

The Terry County Herald

"Printed in Terry County, on the South Plains; the last stand of the Cattleman and the future home of the most prosperous Farmers in the United States."

VOLUME 20

BROWNFIELD, TERRY COUNTY, TEXAS, AUGUST 14, 1925

NUMBER 52

Chamber of Commerce CURRENTS By the Secretary

Some three weeks ago the Federal Highway Department made final designation of the road west from Post City via Tahoka and Brownfield and on to Bronco on the New Mexico line to there connect with the New Mexico highway. This is a Federal designation and is of the utmost importance to this town and county.

This means that out of the 20,000 miles of highways in the state of Texas that only 7 percent of them can be on the designated Federal Highway System. Preceding this designation, the State of Texas had designated this road as a State Highway. And as it is well known that the State expends one dollar for every dollar the counties expend on this road, and the Federal Government places another dollar on the same road provided it is brought up in shape. The Federal Highway Department proposes to place one-half of its part of the money on each county part the first year that each county begins its part of the work and the remaining one-half the second year of the work, which is approximately as fast as the work can be completed.

This is a significant accomplishment for the counties thus traversed by this road, when it is remembered that the counties to the north and to the south were pulling for it strong. This is the cause for which Judge H. R. Winston made a trip to Austin, Texas, and also that the secretary of the local Chamber of Commerce went to the conference at Mineral Wells, along with other representatives of these counties, to pull for it. It has been accomplished and now the important and vital question is what will our town, county and trade territory do with this opportunity.

These counties cannot expect to hold this Federal Designation unless they make preparation to do their part and lay the foundations for the State and Federal departments to complete the road on. The head of the Federal Highway Department says that a designation can be changed and thus kill the former designation unless the road is prepared or the counties so traversed, take favorable action to that end.

There are some two or three other widely advertised routes to the Northwest and Pacific coast that are favorably inclined to place their markers and designations through this way as soon as this road is completed. These things are all important, but not nearly so important when compared to the fact that it gives our county surfaced roads leading into the heart of its trade territory on the west and opens the channels to the east. Our road to the north via Meadow is a state highway and will have annual attention. The road from Brownfield to Lamesa has been submitted to the department at Austin for designation, and leading from here by Levelland to Littlefield, which will, if granted, give us designation through that way. With the extra State funds expended on these roads, in conjunction with our own, it should develop a network of fine roads for our county.

But Terry and the counties adjoining on the east and west will have to wake up to the realization of what this big artery of commerce means running through it, and support some issues that will make it possible or we shall see it move, in time, through our grasp, and thus one of the best opportunities of the counties' history passed up. These things are worthy of public thought and study.

The local Chamber of Commerce can go so far, but it will take concerted action to go further—think about it.

TO THE SACRED HARP SINGERS OF THE PLAINS

There will be a Sacred Harp singing at Sudan, Texas, on the third Sunday in August, which is the 16th. We expect a large crowd and dinner will be served at 1 P. M.

Come bring your basket and Sacred Harp, and let us sing the songs our fathers and mothers sang.

—Thos. A. Nelson.

Prof. O. W. Fagala and wife are spending the month with Mrs. Fagala's parents at Hugo, Okla.

The County's Bouquet



REV. JOHN G. WINSETT
Holding Baptist Revival Here

THE BAPTIST REVIVAL NOW UNDER FULL HEADWAY

The Baptist revival which began last Sunday, August 9th with Rev. John G. Winsett preaching and K. D. Turner leading the singing, is being attended and enjoyed by large congregations.

Rev. Winsett placed strong emphasis on the element of prayer in a revival, and stresses Holy Ghost religion, experimental salvation and regenerated membership, and at the same time condemns sin in a sane but fearless way.

Crowds are coming in large numbers from the second night of the meeting, and the large city tabernacle was filled to its capacity.

If you want to hear some real Bible preaching and gospel singing, don't miss these services. A cordial invitation is extended to all to attend.—Revival Press Reporter.

NOTICE!

You are requested to clean up all debris and remedy any unhealthful condition that may exist around your premises or outhouses. This request is made in the interest of maintaining a wholesome and healthful condition in the city and anyone who wilfully refuses to clean up their premises, will be compelled by the city government to clean them up.

There are also a few cases of typhoid in the city and it is recommended that every one having been exposed be vaccinated at once. The charges for vaccination are only \$1.00, and it is believed that if this action is taken the typhoid situation in Brownfield will never become serious.

Dr. M. C. Bell, City Health Officer.

Morgan Copeland and wife and Bob Bowers and family left this week for an outing in the mountains of New Mexico and Colorado.

LIST OF GRAND AND PETIT JURORS FOR AUGUST TERM

The follow is a list of person selected by the Jury Commissioners of the 106th Judicial District Court of Terry County, at the July term to serve as jurors at the August term of the new court.

Grand Jury

Robert Welch, Ben Hurst, Ben Broughton, W. B. Benton, J. F. Winston, G. L. Owens, K. W. Howell, R. I. Cook, C. R. Hubby, E. W. McGee, Brit Clare, Sam Murphy, Jim Smith, Cecil Shaw, A. G. Green, and Henry French.

Petit Jury First Week

R. L. Powers, S. H. Holgate, A. L. Moorhead, J. V. Hart, A. F. Lucas, W. M. Adams, Clarence Lewis, J. M. Brown, C. B. Bragg, B. C. Horton, N. F. Emerson, L. L. Latham, G. C. Forgas, Will Moore, Carl Hudson, Glenn Harris, I. M. Smith, F. L. Coe, R. S. Heartsill, Jack Longley, John Black, J. C. Scudday Jr., Horace Castleberry, R. Stice, J. F. Malcolm, Mon Telford, S. T. Miller, R. W. O'Neal, J. E. Bryson, L. R. Pounds, F. W. Proctor, C. P. Buchanan, Gus Ratcliff, L. L. Brock, L. C. Green, C. F. Rickles.

Petit Jury Second Week

Richard McDuffie, A. A. Sawyer, W. J. Ramsey, M. L. Copeland, Claud Henderson, T. C. Hogue, W. B. Tudor, Raymond Simms, Cecil Smith, W. F. Snitker, R. H. Timmons, E. L. Redford, J. M. Story, R. L. Cornelius, B. Stice, J. J. Whitley, O. L. Jones, Jim Youree, Rex Headstream, Perry Andrus, Marion Craig, Arch Fowler, H. M. Pyeatt, Chester Gore, Loyd Bennett, M. W. Ellington, R. E. Self, W. H. Hight, J. D. Williamson, T. C. Garner, Richard Castleberry, Ben Brannon, Geo. Black, Jot Akers, G. C. Ashenbeck, W. E. Stone.

BRAKEMAN HURT WHILE AT WORK AT SEAGRAVES

J. F. Austin, of Slaton, brakeman for the Santa Fe, was painfully injured while working with couplings between freight cars at Seagraves at three o'clock Friday morning.

His right arm was caught between the couplings as he was making an effort to open one of the knuckles without stopping the train, we understand. Austin was rushed to Lubbock on a special train where he was placed in a sanitarium. It was believed at the time that Austin would lose his arm, but a later report of his condition stated that physicians believed it could be saved.

The Herald learned last week that two of its nephews, Benton and Alton Stricklin, of Grandview, Texas, are taking training in the CMTC at Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio. They write they were more than pleased with the training in many ways.

F. M. Smith, of Gomez, is one of our latest readers.



PROF. K. D. TURNER
Singer for Baptist Revival

LOCAL BAPTIST PASTOR CALLED BY POST CHURCH

We learned this week that the first Baptist Church of Post had called Rev. C. E. Ball, who has been the local pastor of the Baptist church here for the past four years. Rev. Ball informed the Herald that he had the call under consideration.

During the four years Rev. Ball has been in Brownfield, the Baptist people have experienced a large growth, and have come out of a shack of a church to one that promises to be a thing of beauty and a joy forever when finally completed. No only that, but he has endeared himself to not only his membership but to hosts of other people throughout the entire county, who will regret to see him make the change.

DRUG STORES AGREE ON SUNDAY CLOSING HOURS

This is to inform the public that beginning next Sunday our drug stores will open promptly at 8:00 A. M., and close at 10:00 A. M. They will reopen at 4:00 P. M. and close again at 7:00 P. M. This is in order that the owners and employees may rest or attend church services as they may see fit.

Randal Drug Store
Palace Drug Store
Alexander's Drug Store

SWASTIKA CLUB

The Swastika Needle Club met on Monday, August 10th with Miss Jewel Graves.

Refreshments of sandwiches, peach ice cream, cake and iced tea were served to the following:

Misses Lorena and Gladys Copeland, Blanche and Geneva Brothers, Deetta Pounds, Ethel Hicks, Jewel Graves, Mildred Hahn, Mesdames Jack Holt and Beryl Hahn.

The club will meet with the Misses Copeland next Monday.

COUNTY JUDGE AND COMMISSIONERS GO TO ROAD MEET

County Judge H. R. Winston and Commissioners W. E. Harred and W. F. Stewart, of precincts one and two respectively, attended the good roads meeting at Sweetwater last week, and report one of the best meetings of the kind they ever attended. Uncle Jack Blankenship, road builder for this and Yoakum counties also attended.

From what we could gather from conversation with these gentlemen, the meeting was not called so much to discuss building roads as it was "how to maintain them after they are built." They report some of the best talk they ever heard on how to maintain roads.

Good roads are one of the prime factors in our civilization. We can hardly conceive of a country making progress without them. No one wants to live on or travel over bad roads, and with our idea of speeding along poor roads gets on our nerves. But from what we can gather either concrete or brick are the only roads that will last until they are paid for and without a big maintenance fund to keep them in prime order. Gravel is good for a year or two but the erosion of rain and wind soon demolish them.

We have also good news for our Terry county folks in the announcement that the Federal Government has seen fit to designate a highway through the county from east to west as well as adjoining counties on our east and west. But Secretary Copeland tells you all about that in his issue.

YOAKUM COUNTY ASKING US FOR BETTER ROADS

A number of the citizens of Plains and Yoakum county were in Brownfield this week asking the Commissioners Court and also the co-operation of the business interests and Chamber of Commerce to do something toward hastening the road building on the Brownfield-Plains highway, as the work does not seem to be making very rapid progress just at present on account of a reported hang up in the Court on just where the State Highway should go. If this is the case, we hope the Commissioners will speedily agree that the work of construction be not hindered.

These Yoakum county folks are very reasonable in their requests, as they demand no costly paved highway but only ask for a well graded road such as has been built to Meadow, and the one now being built toward Tahoka. They do say however if the road is not made better they aim to construct a good road north to the new railroad town in Cochran county and do their trading there.

Brownfield has enjoyed a good business from Yoakum county ever since the railroad came here. They are our loyal friend and generous neighbors, and it is nothing but our duty as well as to our financial interest to do everything possible to hold their friendship, good will and trade.

Let us lay aside all personal feelings and preferences as to where the road should go and make a serious effort to build these people a road to Brownfield that is not a burden to travel.

NEW ORDINANCES OUGHT TO BE READ

Of especial concern are the several ordinances being printed in this and the next issue of the Herald to the Brownfield reader, and they are being run in full to considerable expense to the city, and the citizens by all means should avail themselves of the opportunity to read them and familiarize themselves with the new conditions these ordinances bring about. They are interesting to the citizens of this city from two view points.

First it makes a big change in the kind of a house one can put up and how it is thrown together and how located, fire protection and many other things.

Second, the reader may think some of them will be hard to comply with, and not a few of the sections may seem foolish perhaps, for a small city to comply with, but just remember that every one of these conditions we comply with reduce our insurance just that much, and the aggregate saving for the entire city on them in one year runs into the tens of thousands of dollars.

Isn't this worth our consideration and our hearty support?

FORMER TERRYITE CHARGED WITH MURDER OF WIFE

Readers will remember something more than a year ago, on July 8th, 1924 to be exact, the Herald reported that one Roy Rose, a young man of the Union community had accidentally killed his wife by shooting her thru the heart, while preparing to kill a rabbit on the premises. The grand jury following investigated the case, but nothing particular developed, and it was dropped and almost forgotten by most people, but there seemed to be some who were still suspicious of the matter, and the past grand jury took the matter, but the old 22nd district court closed here before the young man, Marion Baggett, who was staying with the Roses at the time was finally located at New Boston, Texas, where he was jailed, and was returned here last week by the Sheriff's department.

