to the peculiar light, with which visitors are naturally not familiar. As Alaskan sportsmen do much of their summer shooting after 8 o'clock in the evening and are used to these conditions, there is little variation in their marksmanship whatever the hour.—New York World.

RAPID FIRING GUNS.

Hurling a Tornado of Death into the Ranks of the Enemy.

Since the introduction of the modern quick firing gun and the perfection of "time" shrapnel and high explosive shells new and scientific methods of rapid firing have been developed. When a rapid and overwhelming fire is wanted, the range is found, and the ground within the limits of the prescribed area is swept from end to end with a tornado of fire.

In the French army this is called a rafale (a squall or gust). It is a series of eight rounds per gun, each two rounds being laid to burst 100 yards farther than the last, thus sweeping an area of say 400 yards with a rain of shrapnel or a devastating series of high explosive shells. "Sweeping" fire is a series of three rounds per gun, one in the original line, one to the right and one to the left. This is also, and significantly, called "mowing." A further combination is called "search and sweep."

Time was when the commander of a battery stood near his guns and shouted commands to his gunners. Today the artillery officer may be two or three miles away directing operations by telephone from an observation post in view of the enemy's works. The observatory may be a ruined house, a tree trunk, a shell crater or a haystack, and from this point he observes the accuracy of the fire of his battery and telephones instructions to the gunners in the rear, altering the range when necessary and communicating any enemy movements, so that the shells soon find a new mark.

Instruments of precision and careful calculations are of course necessary to fight a battery in this manner, many allowances having to be made for the difference in height, distance and angle between the battery commander and the guns under his charge.—Exchange.

TWINS AND A WEDDING.

Simple Method of Solving a Matrimonial Problem.

The late Colonel Anstruther Thomson in his "Eighty Years' Reminiscences" tells the story of a remarkable marriage.

Of the many quaint "characters" whom Colonel Anstruther Thomson met in the hunting field none captivate the imagination like the brothers Leemon of Ivybridge—"two thin, delicate looking old men, twin brothers, seventy-two years old, with white hair, very gentle and courteous in manner, red cutaway coats, white cords, black boots, cape and gloves; most respectable and nothing slangy about them; they are so alike you can hardly tell them apart."

When past sixty years of age one night after hunting one of them said to the other:

"I have been thinking neither of us can have much longer to live in this world, and it will be a terrible thing for the survivor to have to remain here alone. Don't you think one of us ought to marry?"

"Yes," was the reply. "I have thought so for a long time."

"Well, do you know of any lady?"

"Yes; I do. Is there any one you fancy?"

On comparing notes it appeared they had both selected the same woman, the manageress of the hotel at Okehampton.

"Well," said one, "we have lived together all these years without a wry word, and it's a pity we should fall out at our time of life."

So they tossed up which should marry her. The winner rode down to Okehampton next morning and was accepted. All three lived together, and the wife nursed both brothers in their last illness and was left their money.

The Three Scutaris.

There are three places named Scutari—one in Albania, one opposite to Constantinople and one in southern Greece. It is curious that each name comes from a different original form. The Greek Scutari is otherwise Scatari, the Albanian one is the Illyrian Scodra, and the Asiatic one is the Turkish Uskudar. This last means a courier carrying royal orders from station to station and commemorates the fact that this place, the ancient Chrysopolis or City of Gold was the starting point of the Asiatic couriers.

How He Got the Moon.

John Henry Maedler, the astronomer, whose favorite study was the moon, having learned that Frau Witte, the wife of the state councillor, owned a wonderful model of his pet lunary, spent years trying to gain possession of it. As her husband was living, he could not marry the owner of the model, so he married her daughter, and at the death of his mother-in-law the coveted moon became his.

Successful!

Little four-year-old Henrietta stood watching the cook draw or clean a chicken.

And as one thing after another was drawn out and laid on the table Henrietta looked up in the cook's face and said, "Did you find what you were looking for, Nora?"—Harper's Magazine.

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 bills.

In case of errors or omissions in legal or other advertisements, the publishers do not hold themselves liable for damage further than the amount received by them for such advertisement.

Any erroneous reflection upon the character, standing or reputation of any person, firm or corporation which may appear in the columns of the Courier will be gladly corrected upon its being brought to the attention of the management.

Red Cross Report.

