

## Don't Make Curiosity Telephone Calls

"Because 2,000 idle curiosity seekers in Birmingham asked 'Central' where the fire was, an emergency call for an ambulance was held up for nearly 15 minutes and this delay resulted in the death of a child. Physicians say that had the ambulance been secured at once the child might have been saved."  
—Elmira Advertiser.

It is beyond the bounds of possibility to answer promptly the mass of curiosity telephone calls that threaten to swamp our exchanges every time there is a large fire.

Calls for physicians, the ambulance or the police, held up at such times might result in the loss of human life.

For your protection, as well as for the protection of your neighbors, we ask you not to call the telephone operator merely out of curiosity. After all, she has no more information than you have.

**CUMBERLAND  
TELEPHONE &  
TELEGRAPH CO.**  
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Low round trip fares from Union City, Tenn., and intermediate agency stations to and including Waynesboro, Miss. Tickets on sale Sundays and Mondays Union City to Meridian, Inc., and on Sundays only South of Meridian, to and including December 27th 1915. Good for return to original starting point 7th or 10th day from date of sale, according to point at which sold.

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#### This Happened In New York.

"No spik English," gesticulated Hafiz with rising excitement, looking rather wildly about for an interpreter, down at the Seamen's Church Institute on South street. Arab translators are not frequent about the institute, and the man behind the desk down in the savings department was distinctly mystified, says the Lookout.

"He won't take this money; it's interest on the gold he deposited with us a year ago," he explained at last to a glittering eyed man from Bagdad who finally came to the rescue.

"On, no, he can't; Mohammedans—they can't—any of them. It is against their religion to take interest. Hafiz, he very good, very devout," protested the interpreter. And Hafiz went away, virtuously content.

#### Antimony.

The use of antimony is to harden the softer metals, such as tin and lead, in the manufacture of shrapnel shells, babbitt for machinery bearings, type metal and castings of all kinds. In its pure state it cannot be employed for any useful purpose, owing to its extreme brittleness. Its value in alloying, however, is great, not only because it hardens metal, but because of its low melting point.

### Kuykendall's Greaseless Liquid Eczema Remedy

Is the Greatest Eczema and Skin Remedy of the World

Cures all kinds of itching skin troubles now; poison oak, itch, ringworm, chick en-pox, any itching skin. Sores resembling cancers. Physicians fail, this remedy cures. Samples to sufferers. On sale by all druggists in Tupelo and every reliable druggist in the country.

**Dr. E. Douglas Hood,**  
DENTIST,  
Rooms 1, 2, and 3 in Peoples Bank and Trust Co. Building  
ResPhones—Office, 103.

### Change of Schedules Mobile & Ohio R. R.

Effective May 2nd

Trains will leave Tupelo, Miss., as follows:

#### NORTHBOUND

No. 2 Express, Daily.....5:07 A. M.  
No. 4 Express, Daily.....7:14 P. M.  
No. 6 Express, Daily.....1:45 P. M.

#### SOUTHBOUND

No. 1 Express, Daily.....10:35 P. M.  
No. 3 Express, Daily.....9:27 A. M.  
No. 5 Express, Daily.....2:21 P. M.

For folders and other information regarding rates, routes, etc., apply to C. J. Paessler, Ticket Agent, Mobile & Ohio R. R. or write G. E. Allen, District Passenger Agent, Jackson, Tenn.

### L. C. FEEMSTER Physician and Surgeon

Office—Formerly occupied by Dr. T. T. Bonner.

#### G. M. Crane

Notary Public  
Acknowledgements Taken Promptly  
Country Trips Taken When Requested

#### SEE

**ALDRIDGE**  
THE SHOE MAKER  
Quick Service

#### MILLET AND BARBIZON.

The Great Painter's "Visit" to the Hamlet He Immortalized.

In an article on Millet in "Sketches of Great Painters," by Edwin Watts Chubb, there is an interesting account of how this famous French painter happened to be forever associated with the hamlet of Barbizon.

