

DEO FOR CRACKED and CHAPPED HANDS
Dennis Eucalyptus Ointment
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DEATH BY BOILING

The Way Poisoners Fared in the Old Days in England.

TORTURE FOR MINOR CRIMES.

Mutilation Used to Be a Favorite Form of Punishment, and the Slanderer's Tongue Was Plucked Out—The Penalty for High Treason.

In these merciful days, when a man who publishes a libel on the king escapes with a few months' imprisonment, it seems scarcely credible that as late as 1870 the punishment ordained by the law for high treason was that the offender should be drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution and there should be hanged by the neck until he was dead; that then his head should be severed from his body, that his body be divided into four quarters and that his head and quarters be at the disposal of the crown.

And this was by no means the worst fate that might befall a criminal in the so-called "good old days," as one John Rouse, a cook of Henry VIII's day, found to his cost. Rouse was convicted of the heinous crime of putting poison in the broth intended for the family of no less reverend a personage than the bishop of Rochester. For such a crime hanging, drawing and quartering was too merciful a punishment. "Something flagrant, with boiling oil," or at least water, was decided to be the punishment that best fitted the crime and with this object a special act of parliament was passed ordaining boiling alive as the punishment for this felony. John Rouse expiated his sins in a cauldron of hot water, and a few years later, in 1542, one Margaret Davy met the same fate at Smithfield.

So gravely was the crime of poisoning regarded in those days of old that it is recorded, a Scotsman, one Thomas Belle, and his son were banished for life for administering poison to a couple of noisy hens belonging to a neighbor.

These were indeed days when the man of violent temper or criminal tendencies must operate warily. If by any evil chance he came to blows and drew blood within the precincts of the king's palace he was inevitably condemned to lose his right hand and a statute of Henry VIII, enacted the whole grievous ceremony, with all its furnishings, from the surgeon who was to amputate the offending member, to the individual who used the scolding iron, the yeoman of the scullery who made the broom red hot at his fire and the servant of the cellar who was provided with a pot of red wine to give the same party after his hand is so stricken off and the stump secured.

Mutilation was a favorite form of punishment in those good old days following no doubt the Scriptural penalty, "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth." Thus the slanderer's tongue was plucked out, so that he could at least utter slander no more, and he who destroyed the sight of a one-eyed man lost both his own eyes.

By the Coventry act in the time of Charles II, any person who should maliciously put out the eye, slit the nose or disable any limb of another with intent to maim or disfigure him was to pay for the wrong with his life. By another act the man who fought with weapons in a church had one of his ears cut off. If he had already lost both ears, as many a manufacturer had he was branded in the cheek with the letter "F."

By an act of Queen Elizabeth's reign the tongue was condemned to stand in the pillory, to have his ears cut off by the common hangman, his nostrils slit up and secured and to be imprisoned for life, and by a statute of James I.

an unfortunate bankrupt was nailed by an ear to the pillory for two hours, and then his ear was cut off.

If an enterprising farmer were foolish enough to send any of his live sheep out of the country he paid a terrible price for his rashness for his goods were forfeited, he was sent to jail for twelve months, and on recovering his liberty his left hand was cut off in a public market and nailed up there as a warning against the danger of illicit exports. If he offended a second time he paid for his daring with his life. If he set covetous eyes on a neighbor's sheep and annexed one of them he was unceremoniously hanged by the neck until he was dead. In deed, thousands of unfortunates paid with their lives for thefts much more insignificant.

Burning alive was, of course, a common punishment for witchcraft for many a century, down to a couple of hundred years ago, and many of the victims who were accused of "selling their souls to the devil" were children under ten years of age.

In 1726 Edward Burroughs, a highwayman, refusing to plead, was loaded with boards and weights. For more than an hour he bore a mass of metal weighing nearly four hundredweight, when human flesh could bear the agony no more, and he prayed to be put to the bar again. He pleaded "Not guilty," but was nevertheless found guilty and ended his days on the scaffold. This cruel punishment survived to George III's time. London Tit-Bits.

Literal Apprehension.

She folks make up our minds to tell the folks we're engaged. He-But, darling, I am afraid your father will kick. Baltimore American.

Discretion of speech is more desirable than eloquence.

FIGHTING AN ELEPHANT.

A Bishop's Story of an Exciting Experience in Africa.

The strongest opponents to the advance of civilization in west Central Africa, says Bishop Lambuth, the Methodist missionary, are the wild elephants. They break down fences, trample gardens, pull up trees and even telegraph poles, because they object to anything strange in their familiar haunts. One savage monster nearly wrecked a small steam launch belonging to the mission on the upper reaches of the Congo.