Progress in the preparation of Red Cross supplies was reported by Mrs. Roy Dupree, chairman of the committee on Women's Work, to the regular meeting of the Crockett chapter held in the Methodist church Tuesday afternoon. With the coming of fall the results of the organization's labor are expected to be augmented rapidly.

Auxiliaries throughout the county are now actively engaged and interesting reports are being received at frequent intervals.

The Ways and Means committee for the Crockett chapter have some novel plans in progress for the entertainment of the public and incidentally for the benefit of the Red Cross.

Subscription Price Advanced.

From and after this issue of The News the subscription price will be advanced to \$1.50 per year; six months 75c, three months 50c. The necessity for raising the subscription price is obvious, and the reason will be easily understood—the increased cost of all printing materials and newspaper supplies, and the increased cost of everything entering into living expenses. We ask the continued patronage of subscribers at the advanced price, with the assurance that the paper will be sustained at all times and improved whenever possible.—Rusk County News.

For Sale: At Lovelady, Studebaker roadster. Will consider some trade. J. J. Niissle, Georgetown, Texas.

Dr. Sam'l A. Miller

Practice Limited to Diseases of

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FOR CLEAN STREETS.
The Anti-Litter league of New York city is enrolling the school children to help it in its work and has offered cash prizes for the best essay on civic cleanliness. At a recent conference of the league Dr. Haven Emerson, commissioner of health of New York city, said:
"The conception of the work of the health department has been that of enforcing laws and preventing incurable diseases. We have come to the point when we must abandon that as a basis of our action. We cannot reduce sickness and death by official action. On that basis we must consider that a man who throws his newspaper into the street and makes the litter has begun to acquire or is continuing a bad community habit. A newspaper does not cause disease, of course, but then the man who will throw his newspaper out of the window will also spit out of the window."

Method of the Fabled Bird's Life and Death and Rebirth.

The ancient tradition concerning the phoenix has introduced into nearly every language the habit of applying that name to whatever is singular or uncommon among its kind. According to ancient writers, the phoenix was a bird of great beauty, about the size of an eagle. A shining and most beautiful crest adorned its head, its plumage contained nearly every tint of the rainbow, and its eyes sparkled like diamonds.

Only one of these birds could live at a time, but its existence covered a period of 500 or 600 years. When its life drew to a close the bird built for itself a funeral pile of wood and aromatic spices, with its wings fanned the pile into a flame and therein consumed itself. From its ashes a worm was produced, out of which another phoenix was formed—having all the vigor of youth.

The first care of the new phoenix was to solemnize its parent's obsequies. For that purpose it made a ball of myrrh, frankincense and other fragrant things. At Heliopolis, a city in lower Egypt, there was a magnificent temple dedicated to the sun. To this temple the phoenix would carry the fragrant ball and burn it on the altar of the sun as a sacrifice. The priests then examined the register and found that exactly 500 years or exactly 600 years had elapsed since that same ceremony had taken place.

When Trouble Comes.
"Ef I seen trouble comin'," said Brother Williams. "I'd hit de grit for de tall timber."
"Well," said the dubious brother, "s'pose a hongry tiger wuz waitin' fer you dar?"
"In dat case I'd skin up a tree."
"But s'pose a harricane blowed you an' de tree down?"
"My fren'," replied Brother Williams, "Providence allus looks after de righteous. Ef dat come fer pass de tree would fall on de tiger an' mash de life outen him, an' 'bout time you come long I'd be gwine home wid his hide!"—Atlanta Constitution.

The True View.
The late James J. Hill was a man of buoyant optimism.
"Failures," he once said in an address to railway men, "are always pessimists. Successes, on the other hand, are optimists. Which is right?"
He paused, then added:
"It's easier to slip down hill than to climb up, but the view, remember, is at the top."

He Explains.
"What did you call your silver mine?"
"The American Boy."
"Any particular reason for calling it by that name?"
"Well, it had plenty of pockets, but nothing in them except rubbish."—Kansas City Journal.

No Time For Work.
Daddy—Jeannette, if I allow young Simpson to become my son-in-law, do you suppose he will be willing to work and support you? Jeannette—Oh, dad, how can he when he has promised to do nothing but think of me all the time?—Puck.

Hardly the Thing.
"Why did she break the engagement?"
"Seems he mailed her a love letter in one of these envelopes with a glass front."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Pessimistic.
Mike—I wish I had never been born. Pat—Then you'd go around shouting that you'd been cheated out of something, ye pessimist.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Commands.
"Do you believe the adage that money talks?"
"Well, I've often heard of money or gold."—Lamb.