"In 1849 a Norman peasant," writes Mr. Chubb, "with his wife and three children, drove to a footpath leading to the little hamlet of Barbizon. They were near the great and beautiful forest of Fontainebleau, but at this moment they had little interest in the magnificent forest, for it was raining, and they had to abandon the highway and their vehicle to enter the pathway that led to the hamlet. The man was well built and with a good and notable head. His shoulders were the strong shoulders of a man of thirty-five, so he placed thereon his two little girls, while his wife followed with an infant in her arms. By her side walked a servant carrying a basket of provisions. Together the little party trudged through the rain, the mother raising her skirt to protect the little one from the rain. A peasant woman thought a band of strolling players was arriving.

"The sturdy father of the family was Millet, the man destined to immortalize the little village of Barbizon. He had come down from Paris the day before with his friend Jacques to find a quiet little hamlet on the edge of the forest. Jacques had learned of this ideal spot, but had forgotten the name, except that it ended in 'zon.' They had found it at last, and there Millet intended to remain 'for a time.' He remained for twenty-seven years—that is, to the end of his life."

#### JUST TAKING A NAP.

Never Lie Down Dressed Without a Covering Over You.

When dropping down on a couch for a nap during the day many persons seem to feel that, because they are fully dressed, it is not at all necessary to add extra covering.

While we are awake we are constantly in motion of some sort. Every movement, no matter how slight it is, brings into action some muscles. Every time an effort is made the blood rushes forward to deluge those moving muscles. The heart beats more quickly following effort, and the air streams in greater abundance into the lungs.

All of this means that action, and the consequent effort creates and keeps up what we call normal bodily heat.

Now during what we call sleep all these conditions are changed. The muscles rest as well as the brain. The heart beats more slowly, and the breathing is, in consequence, more quiet. All of which tends to bring about the lowering of the body's temperature, and the sleeping person loses some of this heat. He senses or feels this loss readily and often, if he has lain uncovered, such a person is heard to complain of feeling cold upon awakening.

Therefore to enable one to keep in or retain the normal bodily heat while sleeping, even if the sleeping is done in a warm room, one should not fail to have a covering of some sort ready at hand.—St. Louis Post Dispatch.

#### Rules on the Clermont.

At the head of regulations for Fulton's "North river steamboat" (Clermont) was this paragraph: "The rules which are made for order and neatness in the boat, are not to be abused. Judgment shall be according to the letter of the law. Gentlemen wishing well to the public and useful an establishment, will see the propriety of strict justice, and the propriety of the law in the imposition on the purse or feelings of any individual."

One of the rules on the Clermont read: "It is not permitted for any person to lie down in a berth with their boots or shoes on under a penalty of one dollar and a half and half a dollar for every half hour they may offend against this rule."

#### Frohman's Shyness.

When David Belasco and Charles Frohman made their joint production of "A Celebrated Case" they sat together among the audience the first night. After the third act the audience called for them.

"You take the call," said C. F., shrinking back.

"Not without you," was Belasco's reply.

"But I have never gone before the curtain in my life."

"But I can't without you."

"I am the proprietor of this theater," returned Mr. Frohman, "and you must do as I tell you."—New York World.

#### Doing Her Best.

Mrs. Lambert laid down the evening paper, looked across the library table at her husband and remarked:

"Really, some of the things you read seem almost incredible. After all, one-half the world doesn't know how the other half lives."

"Never mind," replied the brute, "that's certainly no fault of yours."—New York Times.

#### Lofty Expectations.

"Is your husband all you thought he was?"

"Just about. But he doesn't come close to being all he thought he was."

#### Mean Hint.

Nell—I could tell you of a lot of men who wanted my hand. Belle—You must have fared well in the deal.—Baltimore American.

Winter finds out what summer lays up.—Anderson.

## An Indian Stratagem

By DONALD CHAMBERLIN

To older persons it seems but a short time since Indian fighting was a constant part of the duties of our regular army. The last events which attracted unusual attention throughout the country were the Custer massacre and the Modoc war, during which General Canby was subjected to the traditional treachery of the Indians and murdered while in council with them. Today all that has passed; the white man has swept over the continent from the Missouri to the Pacific as he had swept from the Atlantic to the Missouri.

