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Complete abstracts of Terry County and the towns of Brownfield and Gomez; Prices reasonable.

**TEXAS-NEW MEXICO
 BOUNDARY DISPUTE**

**Constitutional Convention at
 Santa Fe Claims Part of Pan-
 handle Country.**

Austin, Tex., Nov. 5.—E. C. Baker, acting chairman of the school of history in the University of Texas, has given The News the following historical matter relative to the Texas-New Mexico boundary, Mr Baker says:

"Under late Spanish rule and during all of the Mexican period the western boundary of Texas ran just west of a zigzag line that might be drawn through the present towns of Junction, Brady, Brownwood, Palo Pinto, Graham, and Wichita Falls. But this was too constricted for the long-headed fathers of Texas, and after the declaration of independence and the victory of San Jacinto they fixed their own boundaries by act of the first Texan Congress. According to this the southern and western line began at the mouth of the Rio Grande and followed the principal stream of said river to its source, thence due north to the 42 degree of north latitude. Even this was not sufficiently generous for President Lamar, who, in his inaugural address on Nov. 10, 1838, pictured Texas as stretching away to the south and west as far as the obstinacy of the enemy may render it necessary for the sword to mark the boundary. Without discussing the merit of this definition of boundary by the First Congress of Texas—though something might be said for it—it is sufficient to say that no effort was made by Texas to take actual possession of the territory south and west of the old Mexican boundary until 1841, when the President dispatched the ill-fated Santa Fe expedition to invite the inhabitants of New Mexico to cover themselves with the folds of the Lone Star flag. Though soldiers accompanied the expedition, its object was essentially peaceful. If the people of Santa Fe refused to recognize the political sovereignty of Texas they were to be asked to trade with her, and in any event the soldiers were instructed not to use force. The expedition ended in disaster, for Gov. Armijo declined to believe in its pacific intentions and captured practically the entire force, when the men were on the verge of exhaustion from starvation and thirst, and sent them prisoners to Mexico.

**QUESTION IN ANNEXATION OF
 TEXAS**

"During the long contest in

the Congress of the United States over the annexation of Texas this statutory boundary came in for much discussion. Benton particularly declaring against the injustice of so despoiling Mexico. Nevertheless in December, 1845, Congress admitted Texas in accordance with a joint resolution previously passed, and with no diminution of area. Two provisions of the resolution are to be noted, however, in connection with the boundary question. By one Texas agreed that the United States should settle any boundary dispute that might arise with other Governments on account of annexation, and they other required Texas to retain its debts and at the same time give up its principal resource for paying them—that is, its custom revenues.

"The Mexican War was in very small degree the result of a boundary dispute. but the boundary issue did enter into the causes, and it is important to remember that the United States followed the Texan act of December, 1836, in adopting the Rio Grande as the southern line. The war not only confirmed our right to Texas, but carried the National boundary westward to the Pacific. This raised the question of organizing the new Territory, and here the matter of slavery entered. Texas had been admitted as a slave State with the proviso that slavery should never exist north of the Missouri Compromise line of thirty-six degrees, thirty minutes, north latitude; but if its claim of the Rio Grande for a western boundary was recognized the slave area south of thirty-six thirty would still be very great. The contest waged long and furiously, and was finally settled by a compromise proposed by Henry Clay. Briefly, this was to the effect that Texas should surrender all of its territory north of the parallel of thirty-six thirty, and should relinquish to New Mexico the land between this line and the thirty-second parallel west of the 103d meridian of longitude. In return, Texas was to receive from the United States by way of compensation \$10,000,000. with which to pay its debts. Logically, Texas had as much right to fix its western boundary by statute as it did to fix its southern limit, and the United States had already recognized the southern line. To be consistent, therefore, it must also accept the western one. This consideration appealed to some other motive influenced others, so the bill was passed.

"On Sept. 9, 1850, President Fillmore signed the act establishing the new boundary of Texas,

and on Nov. 25 of the same year Texas accepted it. As defined by the statute, the western boundary starts at the intersection of north latitude 36 degrees and 30 minutes with the 103d meridian of longitude, "thence her boundary shall run due south to the 32d degree of north latitude, thence on said parallel of 32 degrees of north latitude 36 degrees and 30 minutes with the 103d meridian of longitude, "thence her boundary shall run due south to the 32d degree of north latitude, thence on said parallel of 32 degrees of north latitude 36 degrees and 30 minutes with the 103d meridian of longitude, "thence her boundary shall run due south to the 32d degree of north latitude, thence on said parallel of 32 degrees of north latitude to the Rio Bravo del Norte and thence with the channel of said river to the Gulf of Mexico." The difficulty here has been in determining the 103d meridian.

BEGINNING OF PRESENT DISPUTE

"Though the line along the meridian has never been surveyed in its entirety, the two extremities have several times been run, and always with a different result. It is from this disagreement of the surveyors that New Mexico's claim arises.

"The first survey was made by United States Commissioner John H. Clark in 1859, under authority of a law passed in June of the previous year. Starting on the Rio Grande near El Paso, he marked the 32d parallel to the point where his measurements told him it crossed the 103d meridian and there established a corner. This was 211 miles east of the Rio Grande, and the difficulties experienced and to some extent the care exercised in making the survey may be judged from the fact that to mark this line Clark traveled more than 1,200 miles. From this corner he surveyed northward two days along the meridian, a distance of twenty-four miles, when want of water compelled him to abandon the work. With Clark during a part of time he was running this portion of the boundary was William R. Scurry, who had been appointed commissioner for Texas by Gov. Runnels. From here Clark went to the northwest corner of the State, picked up the 103d meridian in latitude 36, 30, and followed it southward 156 miles, setting up monuments along the way. This was done in August and September of 1859. There remained a gap of 130 miles, which he did not survey. After running the northern boundary of the panhandle, with which we are not here concerned, Clark returned to Washington and began the labor of preparing his report.