Men Who Succeed.
Thomas E. Wilson, the Chicago packer, says in the American Magazine:
"The higher up he is the more dependent an executive becomes on those under him. The real success of an executive, it seems to me, rests on his ability to promote wisely, and at the same time to keep the force working in harmony and contentment. A little jealousy here and there in an organization can ruin its efficiency. I have known men who had enough general grasp of things to have made great department managers, only they could not get along harmoniously with those about them. If a man can't get along pleasantly with his associates he cannot successfully handle a force of men. I never like to promote a man to a responsible place if he has failed to work in hearty co-operation with the men alongside of him. When you hear men say of their boss, 'He is a good fellow to work for,' you may know he is a successful executive."

Brandon the Executioner.
June 20, 1649, was the day on which Richard Brandon, official executioner for the city of London, died, says the Dundee Advertiser. Tradition has it that he decapitated Charles I. and was paid £150 for his pains, all in half crowns, within half an hour after the deed. He is also reported to have been presented with an orange stuck full of cloves and a handkerchief out of the king's pocket as soon as he was carried from the scaffold. Brandon was at once offered 20 shillings for the orange, but he refused this sum and afterward accepted 10 shillings in a market thoroughfare. In the burial register of Whitechapel there may be seen the following entry under 1649: "June 21—Richard Brandon, a man out of Rosemary Lane. This Richard Brandon is supposed to have cut off the head of Charles I."

Always in the Lead.
The Morning Star announced the death of William B. Jones when he was not dead, writes Simeon Strunsky in the New York Evening Post. The next day it printed the following notice:
"Yesterday we were the first newspaper to publish the news of the death of William B. Jones. Today we are the first to deny the report. The Morning Star is always in the lead."

Her Excuse.
Mother—Alice, I was very much surprised and shocked last evening when I passed the parlor door and saw Mr. Woodbe with his face close to yours. Daughter—Yes, mamma; isn't it a shame? The poor fellow is so awfully nearsighted!—London Telegraph.

Just a Step.
"You may not believe it, mum, but I wunst kneit at de feet of a queen."
"And how did you fall so low as to become a tramp?"
"It wuzn't much of a fall, mum. You see, I was a super in de movies."—Exchange.

A Poisonous Frog.
People in general look upon all species of the frog as being perfectly harmless. Should you be traveling in New Granada (United States of Colombia), however, you would do well to let a certain little tree croaker severely alone. He secretes a poison equally as deadly as that of the rattlesnake. It exudes from his skin in the shape of a milky liquid.

Various Parrots.
There are 850 species of parrots, chiefly confined to the warm parts of America, Asia, Africa and Australia. There is none in Europe and none in Asia west of the Indies, and, while numerous in the Malay archipelago, they are wanting in China, Cochinchina and the Philippine Islands. The only species native to the United States is the Carolina parrot.

The gray parrot of western Africa is credited with having a greater power of imitating the human voice than any bird of the species. It has long been a favorite and is the subject of many stories of greater or less credibility.

Bazaars of Gaza.
The modern Gaza is in almost every particular an Egyptian rather than a Syrian town. It is full of rich vegetation, and its many glistening minarets show up bravely against the dull green of innumerable olive trees. Gaza is still, as of old and always, a place of trade, of camels and caravans, and its bazaars are forever loud with traffic and filled with merchandise.

Moving Pictures.
"I helped with moving pictures twenty years ago."
"Why, moving pictures weren't in existence then."
"Yes, but moving pictures was at that time. I was a drayman."—Buffalo Express.

Heard on the Highway.
"Don't worry over what you think is a-comin' to you," says a Georgia philosopher, "but rise up and meet it on the road, and, if it's trouble, meet it fair and square or whistle a dance tune and forget it."—Atlanta Constitution.

Happiness lies, first of all, in health.
—George William Curtis.

OUR PHYSICAL HEALTH.

This Critic Claims We Are Only Half Living and Working.

That the average man and woman in the United States today is only half living and is not doing half of the work nor getting half of the joy from work and life that the human being is capable of getting is the opinion of Dr. Irving Fisher of Yale university, the great student and authority on economic health conditions. In a recent study that he has made of rural health and national well being he finds that only something like 1 per cent of people are really well and free from impairment.

Interpreting this low state of physical health in terms of what it means to the individual, the writer says, "It means that we are losing a large part of our rightful life not only by death itself, which cuts off many years we might have lived, but also from disease and disabilities which are not fatal, but which cripple the power to work and mar the joy of living."

