

Safety First

When one makes a deposit in any bank the question arises, "Will My Money be Safe?"

OUR DEPOSITS ARE NOW GUARANTEED

against any loss, by the Depositors' Guarantee Fund of the State of Mississippi.

Deposit Your Money where you Know it is safe.

No. 168

Certificate of Guaranty

This is to Certify that

TYLERTOWN BANK

TYLERTOWN, MISSISSIPPI

has complied with the provisions of the Mississippi Banking Law of 1914, and that its depositors are now Guaranteed by the Bank Depositors' Guaranty Fund of the State of Mississippi.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Banking Department of the State of Mississippi, this the 6th day April, 1915.

(SEAL)

S. S. HARRIS,
State Bank Examiner

Deposits Guaranteed

Dollar for Dollar

Your Account Solicited,
No matter how small.

4⁰/₀ Paid On Time
Certificates

Correspondence
Invited.

DIRECTORS:

- L. L. Lampton, Pres.
- J. C. Rimes, V.-Pres.
- W. H. Morse, Cashier.
- Thad B. Lampton.
- T. R. McDonald.

HOW WE DID DURING THE WAR

By MRS. G. GRIFFING WILCOX

(Continued from last week.)

The black scraps available were all reserved for mother's dresses, and produce a lovely gray when intermingled with the pure white wool. Our buttons we cut from dry gourds, covering them with cloth to correspond with the garment on which they were to be used. We preferred the gourd to wood, on account of it being softer and is a uniform thickness. We trimmed extensively with buttons during the civil war.

Mother teasingly accused us of trying to rival the soldiers in that particular, and we laughingly accepted the imputation.

One article of apparel that gave us considerable trouble was our corsets. We used an old "bought" one as a pattern, and made them from the strongest home-spun and finished them with rows of neat hand-stitching. Our sewing machines were useless, as it was impossible to procure suitable needles and thread to run them with.

As we had neither steel nor whale-bone, and could not manufacture these essentials to corsets, we were compelled to find substitutes for them as best we could; so for the double steel in front we substituted a brisk made of well seasoned hickory wood scraped perfectly smooth.

All the old umbrellas on the premises were held almost sacred, as we knew that when the supply on hand was exhausted it would be impossible to replenish our stock. The ribs of these umbrellas, which at that period were frequently made of whale-bone, we split and polished until they served moderately well for the ordinary stay; but, somehow, we never made a speciality of corsets.

Our writing ink, too, we manufactured in those days. For this article, we used the balls of the red oak, which we crushed and boiled, the liquid thus obtained was strained and "set" with copperas, thus producing a raven black indelible ink. The manufacture of writing paper was beyond our capacity; consequently we used for this purpose, any kind of paper that came to hand—newspaper, wrapping paper, wall paper, and indeed, anything that could be utilized for the purpose.

The article of wearing apparel that tried men's souls most severely and women's too, was shoes. There were no tan yards in the vicinity, and if there had been, there was no material to work on. The cattle were all driven off to the different camps to furnish food for our soldiers, and the horses were pressed into the service of the country.

Hides and felts of all kinds were a scarce commodity in our part of the South. One of the stay-at-home corps during this time of scarcity sacrificed an entire pack of luckless dogs and converted their skins into leather, in order to supply his family with shoes during one winter. As we had neither tan-yards nor dogs, we were compelled to resort to other means or meeting this need.

Every old shoe sole that was not literally worn out was considered a prize. We found it a more difficult task to make substitutes for the soles of our shoes, than for the upper portions. All the old saddle-skirts and thick portions of carriage and wagon harness we used for the soles of our shoes. We also dismantled the old carriages, and made shoes out of the curtains. These we reserved for special occasions, as they were real leather and black too.

There were many incongruities in dress during the civil war. I remember of wearing to an evening entertainment given some Confederate officers and young ladies, a brocaded silk dress, real lace, diamond ornaments, pink silk stockings and a pair of boys' boots with the legs cut off. Another young lady, a cousin of mine, was equally resplendent in a rose-colored silk, pearl ornaments, valenciennes lace, white kid slippers and home knit stockings. Our hostess was arrayed in a black rep silk, diamonds, point lace, and shoes made from saddle skirts and boot legs.

Our dresses and ornaments were of ante-bellum days; but our shoes of that period had passed away, and consequently we were obliged to submit to these incongruous make shifts. When we were not wearing our jewels, we carried them and other valuables in girdles made of stout cloth, which were securely fastened around our waists beneath our clothing.

We had at the outbreak of the civil war, about ten thousand dol-

lars in gold and three or four thousand in silver; this together with our silver plate, we buried in our garden. The gold and silver coin we placed in patent fruit jars. The silver plate we packed in two large wooden coffin shaped boxes, made purposely in that form to avoid suspicion if they were discovered. We chose the dead of night for the interment, and it took us two nights to complete our burial; the work being done in pitchy darkness was necessarily very slow. We buried the jars of gold and silver in different places, carefully marking the spots. One box of plate we interred beneath a large cape jasmine tree, the other under a cloth of gold rose vine. We were particular to keep something always growing on these spots.

Our treasure remained intact during the four years of hostilities, and after the surrender, when exhumed we found it all in good condition only slightly tarnished.

At the commencement of the war a great many of our friends and neighbors fled to west Louisiana and Texas, thinking that the people of the Mississippi valley would be subjected to every indignity by the Union soldiers. They gained nothing and underwent untold privations and miseries by their move; while we remained at home and suffered no hardships whatever, nor received a single insult or indignity from a Union soldier during the whole time.

Notice.

Sealed bids and plans and specifications for repairing roof of the Franklinton High School building will be received by the Secretary of the Parish School Board until noon Saturday, May 8, 1915. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. This repair work must be completed by the first of June 1915.

D. H. Stringfield, Sec.

OTHER FARM LAND BEING IMPROVED

M. Marx And A. K. Beall
Each Doing Work To
Develop Parish

That there are considerable more improvement being made on farm lands, than one not in touch with the progress would imagine, is best shown by the fact that scores of places in Washington Parish are being improved. M. Marx, the well known Columbia street merchant, has begun work on clearing his forty acres of fine cut over land near Leesecreek which will be planted in potatoes. A. K. Beall, the enterprising N. Bogalusa merchant, is having about 100 fig trees planted on his farm near Peters lake and is making many other improvements. From all parts of the parish comes the announcement that this year promises to see more improvements made than any year in the past.

Gets Ozone Air.

Mayor Behrman, of New Orleans, has returned home after taking a rest in the Ozone Belt, which was spent at Abita Springs.

LIFE IMPRISONMENT ASKED BY LEO FRANK

Says He Is Innocent Of The
Crime In Asking
Commutation

Attorneys for Leo M. Frank of Atlanta Thursday filed a petition with Gov. Slaton and the Georgia prison commission, asking that the sentence of death imposed upon Frank for the murder of Mary Phagan be commuted to life imprisonment.

Among the grounds set forth by Frank in his appeal for executive clemency are the allegations that he is innocent of the crime, and that the principal evidence upon which he was convicted was of a "questionable and unreliable character." His application contains about 250 words and he states that it does not undertake to set out in full the reasons for his appeal, but he asks permission to do so at the hearing before the prison commission.

When your clothes need cleaning send them to Andrew Baez, N. Bogalusa. Best workmanship.

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