A complaint was filed by District Attorney W. C. Witcher against Baggett in order that he might be located and brought back. Rose was found at Slaton, where we understand his father, C. C. Rose, resides, and was brought here Wednesday where an examining trial was held in the County Court before Judge H. R. Winston, to see whether or not Rose be allowed bond. The defendant was represented by J. E. Vickers, of Lubbock, and the State of Texas by the new District Attorney of the 106th district, Mr. Gibson, and County Attorney Geo. W. Neill.

It is alleged that young Baggett gave some very damaging evidence against Rose, which will not be printed as the case is to be tried yet.

However, at the conclusion of the hearing, the Court charged the defendant with first degree murder, and he was returned to the Lubbock jail without bail to await the action of the district court, which meets the 24th day of this month.

BEST RAINS SINCE FALL OF 1923 VISIT OLD TERRY

Showers begin falling here along about the first part of August and have been increasing in the amount of moisture since that time, until last week when it began to pour it on us just about right, and mud and slush sure did look good again.

While we would have been tickled more if the rains had come a month ago, as crops would have been much better, but they are gladly received this late, and we are going to predict that by the 1st of September, we are going to have to raise the estimates we have been making on the Terry county crops, for there is going to be a vast difference in their appearance by that time.

Something like five inches of rain has fallen in Brownfield since the rains started some two weeks ago, and the thirsty earth has taken in every drop of it. There are portions of the north side of the county in the vicinity of Meadow and old Needmore, and the Johnson community and Tokio on the west side of the county that have perhaps received from six to ten inches. On the other hand, there is a narrow strip of the county this side of Pride and Lou that perhaps have not received two inches, but this will tide them over nicely till more falls.

All who are returning from the east in both Oklahoma and Texas, are in agreement that this section is far ahead of any others for crops except a narrow strip in north Texas, east of Fort Worth.

Terry county will make twice as much feed as it did last year and as much cotton, is our prediction, and will get more money for both.

Come to Terry.

BROWNFIELD GETS BIG KEY RATE REDUCTION

City Secretary W. P. McDuffie informed us this week that the State Fire Insurance Rating Board had given the city of Brownfield a reduction of 30c per hundred on the key rate, and as soon as school opens and fire drills are taught the students, we will get another 5c reduction, making 44c in all. Most of this was of course given on our water system, but some was given on fire rates and the appointment of a Fire Marshall.

Before we received this reduction, our key rate was 74c, but it is 59c now and will be 54c after school is opened.

Mr. McDuffie also informed us that the city was working on some more reductions which will be announced later.

CALL 71
S. A. LAUDERDALE
 for prompt service when you have any
 draying or transfer.

A WORK SAVER



Unless you have tried using canned fruits and vegetables, you cannot imagine how much work it saves. A liberal supply of assorted kinds on your pantry shelves will save you hours weekly in the preparations.

C. L. WILLIAMS

Where Money Talks



**GROCERIES
 -HARDWARE-
 FURNITURE**

Our grocery stock of groceries is well selected, fresh and just what you want when you want it. Quality first hardware. The manufacturers are not ashamed to stamp their names on our hardware.

We can furnish the most expensive or the most humble home with furniture.

Hudgens & Knight

**9,000 ACRES OF SPADE LANDS
 ARE SOLD IN THREE WEEKS**

Eight thousand, nine hundred and sixty acres, to be exact, is the amount of land which Judge R. C. Hopping has sold during the past three weeks of the second sub-division of the Spade ranch, and the future prospects could not be brighter, says the Judge. It is only about a month ago now that the editor of this newspaper was called upon to prepare the advertising copy for the sale of this land, and there were printed 5,000 copies of a six page pamphlet, together with 6,000 copies of other introductory literature explaining the methods of this fine tract of land embracing some 50,000 acres, and all lying within the trade territory of Littlefield. That this advertising is bringing the desired results is clearly evident from the above returns quoted in sales during the past three weeks.

And the best part about it, says the Judge, is that all of them are to actually become bona fide settlers of the land they have bought. Two of them are on the land now, making their improvements, and the most of the others expect to move here and take possession of their new holdings on or before January 1st.—Lamb County Leader.

**MORTON VOTES \$50,000 FOR
 HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING**

Morton, August 11th.—In an election held Saturday, the qualified voters in the Morton Independent School District voted for a fifty thousand dollar bond issue to build a high school building at Morton. At the same time a uniform maintenance tax of one dollar per the one hundred dollars valuation was voted. The vote on each issue was 7 to 0.

**GOOD RAINS FALL
 OVER COUNTY**

Rain amounting to about an inch has fallen over the Seagraves territory the past week, breaking the drought of several weeks. Some localities report heavier rains than others and it seems that the rains have been general throughout the plains country.

With the moisture abundant other crops that were needing rain badly have been greatly benefited, and a fair crop will possibly be made in Gaines county.—Seagraves Signal

Mrs. Arthur Sawyer has as her guest her uncle, Dr. A. A. Speegle and family from Palestine, Texas, and her cousin, Mrs. Otto Englebrecht, from Temple, Texas.

Rev. Rollin J. Rudd, Baptist minister, of Van Alstyne, Texas, accompanied by his young friend E. Randall Cotton, printer on the Van Alstyne News, were through here on their vacation on day this week. While here they paid the Herald a short but pleasant call. They will visit in California and other western states before returning home.

The excavation for the new courthouse was delayed Saturday and Monday on account of wet weather, but beginning after that time the work has been progressing nicely, and if weather conditions are favorable the work will almost be finished this week.

John M. Tarbet representing an Austin Nursery, is here this week interviewing our orchardists.

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Neatherly, of Van Alstyne, Texas, are here the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McKinney.

**REAL THRILL IN
 HUNTING LIONS**

**Montana Men's Specialty Is
 Taking Them Alive.**

A mountain lion in a cage is worth much more than numerous mountain lions roaming the woods or even than several mountain lions up a tree. In fact, mountain lions at large represent a minus quantity, as far as value is concerned, and the government is willing to pay well for them, dead or alive.

Out in Glacier National Park there are at least two men who don't hesitate to climb a tree and engage in an argument without firearms, with 140 pounds of wild, bad-tempered mountain lion.

Two Montana men—Jim Whit of Eureka and Bob Bakker of Libby—devote a portion of their time to catching the lions alive. Both men do the bulk of their work in Glacier National park.

They use no traps of any kind. Their only tools are some hounds for trailing and treading the cat, a noosed rope on the end of a ten or twelve-foot pole and a heavy leather muzzle to slip over the animal's jaws.

The first essential to success in the lion-catching game is dogs, preferably crosses between foxhounds and bloodhounds. The dogs make the first move in the actual lion hunt by treading the animal and keeping it tressed until the arrival of the hunter.

The second move is made by the man. He shins up the tree in which the lion has taken refuge and takes his position as near as possible to the snarling beast.

Then, with the aid of his pole, on the end of which dangles a noose, he reaches out along the limb where the lion crouches, and holding his perch with his legs, maneuvers the noose until he succeeds in slipping it over the lion's head.

From then on the game requires fast action. The hunter drops to the ground, paying out as he goes down, the rope that is secured about the lion's neck.

Next he proceeds to pull the lion out of the tree. Before the creature has time to regain its equilibrium the hunter quickly snubs theariat around the foot of the tree, then hastily sets about the exceedingly ticklish job of hogtying the cat.

As matters now stand any error of judgment, carelessness, a single little slip will mean that the hunter loses—not necessarily merely the lion, but a finger, a foot or so of skin, or, quite possibly, a neck.

Bakker, expert though he is, carries on his body long scars as mementoes of his encounters. Once while snubbing a 200-pound lion into a tree he did not keep tight enough hold on his rope. The noose worked loose as the big cat fought for its freedom. Once free the panther attacked him, mauling him severely. Bakker, to save his life, ended the struggle with a thrust of his knife.

Modesty Insisted Upon

Men at Marshfield, Mass., may not parade the shore clad only in bathing suits. The movement to censor women's bathing attire was extended to include that worn by men also, with the result that this famous old town, once inhabited by Daniel Webster and Thomas Lawson, requires that neither men nor women parade the streets or avenues unless they are covered with wraps that extend at least to the knees.

New York's Power Plant

The greatest station for generating electric power is being built by the New York Edison company at Fourteenth street and the East river. The building and machinery will cost \$50,000,000, and the station will have a capacity of approximately 1,000,000 horse power, considerably more than the entire projected development of Muscle Shoals. This one station can supply current enough to light 3,000,000 houses—more than there are in the whole state of New York outside New York city. With this addition, the generating stations in New York city can produce as much lighting and power current as is used in all France. That gives an idea of the extraordinary use of electric light and power in the United States.—Youth's Companion.

High-Handed Action

The name "Pride's Purge" was given to an act of Col. Thomas Pride, who with a body of soldiers "purged" the Long parliament of its Presbyterian members on December 6, 1648, on which occasion 41 members were arrested and 100 were excluded on the following day. The house of commons, now reduced to about eighty independents, appointed a commission to try Charles I on a charge of treason.—Kansas City Star.

Washing Machines Popular

In the olden days the family laundry was done at the stony edge of a babbling brook. Later, hardware stores brought the brook to the home through sales of pipe and pumps, and furnished a washboard and tub to do the laundry with. In the last two years, we learn from Good Hardware, American homes have been supplied with over \$150,000,000 worth of electric washing machines. The hardware store was the third greatest distributor of these machines.

Demand It!

**Magnolia Gasoline
 and
 Magnolene Motor Oils**

Magnolia Petroleum Co.

Phone 10.

Toni May, Agent

NOTICE

The State of Texas; County of Terry.

Notice is hereby given that the 1925-26 term of School of the Brownfield Independent School District of Terry County, Texas, will begin September 7th, 1925, and the compulsory term begins December 7th, 1925.

This notice is given in accordance with the Compulsory School Attendance law, Section No. 294, one copy to be spread on the Minutes, one to be delivered to the County Superintendent, one to the Superintendent of Brownfield Independent School District School, and one copy the Terry County Herald for publication. Given under our hands at Brownfield, Texas, July 27th, 1925.

K. W. Howell, President
 J. F. Winston, Secretary
 Brownfield Independent School District.

C. L. Loyd, city electrician, left this week for Oklahoma City where he will spend vacation visiting relatives and friends.

Want Ads

BROTHERS & BROTHERS always has a nice assortment of fresh audies and traps.

FOR SALE—at a bargain, four room house with lights and water. Small payment down and easy monthly payments. Apply at Herald office.

SAVE RENT: Houses built on installment plan. See C. D. Shamburger, City.

MANY PEOPLE are making money by using these want ads. Others are saving money by reading them.

NEW PERFECTION oil stoves at Holgate-Endersen Hdw. Co.

STOP THAT ITCHING

If you suffer from any form of skin diseases such as Itch, Eczema, Tetter or Cracked Hands, Poison Oak, Ring Worm, Old Sores or Sores on Children. We will sell you a Jar of **BLUE STAR REMEDY** on a guarantee. It will not stain your clothing, and has a pleasant odor.

ALEXANDER' DRUG STORE

TRY A SACK of our flour. It has a full guarantee to please you.—Bro. & Brothers.

Geo. Allen
 The House Reliable
 Oldest and Largest PIANO and MUSIC HOUSE in Western Texas. Latest Sheet Music, MUSIC TEACHER'S Supplies, etc., etc. Catalog and BOOK OF OLD TIME SONGS FREE on request. Established 1890 SAN ANGELO

SAVE RENT: Houses built on installment plan. See C. D. Shamburger, City.

WITH OUR BIG Refrigerator to preserve them, we are able to pay the highest market price for your butter and eggs.—Brothers & Bros.

FEDERAL FARM LOAN at 5% per cent interest, and 34 years and six months time on them. For particulars, see C. R. Rambo.

NOTICE: The city of Brownfield now has its own electrician, and those who have their houses wired, will please see Geo. E. Tiernan over the State Bank building, who will notify the City Electrician to tie you in on the circuit.

**How often do you change
 your Crankcase Oil?**

Do You know that the condition of your motor might be seriously impaired by the use of oil whose body is broken down with heat? You should change this oil at least every 500 miles. Let us render this service.

THE BRICK GARAGE

HARRIS BROTHERS

Brownfield, Texas

The Terry County Herald, 1 year for \$1.00

Big Stock

GOOD LUMBER

Everything to Build with

**HIGGINBOTHAM-BARTLETT
 CO.**

A pleasure to serve our customers

CAR LOAD of seed wheat, rye and barley just received. Bowers Bros., Brownfield, Texas.