The boat, with three white men, including the bishop, and a crew of five negroes, had tied up on the edge of a forest in a quiet bend of the river. A stout plank was laid as a gangway from the bow to the bank, and the crew worked until nightfall cutting and piling firewood for the boat's furnace. Then they came on deck for their evening meal. The three white men were already at dinner when a fearful yell from the natives brought them out of the cabin to see a large elephant viciously attacking the woodpile. The blacks went ashore with firebrands snatched out of the cook stove to drive the monster away. But he paid no attention to them until he had demolished the woodpile, when he whipped one man with his trunk heels over head into the river and chased the others back into the boat.

Thundering after, with red gullet open, tusks flashing and trunk falling the air, he planted both tremendous fore feet on the gangplank. It bent until it cracked under his weight, but held stoutly, although the whole boat careened and seemed ready to capsize.

In another moment the elephant had crossed the plank and was astride it with hind feet on the shore and fore feet on the boat. There he stood, afraid to advance or retreat, a gigantic image of baffled rage. In his fury he began stamping with those great fore feet, and the boat rocked crazily back and forth.

What might have happened if the monster had come aboard with all his frenzied weight can only be imagined, for the captain by this time had fetched the only rifle on board and, risking all on one shot, had thrust the muzzle almost into the gaping mouth and pulled the trigger.

Fortunately the bullet lodged in the base of the brain. The elephant tum-

bled to his knees and into the water next the bank, his bulk thrusting the boat aside so suddenly that it snapped the bowlines and sent the men staggering to the gunwale.

At the next government trading post the captain had two splendid tusks to show as the result of his cool daring; but, to his astonishment, he was arrested for shooting the elephant without a license. It was with great difficulty that the government official was convinced that the animal had been shot in self defense. Even then he confiscated the ivory.—Youth's Companion.

American Inventive Ingenuity.

Of the epoch making inventions of the world during the past fifty years, forty-eight in number, Americans are credited with thirty-five, which include the telephone, typewriter, cash register, incandescent lamp, talking machine, electric furnace reduction, electrolytic alkali production, transparent photographic film, motion picture machine, buttonhole sewing machine, carburetor, chain stitch shoe sewing machine, single type composing machine, continuous process match machine, chrome tanning, disk plow (modern type), wet machine, electric lamp, recording adding machines, celluloid, automatic knot-tying machine, machine for making barbed wire, etc.—Popular Science Monthly.

Also Spoke In Devon.

Though "some" is recognized as an Americanism today, it has really been borrowed from us, one of our verbal emigrants that have found a wider application in a new environment and visit us now with a "Made In U.S.A." stamp on them. The word is still part of the vernacular of Devon (Teign valley district), where you may be greeted by "It did rain rum (some)," to indicate the extent of a recent down pour. Devonshire has furnished the United States with other verbal emigrants, such as "guook," "anklate" and "reekon," all now branded as American goods.—London Chronicle.

He Got a Hough.

The agricultural education that we hear about should not be confined to the country. The city needs it too. A man went into a Boston department store one day and asked for a hoe. The young woman at the counter passed him a trowel and, finding that it was not what he wanted, asked him to pick out a hoe from the pile of garden tools. He did so. Then the saleswoman made out the slip. "One hough, 75 cents."—Youth's Companion.

Putting Out Gasoline Fires.

Experiments by the British fire prevention committee show that the best way to put out a small gasoline fire is to spread over the burning liquid a mixture of ten pounds of bicarbonate of soda and twelve pounds of common sawdust, free from chips and shavings.

Keep It Dark.

May—Of course you know that our engagement is secret. Jane—Oh, yes; so I am told by everybody!—Pearson's Weekly

The man who drops his anchor in the Slough of Despond never gets any farther.

Sad Disillusion.

"Tough luck for a pretty nurse."
"What happened to her?"
"While one of her patients was delirious he babbled continuously of his wealth."
"Just so."
"She married him and discovered later that he was worth, all told, about \$12.80."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

That Old Cough.

"Are you still looking for that honest man?" asked the stranger.
"I am," replied Blazenes. "Can you help me find him?"
"No, I can't do that, but I can quote you a very low price on oil for your lantern, provided you buy it in large quantities. You will probably need at least ten barrels."—New York World.

Political Cards

A. C. HOUGH
Democratic Candidate for State Senator
for Josephine County
Seventh Senatorial District

A. E. VOORHIES
Republican Candidate for Representative
for Josephine County, Seventh District

EUGENE L. COBURN
Regular Republican Nominee for County Clerk

ECLUS POLLOCK
Regular Republican Nominee for Assessor

MRS. ALICE M. BACON
Merlin, Oregon
Democratic Nominee for County School Superintendent
Holder of state life certificate. Experience in all school work

J. C. SMITH
Regular Republican Nominee for State Senator

W. T. MILLER
Democratic Nominee for District Attorney for Josephine County
Present Incumbent

PLEA FOR A HALF NICKEL.