This was just at the beginning of the Civil War. The work proceeded slowly and Congress, losing both interest and patience, ordered it discontinued in January, 1862. No more is heard of Clark's survey until January, 1882, when a resolution of the Senate called his dusty notes and incomplete report from the archives of the General Land Office, where they had been resting for exactly twenty years. No

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 6)

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We have \$2,000.00 invested in Tools, Material, Machinery etc., and can do anything from plow work to building you a wagon or carriage, out and out.

We Fit New Rubber Tires on Buggies

Can shroud any tire up to four inches, hot or cold. We want your trade and will treat you right. Call and see us.

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Secret Societies.



BROWNFIELD CHAPTER, NO. 309, R. A. M.
W. R. Spencer, High Priest
Geo. E. Tiernan, Secretary
Meets 2nd Saturday after the full moon in each lunar month



Officers of BROWNFIELD LODGE NO. 903, F. & A. M.
J. W. Ellis, W. M.
G. H. Longbrake, Secretary
Lodge meets Saturday before the full moon in each lunar month at 4 p.m.



Wade Chapter 317 O. E. S.
Miss Correll Harris, W. M.
Geo. E. Tiernan, Secretary
Meets Saturday before the full moon in each month at Masonic Hall



Brownfield Lodge No. 530 I. O. O. F.
W. J. N. Parker, N. G.
J. H. Winton, Secy.
Meets every Friday in Odd Fellows Hall.



BROWNFIELD REBEKAH LODGE NO. 329.
Meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month at the I. O. O. F. Hall at 7.30 p.m.
Mrs. R. H. Banowsky, N. G.
Miss Annie Hamilton, Sec.

Enter Camp: Exit Joe.

We'd mighty near give a years subscription to the Herald to see Boss Joe sit up and take notice when Camp raps for orders.

The Boys Corn Club captured Dallas, and now stunning Waco. Boys are great things. Fact is they are the only chance we have for men nowadays.

When the "show me" state rolled up a majority of 175,000 to keep beer on tap, it either indicated a through Anti state or else the brewers have several prospective son-in-laws.

Congress had better cut out the dreadnaughts and go to making gunboats. Its getting so we need one for each Pacific and Atlantic fishing port from Mexico to the Horn to protect American interests.

The election is over and the usual "I told you" exchanged, and now the Terry county farmers, business men and land agents will get busy for a bumper crop next year. And we will have one, too, it being an off year.

Uncle Joseph Canon has been pampered and pitted by his constituents and a Republican Congress till he is worse spoiled than a petted child. Bet his Adams apple works like a trip hammer when his power is shorn—swollering with disgrace and disgust.

WINDMILLS

We have them in all sizes from 12 to 16 foot of the famous Star and Leader brands.

IMPLEMENTS

We have a full line of the Standard makes of impliments. Let us show you through our stock.

Brownfield Hardware Co.
Brownfield Texas.

For WATKINS REMEDIES

and Harness and Repair Work
See Jake Johnson Brownfield, Texas

Some Terry County admirer of Andrew Jackson Houston voted his convictions, and voted 'er straight. The Herald admires those that have convictions and stay with them, but instances like this seen too forlorn and lonesome for us to follow up. It's too much like playing solitaire poker—from what we've heard of that game. Anyway it is a parallel with the case of the old woman who treid to drink the river dry in order to cross.

There was only two states we ventured a pre-election prophesy. They were Texas and Tennessee. We have spent most of our lives in these two great commonwealth and we well understand their peculiarities. Normally Tennessee is Democratic by 30,000 majority, but normal conditions did not exist during the recent campaign. The people had thoroughly soured on the former administration's hobby of pardoning criminals, pending higher court decisions, and they put their feet on the practice at the polls. Hence a Fusion—not a Republican—victory.

Last Tuesday's election introduced political giants to the public, that had hardly sprung a breeze outside their own immediate communities heretofore. But they were men of principle, and not afraid to assert them. Especially was this the case with Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey. He made a taintless campaign, scarcely approached in the annals of history, and the people arose in his defence. This is a naked "show-them" that the American people are still able to attend to their own affairs without a political chart and guide book.

It is desired that those farmers who expect to take advantage of the winter course in agriculture that is to be commenced at the A. & M. College of Texas, in January, send their names at once to C. M. Evans, College Station, Texas. This winter course is being arranged especially for the practical farmer—the man at

home who can give but a few weeks in the winter to school work that he may get the benefit of scientific advice on the important points of agricultural work. Mr. Evans is in charge of the extension work of the college, and is directing the work of the free correspondence course in agriculture. He is enrolling those who will come to the winter course, and will arrange winter quarters for them through co-operation with the secretary of the Commercial club at Bryan. This winter course will include instruction in all kinds of agricultural work, animal husbandry, horticulture, veterinary science etc. It is being arranged for the actual farmers of the State. Being held in January it will be at a time when the farmers can leave home, and the entire expense will be as cheap as remaining at home for the same length of time.