As to what this state of physical inefficiency means to the producing power of this country, the writer again says: "We may assume that on the average for every death per annum there are two persons sick during the year. This makes about 3,000,000 people constantly lying on sick beds in the United States, of which on the most conservative estimate at least half need not have been there. If we translate these preventable losses into commercial terms we find that even by the most conservative reckoning this country is losing over \$1,500,000,000 worth of wealth producing power every year."

"Personally," says Professor Fisher, "I believe it can be shown that the chief cause of this degeneration is the neglect of individual hygiene, partly from ignorance, partly from indifference, partly from sheer helplessness. The degeneration of our bodies follows a degeneration of our habits. The cure for the degenerative disease is more personal hygiene—more scientific habits of daily living."

TOO MUCH FOR DEWEY.

He Frankly Admitted There Was One Thing He Couldn't Do.

A curious coincidence surrounds the entering of George Dewey as a cadet at the naval academy, from which he graduated with great honor in 1858. His appointment was that of alternate to another Montpelier (Vt.) boy, son of a Vermont physician, also named George. They had played together and fought many sham battles side by side in the little old red schoolhouse. George I. received the naval appointment, but for family reasons decided to enter the ministry, and the vacancy was taken by the alternate, George Dewey, who was ready for any fight on land or sea, as he many times proved in the little Montpelier schoolhouse.

No one remembers better than the writer the great demonstration in Boston Oct. 14, 1890, when Admiral Dewey was the hero of the hour. Congratulations were telegraphed from the old playmate, George, of the Montpelier days: "Bully for you, George. Have you ceased swearing as you did in the old boyhood days? I could not have fought that battle of Manila, but I am sending you a sermon. I preached it last Sunday in my Syracuse church." The reply came:

George, I may have fought like a bulldog, and I may still swear at times, but I could not have preached that sermon.
GEORGE DEWEY.

—Boston Transcript.

The Bicycle.

From the best accounts it appears that the first bicycle—meaning by the term a two wheeled machine for human locomotion—was made in France about the year 1815. This pioneer machine was a very awkward affair, consisting of a couple of heavy wooden wheels of equal diameter, one behind the other and joined together by a longitudinal wooden bar on which the rider's seat was fixed, the mode of propulsion being the pushing of the feet against the ground. Not for fifty years was any real progress made. In 1860 the machine with the big driving wheel with the little hind wheel was invented by Michaux of Paris, and a few years later came the "safety," which, with many improvements, is the machine we have today.

Why Metals Rust.
Gold does not tarnish like other metal because it is not acted upon by oxygen or water. It is the moisture in the atmosphere which causes other metals to tarnish owing to their oxidation. Water contains a large proportion of oxygen. It is the oxygen in the moist air combining with the surface of the metals that covers them with tarnish. Platinum, like gold, resists the influence of oxygen and moisture and when pure neither rusts nor tarnishes. Aluminum also does not rust, neither hot nor cold water having any action upon it. Silver tarnishes on exposure to the air, the agent producing this effect being the sulphur. Iron is the metal which tarnishes and rusts most easily, its oxidation proceeding until the metal is completely eaten or burnt away with the rust.

STORY OF A PAINTING.

He Change the Artist Made in "The Spirit of Seventy-six."

"The Spirit of Seventy-six"—the famous drum and life trio—came from the brush and genius of Archibald M. Willard.

The artist emerged from overalls and a Wellington (O.) wagon shop. A picture called "Pluck No. 1," displayed in a Cleveland art dealer's window, attracted the attention of the discriminating and paved the way to a kind of partnership with James H. Ryder, through whose suggestion the "Seventy-six" picture was begun.

In its early stages this painting was called "Yankee Goodie," and it was first planned along serio-comic lines. "But one day," declares Mr. Willard, "I caught a glimpse of the eye of the old man who posed for the center figure, who was posing, and in a flash it revealed itself to me what all this stood for, and I could go no further. The real picture pushed everything else aside and went ahead and painted itself."

The old man whose flashing eyes inspired this change of conception was the artist's father, Rev. Daniel Willard, a man of revolutionary stock.

Thus curiously it was only by the merest switch of an inherited sentiment from becoming a fanciful burlesque to live only for the brief day of its creation.—Everybody's Magazine.

THE BATTLE OF LIFE.