In one of those Indian wars of later days a little Indian boy was captured, and since there was no practicable way to return him to his people, he was taken to the headquarters of the command in Fort R. There he was treated so kindly that he grew to love the white people.

Tommy, as the boy was called, however, inherited the nature of his red forefathers. He loved to hunt, to ride, to live out in the open air, and a time came when he employed that talent for strategem, for which the Indian has always been distinguished.

This came about when the force at the fort, including the women and children, were in peril of their lives. The Indians, who had been showing signs of restiveness, suddenly broke away from all restraint, and settlers came running into the fort, saying that they were burning and massacring the whites. It was soon learned that they were advancing to attack the fort. Everything was got in readiness to receive them, but when they came it was in such numbers that it was evident they could not long be resisted.

Fort R. was a two company post, and at this time the enlisted men numbered little more than a hundred men. The post was besieged by some 2,000 Indians, and if overpowered it was certain that every one in it would be massacred. The commander, Major MacRae, was chiefly concerned for the women and children. It was terrible to think of his men being murdered, but they were soldiers, whose business it was to die, while the women and children were noncombatants and must be cut down without defense.

Major MacRae knew that some thirty miles to the south of him were four companies of cavalry, with light cannon suitable for Indian warfare. The commander of this force, if news could be carried to him, would come at once to the relief of Fort R., and the savages would not likely be able to stand against the combined cavalry and infantry and especially the artillery. But the Indians had formed a circle about the fort, and no messenger could get through their lines. There was a despairing sternness on the face of Major MacRae when Tommy approached him and, saluting, as he had learned to do from the soldiers, said to him:

"I'll take a message through to the cavalry."

The major turned, looked at the boy and said: "You can't get through. No one could get through." Then, thinking Tommy meant that he would go as an Indian, he added, "They would torture you for a renegade."

"I won't go as an Indian. Give me the swiftest horse in the command."

"There's not a horse swift enough to escape their bullets."

"They won't shoot the horse. I'll show you what I will do."

The major produced the horse, and Tommy directed that he be bound to the horse's belly with his head protruding between the forelegs. A revolver was thrust in the boy's belt, and the bridle reins he held in his hands. The major wrote a few lines on a paper, and Tommy put it inside his shirt.

The major added to Tommy's device by sending out the garrison to make a brief assault on the Indians, Tommy and his horse being placed in the center. During a fusillade the boy was let go, and a riderless horse was seen by the red men to gallop away. Those Indians who were bearing the brunt of the attack had enough to do to defend themselves, but others, seeing a horse galloping away, gave chase. Some of them could easily have shot the animal, but no one thought of doing so, desiring to get possession of him for use.

The horse was so swift that but few of the Indians succeeded in getting near him. One redskin stood directly in his way and threw up his arms to stop him, but Tommy, who wore spurs, dug them into the brute's belly and came near running the man down. When Tommy had nearly cleared the circle an Indian suddenly appeared from a thicket and succeeded in seizing the bridle. Tommy shot him dead with his revolver.

This was the last of Tommy's adventures. After clearing the Indian circle he unstrapped himself, mounted the horse's back and did not stop till the animal fell with him in the encampment of the cavalry. He gave his message to the commander, and in less than ten minutes all except a camp guard had begun a forced march to Fort R.

The head of the column was soon attacking the Indians, joined by the garrison, but the latter resisted till the cannon arrived, when they got away as fast as they could go.

Tommy remained with the army, petted by those he had saved, till he became an old man, when he secured a pension from the government.

#### TWELVE INCH SHELLS.

These Big Projectiles Carry a Thirty Pound Explosive Charge.

High power projectiles are constructed with cavities in their centers which contain the explosive charge, the explosive carried varying with the size of the projectile. A twelve inch shell, weighing 870 pounds, carries about thirty pounds of explosive. The cavity of such a projectile is about seven inches in diameter at the base, and gradually tapers in size toward the point. After the charge is placed in the projectile a plug is screwed into the base, thus sealing up the explosive, and a fuse is inserted in the center of the plug extending into the explosive within the cavity.