THE Remington AUTOLOADING SHOTGUN

REMINGTON genius combined safety and shooting comfort in the Auto-loading Shotgun. The Remington Solid Breach Hammerless Idea places a wall of thick solid steel between your face and the smokeless powder. The recoil does all the work of reloading. You have five shots under control of trigger finger, giving three shots to get cripples which otherwise would die unrecovered. In the Remington Autoloading Gun you get the most up-to-date and modern ideas embodied in any gun in the world, yet the price is moderate. If your dealer can't show one, write us for catalogue. The REMINGTON ARMS COMPANY, Ilion, N. Y. Agency, 315 Broadway, New York City

OUR NEW BUILDING

Will be complete by the 1st or soon thereafter, and will then have the most complete hardware store on the Plains. In the meantime, if you are in the market for a Binder, Windmill, Wagon, or anything in the hardware line, we have it and can save you money.

Western Windmill Co.
LUBBOCK TEXAS

The RANDAL

SCHOOL BOOKS!!! We have them right here for you; also pens, pencils, tablets and other school accessories too numerous to mention.

Drug Company

Your prescription will be appreciated and will receive our most careful attention at all times. Big assortment of sundries and all standard proprietary remedies.

For Pure Drugs

A. G McAdams Lmbr. Co.

All kinds of first class building material. We will appreciate your trade.
Brownfield, Texas

The JACKSON HOUSE

Is the place to stop when in LUBBOCK

GOOD GRUB

Is as essential to the human body as air. That is why the **HILL HOTEL** is the place to stop. The best eatables the market affords, put up by the best cook in the state, combined with large airy rooms and thorough sanitary conditions, make this the most popular hotel on the Plains

Mrs. J. R. HILL, Proprietor
BROWNFIELD TEXAS

Postoffice at Slaton

All the necessary arrangements have been made for the opening of a postoffice at Slaton. The office will be opened about the first of December and the postmaster will be G.F. Higbee of this city. Mr. Higbee will move there this week with his family and proceed to complete the local arrangements for the opening of the office. Mr. Higbee is a reliable man and will make the community a splendid postmaster.

The mail will be supplied from this office at the present. There is not at this time, nor will be at the time of the opening of the office at that place any mail carrying service, the railroad having never made any contract for the transportation of mail matter any further than this point.—Lubbock Avalanche.

Mr Higbee was at one time a citizen of Brownfield, having spent something like one year at this place, and we are indeed glad that Mr. Higbee secured this place as it will no doubt pay well in the future if the Santa Fe railroad company puts in their shops at Slaton. Mr. Higbee is in every way reliable, honest, and deserving, and we are glad that he secured the position.

Dissolution Notice.

The Adams-Holgate Company, a partnership consisting of H. F. Adams, W.M. Adams, O. E. Adams, and Robt. Holgate, have sold their entire stock to S. H. Holgate, who will continue to do business under the firm name of the Gomez Hardware Company.

All parties indebted to the Adam-Holgate Company, will please settle up at once.
Adams-Holate Co.

Terry and Yoakum County Officials.

The following is a list of the County officials elected in Terry and Yoakum counties Tuesday Nov. 8th.

TERRY COUNTY

- Geo. W. Neill County Judge
- T. J. Price County Clerk
- Geo. E. Tiernan Sheriff & Tax Col.
- Jim Burnett Tax Assessor
- A. B. Bynum Treasurer
- A. E. Moore Surveyor
- Redge Burnett Com. Pre. No. 2
- E. L. Duke Com. Pre. No. 1
- J. H. Black Com. Pre. No. 3
- T. M. Biles Com. Pre. No. 4
- L. P. Price Hide & Animal In

YOAKUM COUNTY.

- W. Holmes Co. Judge
 - Lum Hudson Sheriff & Tax Col.
 - F. L. Boyd Co. & Dist. Clerk
 - P. G. Stanford Co. Attorney
 - T. G. Cash Treasurer
 - Webber Assessor
 - Z. Conrad Surveyor
 - af Roy H. & A. Insp.
- Commissioners
- M. G. Carpenter
 - J. D. Earnest
 - Pat McHugh
 - Jim Bowen

Conference Assignments.

Rev. V. H. Trammell was re-named to Brownfield, and Rev. J.E. Jameson was sent to Jayton and Rev. A. D. Jameson, his brother, put in charge of the Gomez Mission, which includes Plains.

Rev. P. E. Riley was put in charge at Rotan. Stanton J.

L. B. Cash was sent to Sylvester. The Brownfield and Gomez charges were changed from the Plainview to the Big Springs District and Rev. L. A. Webb made presiding Elder of the latter.

Rev. G. S. Hardy, formerly Presiding Elder of the Plainview District, now holds a like office in the Hamlin District. J. T. Guswald is president of Stamford College.

The people of Brownfield are gratified that Conference saw fit to return Bro. Trammell, as he is universally loved and respected by our people.



[This matter must not be reprinted without special permission.]

EIGHT DOLLAR LOSS PER COW.

The Wisconsin Dairymen's association recently had a census taken of twenty-five herds of common dairy cows in a certain section of the state, and the data collected by the census taker in some instances he might well have officiated in the capacity of cow undertaker, are illuminating to quite a degree, so much so that they will hold in any section of the country where dairying is followed. Of the twenty-five herds there was a variation in returns running all the way from \$35 profit per head to a loss of \$8.03 per head, not counting the value of the fertilizer or the calf, and it is likely that calves from such cows wouldn't amount to much for any purpose. One man who milked eighteen cows through the year realized the magnificent sum of 70 cents a head net for his labor; another who milked eighteen head was out of pocket 30 cents a head as a result of his dairy operations (he had developed good forearm muscles, however), while a third who milked twelve cows through the year lost \$5.84 on each animal kept. The cows of the dairymen who netted \$35 per head were grade Jerseys and Guernseys, while those who lost money in their operations or made but little were scrubs or grades of a beef rather than a dairy breed. In a majority of cases scrub sires of unknown or beef parentage were used, and little or no effort was made to improve the milking capacity of the herd, as the results above noted clearly indicate. But five silos were used in these twenty-five cases, and with these the results were vitiated because the silage was fed to cows of no pronounced milk capacity. The pointers to be got from a census of this kind are plain for any man who has the primal sense to comprehend simple facts—first, for success in the dairy business cows of a pronounced dairy type should be kept and pure bred sires of known ancestry used; second, a record should be kept of each animal in the herd so that the owner may know just what return she is giving; third, silos should be installed to get the most value out of the corn crop, and, lastly, as large a percent as possible of the protein required in the ration should be furnished by home grown clover, alfalfa or other legumes. Other things should be kept in mind in the dairy business, but the following of the four suggestions given would revolutionize the dairy business.