What a Man Should Have and Be at the Age of Thirty-five.

Jack Lait says in the American Magazine:

"At thirty-five a citizen should have a wife and children; he should have a permanent trade, business or profession; he should own a home; he should have money in bank and a commensurate endowment policy half paid off; he should be through with experimenting and on his way, realizing the dreams he dreamt when he had time to dream, walking over the paths he laid in the road building years, hiking on his second wind beyond the point to which he laboriously strained his way theretofore.

"Youth is a tonic and its manifestations are grit and gameness, hope and yearning, ambition and hard tacking, energy and pep and good as new recoveries and gay times and extravagances. But youth is a bargain commodity—priceless to own, cheap to buy.

"He's only a boy," says the world, and he goes at fifty cents on the dollar.

Therefore youth is the time to invest, and sometimes later comes the time to collect. Somewhere is the turning peak. I think it is marked '35'."

Magnificent Kaleidoscope.

One of the greatest natural wonders in the world is the falls of Kalesaur, in British Guiana. The valley through which the river flows, below the falls, is quite impassable, and probably no one has ever reached the bottom of the fall. The fall is 741 feet high, more than four times the height of Niagara, more than three times the height of Bunker Hill monument, 300 feet higher than the Washington monument and 300 feet higher than St. Peter's dome. A smooth but rapid river, nearly 400 feet wide, flows quietly to the brink and turns quietly downward. In its fall it breaks into soft white mist and reaches the bottom in a chaos of seething clouds. There is a gentle roar. Only now and then, from the hidden caverns at the bottom, a deep, thunderous growl arises that gives some hint of the forces contending there.

A Pacificist.

At the age of three years Reginald was already a celebrated coward. Particularly he was afraid of all four-footed animals. There was talk in the family of adopting a dog.

"Would you like to have a dog, my son?" said the proud parent.

"No," said Reginald.

Somewhat later Reginald returned to his father's side. Evidently he had been turning over in his mind the proposition recently submitted.

"I'd like to have a dog," said he, "if I could have one with his mouth shut."
—New York Post.

Not So Smart.

Mr. Flatbush—It's the same old story. Mrs. Flatbush—What's wrong now?
"I painted the front gate and hung a sign on it, 'Fresh Paint.'"

"Well?"
"The first man who came along put his hand on it to see if the paint was really fresh."

"Don't be so smart."
"Why?"
"That wasn't a man that put his hand on the paint to see if it was fresh; that was me."—Yonkers Statesman.

Doubtful Now.

Jones—Our courtship began in a most romantic way. My wife saved me from drowning. She's a magnificent swimmer. Smith—I notice you don't go out very far now. Jones—No; I don't know if she would save me again.—Pittsburgh Press.

Local News Items

For Sale.

Farm of 54 acres within two miles of Crockett. All open and all fenced with hog wire. Two sets of improvements. Good water. Daniel & Burton. 2t.

Notice.

The state law requires non-glare lenses on all auto headlights, and from October 6 this law, as well as muffler cut-outs and tail-lights, will be strictly enforced.

T. R. Deupree, City Marshal. 1t.*

The Belott-Weches road bond election carried by the following vote: For the bond issue, Belott 20, Weches 32; against the bond issue, Belott 19, Weches 27. The election was for the issuance of \$40,000 of road bonds.

For Sale.

Four acres of ribbon cane, with power mill, 6 horse gasoline engine, 15 foot copper bottom evaporator. For prices call or write C. W. Jones, Route 3, Crockett, Texas. 1t.

Everybody saw the descending meteor. They saw it in El Paso, they saw it in Texarkana and they saw it in Brownsville and in Crockett. Many Texas towns are claiming the distinction of landing it, and what a Texas town can't land, can't be landed, or claimed.

Harry Ellis of this city and Miss Vernita Watkins of Elkhart were married at Palestine Tuesday evening at 6 o'clock. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis are now at home in Crockett. The groom is the son of Mr. Alvis W. Ellis and has many friends. The bride is one of Elkhart's most popular girls.

Notice, Peanut Growers.

My peanut picker has arrived and will be operated at Crockett until October 20. All desiring the use of this picker will please notify me immediately so that arrangements for same without loss of time may be made.

John B. Satterwhite. 2t.*

For Sale.