HOUSES FOR RENT—In Brownfield. See Will Moore, Gomez, Texas.

FOR SALE: Kitchen cabinet and dresser almost new, at a bargain.—See A. J. Burks, City.

PASTURAGE—for 50 head of horses. See T. C. Gurner.

CARBON PAPER—Any size sheet up to 24 by 36 inches at The Herald.

HERALD one year and the Dallas Semi-Weekly Farm News for seven months, both for \$1.40 for a limited time.

QUARTER Section of good land in 3 miles of Brownfield for sale with terms.—See C. E. Ball.

SUNDAY MAIL CAR leaves P.O. at 7:30 o'clock, arriving in Lubbock at 10:30 A. M. Phone 502, F.4.—J. S. Corning, Carrier.

COMPLETE stock of generator brushes and ignition parts for all makes of autos at Brick Garage.

CAR LOAD of seed wheat, rye and barley just received. Bowers Bros., Brownfield, Texas.

NOTICE TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS Those Independent School Districts needing invoices can save money by placing your order now, while we have this form up. Herald.

BEST LINE of staple and delicat groceries on the market.—& Brothers.

FOR SUMMER SOD breaking contracts or old land, see J. H. McKinney, City.

BARGAIN—The biggest house and lot that was ever in Brownfield, if taken at once you want it? Apply to G. W. Davis.

EDISON Mazda Lamps; a large assortment at the Holgate-Endersen Hardware Co.

FOR RENT—gentleman, a bed room close to P.O. 224.

CAR LOAD of seed wheat, rye and barley just received. Bowers Bros., Brownfield, Texas.

FOR SALE—chick brooder stove, coal stove, etc. See R. L. Adams, Co.

Do You Save?

Do you follow a systematic saving plan?
Do you add part of your regular earnings to your bank balance?
A haphazard plan of saving will never accomplish anything.
It is that certain amount every pay day that counts.

Open An Account Today!

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BROWNFIELD

Capital, Surplus and Profits
\$65,000.00



HAROLD M. OEHLER "INSURANCE—THAT'S ALL"

Suite No. 1. Brownfield State Bank Building
Office Phone 124

Sanitary Barber Shop and MARCELLE BEAUTY SHOPPE

Expert Workmen. Courteous and Quick Service.
We specialize in ladies' and children's hair cutting and ladies hair dressing.

T. H. WILSON, Prop.

One Word to Remember

For everything your Motor needs---the gas that responds with dynamic power, the oil that accomplishes the smoothest lubrication---

T-E-X-A-C-O
GASOLINE and MOTOR OILS
The Volatile Gas and The Clean, Clear Oil

One Sign to Look For
BIG RED STAR
THE TEXAS COMPANY

Phone No. 5. W. M. Adams, Agent

POINTS OF DANGER IN THUNDER STORM

Shelter of Trees Especially to Be Avoided.

The danger of death by lightning is very small. It is almost negligible but not quite. Men are killed by lightning. The season of thunder storms is at hand, and it is only the part of common sense to minimize the danger as far as possible.

Most of those who are killed by lightning are not in their homes. They are out somewhere in the open. Probably they are seeking shelter under trees. The worst possible thing to do in a thunder storm is to snuggle under a tree. Any tree is likely to be the lightning's target, and this is particularly true of trees like the elm, which have much sap. The beech, which is a dry tree, is much safer than the elm, but no tree is surely immune. Lightning which "strikes" finds a tree more frequently than it finds anything else. A man in the open is so small a mark that the bolts of Olympian wrath usually scorn to kill so insignificant a thing. A man under a tree which is struck by lightning may escape with only a severe shock, but he is likely to be killed by some electric prank.

It is to be remembered that water is a conductor of electricity. For this reason the sappy elm is struck oftener than the desiccated beech. For this reason, too, it is wise for the wanderer in a thunder storm to have his raincoat as wet as possible. If one's clothes are dry the lightning is likely to course through the watery fluids of the human body, bringing sudden, complete and disputable death. But if the garments are saturated till they are wetter than the body the lightning may follow them to the earth, ripping and tearing them but not necessarily ripping and tearing the man within them. Of course the man whose clothing is struck by lightning must suffer a severe shock, but even this is better than the alternative of being surely electrocuted.

If you are caught in the woods in an electric storm the best strategy is to get out of the woods. The next best plan is to get as wet as possible. If there is a brook handy it is advisable to lie in the brook rather than to wait for the rain to do the wetting. Eachew the forest and seek wetness. Thus you will probably attain old age in spite of the lightning. Because the lightning has never yet killed you it is no safe assumption that it never will. The chances are a million to one in your favor. But there is no sense in ignoring the millionth chance.

Didn't Go Down

President George M. Verity of the American Rolling Mills company, who in 33 years of business life has never had a single labor trouble, said in New York the other day:

"I believe in frank dealing. Employers should be honest and open with their men. Deceit, hypocrisy and cant never go down.

"A millionaire was addressing the inmates of an almshouse.

"Ah, dear friends," he said, "prosperity has wrecked and ruined countless lives."

"No doubt o' that," spoke up an old propper on a back bench. "All the same, boss, I wish to goodness I'd a' been ruined by prosperity instead of adversity. I bet it'd been a darn sight pleasanter."

Says Earth Stands Still

An instrument which, the maker says, proves that the modern ideas of the solar system are wrong, has been invented by Chang Chung-shan, a Chinese astronomer. He says his instrument demonstrates that the earth does not move, but stands still, suspended in air like a soap bubble. He says, further, he can prove with it that the sun and other heavenly bodies revolve around the earth. With the aid of two colleagues he has written a book in support of this theory but it has not yet been translated into a foreign language.

Growth in Savings

The intensive educational thrift campaign conducted in this country by the banks, schools, American Society for Thrift and other groups has shown splendid results.

Savings deposits increased from \$8,425,000,000 to \$20,875,000,000 in the period between 1912 and 1924 or at the rate of 150 per cent while the number of savings bank depositors increased 208 per cent in the same period.—Thrift Magazine.

Poet's Home in Danger

Longfellow's early home at Portland, Maine, will be preserved and maintained permanently if sufficient money is raised by members of the International Longfellow society. The home stands at Fore and Hancock streets in Portland. It is in danger of being lost through foreclosure of mortgage, and Edwin Markham is active in raising the money to prevent the foreclosure.

Autos in United States

The number of motor vehicles owned in the United States, it is noted in Good Hardware, is still continuing to increase. In the year 1924 the total registration was 17,700,000. This is a gain of approximately 2,500,000 over 1923. There is, roughly, one car to every six people.

School Supply Headquarters

This store is headquarters for school supplies. A fountain pen a pencil with extra leads, and other useful items.

J. L. RANDAL DRUG STORE

Pure Drugs.
West Side of Square

Prescriptions Promptly Filled.
Brownfield, Texas

Cedars of Lebanon

Famed for Centuries

The cedar of Lebanon is native in Syria, Asia, Palestine and the island of Cyprus. It usually grows in the mountains at elevations of 4,000 and 6,000 feet above sea level. These trees, famous from early times in sacred and profane writings, are large, ornamental evergreens with wide-spreading branches. They are noted for the size of their trunks rather than for their height as many people suppose.

Until the outbreak of the World war one of the original groves mentioned in the Bible was still standing at the head of Kediha valley near the ancient Lebanon. This last remnant of the cedar forests so often referred to in the Old Testament was visited by the English botanist Hooker in 1850.

He found about 375 trees growing in nine groups. Five of the oldest trees measured thirty feet or over around the girth. Hooker estimated them to be about 2,500 years old. Some of the younger trees were estimated at 100 years.

Many of these survivals of antiquity were destroyed during the great war. In ancient days the white gum which oozes from the trunks and branches of these cedars was used for embalming.—Patriot Magazine.

Animals Have Various

Methods of Signaling

Birds all have good voices, barring a few like the pelicans and cormorants that are virtually silent, and so we find that they communicate their messages mainly by means of the voice. Mammals, on the other hand, are not possessed of such ready voices and so are given much more to the use of gesture, says Hamilton M. Laing, in the Winnipeg Free Press.

The common Richardson ground squirrel and striped spermophile of our prairies, the prairie dog and some others of these rodents, apparently use their tails in signaling. It can be noted, too, that each animal is very prone to repeat the signal. This trait is so pronounced that often we hear them called "flicker-tails." These fellows all have a shrill whistle that is much more useful as a danger signal, and this is true of the marmots (woodchucks) also.

The red squirrel of the woods expresses a great many things by means of his great feathery tail, but he seems to use it not so much to signal to his kind as to express his own feelings. He has a good voice and his messages to his kind are sent by means of it.

Paul Was Puzzled

Little Paul was turning the pages of a new picture book which had been given him. He came to two which were uncut. He tried to turn the page, found that he could not, lifted up the corner and peeped under, and stopped to ponder the situation.

"Mamma," he called, "Mamma, come here a minute."

"What is it, dear?" asked his mother.

"Look at my book," said Paul, showing his mother the leaves were stuck together. "How did they ever get the pictures in there?"

To Clean Ceiling

That blackened smudge on the white-washed ceiling over the gas mantle can be removed with starch and water mixed to the consistency of cream. Apply this to the ceiling with a soft wooden cloth. When dry hold a newspaper underneath and gently rub off the starch. The black will come with it.

Brief, and Pointed

The scholars had been given half an hour in which to write a brief account of a football match. For 27 minutes one youngster sat sucking his pen; then he had a brain-wave flapping his pen in the ink, he wrote: "There was no play, owing to the fog," and then he passed his essay up.

JUST IMAGINE!

We will all admit that we would be in awful shape if we had to depend on peddlers entirely to supply our needs.

Just imagine a town the size of Lamesa without any stores of any kind. Just imagine Dawson county, of as it is today, but take every store of any kind in the entire county. Just imagine the people having to depend on the irregular visits of itinerant merchants for the necessities of life.

Mrs. Housewife, just imagine if you can, starting to prepare the midday meal and find that you are out of cooking salt; eleven thirty, and you couldn't borrow from a neighbor, and there is no grocery store to which you can telephone and have them send the delivery boy in a big rush with a ten cent sack of salt to save your dinner and your disposition.

Just imagine how you would be if you had to depend on a peddler from back in Missouri to supply your refrigerator with ice. Or just imagine how you would feel if you had to wait all the time for some agent to keep you supplied with cosmetics and other preparations for your toilet.

Just imagine who would keep up the band, donate to your club and societies benefit, give you credit for

thirty days or six months, take back the things you decide you don't want after you have worn them one time; just imagine who would do these things, if it were not for your local merchant who over charges you, sends you rotten apples and sour grapes.

Just imagine the shape we would be in the next time you start talking about the high prices. See if their is a reason for the prices you pay—your local merchant is not a robber. He don't want to do a thing that is not right. He wants your business. He will sell you stuff as cheap as he possibly can. There is nobody in this town who is profiteering very much off of his customers.

There are many things to consider when you buy from a peddler. Think before you jump.—Dawson County Journal.

The Cozy Cafe and Market has undergone a great change lately and one for much the better. A partition has been constructed between the market and cafe section, and other additions made that add greatly to its general good appearance. The owners of this business spare no expense or time to make their place attractive and to render real service to their many customers.

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When planning your home, take advantage of the aid we are prepared to render in this important matter.

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C. D. Shamburger

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Brownfield, Texas

A. J. STRICKLIN, Editor and Prop.

Subscription Rates

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Advertising Rates on Application.



Now that the big rains have come our barbers could easily reduce the price of shaves one-third and still be making more money than before the rains, for the surface to be soaped and shaved is only about half what it was two weeks ago.

A car owner reports that he transplanted a gland from his monkey-wrench to his Ford. Then he went for a ride and a motor cop tried to arrest him for speeding, but the car bit the cop and then climbed a tree and hung from the branches by its tail light.

We understand that several of the younger generation of Jayton men folks were called before the Justice Court this week and heard the 1180 read out to them for visiting a watermelon patch without the consent of the owner. Watermelons at \$1.80 per melon comes pretty high we should think.—Jayton Chronicle.

George Bingham, is one of the original writers of the world today. Few men can beat him, perhaps none. To write just three paragraphs a day seems easy; to draw a big salary for it seems robbery. But you sit down some time and try to write those three paragraphs and see how far you get with them for a month.—Stamford Leader.