The fuse, without which the explosive is harmless, depends upon the high rotary motion of the shell to become active. This rotary motion is imparted by the rifling of the gun. In the smooth surface of the tube are cut the rifling grooves of a width of about one-eighth inch.

Round the shell, near its base, in a groove cut for the purpose, is compressed what is known as the rotating band. This band projects above the surface of the shell and corresponds with the rifling grooves, so that upon its discharge it is forced into the rifling, where it acts as a seal to prevent the escape of the gas formed by the exploding powder and gives the shell the required rotary motion, which keeps it on its true course with its point always in a direct line ahead.—London Tit-Bits.

#### PECULIAR OCCUPATIONS.

Those of the Bacteriologist, Anthropologist and Plant Doctor.

What man leads the most peculiar modern life? The question is not an easy one to answer offhand, but it is doubtful if any one spends his days in a more strange manner than the bacteriologist. Day after day, week after week, year after year he works in the laboratory, into which only the privileged may enter, studying the microbes of disease. He may not open the window lest he infect the whole neighborhood with typhoid or diphtheria, or any other diseases with which he is at close quarters all day. He encourages bacteria to multiply, and then through a microscope, or sometimes with the naked eye, he watches how they spend their time, in order that he may combat their deadly influence.

While the bacteriologist looks forward, the anthropologist looks backward. He is the man who dashes off to any place when he hears a deep excavation is being made, and hopes always that he will find a skeleton, and especially a skull, for he is never so happy as when he uncovers human relics going back centuries. The plant doctor is akin to the bacteriologist, for, like the latter, he spends much of his time in the laboratory, not studying the enemies of the human world, but the enemies of the plant world, and he is very proud when, after diagnosing and treating the various ailments of flowers, he runs across, say, the enemy of a rose, and finds how it may be kept from doing harm.—London Tit-Bits.

#### Poor Humanity.

"Success in aeronautics, as in most things," said a prominent aeronaut, "is achieved by patience and faith in oneself. Pessimists, like my friend's new gardener on Long Island, would not accomplish much in work like mine. This man was raking leaves off the lawn one fall day when a neighbor passing by inquired of him:

"Where's the gardener who used to work here?"

"Dead, sir," was the reply.

"Dead," said the astonished neighbor. Then, musing, he added, "Joined the great majority, eh?"

"Oh, sir," the gardener interrupted in a shocked voice, "I wouldn't like to say that. He was a good enough man as far as I know."—Lippincott's.

#### Storks In Holland.

Nowhere else in the world does the stork stand in higher regard than among the people of western Holland. Nothing is regarded as more indicative of good fortune to come than for a pair of storks to build their nest in the chimney of a humble cottage. However humble that cottage may be, the occupants feel that the stork's nest promises many blessings in the future. The farmers erect long poles with a box at the top in their fields, feeling that if the birds build their nests there both the quality and the quantity of their crops are assured.

#### False Logic.

"Women are all alike," declared the disappointed suitor bitterly. "Ob, I don't know," responded the maiden airily. "You must not draw general conclusions from the fact that all the women you have known managed to get on to your curves."—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

#### Good Guess.

Redd—Been out in your new automobile? Greene—Yes. Had trouble going out. We stopped several times, but coming back we didn't make a stop.

"I see; you were towed home."—Yonkers Statesman.

#### Knew Him.

"Well, how about that little bill?"

"But I told you to call at 4 o'clock, and it is only 3 now."

"I know it; I wanted to catch you in."—Houston Post.

#### Hopeless Case.

"Pessimistic, is he?"  
"To the ultimate limit. He couldn't even imagine a castle in the air without a mortgage on it."—Judge.

## INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By O. E. SELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course of the Moody Bible Institute.)

### LESSON FOR AUGUST 22

#### ASA'S GOOD REIGN.

LESSON TEXT—II Chron. 15:1-15.  
GOLDEN TEXT—Draw nigh to God and he will draw nigh to you. James 4:8.