111 acres of land 3/4 mile Latexo, fronting public road, three sets tenant houses, 100 acres in cultivation, fenced and crossed fenced with hog wire, bunch of high grade stock hogs go with the farm; near the farm is a large open range of several thousand acres. I will in-

vest the money paid me on the farm in cattle and turn the cattle over to the purchaser of farm to grow on shares. I can be found at Latexo or the postoffice at Crockett for the next ten days, after that I go to my home in Chicago. 1t. Mrs. E. L. Dow.

Living Model Style Display.

All paths led to James S. Shivers' store Wednesday afternoon and Wednesday night. There was a reason. An unusual attraction was in store for the ladies who love style and beauty. It was a gala day and evening for the store of James S. Shivers. Living models portrayed the season's latest styles in ladies' wear. Many said the display was superior to any they had ever witnessed, and many of them had witnessed such displays in cities much larger than Crockett. Preparations by Mr. E. A. Hull for this style show and living model display were commensurate with the bigness of the store of which style and service are a part of its life. And while the display may not have been as elaborate as some in the larger cities, it was put on with an eye single to pleasing the patrons of this big store, and that it pleased them was attested by the unanimous expressions of approval by the critics who went to observe the season's new styles. The strongest proof that they were pleased was in the number of nice sales they made during the afternoon and evening.

The day was beautiful for such a living-model display of style and elegance. A beautifully clear sky and a perfect autumn day put the spirit of the season into buyer and seller alike. Eagerness to see just what the season had to offer in the newest of fall creations and how well James S. Shivers had met the demand of Houston county people—people who know what is what in ladies' wear—helped to accelerate an attendance that would have otherwise been large on account of the favorable weather.

Many compliments were paid the young ladies who acted as living models. Several Crockett bachelors, noted far and near for their fondness of pretty things in ladies' wear, dropped in to appease their curiosity. One of them was heard to remark: "James S. Shivers never half does things, even to the selection of beautiful life-models, and this is the crowning style show

Special Bargain



WE have a King 8 Cylinder Automobile, costing now \$1750, which we offer for quick sale at \$795, and will give part terms on approved paper. This is a rare bargain on a fine car, so we advise quick action on the part of any interested prospective owner.

East Texas Motor Company
C R O C K E T T , T E X A S

of them all."

This new fall style display in ladies' wear was a social event as well as an event of shopping importance. The display room, elegantly furnished and fitted up for just such an event, was the scene of several little social parties both during the afternoon and evening. These style displays are regular features of the store of James S. Shivers. 1t.

Notice to Taxpayers.

I shall be at the following places on the dates respectively named for the purpose of collecting your taxes. If your taxes are not paid by February 1, 1918, there will be a ten per cent penalty; also you will be deprived of the right to vote for the year 1918; and you should bear in mind this will be election year: Weches—Wednesday, October 3. Augusta—Thursday, October 4. Percilla—Friday, October 5. Grapeland—Saturday, October 6. Creek—Wednesday, October 10. Volga—Thursday, October 11. Weldon—Friday, October 12. Lovelady—Saturday, October 13. Kennard—Friday, October 19. Ratcliff—Saturday, October 20. I am yours to serve.

C. W. Butler Jr.,

2t Tax Collector.

Citizen Compliments Courier.

Because of what he said, we will not mention his name, and his name is not in this week's Courier, but a friend, renewing his subscription last week, said that the Courier is cheap to him at \$1.50 a year and that he would not be without the information it contains during a year for several times the amount. He said that it only costs him 12 1/2 cents a month, a fraction less than 3 cents a week, and that each week there is at least one item worth that much to him. He

said he could not understand how any man could hesitate in paying 3 cents a week or \$1.50 a year for a county newspaper, and that if you get anything that is any account you have to pay for it. We assured him that very few are hesitating to pay \$1.50 a year for the Courier. We would give his name, but he is a very conservative citizen, and having failed to get his permission, we had better not do so.

School Notes.

The work of the schools is progressing nicely. Teachers uniformly report the best beginning for years.

The attendance is slightly larger than at this time last year, 436 having been enrolled to date. Crowded conditions exist in some grades, necessitating a readjustment of the work. The First Grade is too large to be taught together,

and the Board has provided that this grade be taught in two sections, one section coming in the forenoon and the other in the afternoon. The sessions will be made equal in length, thus affording equal opportunities to the pupils of both sections. This plan was determined upon because of the Board's inability to pay another teacher and will not be continued any longer than the conditions make it necessary.

666 will cure Chills and Fever. The most speedy remedy we know.

New Loan to France.