It Would Be Handy in Making Change and Might Reduce Prices.

The ham sandwich, which was once 5 cents, now frequently costs a dime. The same disturbing truth applies to other things in common life, both inside and outside of lunch rooms. There is no need of statistics from economists to inform us that the cost of living has advanced. Every spender of money knows it. Retailers are more reluctant to put prices up than is generally realized. They know that consumption decreases as prices advance. That means less business, and profits depend partly on large business. When more than the traffic will bear is charged the traffic falls off.

Change making is one of the items in up to date retailing. It must be done quickly if expenses are to be kept down. The young woman at the lunch room desk has not time to count pennies. She must deal in nickels, dimes and quarters if she is to maintain her astonishing speed and accuracy.

We need another coin. Three cent pieces were confused with dimes and were hard to use because they were not fractions of other currency. No one but a statistician thinks in decimals. The rest of us do our sums in fractions. Four three-cent pieces make 12 cents, but there is no such coin. Eight of them make 24 cents, but the coin almost corresponding is worth 1 cent more. If three cent pieces were again issued they would not fill the bill.

With a half nickel it would be different. Half a nickel is a fraction of every coin from the mint. Were there such a coin 5 cent raises would not have been so common. If there should be such a coin many prices would come down.—Boston Globe.

Crocodiles and Alligators.

The true crocodiles are distinct from the alligators. Among the points of distinction the following are the most noticeable: In the crocodiles the so-called canine tooth, the fourth counting from the front, fits into a notch in the side of the upper jaw and is therefore visible when the mouth is closed, while in the alligator it is received in a pit in the upper jaw and is therefore invisible or nearly so. Again, in the crocodile the hind legs have a fringe of fattened scales which is wanting in the alligators, whose legs are round.—London Saturday Review

Letterheads at the Courier.

TIME CARD
The California and Oregon Coast Railroad Company
(The Oregon Caves Route)

Effective October 17, 1916.
Train 1 Lv. Grants Pass.....7:00 a.m.
Arrives Waters Creek.....8:00 a.m.
Train 4 Lv. Waters Creek.....10:00 a.m.
Arrives Grants Pass.....11:00 a.m.
Daily except Sunday.

All trains leave Grants Pass from the corner of G and Eighth streets, opposite the Southern Pacific depot.
For all information regarding freight and passenger service call at the office of the company, Public Service building, or phone 131 for same.

Classified Advertising

FOR SALE

ANGEL CAKES—Phone orders to No. 190-J. 7871f

WINONA BERKSHIRES—If you want the most pork per lb. of feed, get a Winona Berkshire for your next herd boar. Spring pigs averaged 100 lbs. each at four months. F. R. Steel, Winona Ranch, Rural Route No. 1. 8301f

14-ROOM house, partly furnished, lot 75x100, on Sixth street, for sale real cheap, or will trade. For particulars inquire B. A. Williams, 323 G street. 878

SLIGHTLY USED Chevrolet car, model 490, five-passenger touring car, in first-class condition, with extra equipage, for sale at a sacrifice. W. S. Maxwell. 8671f

FOR SALE—Five acres in Grants Pass, home-like place, good buildings, will stand inspection, title clear, taxes paid, can give immediate possession. Cash down \$1,000; balance of \$1,500 to suit purchaser. No agents. Apply to owner, H. E. Gething, Oakland, Oregon. 879

DUROCK JERSEY PIGS—Boars and gilts eligible to registry. Four months old pigs for sale at reasonable prices. Phone or address Frank Hill, Murphy, Ore. Phone Provolt central. 8691f

\$1,500 BUYS comfortable, neat, four-room cottage, with acre of splendid garden ground, berries, some fruit, water for irrigation, pump on back porch, Rogue River avenue. Terms to responsible party. For particulars, inquire No. 1818, care Courier. 8701f

BARGAIN—\$100 talking machine and records for \$25. See it at McIntyre's Cyclery. 877

OR SALE—Work horse, very cheap; five-year-old cow; 2 1/2-inch wagon. A. J. Green. Phone 614-F-2. 878

FOR SALE—Ford runabout, in good condition. Address No. 1842, care Courier. 879

FOR SALE CHEAP—18,000 common brick. Make us an offer. Inquire of the Dyer company at sugar factory. 878