Skeptics who formerly laughed at the record of II Chron. 14:9 or at the reputed size of Xerxes' army are painfully silent in the face of the present European struggle where armies are reckoned by the millions. Abijah, Rehoboam's successor, easily defeated Jeroboam (ch. 13:13-20) because he "relied upon the Lord," and "Asa his son reigned in his stead."

I. Righteousness Exhorted, vv. 1-7. Returning from his wonderful victory over Zerah the Ethiopian, Asa is met by the spirit-anointed prophet, Azariah (v. 1). This man was taken possession of by the spirit of God (II Pet. 1:21; Num. 24:2; Judges 3:10; II Tim. 3:16). Thus it was that he commands even the king, "Hear ye me" (v. 2). His first words were encouraging ones, "Jehovah is with you," and the proof of his word was the victory Asa had just won, (ch. 12:13; Rom. 8:31; Deut. 20:1). That victory was a demonstration, it involved an obligation and had a lesson for the king as well, viz., that if he and his people would seek Jehovah they would find him, but if they forsook him "he will forsake you." The words recorded in verse three were a fearful indictment ("without the true God," Eph. 2:12) and they are a suggestive picture of this age that is so sadly in need of a "teaching priest" and is so constantly acting as though "without law" or else is a law unto itself. But God was merciful (Ps. 103:8; 117:2), and in that time of testing was working his good will. Thus it came that "in their great trouble" (v. 4) they sought Jehovah and "he was found of them." Neglecting him there was "no peace," and "great vexations" also (Isa. 48:22). Our Lord has prophesied even greater calamities in the last days of Israel's apostasy (Matt. 24:6, 7) and the present upheaval in Europe can be largely traced to apostasy and to the treatment of God's people Israel.

II. Righteousness Executed, vv. 8-15. (1) The King's Part, vv. 8, 9. Asa had shown himself worthy of this special revelation from God: (a) his conduct (14:2, 3, 5); (b) his words of command and exhortation (14:4); (c) his care for and service in behalf of others (14:6); (d) his reliance upon and zeal of God (14:11). Verse eight is suggestive of the way he received this revelation; (a) he "took courage"—a word of commendation will revive any weary heart. (b) He "put away the abominations," most thoroughly, which his great-grandfather Solomon had brought into Israel, and in accordance with the word of God (Deut. 7:5). There are many strange altars in our land today, forms of religion that stand not the test of God's word and which not alone deceive the very elect but are sweeping into their vortex the sons and daughters of the saints of God. Anything, no matter how esthetic or morally elevating or professedly religious, that measures not according to this word, should be torn down. (c) But Asa was constructive as well as destructive for he built again "the altar of Jehovah."

2. The People's Part, vv. 10-15. (a) They obeyed and gathered together at Jerusalem, at the proper time and the place. (b) They "offered sacrifice unto the Lord." Heretofore their offerings had been to their selfishness or to strange gods. Their gift was a costly one and the Lord's treasury is always a standard whereby to measure the work of grace in the hearts of his people. (c) They made another covenant "to seek the Lord." (Ps. 105:3, 4; Amos 5:4, 6). Those who seek him find him (Ps. 14:2). To seek him is pleasing to him, but it must be as theirs, "with all their soul." We find God in Christ (John 14:6; I John 5:20). Whosoever sought him not were punished, even so will those be who now turn from him (John 16:8; Matt. 25). (d) They gave public testimony of their determination (v. 14). Loud protestations are not always permanent.

Conclusion. Though Asa had a parental handicap (I Kings 15:13) and lived in a corrupt court still he yielded to the teaching of God's word and therefore wrought a great reformation.

Recognizing the source of power in his own life Asa taught the people the word of God, to seek God and to keep his commandments.

Asa's reformation was in reality a religious revival and such is the only kind that has any permanency.

In the time of testing Asa (1) went to God for help; (2) pleaded the cause of God and the honor of his name; (3) went out to fight, trusting in God.

Revival heights and experiences bless us evermore, a new light shines in our daily life, the level of life is higher and the ideals of men and of communities are more noble and exalted.

No one can work his best without enthusiasm, and revivals provide both inspiration and enthusiasm.

Asa was freed from invasions for twenty years after this experience.