Washington, Sept. 26.—Another loan of \$40,000,000 to France was announced today by the treasury department. This makes a total of \$690,000,000 loaned to the French and \$2,466,400,000 loaned to the allies by the United States since the beginning of the war.

No. 666 will cure Malaria or Bilious Fever. It kills the germs. 17t.

Crockett Grocery and Baking Company

Now under management of
Homer West K. D. Sherman

A CONTINUANCE of your liberal patronage will be appreciated. Same courteous treatment as heretofore.

WEST & SHERMAN

Your Patronage Is Solicited

By

B. F. CHAMBERLAIN
The Druggist

Do You Love Music? Of Course You Do.



Come to our store
and hear the New
Edison—

“The Phono-
graph
with a soul”

sing to you and play to
you exactly as the ar-
tists sing and play. It
stores away every tone
and every tone color,
and gives them back to
you with a fidelity which
baffles detection from
the original.

Come to our store and enjoy this musical treat.

BISHOP DRUG COMPANY

THE PROMPT SERVICE STORE

Local News.

Henry Berry was in Houston Mon-
day.

T. D. Craddock will sell shoes
cheap. 2t.

Bagging and ties at James S.
Shivers'. tf.

Cotton went to 26½ and better
Tuesday.

If you want a wagon see T. D.
Craddock. 2t.

Mrs. R. E. Weaver of Tyler is vis-
iting relatives here.

See James S. Shivers for bagging
and ties and save money. tf.

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

Wanted—Five cords of stove
wood.—James S. Shivers. tf.

Buy the best Texas, rust proof
seed oats from T. D. Craddock. 2t.

Moore & Shivers have plenty of
syrup cans. Get their prices. tf.

James S. Shivers has bagging and
ties for all of Houston county. tf.

Moore & Shivers have plenty of
syrup cans. Get their prices. tf.

One nice horse and rubber tired
surrey for sale. See H. J. Phillips. 2t.

A. B. Mulligan of Crockett Route
2 was a visitor at this office Friday.

T. D. Craddock has on hand plenty
of barb wire and will treat you right.
2t.

Rub-My-Tism—Antiseptic, Ano-
dyne—Kills pain, stops putrefaction.

For seed cane, see or write C.
W. Jones, Route 3, Crockett,
Texas. tf. 1t.*

Want to exchange a good, sound
horse for cow and calf. Leroy
Moore. tf.

For seed cane, see or write
C. W. Jones, Route 3, Crockett,
Texas. tf. 1t.*

We are still selling Clairette and
Crystal White soap at 5 cents. H.
J. Phillips. 2t.

For seed cane, see or write C.
W. Jones, Route 3, Crockett,
Texas. tf. 1t.*

We want all your chickens and
eggs. Will pay highest market price.
H. J. Phillips. 2t.

For Sale.

Horse, Buggy and Harness—Bay
horse 16 hands high, will weigh
1100 pounds, also buggy and har-
ness. Apply to D. G. Kiesel. 2t.

James S. Shivers has enough bag-
ging and ties to supply all needs at
the lowest price. tf.

T. A. Fuller of Creek Route 1
was among subscribers remember-
ing us Wednesday.

Misses Fannie Goodson and No-
delle and Alma Jones of Grapeland
were visitors here Tuesday.

Alex Givens is a colored sub-
scriber on Kennard Route 3 send-
ing in his renewal.

Those Khaki Suits for men are
what you want for work clothes—
at T. D. Craddock's. 2t.

Get prices from Moore & Shivers
on barb wire, hog wire, nails, sta-
ples and poultry wire. tf.

W. M. Ashworth of Kennard
Route 1 was among subscribers re-
membering us Friday.

Get prices from Moore & Shivers
on barb wire, hog wire, nails, sta-
ples and poultry wire. tf.

District court jury for Monday,
October 15, by order of the court,
are excused for the week.

For dress goods you can save
money at T. D. Craddock's. Espe-
cially on serges and silks. 2t.

Crockett played football at Hunte-
ville Tuesday. Result: Crockett 37,
Huntsville 7. 'Nuff said.

Our stock of ladies' and men's
underwear is complete and will save
you money. T. D. Craddock. 2t.

J. T. Dorman of route 4 remem-
bered the Courier with his subscrip-
tion renewal Wednesday morning.

We sell the famous stone baked
cakes. Three fresh shipments re-
ceived each week. H. J. Phillips. 2t.