Some people sure do hate publicity. They can't be convinced that newspaper advertising pays, but when they get ready to go to market they want all the publicity possible. We like to remember those that sometimes remember us, and are willing to go the full length to co-operate, but we believe that reciprocity can be practiced by two sides.

Hoof and mouth disease broke out again among cattle near Houston belonging to Rev. Dr. Jacobs, and they killed one-hundred head of the finest blooded specimens. If we were Dr. Jacobs we would conclude that the Lord wanted us to quit the cattle business and devote all our time to preaching the gospel. We don't know how wealthy he is but we presume a few more such outbreaks will put him out.—Henrietta Independent.

We are glad to report that our

six day week special is doing better much better—for it gets here now only about one or two hours late. A local farmer handed us a clipping one day recently that showed that motor trains for passenger service could be operated at less than half the cost of steam trains. If the Santa Fe would give us a double daily service with one of these trains, they would cut out practically all the jitney competition, and the Herald for one would be willing for them to give us a tri-weekly freight service.

From Dallas comes the announcement of the establishment of the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation Student Loan Fund of \$25,000.00. This fund will be used to enable worthy farm boys, who otherwise would be deprived of this privilege through lack of funds to attend A. & M. College and study the principles of agriculture. From information received from the management of the Ex-Students Association, the operation of this fund this coming fall should enable approximately four or five hundred boys to take up agricultural work, who otherwise would be forced to forego this opportunity.

TERRY COUNTY BOY WRITES EXPERIENCES AT S. T. C.

By Will C. Brown, Jr.
To the Herald:—The Citizens military Training Camp at Fort Crockett, Galveston, Texas is now in full swing. Camp opened the 28th of July with about 550 students.

When camp closes the 20th of August, the students will go home much improved in condition, and with a much keener sense of realization of their moral duties as citizens and responsibilities due to their country.

The general activities of the camps are instructions in military discipline and physical culture. The military part consists of drills, instructions in citizenship, duties of a soldier, body hygiene, first aid and rifle marksmanship.

The physical culture requirements are the regular exercises, and chiefly the outdoor sports which are encouraged to the fullest extent. Football bounds on the beach, and surf bathing is a pleasure much indulged in by the students of the C.M.T.C.

The fort and city of Galveston rates A1 in furnishing amusement for the students. Besides the free movies, band concerts and various other entertainments given in camp, the students find much pleasure in visiting such interesting places as the docks or the great pleasure resorts as the Crystal Palace.

The United States government took a great step for the youths when it established the various C.M.T. Camps over the United States. About 35,000 youths each year avail themselves of the wonderful opportunities afforded.

The citizens of O'Donnell defeated their proposed water bonds last week by a vote of practically 2 to 1.

Manager Weathersby of the local Jones store will leave Saturday for St. Louis to buy fall goods.

Defendant's Budget

The prisoner in a western court was charged with so trivial an offense that the judge told him that if he would plead guilty he would let him off with a fine.

"Before we plead guilty," replied the man's lawyer, "we'd like to know what the fine will be."

"Isn't it rather unusual to attempt to bargain with the court?" asked the judge.

"Perhaps it is, your honor," replied the lawyer, "but in this case it is important. You see, the prisoner has only \$12, and as my fee is \$10, we can't afford to plead guilty if your honor intends to fine him more than \$2."

China's Trade in Bones

For many years, the economical Chinese have put animal bone to good use for various ornamental and practical articles and for fertilizer, but the traffic in this commodity in recent times has greatly increased so that now they are said to be importing large quantities. During the first six months of 1923 Shanghai alone imported nearly 1,500 tons of cow bone valued at more than \$238,000, principally for the game makers. In 1922, China exported more than \$1,000,000 worth of bone.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Supply Would Be Great

What a lot of wise men there would be in the world if every man knew half as much as he tries to make others think he knows!—Washington Star.

Miners Travel by Plane

Recently to eliminate travel over vast desolate tracts in Alaska on the hard journey to the gold fields, the air plane has been called into use, with the result that the miners have flown into the faraway regions in a few hours at the most. The danger from starvation and of freezing to death have thus been eliminated. The experiment has been pronounced highly successful and more planes will be brought in for that work alone in the Cassiar county district of northern British Columbia.

Costly Suit of Clothes

A native found the first piece of gold in Australia.

Seeing his toaster counting gold coins, he said he found a rock which looked like the yellowish coins. He offered to give it to him for a new suit of clothes.

The toaster later sold the nugget for more than \$20,000.

Too Absent-Minded

They were discussing the absent-mindedness of an acquaintance who had just passed.

"That habit nearly cost him his life when he was on his holiday," remarked one.

"How was that?"

"He fell overboard and forgot that he knew how to swim."

Athletic Prowess

For two decades records in practically every field of athletics have been broken, and the limit of physical endurance when no more records can be broken is not in sight.

Righto!

"Six months' experience at working crossword puzzles ought to come in handy when it comes to filling out the income tax blanks," says the Southern Lumberman.

Mr. Hodges returned last week from his former home in Ardmore, Okla., where he went on business. Mr. Hodges says he sometimes imagines he wants to return to Ard-

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--your dollar will buy more at our store and a dollar saved is a dollar made.

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Just one note and unsatisfied judgement or an unpaid tax; of the superficial searcher.
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Come in and learn the details of my service.
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Uneasy Tight Feeling
"I used Theford's Black-Draught first for constipation," said Mrs. C. E. Buntin, of R. F. D. 5, Starkville, Miss. "I would feel dull, stupid, and have severe headaches, even feverish. I had an uneasy, tight feeling in my stomach. I read quite a bit about

BLACK-DRAUGHT
Liver Medicine
I began using it and soon my bowels acted regularly and I was greatly relieved. I used it every once in a while for about 13 years.
"About two years ago I found I was having indigestion, a tight smothering in my chest, then severe pain, especially after eating sweets. I commenced taking just a pinch of Black-Draught after meals, and by doing this I could eat anything.
"I gave Black-Draught to my children for colds and headaches. I can certainly recommend it."
Black-Draught is used, with satisfaction, by millions.
Get Theford's.
Sold Everywhere

more to make his home, but when he gets up there and can't get a decent breath and can't sleep until well toward daylight for the heat, the quicker he can get back here the better it suits him.

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NOTICE
This is to notify the public that all pastures belonging to Green & Lumsden in Lynn and Terry counties are posted and everybody is forbidden to hunt, fish or anyway trespass on our property.—GREEN & LUMSDEN.

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"THE COOLEST THEATRE IN WEST TEXAS"

TOM MIX

in

"Oh You Tony"

Attend the Matinee and avoid the Night crowd

Continuous show from 1:30 until 11:00

SATURDAY, AUGUST 15TH

AN ORDINANCE

To regulate the construction, alteration, maintenance, repair and removal of buildings within the City of Brownfield and prescribing penalties for violations.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Brownfield:

Section 1. Fire limits. The provisions of this ordinance shall apply to and be co-extensive with the territory within the boundaries now designated, or which may hereafter be established as the fire limits of the City of Brownfield, except such provisions as are by special reference made applicable to all the territory within the corporate limits of said city, and the said fire limits as now established are hereby declared to be as follows:

Beginning at the public square of the City of Brownfield and extending one thousand feet in every direction.

Section 2. New Buildings and Buildings to be Altered. No wall, structure, building, or part thereof, shall hereafter be constructed in the City of Brownfield except in conformity with the provisions of this Ordinance. No building already erected or hereafter to be built in said city shall be raised, altered, removed, or built upon in any manner that would be in violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance, or the approval issued thereunder.

Section 3. Permit required. Before the erection, construction, or alteration of any building, structure, or wall, or any part thereof, or of any platform, staging or flooring to be used for standing or seating purposes, is commenced, the owner or lessee or agent of either, or the architect or builder employed by such owner or lessee in connection with the proposed erection or alteration, shall apply to the Building Inspector for a permit to do such work.

Structures hereafter erected without permit, or not in conformity with this ordinance, shall be removed. No building shall be removed until a permit has been obtained from the Building Inspector; and such official shall not issue such permit if, in his judgement, the proposed new location of the building would seriously increase the fire hazard of the surrounding buildings. Each building permit shall recite this section.

Section 4. Incombustible Walls, Cornices and Roofs, required in fire limits. Every building hereafter erected or enlarged within the fire limits shall be enclosed on all sides with walls constructed wholly of stone, well burned brick, terra cotta, concrete, or other equivalent incombustible materials; and shall have the roof, also the top and sides of all roof structures, including dormer windows, covered with incombustible material. All cornices shall be of incombustible material.

Section 5. Permissible Wooden Structure within Fire Limits. No frame or wooden structures shall hereafter be built within the fire limits as given herein, or as they may hereafter be established, except the following: All roofs placed upon such buildings or structures shall have an incombustible covering:

(a) Temporary one-story buildings for use of builders.

(b) One story sheds open on the long side, not over 15 feet high, with sides covered with incombustible material, and with an area not exceeding 500 square feet. A wooden fence not to be used to form the back or side of such sheds.

(c) Wooden fences not over 10 feet high.

(d) Piazas or balconies not exceeding 10 feet in width, not extending more than 3 feet above the second story floor beams. No such structure shall extend beyond the lot line, or be joined to any similar structure or any building.

(e) Bay windows when covered with incombustible material.

(f) Small out houses not exceeding 150 square feet in area, and 8 feet in

height. Wooden sheds or outhouses shall not be located within five feet of any other building over one story high.

No frame building shall be moved from without to within the fire limits. Buildings with wooden frame work clad with sheet metal, stuccoed or veneered with brick, shall be classed as frame buildings.

Section 6. Repairing Frame Buildings within Fire Limits. Any existing frame building within the fire limits, which may hereafter be damaged by fire, decay or otherwise to an amount greater than one-third of its present value, exclusive of the foundation, shall not be repaired or rebuilt, but shall be removed.

Section 7. Fire Resistive Buildings required for Certain Occupancies within the Fire Limits: No building within the fire limits shall hereafter be occupied as a public garage, automobile repair shop or dry cleaning establishment unless it be of fire proof construction. Provided that buildings only one story in height may be so occupied if properly cut off from other occupancies, and if the floor is of non-combustible material.

Section 8. Limits of Height and Area. No building hereafter erected or altered shall exceed three stories or 45 feet in height, unless it be of fire proof construction.

The floor area between fire walls of non-fireproof buildings shall not exceed the following: When fronting on one street, 6000 square feet; when fronting on two streets, 7500 square feet; when fronting on three streets, 9000 square feet. These area limits may be increased under the following conditions as indicated:

For fireproof buildings 100 percent. For buildings fully equipped with an approved system of automatic sprinklers, 200 percent.

Section 9. All exterior or division walls of buildings hereafter erected shall be of sufficient thickness to support the load to be carried; but in no case shall a brick, stone or reinforced concrete, or hollow block wall be less than 12 inches thick. Provided that, permit may be issued for the erection of buildings with 8-inch brick walls, where the area is small and the height not more than one story, if in the judgement of the Building Inspector such thickness will provide satisfactory fire-resistiveness for the occupancy involved.

Walls, excepting party walls, for all buildings other than dwelling house class, shall have the upper story not less than 12 inches thick, increasing in thickness for each two stories or fraction thereof below. No two-story increment shall not exceed 30 feet in height.

In all buildings except dwellings, frame buildings, and skeleton construction, party wall which serve as bearing walls on both sides, shall be not less than 16 inches thick in the upper two-stories, or upper 30 feet, increasing 4 inches in thickness for each two-stories or fraction thereof below. Portland cement mortar only shall be used in such walls.

Reinforced stone or gravel concrete walls with the steel reinforcement running both horizontally and vertically, and weighing not less than one-half pound per square foot of wall, may have a thickness of four inches less than that prescribed for brick walls.

Stone walls shall be 4 inches thicker than required for brick walls. The foundation walls for all buildings over two stories in height shall be four inches thicker from footing to grade than required for the remainder of the wall.

All exterior and division or party walls shall have parapets not less than 12 inches thick, and extending at least two feet above the roof, and be properly coped; excepting walls which face the street, and are finished with incombustible cornices, gutters, or crown moulding, excepting also the walls of detached private dwellings with peaked or hipped roofs.

Hollow blocks of tilt or concrete when used for bearing walls shall have not more than 50 percent of cellular space. Portland cement only shall be used in the manufacture of concrete blocks. The coarse aggregate shall be of suitable material graded in size, but in no case shall the maximum dimensions exceed one-half the minimum width of any section of the finished block. Concrete blocks shall not be used in construction until they have attained the age of 28 days, or developed the strength required in this section. All building blocks shall be laid in Portland cement mortar.