\$350 BUYS a Model 30 Buick roadster. Electric lights, Temco shock absorbers, side light and other accessories. Mechanical condition fine. Inquire at Room 2, Masonic building, or phone 174-J. 880

FOR SALE OR RENT—160-acre farm six miles from Grants Pass, house, barn and two wells. Inquire W. E. Dean, 615 H street. 881

WANTED

WANTED TO BUY—Second-hand furniture, Raymond's second-hand store, 319 G street. 881

WOMAN COOK WANTED—For crew of 15. State experience and salary expected. Address No. 1862, care Courier. 877

LOST

LOST—Splitting maul and new hammer, between town and Edgerton saw mill. Finder notify No. 1861, care Courier. 877

FOUND

FOUND—Brooch containing gentleman's photograph. Owner inquires No. 1863, care Courier. 877

ABSTRACTS

ABSTRACTS by Grants Pass Abstract company to Josephine county property are prepared by owner, W. E. Hanson. Have some printed stock with low price. Old abstracts continued. 894

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CRYSTAL SPRINGS water, put up in 5-gallon glass jars and delivered at your door, fresh, pure, sanitary. Telephone 298-R and water wagon will call

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DON'T THROW your old furniture away. Repaired as good as new at reasonable prices. 401 North Sixth street. Phone 332-R. 881

All the Difference.

A resident of a metropolis on the Pacific coast had occasion to fill a sunken place in the lawn of his country home. Desiring expert advice before undertaking the venture, he looked up a friend of his who did a good deal of contract work in excavating and grading lines for the municipality. "Say, Reilly," he inquired, "about how much would it cost to fill a hollow of such and such dimensions with stone?" "Is it for you or is it for the city?" asked Reilly.—Saturday Evening Post

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L. O. CLEMENT, M. D.—Practice limited to diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. Glasses fitted. Office hours 9-12, 2-5, or on appointment. Office phone, 62; residence phone 359-J.

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J. P. TRUAX, M. D., Physician and surgeon. Phone: Office 326; residence 324. Calls answered at all hours. Country calls attended to. Landburg Bldg.

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GOLDEN RULE LODGE, NO. 78, I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening in I. O. O. F. hall, corner 6th and H. Sts. Visiting Odd Fellows cordially invited to be present. Emil Gebers, N. G.; Clyde Martin, Secretary.

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Location notices, Courier office.

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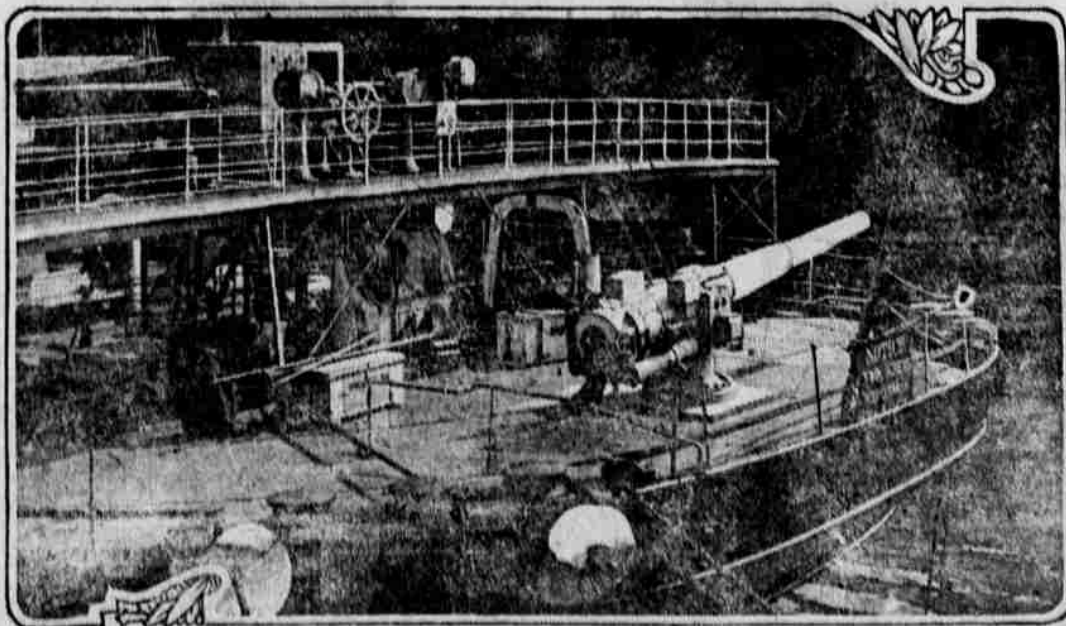


Photo by American Press Association. The British merchantman Cedric, carrying a large gun for the first time as she sailed from New York.