THE BOY AND THE SLUNGSHOT.

The other morning the writer found the remains of two pretty bee martins (king birds) in the corner of his orchard and learned on inquiry that some small boys had been in the locality with slungshots the day before and had found the birds easy victims because of their loyalty to a nestful of fledgelings placed on the archway to a gate near the sidewalk. It is possible that this offense was the result of thoughtlessness and not because the boys in question were bad at heart, but the result was the same for the birds. If a highwayman had come along when one of these boys was helpless babe in the cradle and had wantonly killed both father and mother, resulting in the starvation of the child, we would have an exact counterpart of what happened to the birds.

...a strip of this great... wheatfield will keep the rodents out of it.

Putting it in terms which every boy who has a spark of manliness and fairness in his makeup can understand, the boys who killed these birds did not give them a square deal. Particularly was this the case because they were killed at nesting time, when not only their own lives, but the lives of their young were being taken away, boys, at red squirrels, English sparrows, blackbirds, bluejays and crows, but grant all useful birds freedom from attack, but especially during the nesting season.

SUMMER PRUNING.

The writer now and then receives inquiries as to what course to follow with fruit trees which put out a crop of leaves each spring, but set no fruit buds and thus give no return in way of fruit. It is quite likely that such trees are suffering from too much kindness—from too rich a soil or too much fertilizer scattered on the ground. For such trees summer pruning is recommended, and this may be done from now up to the 10th of August. This should consist in cutting back somewhat recent growth and taking out a number of limbs where the head seems too thick. The philosophy of the summer pruning seems to be that, done late in the growing season as it is, the surplus vitality furnished the fewer branches remaining, instead of being consumed in the further growth of twigs and leaves, is used in the formation of fruit buds for the succeeding season. The average tree will doubtless stand this much pruning in any event, while the owner can determine whether the method is effective in producing the desired result.

Crop statistics are sometimes interesting in that they shed side lights on fundamental agricultural conditions. To illustrate the point, the average yield per acre of winter wheat for the ten year period 1900-1909 was 14.3 bushels per acre. For the preceding decade it was 12.9 bushels. This shows an increase of 1.4 bushels per acre for the later period. In both instances, however, the average yield is so low that it pays a mere pittance in interest on money invested after cost of production, taxes, etc., have been paid. An increase in yield per acre means little unless it stands for a better system of farm management which keeps in view a maintenance of the fertility of the soil.

If a measure which was introduced in the recent session of the New York legislature eventually becomes a law commission merchants of that state will have to put up a bond of \$5,000 each as a guarantee of square dealing with customers over the state who may have no assurance of their integrity beyond claims made in newspaper advertisements or seductive circulars. Should the law pass it will mean that to start in the commission or jobbing business or continue in it a \$12.95 typewriter, a batch of cheap stationery and a few bunches of penny stamped envelopes will no longer suffice. This law will put the shark and shyster out of business. To cure these commission swindles, which are country wide, a federal law of similar character should be enacted.

Dairy experts from the New York State School of Agriculture and officials of the Erie railroad took a very effective method of spreading the gospel of better dairying when they ran a "milk production" special over that road in April of this year. Forty-five minute stops were made at twenty-one towns, thirty minute lectures on the one subject of milk production being followed by a fifteen minutes' demonstration of a profitable and unprofitable type of dairy cow, the first being a Holstein with a record of 427 pounds of butter fat per year, while the other on but a trifle less feed made but 167 pounds of butter in the same period. In the lectures the fact was emphasized that to keep in business the dairyman must, in view of present high prices of feed, either receive more for his product or reduce in some way the cost of its production, which was shown could be effected in three ways—by the more economical feeding of home grown feeds (grain, clover, alfalfa, silage and beets), by weeding out the boarder cows by the use of the Babcock test and by grading up the dairy herd by the continuous use of a pure bred bull of a single dairy breed. Four thousand three hundred and twenty-one people attended the lectures and manifested an unusual interest in the subject of better dairying.

F. E. Trigg

OUR LAST WARNING

Government Inspectors are now working southward and when they get here, we are determined to have a clean subscription list.

We Have appreciated your patronage but will have to cut you off if you are one year in arrear

SO PLEASE PAY UP

HARD TIMES! AND SHORT CROPS

Go to make money matters more stringent, and we make the \$ go as far as possible. We will help to relieve the situation by selling dry goods and groceries at rock bottom prices

J. T. MAY

Phone 14

BROWNFIELD, TEXAS

The Herald \$1.

A FULL STOCK of Dry Goods and Groceries

And when in Tahoka, we want you to come in and inspect our stock. We pay from 1-8 to 1-2 cent more for cotton than any buyer in town having bought 4-5 of cotton marketed here. We guarantee our prices to meet any in town.

Car of Bell of Wichita just received and looking for a car of Cotton White. Price per hundred \$3.20. Better prices on larger quantities, 8000 pounds of salt at 65c per hundred. We will spare no pains to retain your trade.