The compressive strength of building blocks shall in all cases be calculated upon the gross area of the bedding faces, no account being taken of the cellular spaces. The average ultimate compressive strength for hollow tile blocks laid with cells vertical shall not be less than 1200 pounds per square inch; the average for concrete blocks laid with cells vertical shall not be less than 800 pounds per square inch. Concrete blocks shall be not more than 30 days old when tested. The average strength of the blocks as here given shall be obtained by testing ten blocks of average quality.

The average allowable working stress of hollow building blocks shall not exceed 100 pounds per square inch of gross area for terra cotta blocks, or 75 pounds per square inch of gross area for concrete blocks. If a wall be built of blocks with the cells horizontal, the allowable working stress shall not exceed 30 pounds per square inch of gross area.

All walls and partitions in schools, hospitals, and places of public assembly, over one story high, and all walls and partitions in theatres within the corporate limits, shall hereafter be built of brick, stone, hollow or solid blocks, or metal lath, and Portland cement plaster on, etal studding, or other equivalent incombustible construction.

Section 10. Concrete construction. Concrete for reinforced concrete construction shall consist of a wet mixture of one part Portland cement to not more than six parts of aggregate, fine and coarse, in such proportions as to produce the greatest density.

The quality of the materials, the design, and the construction shall be in accordance with the best engineering practice.

Section 11. Protection of Ends of Wooden Beams. The ends of all floor, ceiling or roof beams, entering a part of fire wall from opposite sides, shall be separated by at least 8 inches of solid masonry; such separation may be obtained by corbeling the wall, or staggering the beams; or the beams may be supported by steel wall hangers. No wall shall be corbelled more than two inches for this purpose. The ends of all wooden beams, which enter walls, shall be cut to a level to make them self releasing.

Section 12. Protection of Wall Openings. No opening in an interior masonry wall shall exceed 10 feet by 12 feet. If the opening be in a party or fire wall, it shall have an approved automatic fire door on each side of the wall. The total openings in a fire wall shall not exceed 25 percent of the linear length of the wall.

Every building within the fire limits, except churches, dwellings, tenement houses, dormitories, and lodging houses, shall have approved fire doors, shutters, or wired glass in incombustible frames and sash on every exterior opening above the first story except when fronting on a street not less than 30 feet wide or where no other buildings are within 30 feet of such openings.

The wall of a building in the same plane as that in which the opening is situated, shall not be considered as coming within the extent of this rule. All openings on the side and rear wall of the first story, except show windows, shall be protected as prescribed in this section when within

20 feet of another building.

All exterior windows more than 75 feet above the curb, unless fronting on a street 30 feet or more in width, shall have incombustible frames and sash, and wired glass.

Occupants of buildings shall close all exterior fire doors, shutters and windows at the close of business each day.

Section 13. Stairway and Elevator Shafts: In all buildings hereafter erected, except private dwellings, which are used above the first floor for business purposes or for public assembly, or for any purpose whatever, if over three stories high, the stair shaft shall be separately and continuously enclosed by incombustible partitions. Open stairways may be permitted from the first to second floor for ornamental effect. Elevator shafts in all buildings hereafter erected shall be enclosed in the same manner. The enclosing partitions shall be constructed of brick or other fire resistive material approved by the Building Inspector, and all mortar used in the construction shall be cement mortar. No such partition, if hollow, shall be less than 8 inches thick, and no other solid partition less than 4 inches thick.

If the building is of ordinary wood joisted construction, the stair, elevator or hoistway shaft may be enclosed by approved hollow or solid partition blocks not less than three inches thick and set in Portland cement mortar or by 4-inch stud partitions, covered on one side by not less than 3-4 inch of Portland cement plaster on metal lath; or by other types of partitions of equivalent construction. All lath used for such partitions shall be of galvanized steel weighing not less than 54 ounces per square yard. Wire lath shall not be used less than 20 gauge, and sheet metal lath not less than 24 gauge. All such partitions shall be fire stopped and incombustible material the full depth of the floor beam at such floor level.

All door openings in stair and elevator enclosures of fireproof buildings shall be protected by approved automatic or self-closing fire doors mounted with wrought iron or steel hardware, and shall be securely attached to the wall or partition, or to substantial incombustible frames anchored thereto. If glass panels be used in such doors, they shall be of wired glass not exceeding 720 inches in area; interior shaft windows shall not be permitted. In buildings of non-fireproof construction the door openings in such enclosures shall be protected by either automatic or self-closing doors.

Doors opening into stairway shaft shall swing in the direction of exit travel and shall be at least 36 inches wide.

If, in the opinion of the Building Inspector, it is necessary to preserve an open elevator or hoistway in any building, the door openings through which it passes shall be equipped with automatically closing trap doors not less than 1 1/2 inches thick, made of two thicknesses of matched boards cover on the under side with tin; the trap doors when closed shall extend beyond the opening on all sides. Such trap doors shall be protected by a substantial guard or gate, which shall be kept closed at all times except when in actual use.

Section 14. Skylights over Stairways and Elevator Shafts: Where a stairway, elevator, or dumb waiter shaft extends thru the roof and is covered by a skylight, the skylight shall be constructed with incombustible frame and sash, glazed with ordinary thin glass, and shall be protected by a galvanized wire screen with a mesh not exceeding one inch, and the wire not smaller than 12-gauge. The screen shall have metal supports and shall be placed not less than six inches above the skylight. Instead of a skylight a window may be placed in the side of the shaft above the roof which is furthest removed from a property line. The windows shall have incombustible frame and sash, and be glazed with thin glass.

Section 15. Floor Lights: Except in dwellings, all openings hereafter made in floors for the transmission of light to floors below shall be covered with glass set in metal frames and bars. The glass shall not be less than 3-4 inch in thickness and if any glass measures more than 16 square inches, there shall be a rigid wire mesh either in the glass or under it.

Section 16. Light, Vent and Dumb Waiter Shafts: In every building hereafter erected or altered except frame buildings all walls or partitions forming interior light or vent shafts shall be built in accordance with the requirements for stair and elevator shafts in new buildings as specified in the first paragraph of section 13. The walls of dumb waiter shafts, except those which extend only one story above the basement or cellar shall be of fire resistive construction, and not less than 3-inches thick if constructed of brick, hollow or solid partition blocks are of steel studding and metal lath with 3-4 inch of Portland cement plaster on each side; or

a 2-inch solid metal lath and Portland cement plaster wall may be permitted if securely anchored at each floor.

Where a dumb waiter shaft does not extend through the roof the top of the shaft shall be of a fire resistive construction and of the same thickness as the walls of the shaft.

All openings in dumb waiter shafts shall be protected by doors mounted in incombustible frames securely anchored to the walls.

The walls of the light and vent shafts hereafter erected shall extend not less than two feet above the roof level. Masonry walls shall be properly coped.

Section 17. Roof Openings: All openings in roofs for the admission of light or air, other than those provided for in Sections 14 and 16, shall have incombustible frames and sash with wired glass.

Section 18. Exits Required: The term "floor area" as used in this section shall mean the entire floor space between the exterior walls and the fire walls.

In every building hereafter erected, except in private dwellings, each floor area above the first shall be provided with at least two means of egress from each other.

All exit doors in schools, hospitals, theatres and other places of public assembly shall open outwards.

The means of egress in all buildings three or more stories in height and so occupied as to bring them within the purview of the State Fire Escape Law, shall conform to said State Law and the specifications so promulgated thereunder, and the Building Inspector shall not grant a permit, as provided in Section 3 of this ordinance, for the erection of any building unless the plans and specifications for egress in such buildings shall conform to the requirements of the State Fire Escape Law.

Section 19. Motion Picture Theatres: The Building Inspector shall not grant a permit for the erection or alteration of any building to be used as a motion picture theatre, or in which moving pictures are to be shown, within the corporate limits, unless the plans and specifications for the installation and operation of said moving picture theatre, or for the exhibition of moving pictures, shall conform to the rules and regulations promulgated by the State Fire Marshal for safe-guarding against fire and panic.

A copy of said rules and regulations, as approved by the State Fire Marshal shall be kept on file by the City Secretary and be subject to inspection as a public document of the City.

The Building Inspector or the City Fire Marshal shall make weekly inspection of each and every moving picture theatre or place where moving picture are exhibited, for the purpose of ascertaining if the rules and regulations for safety against fire and panic are being violated. In the event such rules and regulations are not conformed to with respect to the arrangement of the building, and the installation and operation of all the equipment incident to the operation of said moving picture theatre, or the exhibition of moving pictures, the city electrician, the Building Inspector, or the city fire marshal is hereby empowered to cut off all electrical current from the room or building, and the supply of electrical current shall not be restored by anyone until all the rules and regulations for safety against fire and panic are complied with.

Section 20. Fire Stops: At each floor level, in all buildings hereafter erected, all stud walls, partitions, furrings and spaces between joists where they rest on division walls or partitions shall be fire stopped with incombustible material in a manner to completely cut off communication by fire through concealed spaces. Such fire stopping shall extend the full depth of the joists and at least 4-inches above each floor level. Stair carriages shall be fire stopped at least once in the middle portion of each run.

Section 21. Areaways: All areaways shall be guarded with suitable railings, or be protected with incombustible covers or gratings. If gratings be used they shall have a wire screen of not more than 1/2 inch mesh securely attached to the underside. Areaways shall not project beyond

the building line.

Section 22. Frame Buildings: No frame building hereafter erected or altered, in corporate limits, shall exceed two stories or 30 feet in height, except that private dwellings may be three stories of 40 feet in height.

No frame building hereafter erected for any occupancy other than for temporary exhibition purposes shall cover a ground area exceeding 7500 square feet.

In no case shall a frame building be erected within three feet of the side or rear lot line, nor within six feet of another building, unless the space between the studs on such side be filled solidly with not less than 2 1/2 inches of brick work or other equivalent of incombustible material.

In rows of frame houses the dividing walls, or partitions between the houses shall be built of brick, terra cotta, concrete or other incombustible material; or they may be built with 4-inch studs, filled solidly with brick work laid in mortar, or with other incombustible material. If lath be used on such partitions, it shall be metal lath. Such dividing partitions shall rest on masonry walls and shall extend to underside of roof boards. A flush mortar joint shall be made between the roof boards and the wall or partition.

Buildings with wooden frame work clad with sheet metal, stuccoed, or veneered with brick, shall be classed as frame buildings.

Outside the fire limits, when any building is to be erected of brick, stone, hollow block, or concrete, and could under this ordinance be constructed of wood, the Building Inspector is hereby authorized and directed to allow reasonable modifications of this ordinance relating to brick buildings, in consideration of the use of incombustible material instead of wood. Such modifications however, shall not permit variations from the requirements of Sections 13, 19 and 26 of this ordinance.

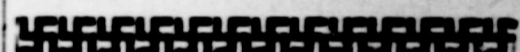
Section 23. Electrical Installations: All electrical installations shall be in accordance with the rules and regulations promulgated by the State Fire Insurance Commission, and no installation of electrical equipment shall be made except in conformity thereto.

Section 24. Chimneys and Fireplaces: Except as herein provided, all chimneys in every building hereafter erected, and all chimneys hereafter altered or rebuilt, shall be constructed of brick, stone or reinforced concrete. No masonry chimney shall have walls less than 8 inches thick unless it be lined on the inside with well burned terra cotta or fire clay chimney tile set in Portland cement mortar, in which case the wall shall not be less than 4 inches thick. The lining shall be continuous from the bottom of the flue to its extreme height.

No chimney shall be corbelled out more than 8 inches from a brick wall, and such corbeling shall consist of at least five courses of brick.

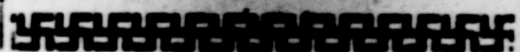
Brick set on edge shall not be per-

(Continued on page 6)



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mitted in chimney construction.

Chimneys on all low pressure boilers, or furnaces, also the smoke flues for bakers' ovens, large cooking ranges, large laundry stoves, and all flues used for similar purposes, shall be at least ten inches in thickness and be lined continuously on the inside with well burned terra cotta or fire clay chimney tile set in Portland cement mortar. All such chimneys shall be capped with terra cotta, stone, concrete or cast iron.

The smoke flues of every high pressure steam boiler, and every appliance producing a corresponding temperature in a flue, if built of brick, stone, reinforced concrete or other approved masonry, shall have walls not less than 12 inches thick, and the inside 4 inches of such walls shall be fire brick laid in fire mortar, for a distance of at least 25 feet from the point where the smoke connection of the boiler enters the flue.