Your next visit to Houston will
be incomplete unless you visit the
W. C. MUNN CO'S. mammoth store.

Stone's cakes—just like your
home-made cakes and so much
cheaper. Get them at H. J. Phillips'.
2t.

For Rent. One six room resi-
dence and one four room resi-
dence, conveniently located. A. A.
Aldrich. 2t.

Tom Aiken of the Courier force,
having been laid up for two weeks
with a complication of malaria and
la grippe, left Monday night for San
Antonio to send a short vacation.

For Sale.

Farm of 54 acres within two
miles of Crockett. All open and all
fenced with hog wire. Two sets of
improvements. Good water.
2t. Daniel & Burton.

Why pay a dime for matches
when you can get the Searchlight
match for a nickel a box at H. J.
Phillips'. 2t.

The first frost of the season was
on the pumpkin vine Tuesday morn-
ing, which was early for frost in
east Texas.

Make W. C. MUNN CO'S. big store
your headquarters when in Houston
next. Everything provided for your
convenience. 6t.

J. A. Brannen of Pennington and
W. G. Morrow of Lovelady Route
2 were among subscribers renewing
for the Courier Monday.

Miss Elma Villababous has re-
turned to her home in Yorktown
after a two weeks' visit with her
sister, Mrs. W. W. Scott.

Dr. Wm. T. Malone, Osteopathic
Physician, who is stopping at the
Pickwick Hotel, will open an office
in Crockett in a few days.

Cotton has again passed the 26
cent mark in Crockett. Shortage
of crop helps the price and the price
helps out the shortage of crop.

Dr. C. W. Evans and Messrs. B. F.
Thomas and W. R. Lewis were
among subscribers remembering the
Courier Monday with their renewals.

J. E. Dickey of Kennard Route 1,
W. S. Rusher of Crockett Route 4
and J. H. Patton of Latexo were
some of our subscribers remember-
ing us Saturday.

There were 17,723 bales of cot-
ton ginned in Houston county from
the crop of 1917 prior to September
25 as compared with 8,637 bales
ginned to September 25, 1916.

Dr. A. H. Rosenthal, on account
of unfinished practice in Crockett,
will be delayed in reaching Lovelady
until Monday, October 15, but will
remain in Lovelady from the 15th
until Monday, the 29th. 1t.*

The Courier is advised that a box
supper and, in connection, a literary
program, pretty girl contest and
cake walk will be given at Lone
Pine school building Friday night,
October 12. The editor would like
to be there.

A meeting was held at the com-
mercial club Monday and the follow-
ing committee appointed to confer
with Cotton Belt railroad officials in
regard to extending the road from
Kennard to Crockett: A. I. Daniel,
J. D. Sallas, B. F. Dent, H. L. Morris-
son, F. G. Edmiston, W. A. Collins
and H. A. Fisher.

To our friends and customers:
Our business has grown to such an
extent, that we find it necessary to
move to more commodious quar-
ters. Henceforth you will find us
in the Cook building—next door to
Crockett Dry Goods Co., where we
will show you the latest and best
styles in millinery. Yours to
serve. Hail & Wakefield. 1t.

For Sale.

231 acres improved farm 4 miles
from Crockett fronting public road
graded R. F. D., 125 acres fine Hur-
ricane Bayou bottom land, two sets
of improvements, new 5-room resi-
dence and two room tenant house,
nice new school house in 400 yards
of the residence, one of the best
farms on the bayou, part cash, bal-
ance easy terms. J. W. Hail, at
Crockett Postoffice. 1t.

Real Estate and
Loans.

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

CALL ON US AT OUR PLACE OF BUSINESS.

Warfield Bros.

Office North Side Public Square. CROCKETT, TEXAS

Watch for Announcement
of
Our 1 cent Sale
THE McLEAN DRUG COMPANY
THE REXALL STORE

Ford

THE UNIVERSAL CAR

To get the maximum of service from your Ford
car, it must have careful attention from time to
time; a little "tuning up" to keep it running smoothly always adds to
its power and endurance. To be assured of the best mechanical ser-
vice and the use of genuine Ford materials, bring your car here where
you get practical Ford experience, and the regular Ford parts. Ford
prices, fixed by the company, are the same everywhere. Touring car
\$360, Runabout \$345, Sedan \$645, Coupelet \$505, Town Car \$595—all
f. o. b. Detroit. On display and for sale by

Towery Motor Company

Agent in Houston County