WELLS & WELCHER Southwest Cor. Square Tahoka, Texas

Local and Personals

About things that have occurred, will occur, or is likely to occur

Commissioners court adjourned Wednesday.

Luther French visited home folks in the Lou settlement last Sunday.

Quite a large crowd from Gomez attended, the I.O.O.F. lodge at this place Friday night.

J. W. French and son, Henry, started east this week with a fine bunch of mules.

We learn that J. F. Holden and family have located at Lakeview.

Rev. J. H. Hill has moved to the Jim Burnett place where he will cultivate a crop next year.

Neil H. Bigger made a flying trip to Lubbock this week to get his hat blocked.

Jno. W. Cone, of Yoakum county, was in the city on business this week.

H. H. Longbreak made an extended trip to Yoakum county this week in the interest of the Brownfield Hardware Co.

Who ever borrowed or 'got-off' with Dock Powel's shoe stretchers will please return them to the Mercantile.

John Daniels says he wants us to let all of his old girls around here know that he has returned. Please N. B.

We notice that the Avalanche reports lots of good wheat in the Lubbock county, and are advocating a flour mill.

Miss Orell Harris returned home last Friday after a long stay in Central, North and East Texas.

J. J. Lane was in town last Saturday. He reports that he and Uncle Billie Byrd, are getting on splendidly on his new residence.

Master Lukie French has bought him a new wheel. His childish heart is full of pleasure over this his first bike.

Now is the time of year that everybody is buying their winter dry goods. We have a complete stock in every department, and will appreciate a share of your trade. Prompt service and honest prices guaranteed.

Brownfield Merc. Co.

There was a splendid singing at the Residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Scudday Sunday night. The young people report a good time.

We understand that J. T. Gainer has secured four sections of land in Yoakum county, and will move on it in the near future.

J. E. Bryant, and son Billie, were slipping out supplies this week. Good, ye editor and lady will be down Xmas to help consume them.

Commissioners Court was in session this week, and after the routine of business, most of the new officials were sworn in for their duty the coming year.

Better come in and pay up that subscription, as we regret to cut you off, but we are going to make a clean sweep of our books in the near future and clean out the drones.

Mr. Will Arnett and family, accompanied by Miss Annie Good, a sister of Mrs. Arnett, spent a day or two in Brownfield this week on account of a broke-down auto.

J. C. Green returned last week from Roswell, N.M. where he and C. A. McDaniel went to appear before the Grand Jury. They will return the 28th as witnesses in the Satewhite case.

F. M. Ellington, a prominent young stock farmer of Harris, was in Brownfield this week on business. While here he visited the Herald office and had us send him the paper one year.

G. E. Lockhart, of Gomez, left for Tahoka this week where he will follow the practice of law. G. E. is a splendid citizen and a coming lawyer, and Tahoka may well rejoice at the acquisition of George.

Jno. Daniels, an old time resident of Terry county, who has been traveling for his health for the past six months in Old and New Mexico, Arizona, and Oklahoma, returned Wednesday to again become a stationary citizen of Terry county. John has something interesting to tell we are sure.

You may try this and that public school to your entire satisfaction, but then you'll always find the Brownfield High School ahead. We have absolutely got the best public school on the Plains as proven beyond a doubt.

The Lubbock Enterprise has suspended publication again pending the arrival of some one else who is looking for a snap. It keeps us hustling to keep our exchange trained on them. Levity aside, the Avalanche is a splendid paper and plenty for Lubbock.

Percy Spencer, who has so efficiently held the office of county attorney the past two years, and who was unanimously elected to succeed himself, resigned the office this week in favor of B. M. Hunter, of Gomez, giving as his reason of resignation that it often disqualified him from practice of criminal cases and the remuneration of the office insufficient.

Mules for Sale.

Ten young mules, five each twos and threes; six work mules—fat and on good pasture. Address

JOHN W. CONE,
Plains, Texas.

LADIES.

I am offering my entire stock of Ladies' and Childrens, hats at actual cost, and am going to sell them cheaper than you have ever bought them in this country or elsewhere.

All the hats that I am selling are nice, up-to-date, seasonable millinery. But in order to sell out before I move away from the Plains country, which will be in about sixty days. I am in a position to sell you hats from my large assortment at prices that will move them and please you.

Don't wait but come early and get first choice.

Mrs. J. M. Currier,
Gomez, Texas.

M. & M. Club.

Despite the inclemency of the weather, Saturday afternoon, November 5th, the Maids and Matrons gathered at the home of Mrs. Criswell where, seated around the glowing grate, the members spent a very enjoyable as well as profitable evening.

In answer to roll call each responded with a short sketch of an American College.

Professional Cards.

G. E. LOCKHART

ATTY-AT-LAW

Gomez - Texas

W. R. Spencer

Percy Spencer

SPENCER & SPENCER

Attorneys-At-Law

Brownfield, Terry County Texas

SEE

Jack Drinkard

Ab. ut keeping your wind mill in repair. He has the tools and knows his business.

CITY BARBER SHOP

For

NEAT CLEAN AND EASY SHAVES

Full line of best tonics. Best massage and Shampoo going

GEO. W. NEILL,

Abstracter and Notary

Only complete set of abstracts in county. All title and legal matters given prompt attention.

Dr. J. W. Ellis,

Physician and Surgeon

Office at Randal Drug Store.

Phone: Res. No 18
Office 44

Brownfield, Texas.

Sheriff's Sale.

The State of Texas, County of Terry.