All chimneys shall project at least three feet above the point of contact with a flat roof, or two feet above the ridge of a pitched roof.

Portland cement mortar only shall be used in the construction of chimneys.

No chimney in any building shall have wooden supports of any kind. Supports shall be incombustible and shall rest upon the ground or the foundation.

All chimneys which are dangerous from any cause shall be repaired, and made safe, or taken down.

Metal smokestacks may be permitted for boilers, furnaces and similar apparatus where large hot fires are used, provided they have a clearance from all combustible material of not less than one half the diameter of the stack, but not less than 15 inches, unless the combustible material be properly guarded by loose fitting metal shields, in which case the distance shall not be less than 12 inches. Where such a stack passes through a roof, it shall be guarded by a galvanized iron ventilating thimble extending from at least 9 inches below the underside of the ceiling or roof beams to at least 9 inches above the roof, and the diameter of the ventilating thimble shall not be less than 56 inches greater than that of the smokestack. Metal smokestacks shall not be permitted to pass through floors.

The fire back of every fire place hereafter erected shall not be less than 8 inches in thickness of solid brick work, nor less than 12 inches of stone lined with fire brick. When a grate is set in a fire place, a lining of fire brick at least 2 inches in thickness shall be added to the fireplace;

or soapstone, tile or cast iron may be used, if solidly backed by brick or concrete.

All flue holes when not in use shall be closed with tight-fitting metal covers.

Section 25. Wooden Beams Separated from Masonry Chimneys: No wooden beams or joists shall be placed within 2 inches of the outside face of a chimney or flue, whether the same be for smoke, air or any other purpose.

No woodwork shall be within 4 inches of the back wall of any fireplace.

All spaces between the chimney and the wooden beams shall be solidly filled with mortar, mineral wood or other incombustible material.

The headerbeam, carry the tail beams of a floor and supporting the trimmer arch in front of the fireplace, shall be not less than 20 inches from the chimney breast.

No wooden furring or studding shall be placed against any chimney; the plastering shall be directly on the masonry, or on metal lathing.

Woodwork fastened to plaster which is against the masonry of a chimney shall have a layer of asbestos board at least 1-8 inch thick placed between the woodwork and the plaster.

Section 26. Smoke Pipes: No smoke pipe shall be within 9 inches of any woodwork or any wooden lath and plaster partition or ceiling.

Where smoke pipes pass through a wooden lath and plaster partition, they shall be guarded by galvanized iron ventilating thimbles at least 12 inches larger in diameter than the pipes, or by galvanized iron thimbles built in at least 8 inches of brick work or other incombustible material.

No smoke pipe shall pass through any floor, or a roof having wooden frame work or covering.

Section 27. Hot Air Pipes and Registers: All heater pipes and hot air furnaces where passing through combustible partitions, or floors, must be doubled tin pipes with at least one inch air space between them. Horizontal hot air pipes leading from furnaces shall not be less than 6 inches from any woodwork, unless the woodwork be covered with loose-fitting tin, or the pipe covered with at least 1-2 inch of corrugated asbestos, in which later cases the distance from the woodwork may be reduced to not less than 3 inches.

No hot air pipe shall be placed in a wooden stud partition or any wooden enclosure unless it be at least 8 feet horizontal distance from the furnaces. Hot air pipes contained in combustible partitions shall be plac-

ed inside another pipe arranged to maintain 1-2 inch air space, between the two on all sides, or be securely covered with 1-2 inch corrugated asbestos. Neither the outer pipe or the covering shall be within one inch of wooden studding, and no wooden lath shall be used to cover the partition in which the hot air pipe is located. Hot air pipes in closets shall be doubled, with space of at least 1 inch between them on all sides.

Every hot air furnace shall have at least one register without valve or louvres.

A register located over a brick furnace shall be supported by a brick shaft built up from the cover of the hot air chamber; said shaft shall be lined with a metal pipe; and no woodwork shall be within 3 inches of the outer face of the shaft.

A register box placed in the floor over a portable furnace shall have an open space around it of not less than 4 inches on all sides, and be supported by an incombustible border.

Hot air registers placed in any woodwork or combustible floors shall be surrounded with borders of incombustible material, not less than 2 inches wide, securely set in place.

The register boxes shall be of metal, and be double; the distance between the two shall not be less than 1 inch; or they may be single if covered with asbestos not less than 1-8 inch in thickness, and if all woodwork within 2 inches be covered with tin.

All air ducts for hot air furnaces shall be made of incombustible materials.

Section 28. Steam and Hot Water Pipes: No steam or hot water pipes shall be within one inch of any woodwork. Every steam or hot water pipe passing through combustible floors, or ceilings, or wooden lath and plaster partitions, shall be protected by a metal tube 1 inch larger in diameter than the pipe and be provided with a metal cap. All wooden boxes, or casings enclosing steam or hot water pipes, or wooden covers to recesses in walls in which steam or hot water heating pipes are placed, shall be lined with metal.

Section 29. Dry Rooms: No combustible material shall be permitted in the construction of any dry room hereafter erected in which a temperature of 125 degrees Fahr. or over may exist. If a temperature under 125 degrees Fahr. is to be used, the dry room may be constructed of wood, but it shall be lined throughout with 1-8 inch asbestos, covered with sheet metal.

If windows are placed in walls or ceilings of dry rooms they shall be

or wired glass set in fixed incombustible sash and frames.

Section 30. Stoves and Ranges: No kitchen stove or range in any building shall be placed less than 3 feet from any wood work or wooden lath and plaster partition, unless the woodwork or partition be properly protected by metal shields, in which case the distance shall not be less than 18 inches. Metal shields shall be loosely attached, thus preserving air space behind them.

Hotel and restaurant ranges shall be provided with a metal hood placed at least 9 inches below any wooden ceiling, and have an individual pipe outlet connected with a good brick flue. The pipe shall be protected by at least 1 inch of asbestos covering, or its equivalent.

Combustible floors under coal ranges and similar appliances without caps, such as mentioned in Section 31, in which hot fires are maintained, shall be protected by a sheet of metal, or of 1-2 inch layer of asbestos building lumber, which shall be covered with not less than 4 inches of masonry set in cement mortar. Such masonry shall consist of one course of 4 inch hollow terra cotta, of two courses of brick or terra cotta, at least one of which shall be hollow and be laid to preserve a free circulation of air throughout the whole course. Concrete may be substituted for a course of solid brick if desired. The masonry work shall be covered with sheet metal of not less than 2 gauge, so arranged as not to obstruct the ventilating passages beneath.

Such hearths shall extend at least 27 inches in front and 12 inches on the sides and back of the range or similar heating appliance.

All coal stoves or ranges, with legs shall be set in incombustible material which shall extend at least 12 inches in front.

Section 31. Heating Furnaces and Appliances: Any woodwork, wooden lath and plaster partitions or ceiling within 4 feet of the sides or back, or 6 feet from the front of any heating boiler, furnace, baking oven, coffee roaster, fire heated candy kettle, laundry stove, or other similar appliance, shall be covered with metal to a height of at least 4 feet above the floor. This covering shall extend the full length of the boiler, furnace or heating appliance, and to at least 5 feet in front of it. Metal shields shall be loosely attached, thus preserving an airspace behind them. In no case shall such combustible construction be permitted within 2 feet of the sides or the back of the heating appliance, or five feet in front of same.

No furnace, boiler, range, or other heating appliance shall be placed against a wall furred with wood.

Heating boilers shall be encased on sides and top by an incombustible protective covering not less than 1 1/2 inches thick.

Section 32. Open Flame Heating Devices: All gas, gasoline, oil or charcoal burning stoves or heating devices shall be placed on iron stands at least 6 inches above combustible supports, unless the burners are at least 5 inches above the base, with metal guard plates 4 inches below the burners.

No open flame heating or lighting device shall be used in any room where gasoline or other volatile inflammable fluids are stored or handled.

Section 33. Gas Connections: Gas connections to stoves and similar heating devices shall be made of rigid metal pipes. For small portable gas heating devices, flexible metal or rubber tubing may be used when there is no valve or other shutoff on the device.

Section 34. Trash Receptacles: All receptacles for ashes, trash, garbage and refuse shall be of galvanized iron or other incombustible material.

Section 35. Vent Flues: Vent flues or ducts for the removal of foul or vitiated air, in which the temperature of the air cannot exceed that of the rooms, shall be constructed of metal or other incombustible material, and shall not be placed nearer than 1 inch to any wood work, and no such flues shall be used for any other purpose.

Section 36. Safety of Design: All parts of every building shall be designed to safely carry the load to be imposed thereon, and shall in all other respects conform to good engineering practice.

Section 37. Unsafe Buildings: Every building, structure, or part thereof, which shall appear to the Building Inspector to be dangerous by reason of bad condition of walls, defective construction, overloaded floors, lack of guards against fire or other causes, shall be held to be unsafe. The Building Inspector shall immediately notify the owner of lessee to cause the same to be made safe, and shall also affix a notice of the dangerous character of the structure in a conspicuous place on the exterior wall of such building, and no person shall remove or deface such notice affixed. The owner or party having an interest in such an unsafe building or structure, being notified thereof in writing by the

Building Inspector, shall immediately cause the same to be made safe and secure, and if any such building shall be used for any purpose requiring a license therefor, the mayor may revoke said license on neglect of the owner to comply with the notice served as herein provided. Where the public safety requires immediate action, the Building Inspector may enter upon the premises, with such assistance as may be necessary, and cause the said structure to be made secure or torn down and removed without delay, at the expense of the owner or party interested. The Building Inspector is hereby given full power to order the fire department to act in such work.

Section 38. Duties of Enforcing Officer: The Building Inspector is hereby authorized and empowered:

First: To enforce all ordinances relating to the construction, equipment, management, and condition of all property within said City of Brownfield; and it is hereby made the duty of the department of police, health and fire to assist in enforcement of this ordinance, and each of these departments shall, so far as possible, act in connection with the Building Inspector in such enforcement.

Second: To supervise the construction, or reconstruction of all buildings.

Third: To report monthly to the mayor or city council regarding the condition of the town on all matters pertaining to fire prevention.

Section 39. Penalty for Violations: Any and all persons who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance or fail to comply therewith, or who shall violate or fail to comply with any order or regulation made hereunder, or who shall build in violation of any detailed statement or specifications or plans submitted and approved thereunder, or any certificate or permit issued thereunder, shall be severally for each and every violation and non-compliance, respectively, forfeit and pay a penalty in the sum of not less than ten or more than one hundred dollars. The imposition of one penalty for any violation of this ordinance shall not excuse the violation, or permit it to continue; and all such persons shall be required to correct or remedy such violations or defects within a reasonable time; and when not otherwise specified each ten days that prohibited conditions are maintained shall constitute a separate offense.

The application of the above penalty shall not be held to prevent the enforced removal of prohibited conditions, as provided in Section 3 of this ordinance.

Section 40. Conflicting Ordinances Repealed: All ordinance or parts of ordinances inconsistent herewith are repealed.

Section 41. Date of Effect: This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from the date of its passage and legal publication.

Approved this 10th day of August, 1925.

Joe J. McGowan, Mayor,
Attest: W. P. McDuffie,
City Secretary.

AN ORDINANCE

An ordinance authorizing the payment of a reward for the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of Arson.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Brownfield, Texas, that the sum of One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) be paid out of the General Fund as a reward for the arrest and conviction of any person or persons committing the crime of Arson within the corporate limits of the City of Brownfield, Texas.

Approved, Joe J. McGowan, Mayor
Attest: W. P. McDuffie,
City Secretary.

AN ORDINANCE

An ordinance creating the office of Fire Marshal, prescribing the duties thereof; providing for its maintenance and prescribing penalties for violations.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Brownfield:

Section 1. The office of Fire Marshal is hereby created. Such office shall be independent of other city departments, the Fire Marshal reporting directly to the Mayor and City Council. Such office shall be filled by appointment by the Mayor, by and with the consent of the City Council, within 10 days after this ordinance

shall take effect. The said Fire Marshal shall be properly qualified for the duties of his office, and shall be removed only for cause.

Section 2. The Fire Marshal shall investigate the cause, origin and circumstances of every fire occurring within this city by which property has been destroyed or damaged and shall especially make investigation as to whether such fires was the result of carelessness or design. Such investigation shall be begun within 24 hours not including Sunday, of the occurrence of the fire, together with all facts, statistics and circumstances, including the origin of the fires and the amount of the loss, which may be determined by the investigation required by this ordinance.