By virtue of a certain alias execution issued out of the Honorable Justice Court of Precinct No. 1, Presideo county, on the 17th day of October, 1910, by W. A. Wells, Justice Peace of said Precinct, against Chas. A. Hughes for the sum of forty-eight dollars and seventy cents (\$48.70) and costs of suit, in cause No. 332 in said Court, styled J. D. Lee versus Chas. A. Hughes and placed in my hands for service, I, Geo. E. Tiernan as Sheriff of Terry county, Texas, did, on the 31st day of October, 1910, levy on certain real estate, situated in Terry county, described as follows, to-wit:

Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 in the original town of Gomez, Terry county, Texas; being the same land purchased by the said Chas. A. Hughes from W. L. Allen on January 14th, 1910, and levied upon as the property of said Chas. A. Hughes. And on Tuesday, the 6th day of December, 1910, at the Court House door of Terry county, in the town of Brownfield, Texas, between the hours of ten a. m. and four p. m., I will sell said property at public vendue, for cash, to the highest bidder, as the property of said Chas. A. Hughes, by virtue of said levy and said alias execution.

And in compliance with law, I give this notice by publication in the English language, once a week for three consecutive weeks immediately preceding said day of sale, in the Terry County Herald, a newspaper published in Brownfield, Terry county.

Witness my hand, this 31st day of October, 1910.

GEO. E. TIERNAN,
Sheriff Terry County, Texas.

Very interesting papers were read by Mesdames Spencer and Bell, and the story of Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter" was told by Miss Farrar.

The lesson quiz dealt principally with American Literature of the Revolutionary Period.

After adjournment the club enjoyed a social chat, while the hostess served delicious refreshments consisting of crisp wafers, sliced oranges, and whipped-cream.

Heavenly Houston has added another to its long list of murders. This time Judge James B. Brockman, one of the most successful attorneys of the state, is the victim. From the daily papers it would seem that this attorney had incurred the wrath of some ex-ranger who had been appointed by the mayor of Houston to work up some evidence in a case which Judge Brockman represented the defence. It is conceded by every one except Gov. Campbell and his pets that the Rangers are nothing less than a lot of booted and spurred bull-dozing relics of the Dark Ages, who are always looking for trouble and where they can not find it, proceed to make it. It, then, is not surprising that good men lose their lives at the hands of these fellows. Texas will breathe a sigh of relief when Colquitt relieves her of the Rangers. Watch the outcome of this case, will you?—Corrigan Index.

NEW SWEATER COATS

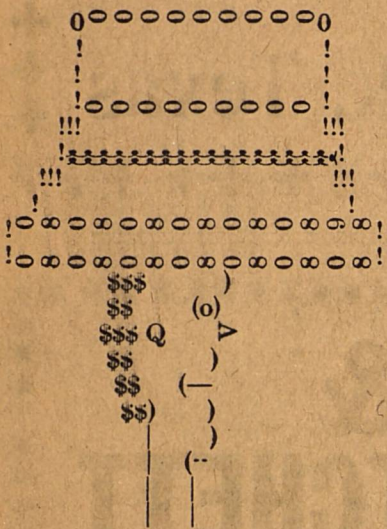
For all the family. Toques

for the children. Scarfs for the Ladies. Fine winter caps for Men.

In fact we are not short when it comes to anything you need in winter supplies. Come in and see them,

THE BROWNFIELD MERCANTILE COMPANY

THE HOBBLE HAT.



The Hobble hat has come to town.
'Tis a genuine perturbator;
And this is the way the new hat looks
To our linotype operator.
—E. T. Sweet, in Scranton (Pa.) Tribune Republican.

Is there any indications in the recent election that point to a decisive victory for the Democratic National ticket in 1912? Shall we take the recent landslide from the Republican ranks to Democracy as an index to results two years hence? These are questions that are finding discussion pro and con by the great leaders of both parties, preachers, teachers, editors, and all classes privately, publically, and through the medium of newspaper circulation. That there is room for doubts either way, leaving cause for discussion assures us that there are conditions if the Democratic party should seek victory two years hence, and that their conduct with partial control must win the approval of the people, before they dare trust the responsibility of conducting the affairs of the whole Nation with them.

The people are thoroughly aroused over the high cost of living, and they believe that it can be remedied by the direct cause being removed. The vast majority believe that the cause is high tariff. Two years ago by great promises of a tariff revision downward, supplemented by various other promises, the G. O. P. was given a chance by handsome majorities of redeeming pledges by dismantling high tariff walls they had themselves erected. Every voter knows what an awful mess they made of the attempt. As a result of their blunder, men everywhere have seemingly flung party traditions and pledges to kingdom come, and are now busy mowing down tares responsible for the failure of a faithful revision. In a way the work of reconstruction is now on. The era of genuine reform has dawned, headed by men who hold the platform de-

Official Statement

Of the Financial Condition of the Brownfield State Bank, at Brownfield, State of Texas, at the close of business on the 10th day of November, 1910, published in the Terry County Herald, a newspaper printed and published at Brownfield State of Texas, on the 18th day of November, 1910

RESOURCES	
Loans and discounts, personal or collateral	\$45,638.00
Loans, real estate	19,537.40
Overdrafts	1,526.40
Real estate, (banking house)	2,685.10
Furniture and fixtures	625.50
Due from approved Reserve Agents, net	24,781.50
Due from other Banks and Bankers, subject to check	1,504.70
Cash Items	28.35
Currency	6,715.00
Specie	1,403.00
Other Resources: Interest in Deposits Guaranty Fund	431.40
Total	104,877.00

LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock paid in	25,000.00
Surplus Fund	7,000.00
Undivided Profits, net	2,223.21
Due to Banks and Bankers, subject to check	14.86
Individual Deposits subject to check	66,622.68
Time Certificates of Deposit	3,500.00
Demand Certificates of Deposit	510.00
Cashiers Checks	6.25
Total	104,877.00

STATE OF TEXAS } We, A. M. Brownfield, as vice president
County of Terry } and Will Alf Bell, as cashier, each of
us, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best
of our knowledge and belief.
A. M. Brownfield, Vice-President
Will Alf Bell, Cashier.
Sworn and subscribed to before me this 18th day of November, A.
D. nineteen hundred and ten. WITNESS my hand and notarial seal
on the last day aforesaid (SEAL) W. R. Spencer, Notary Public
A. M. Brownfield }
CORRECT—ATTEST: W. J. A. Parker } Directors

mands of the people in sacred trust.