Section 3. The Fire Marshal, when in his opinion further investigation is necessary, shall take or cause to be taken the testimony, on oath, of all persons supposed to be cognizant of any facts or to have means of knowledge in relation to the matter under investigation, and shall cause the same to be reduced to writing, and if he shall be of the opinion that there is evidence sufficient to charge any person with the crime of arson, or with the attempt to commit the crime of arson, or of conspiracy to defraud, or criminal conduct in connection with such fire, he shall cause such person to be lawfully arrested and charged with such offense or offenses, and shall furnish the proper prosecuting attorney all such evidence, together with the names of witnesses and all the information obtained by him, including a copy of all pertinent and material testimony taken in the case.

Section 4. The Fire Marshal shall have the power to summon witnesses before him to testify in relation to any matter which is by the provisions of this ordinance a subject of inquiry and investigation, and may require the production of any book, paper or document deemed pertinent thereto. The said Fire Marshal is hereby authorized and empowered to administer oaths and affirmations to any persons appearing as witnesses before him.

Section 5. Any witness who refuses to be sworn, or who refuses to appear and testify, or who disobeys any lawful order of said Fire Marshal, or who fails or refuses to produce any book, paper or document touching any matter under investigation or inquiry after being summoned to give testimony in relation to any matter under investigation as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; and it shall be the duty of the Fire Marshal to cause all such offenders to be prosecuted. Any person being convicted of any such misdemeanor shall be fined in the sum not exceeding twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars, provided however, that any person so convicted shall have the right of appeal.

Section 6. All investigations held by or under the direction of the Fire Marshal may, in his discretion, be private, and persons other than those required to be present may be excluded from the place where such investigation is held, and witnesses may be kept separate and apart from each other and not allowed to communicate with each other until they have been examined.

Section 7. The Fire Marshal shall have the authority at all times of day or night, when necessary, in the performance of the duties imposed upon him by the provisions of this ordinance, to enter upon and examine any building or premises where any fires have occurred, and other buildings and premises adjoining or near the same, which authority shall be exercised only with reason and good discretion.

Section 8. The Fire Marshal, upon complaint of any person having any interest in any building or property adjacent, and without any complaint, shall have a right at all reasonable hours, for the purpose of examination, to enter into and upon all buildings and premises within the city, and it shall be his duty, quarterly or more often, to enter upon and make, or cause to be made, a thorough examination of all mercantile, manufacturing and public buildings, together with the premises belonging thereto. Whenever he shall find any building or other structure which, for want of repair, or by reason of age or dilapidated condition, or for any cause, is especially liable to fire, and which is so situated as to endanger

(Concluded on page 7)

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"Now I lay me down to sleep"—
Oh, what a happy phrase!
Enwrap in folds of slumber deep,
While stars their faithful vigil keep.
Our bars across the darkness creep
Between two busy days.

Afar we float on spirit wings
Beyond the vaulted sky;
We soar to realms of mystic things
And drink of youth's eternal springs,
While Mother Nature gently sings
A soothing lullaby.

Of men asleep, it matters not
How humble they may be;
In sleep we know a common lot;
All strife and burdens are forgot
When each has found his friendly cot
And sails the Morphean Sea.

The luxury of sweet repose
Bids petty cares be gone!
When men their weary eyelids close
The spark of genius brighter glows;
They gain the might that sleep bestows
And gayly greet the dawn.

THE TERRYITES VISIT RELATIVES IN ARKANSAS

Sherrill, Ark., Aug. 1, 1925.

Editor Herald—I am writing you a few lines for I have good news to tell you. Just imagine how glad you would be if you lived on a farm in Arkansas, and you heard an automobile and you stepped to the door, and behold! five cars of good people—your own folks too—just at noon, some whose home is a thousand miles away. Words and pen fail me, for I can't explain how proud we were to see them. I don't doubt but what you are acquainted with some of our visitors, such as Mr. and Mrs. Bill Black, of Gomez, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Moore and family, of Brownfield, Mr. Earl Black and family, of Gomez, Mr. Ed Black and Pal, W. R. Bridges, wife and mother, Mrs. H. N. Bridges, of Detroit, Texas, Mr. N. L. Bridges and family and Mr. L. F. Bridges and family, of Rison, Ark. A good time was enjoyed by all.

There are more of our relatives in the Lone Star State than we missed, but we hope they make up their

minds to visit us in the near future. They left for Brownfield yesterday afternoon with the best wishes and hopes that they will have a pleasant return trip and will visit us again next summer, or we would be glad to have them any old time. Wont be any peaches on the trees this winter, you know, but we can ease the tops of those jars, talk, eat and enjoy those yellow beauties, and might have a snow ball. Who knows?—Mrs. H. Harrington.

Dick Harben, superintendent of the State Highway construction in Terry county, attended the road maintenance meeting at Sweetwater last week and reports it the most profitable road meeting he ever attended.

We are requested to announce that Rev. A. S. Bradley, of Mullins, Texas, will begin a meeting for the Christian church at Tokio, next Friday night, August 14th to run over the Fourth Sunday.

A. V. Wigley, of Grosbeck, is here visiting his daughter, Mrs. J. S. Corning.

(Continued from page 6)

ger other buildings or property, or so occupied that fire would endanger persons or property therein, and whenever he shall find an improper or dangerous arrangement of stoves, ranges, furnaces or other appliances of any kind whatsoever, including chimneys, flues, and pipes with which the same may be connected, or a dangerous arrangement of lighting devices or systems, or a dangerous or unlawful storage of explosives, compounds, petroleum, gasoline, kerosene, dangerous chemicals, vegetable products, ashes, combustibles, inflammable and refuse materials, or other conditions which may be dangerous to the firemen or occupants, he shall order the same to be removed or remedied, and such order shall be forthwith complied with by the owner or occupant of such building or premises. Provided, however, that if said owner or occupant deems himself aggrieved by said order, he may, within five (5) days, appeal to the Mayor, who shall investigate the cause of the complaint, and unless by his authority the order is revoked, such order shall remain in force and shall be forthwith complied with by said owner or occupant.

Section 9. Any owner or occupant of a building or other structure or premises, who shall keep or maintain the same, when for want of repair, or by reason of age or dilapidated condition, or for any cause, it is especially liable to fire, and which is so situated as to endanger buildings or property of others, or is especially liable to fire and which is so occupied that fire would endanger other persons or their property therein, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars (\$10.00) nor more than fifty dollars (\$50.00).

Section 10. Any owner or occupant of any building or other structure, or premises, who shall keep or maintain the same with an improper arrangement of a stove, range, furnace, or other heating appliance of any kind whatever, including chimneys, flues, and pipes with which the same may be connected, so as to be dangerous in the matter of fire, or health, or safety of persons or property of others; or who shall keep or maintain any building, other structures or premises with an improper arrangement of lighting devices or system, or with a storage of explosives, petroleum, gasoline, kerosene, chemicals, vegetable products, ashes, combustibles, inflammable materials, refuse or any other condition which shall be dangerous in character to the persons, health or property of others; or which shall be dangerous in the matter of promoting, augmenting or causing fires; or which shall create conditions dangerous to firemen, or occupants of such building, structure or premises other than the maintenance thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars (\$10.00) nor more than fifty dollars (\$50.00).

Section 11. No prosecution shall be brought under Sections 9 and 10 of this ordinance until the order provided for in Section 8 be given, and the party notified shall fail or refuse to comply with the same.

Section 12. The penalties provided for herein shall be recovered by the city in the same manner as provided by law for the enforcement of fines, forfeitures, and punishment for offenses against the city.

Section 13. Every day maintenance of any of the conditions prohibited in any of the foregoing sections shall be a distinct and separate offense.

Section 14. All misdemeanors herein provided for shall be prosecuted, and all fines and forfeitures herein provided for shall be recovered and enforced in the manner as provided by law for the enforcement of fines, forfeitures, penalties and punishments for offenses generally against the city.

Section 15. All ordinances, or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Section 16. Whereas, public safety demands the immediate passage of this ordinance, creating the office of Fire Marshall and empowering the said officer to discharge the duties herein set out, therefore an emergency exists demanding a suspension of the rules requiring ordinances to be read on three several days, said rule is hereby suspended, and this ordinance is placed on its first reading and final passage, and shall be effective and in full force from and after its passage and approval.

Approved this 10th day of August, 1925.

Joe J. McGowan, Mayor
Attest: W. P. McDuffie,
City Secretary.

E. Brown and Jim Burnett returned last week from New Boston, where they brought a man back here who was wanted here on a serious charge. E. says they have a good way to keep the crab-grass out of the fields in east Texas. They turn in a flock of geese and presto! the crab grass disappears, and no labor involved on the part of the farmer.

American Eagle Well

Named Monarch of Air

The American bald eagle is really misnamed. His head is well clothed with feathers, being pure white in the adult, which gives rise to the name "bald." The tail also is white, the remainder of the body is dark brown.

The young bird is dark throughout, three years being required for the assumption of the full white markings. In this immature stage the bird was once considered distinct and was variously known as the Bird of Washington and as the black or gray eagle. Young bald eagles are very like golden eagles and the two are often confused, but on close inspection the bald may be known by the fact that its legs are bare of feathers for some distance above the toes. There is little difference in extent of wing and total length between the golden and bald eagles, but the latter is stouter and heavier in body. It is a strange fact that immature bald eagles, due to greater length of feather, average larger than adults.

In aspect the bald eagle unquestionably is a noble and inspiring bird. The beak is heavy and strangely hooked, while the corners of the mouth have a downward curve, which gives the bird an appearance of severity. A bony plate extends over the eyes and has a curious resemblance to the bearding brows often observed in men of strong character. The body is heavy and muscular, with a suggestion of latent strength, while the powerful legs and feet, with their tigerlike talons, convey the impression of a creature able and willing to hold its own under any conditions.

In flight the bald eagle is magnificent. With pinions wide spread and flapping with hardly perceptible effort, it glides through the air with an ease and grace which no man-made machine has ever equaled. Aided by favorable air currents and swinging in great circles, it rises to tremendous heights, often beyond the range of vision of the naked eye.—Lee S. Crandall, in Mentor.

Too Much Water for Fish

Even the dour inhabitants of old Father Thames suffered inconvenience on account of the floods of the past season. The first rush of water drives the fish from their customary swims, and in order not to be driven into unfamiliar waters, they take refuge in eddies and quiet corners where they can hold their own against the current, and into which food is borne and collects. As the river rises so the water colors and darkens, until light falls to penetrate to the bottom, so that food becomes inedible and the fish are driven to shallow water. When the stream overflows its banks and spreads over the adjacent meadows the fish quickly follow it in search of quiet water and the feast of drowned insects and earthworms to be found there. There is, however, always the risk that they may be stranded by a rapid subsidence of the flood.

Competition a Stimulant

A runner seldom breaks a record unless he is closely pressed. A baseball team plays its best game against a close adversary. A horse scores its best mark when pitted against fast horses.

The retail dealer plays his best game when pressed by competition. The one sure way to make a merchant slough into mediocrity and slipshod methods is to take away his competition. Honest, ethical competition develops good merchants, and makes fine alert citizens. A lack of competition breeds laziness and inaction. The greater your competition, the greater your opportunity for growth.—Good Hardware.

Birds of all kinds are becoming more numerous in America. Winthrop Packard, head of the Audubon society, declares. Thanks to protective legislation, the establishment of bird refuges and sanctuaries, the lessening of the agencies of destruction and the spread of intelligent knowledge of birds and their habits through all classes of the population, the tide has turned and with the exception of a few species, threatened with extinction on account of peculiar causes, the outlook is most encouraging.

Bills, for Instance

Only trouble is, before marriage love is all, and after marriage so many other things crowd into the picture.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Wasted Effort

We are told that nothing in the universe is wasted, yet about nine-tenths of the efforts spent in literary work are unaccounted for.

Common Error

'Tis a great error to take facility for good nature; tenderness without discretion is no better than a more pardonable folly.—Thomas Jefferson.

Resolution Too Late

The resolution to avoid an evil is not framed till the evil is so far advanced as to make avoidance impossible.

As They Centered Off

"This looks like a brittle coin," said the groom as they ducked through a shower of rice.—Boston Transcript.

Easy to Sharpen Scissors

To sharpen scissors cut a piece of newspaper in places.



You Earned Your Vacation— Now Go and Enjoy It!