Enough of the faithful to compose a majority in Congress, are, as it were, being tried out, and should they "prove up," at the end of two years with clean hands and clear conscience, a Democratic victory is almost an assured fact, looking from our angle.

They must fully respect the wishes of the people, holding sacred trusts that have been given to their care; guarding against votes cast with the high tariff chiefs, even though favored by a few big bugs among their constituents. In our own state, please compare the few that engaged in hides, wool, or lumber pursuits, to the millions that buy and consume the finished products of this raw material. We dare say Terry county itself produces as much wool and hides per capita as most any county in the state, and in the face of all this there are ten persons here that buy the finished product of wool and hides, to each one that is dependent on these raw materials for livelihood. Therefore it is sadly unjust to levy a high tax on ten in the way of raw an finished products in favor of the one who is producing them. No wonder the Democratic leaders wrote in their platform that "protection is a robbery." Looked at from an unprejudiced standpoint, it is little short of deserving that

epitaph and the Democratic party has got to make good on small pledges if they expect to ride the mule in ahead in 1912.

Printing Taught in Schools.

The superintendent of schools of Lynn, Mass., urges, in his annual report, the introduction of printing presses into the public school as a means of appealing to those students whose minds run to mechanism rather than to books. He says such boys are numerous and continues: The printing press affords, in my judgement, one of the most valuable and desirable means of education. It appeals to the boy who is mechanically inclined, and at the same time gives the best possible drill and practice in the mechanics of English composition, capitalization, punctuation, spelling spacing, indentation and paragraphing, etc."

The Burlington, Iowa, Board of Education, equally progressive with the Lynn authorities, has just purchased, from the Chicago branch of the American Type Founders Company, a complete outfit for a printing plant to be used in the Manual Training Department. The high school pupils will use it in publishing a school paper. Undoubtedly some young men who show aptitude in the course in the printing department at the high school will be employed, when they leave school by the master printers of Burlington.

CRAWFORD

The Jeweler



Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Optical Goods, etc. Fine repairing and engraving.

Work left at the Herald office will receive prompt attention.

Lubbock

Texas

BROOKS & LYON

Blacksmiths and Woodworkmen

To the old residenter, the above names are enough; to the newcomer we will say that, if you want your plow, wagon, carriage or buggy repaired, or any cabinet making, these men can do the job right.

One Block West of Square

Brownfield

Texas

W. R. Spencer & Co.

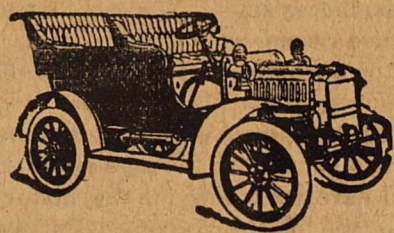
Land Agents

Notary

Public

We have complete abstracts of Terry County

Brownfield, Texas



Brownfield Lubbock Auto Line

Give quicker service and better accommodations than any auto road on the Plains. Our constant aim is to please our customers.

SCHEDULE: Leaves Brownfield at 8:30, making connection with the north bound Santa Fe at 11 a. m., returning after the arrival of the south-bound train at 3 p. m.

C. S. Copeland, Prop.

WE WANT YOUR MAIL ORDERS For

Drugs, Sundries, Graphophone and Kodak Supplies

CRESCENT PHARMACY

LUBBOCK, TEXAS

ALVIS BLAKE, Manager

COST SALE ON SPECIAL LINES

We are determined to reduce our stock of cookstoves, Page woven wire fencing implements. These stocks are too large. They must be reduced. The prices will be strictly cost. Our previous sale proved that we mean what we say.

Cost Sale on all Peter's Amunition

In case lots. There is none better. We are overstocked. They must go. Come and get them. Remember about our full lines of hardware, and the prices are all rock bottom. Good goods, too, everything in the store. Let's trade some.

Will trade hardware, vehicles and implements for young mules and horses.

THE L. B. MINOR COMPANY Lubbock, Texas

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1.)

action was then taken other than to order them printed, but in March, 1891, the President signed an act confirming the boundary between Texas and New Mexico, as established under the act of June 5, 1858,—that is, Clark's line. It is important to note that at neither the southeast corner of New Mexico nor the northwest corner of Texas did Clark establish the 103 meridian by astronomical observations, but his measurements from previously ascertained points on meridian were made with particular care.

THE TEXAS SURVEY

"Passing over a number of surveys, most of which concerned themselves less directly with the Texas boundary, we came to the work of W. S. Mabry. During the years 1882 to 1885 he picked up Clark's old line at the Canadian River and retraced it northward in order to determine the western limit of Oldham, Hartley and Dalham Counties. He found that the X I T pasture of the Capitol Land and Cattle Company had overflowed into New Mexico and moved their fence back, thus making the fence the western boundary of that portion of the Panhandle. Later the Legislature granted the company other lands in compensation for their loss in New Mexico, and thus, in effect, recognized a part of the Clark survey before Congress did so in 1891.

TRUE 103 MERIDIAN

"Doubts had always existed as to whether Clark had determined the true hundred and third meridian, and in 1903, Arthur A. Kidder, examiner of surveys for the General Land Office, made astronomical observations to establish the truth. His report communicated to Congress by the secretary of the Interior in December, 1905, is probably the basis of the present contention of New Mexico. He found that the northwest corner of the Panhandle as fixed by the Clark survey is a fraction over two miles west of the meridian, and that the southeast corner of New Mexico as fixed by Clark is more than three and three-fourth miles east of the meridian.

"In other words, the Texas line encroaches on New Mexico at the northern end more than two miles and at the southern end more than three and three-

quarter miles. The southeast corner of New Mexico, says Kidder, "is perhaps the most incorrect of any land line in the United States."

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

"Notice now the legal aspects of the case. By the statute of 1850 the hundred and third meridian is declared to be the boundary. By the act of 1891 Clark's determination of that line—so far as he did determine and survey it—was confirmed and the legislature of Texas explicitly recognized the same boundary in 1903. But Kidder's observations prove that the Clark line is not the hundred and third meridian. The reluctant situation is somewhat perplexing.

RECENT ATTEMPTS TO SETTLE QUESTION

"In February, 1906, Mr. Birdsell reporting for the Judiciary Committee of the house, said of the Clark line, 'so far as it was located and surveyed by him it has been approved by the United States and accepted by the State of Texas; hence in the judgment of your committee, so far as the Clark survey along that meridian as located by him can be re-established it must constitute the boundary line.' The committee also recommended that to complete the boundary a straight line be surveyed connecting the two nearest points on the northward and southward surveys of Clark. I have not before me the history of the bill thus reported, but apparently it died on the calendar.

"Another attempt was made in 1907. On Oct. 28, Acting Secretary of State, Thomas Ryan submitted to the Speaker of the House, and recommended the passage of a joint resolution which should authorize the President to appoint a commission to mark the boundary in accordance with Birdsell's report. That is, where the Clark line could be followed it was to be the boundary, and where it could not be traced the ascertainable parts were to direct the course of the rest. This also failed to receive action. A joint resolution was introduced in the House on Feb. 5, 1909, and referred to the Judiciary Committee, but I can find no record of its subsequent history. This seems to be the present status of the subject so far as Congress is concerned.

PROBABLE BOUNDARY OF FUTURE

"Mr. Birdsell's report proba-

bly suggests the line of the future. Vested interests and the fact that both the United States and Texas have formerly recognized the existing line render a change extremely unlikely.

"Those who care to study the subject further will find the following references useful: Garrison's Texas, chapters 20-21; Garrison's Westward Extension, chapters 7, 10, 16, 19, and 20; Marcus Baker's 'The Northwest Boundary of Texas' (bulletin of the United States Geographical Survey, No. 191); Senate Document No. 70, Forty Seventh Congress, first session; House Document No. 259, Fifty-Ninth Congress, first session, and House Document No. 54, Sixtieth Congress, first session."—Dallas News.

The Newspaper Press.

The total number of newspapers published in the entire world comprises between 5,500 and 6,000 dailies; of these, over 900 are credited to Germany, 250 to Great Britain, while Paris alone has 150—more than London, New York, Philadelphia and Boston added together. Le Petit Journal, of Paris, has the largest circulation in the world; but the native dialect papers of India have the greatest number of readers, because they are circulated until completely worn out. The Post Zeitung, of Frankfurt, Germany, is the oldest newspaper in Europe; but in China the Kin Pan is a thousand years old, and the Tsing Pao, or Peking News, is the oldest newspaper in the world, having been regularly published for nearly 1,400 years. Its circulation is about 10,000. To indicate the extreme care that is exercised in publishing this paper, we should mention the fact that until recently, at least, instant death was the punishment for an error in printing.

All Out.

A newspaper man sometimes experiences more difficulty in gathering news than one would imagine. This was the case when a reporter was sent to write up a fire which had occurred in a residence. Going to the door he inquired for the lady of the house. The maid said she was out. "Are any of the family at home?" inquired the scribe. "No, they're all out," was the reply. "Well, wasn't there a fire here last evening?" "Yes, said the hired girl, 'but that is out too.'—Exch.

KETNER & HATCHETT

Dealers In

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

We are here with the goods of quality and quantity, and what is better, is our astonishing low prices. Here is a few quoted for your consideration.

Flour, Ex. High Pat. per 100	\$3.20
Sugar, per 100	\$6.25
Corn by case	\$2.50
Tom. " "	2.60
Kraut " "	2.50
Steam refined salt per 100 lbs.	70c
Steam refined salt per 25 lbs.	25c
Meal, per 35 sk.	75c
Meal per 17 1-2 lb. sk	40c
Hominy by case	\$2.50
Best stock salt per 100	60c
Best Cal. Honey per lb.	13c

We also handle a full line of Ladies and gents' furnishings. Visit our store when in Tahoka.

North Side of Public Square Tahoka, Texas

GRAIN, HAY & COAL

I am carrying a large stock of grain, hay, cotton-seed cakes and meal, coal, stock salt etc I wish to invite a good share of the trade of Terry and Yoakum counties and will give my customers satisfaction. Come and see me. Wagon yard in connection with store

Bob Majors

Tahoka

Texas

J. J. Reynolds

First class saddles and harness of all descriptions. First class repair work.

LUBBOCK

TEXAS