At last it is in sight,—that vacation you've worked for all year, that bit of liberty you've dreamed of through the winter months. Perhaps it is only a week off, and you're making plans about the jolly things you will take with you. You'll thank us for suggesting

A Portable Victrola

Victrolas Nos. 35 or 50 will bring added joy to those hours of freedom and pleasure. Music will make happier the happiest of vacations. A portable Victrola will play anywhere, the kind of music you like best,—and will play it with better quality than any other instrument made.

Come in and Choose

While the Choice is Large

Palace Drug Store

"if it's in a drug store, we have it"



Victrola No. 50 (Open)



When Canning Time Comes Come Here---

You will find an assortment of helpful, time saving utensils that will make the work of canning just about half what it is without them.

We also have a complete line of groceries and dry goods.

W. R. Lovelace VARIETIES and GROCERIES

Service With A Smile GIVE US A TRIAL

Ladies' and Children's Work a Specialty

CITY BARBER SHOP Dee Elliott, Prop.

LIBERTY NEWS By Bumblebee.

We have been having some wonderful rainfall and a glorious revival meeting at Liberty the past week. Preaching by sister Echo of Post City. It has rained almost every day and night this week but we never missed a service as our preaching was all in the afternoon and we did most of our coming and going between showers. Crops are looking and sick the past

growing fine. We had 1 1/2 inches of rain Sunday night besides we have been getting from 1/2 to 1 inch rain most every day or night last week. Everybody seems to be happy and enjoying life.

Roy Scudday and wife, of Sweetwater, are here visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Scudday and all in the afternoon and we did most of our coming and going between showers. Crops are looking and sick the past

Discount Sale

Six Good Reasons Why You Should BUY YOUR TREES AT HOME

1. They are better because we have spent ten years studying and four years growing varieties for this climate.
2. You can get them and set them out the same day.
3. We give personal attention to the handling of our trees such as cannot be done by the larger nurseries that work many green and inexperienced men.
4. They are cheaper because it costs money to put agents on the road, so we are going to give 15 percent discount to everyone in Terry county who places his order before September 15.
5. If you buy from us you may see your money again, as it does not remain long with us.
6. If you have any complaint to make you will know where to find us.

We thank our friends and patrons for their liberal patronage of the past, and hope these reasons will convince you it is better to buy at home.

THE BROWNFIELD NURSERY
John B. King, Owner

MEADOW BRIEFS

(By Aesculapius)

(This week)

For some reason or other not known to the writer, last week's contribution of Meadow Briefs was left out. As the writer mailed this himself at Brownfield very early Tuesday morning, before the Postoffice opened, he is rather at a loss to know the reason for leaving it out. The space could of course be used to better advantage but if the editor had just quietly hinted this fact it would have saved paper and trouble. However, the best laid plans of "Mice or Men ait gang alee" it may be no fault of the editor.

(The copy was received Wednesday afternoon late.—Ed)

Recently our mail has been getting here so late without apparent reason, that there is talk of taking the matter up with the Postoffice Department. It seems that the train carrying the mail is also used in looking after the Levelland branch and as a consequence this line is made the goat. I do not know what this feature of the case is true as I never ride the thing if I can possibly avoid it.

It is not probable that the authorities would pay one bit of attention to any complaint that would be made here. Railroads or any other large organization do pretty much as they please.

Prof. Zorns is back from his summer stay and is ready for the opening of our school on the 17th of August. He says he has had a profitable time since school was out. Very many of our people attended

the celebration at Levelland Thursday and were caught by the rain on their return and several cars spent the night by the roadside or in a mud hole. It was the heaviest rainfall had in this country since the writer came to this country four and a half years ago.

To date (Monday morning) there has been seven and one half inches of rainfall measured at the farm, 3 miles west of Meadow, much more has fallen east and north of us. The basins are real lakes and have covered up many acres of corn, cotton and other feed stuff.

The Methodist meeting has continued through the week with much inconvenience from water and bad roads. The preaching has been good but the returns have been small, visibly at least.

Mrs. Ralph Jones, of Claude, is visiting her father and mother, Dr. Moorhead and wife. She reports good rains in that section.

Marlin Ellington and family are off on a trip to New Mexico and possibly Arizona. They expect to be gone three or four weeks.

FRIDAY FORTY-TWO CLUB

On August 7th, the Friday 42 club met at the home of Mrs. R. M. Kendrick, where she as hostess very pleasantly entertained the club, with three extra guests present. A two-course luncheon was served the following:

Mesdames Redford Smith, Head, Holgate, Hamilton, Harris, Lewis, Gracey, Brothers, Scudday, Henderson, Ditto, Tiernan.—Reporter.

OLDEST DOMESTIC ANIMAL IS DOG

Man's Faithful Companion for Centuries.

Domesticated animals appear for the first time in the Neolithic age, and the dog is known from the kitchen middens of Denmark, dating from the Maglemose, which is contemporaneous with the Azilian transition between the Paleolithic and the Neolithic. Thus the dog is the oldest domestic animal and it may be remarked, the most thoroughly domesticated animal. The extraordinary sympathy which exists today between the dog and man is to a large extent due to the ten thousand or twelve thousand years of intimacy between them. The wild ancestors of the dog had certain favorable predispositions in this direction, since he was a member of a hunting pack. The hunting efficiency of any pack depends directly on the complete obedience and subjection of each of its members to the leader, so that it was a small step for the puppy of the wolf, or wild dog, to transfer his allegiance from the pack master to the new human master. Even today we see that a masterless dog is utterly lost and helpless.

Long after the dog became associated with man as a valuable ally, the cow, sheep, goat and hog were domesticated. The remains of these animals are found in the lake dwellings of Switzerland and probably were introduced from the East. The chicken also was brought in from the East much later, while the cat was first domesticated in Egypt.

The horse was tamed and used in the steppes and grasslands of southwestern Asia and was long associated with the Nordic race before it was introduced in Babylonian and Mesopotamian countries by the Kassites about 2100 B. C. The horse did not appear in Egypt until about the Sixteenth century B. C. The plants known from the Swiss lake dwellings in the order of their importance are: Barley, millet, rye, wheat and oats. Also the grape, apple and pear.

When we read over the list of the plants and animals domesticated by Neolithic man, we are astonished to find that there have been very few additions since that time in either of these classes. Down to the discovery of the New world no domesticated animals had been added in the six or eight thousand years since the lake villages of Switzerland were constructed.

Flax was the commonest known textile and was used in the manufacture of clothing, gradually taking the place of skin garments. Wool was also used; in fact, it was the chief dress material used down through the classic into medieval times. Linen was much later in the North and came into use there in relatively recent times, while silk first appeared in Europe during the Roman empire.—Madison Grant in the Literary Digest International Book Review.

Masaryk Diligent Reader

President Masaryk of Czechoslovakia is an industrious reader. His reading room is piled with books, newspapers and periodicals of which he reads regularly nearly five hundred. These include the Prague newspapers, many Czechoslovakian newspapers, several newspapers from neighboring countries, including Russia, also English and American dailies. Thus the Czech president keeps informed of world events. Despite his seventy-five years, he reads two hours nearly every day.

His Guess

"What kind of a store is that fellow over at Toad Rock running?" asked a motorist.

"Well, he has auto parts for sale," replied the attendant in the filling station at Ten Degrees, "buys butter, eggs and poultry, deals in real estate, paints houses, marries folks in his capacity as Justice of the peace, runs the post office, sells stamps, hams, molasses, etc., and takes boarders upstairs. I reckon you'd call it a drug store."—Kansas City Star.

The Canny Scot

A real liquid refreshment had been forbidden the aged Scotchman, who felt that his end was near. He called his guide wife to the bedside and asked her would she carry out certain wishes of his when he was dead. She promised to do so, and asked what they were. "Ah, weel," said the moribund, "I thought it would be nice if my green's had a drink afore the funeral." His worthy spouse agreed that it would be. "An' after they returned," again she agreed. "I suppose," he added, with a sly grin, "as I wanna some back I might get bath nine noo."—San Francisco Argonaut.

Anglo-Jap Air Project

A four-day nonstop transoceanic airship service between England and Japan is promised, the route to be across Scotland, Norway, northern Russia, Siberia and Saghalien, a distance of 5,000 miles.

Diamonds From Belgium

Diamonds sent from Belgium to this country in a recent month were valued at \$1,500,000, while steel shipped from here in the same time was worth only \$500,000.

Great Majority of Men Only Think They Think

We pay a great deal of respect to "thinking," and seldom or never regard it as we do action as being foolish and wasteful. If you see a person in a thoughtful mood you tiptoe lest you disturb him. Yet those processes of thought can be as useless and idle as the aimless actions to which people so often take exception. Indeed, 90 per cent of the average man's thinking is idle and consists of amusing, day dreaming—of imagining himself in fine situations, or justifying himself to his own satisfaction. A large part of the balance of his thinking is given to finding reasons for his beliefs and his prejudices. Of actual creative thought there is in the life of the average man only a very small percentage. These are not the men, however, who make any original contribution. They accept things as they are. The marvels that make possible their comfort, their travel, their entertainment, their livelihood, is something they never think about. All around them are wonders of nature and miracles of science into which they never inquire. Their religious beliefs, their political loyalties, their patriotism they have accepted from others; when they think it is only to find arguments and reasons for what they already believe.—Boys' Life.

Swiss Cheese Handled by Community Factory

Each year in the valley of Justital in Switzerland the Kastellet is an event of prime importance, as that is the occasion when the production of cheese is distributed from the community factory to the owners.

The plan there is to have each home owner bring the supply of milk each day to the factory, where it is manufactured into cheese, the product being kept and ripened in the great storage houses.

A record is kept of the supply of milk each patron brings, then at the end of the summer season the settlement is made, the event being known as the Kastellet, or the division of cheeses, some patrons taking away wagon loads, others having but a small number, possibly enough to supply the family needs, but buyers are on hand to bargain for all surplus stocks left. The custom is for the people of the valley to turn out to the distribution.—Ohio State Journal.

Pity the Poor Groom

June is the ladies' month—the month of weddings. For the wedding is one of the occasions in life when the women have all the best of it, says the Youth's Companion. The whole ceremony revolves about the bride; even the bridesmaids outshine the groom and attract a share of public attention greater than his. No man is wholly at ease at a wedding—whether he appears as participant or as spectator; whereas no woman is without a certain passionate interest in any wedding, however humble. "The negligible groom" an American humorist has dubbed the man without whom there could be no ceremony. If he is negligible, the other men in the assembly must be virtually nonexistent!

Honest Confession

Edward is five years old. When his father came home from work one night he happened to walk around the house and noticed that a window was broken. "Who broke that window, Edward?" asked dad.

"Mother said not to tell you anything about it until after you had your dinner," countered the young man.

"Is that so?" queried dad. "And when were you going to tell me about it?"

"I was not going to tell you about it at all," was the frank reply.

As It Sounds

At the end of a certain Sunday school treat the children were singing the verse which includes the words, "weak and sinful though we be." One youngster with a weak theological background sang with all his heart and voice: "We can sing full though we be."

Capturing Parrots

In Brazil natives watch the nesting places and when the fledglings are a few days old, the feathers of one of the wings are trimmed. Later these birds are easily captured, placed on perches and taken to the nearest village.

Keep in Readiness

A stitch in time saves nine. This is as true of character as it is of clothes. Besides the increased labor when nine stitches are needed, there is the liability of a poor job of mending. The less mending in this world the better for all concerned.—Grit.

Almost Frightened

John D. Rockefeller likes to tell a story of an Irishman employed by him who, in the early days of oil refining, was standing near a big tank when it exploded with a roar that could be heard for miles about. After the smoke had cleared, other workers came to gather up the fragments of the Irishman's body, only to find him sitting on a pile of debris and slowly dilling his pipe. After he had filled it and ignited the tobacco, he remarked: "The dern thing purty algh scared me."

Cannibals Still Exist

Until the recent murder of the Canadian explorer, Charles Penrose, in New Guinea by cannibals, the fact that man-eating humans still existed was not generally realized. This tragedy revealed authentic modern records of the cannibalistic tribes in the out-reaches of civilization. In New Guinea where the country is thickly forested and the tribes are difficult to locate, no traveler has dared to go too far into this interior, although neighboring tribes have given out information on their less sociable neighbors.

Held Dog, Saved Children

John McLaughlin, after being bitten by a dog supposedly suffering from rabies, at Marlboro, N. Y., grappled with the animal, and getting a firm hold on it held on until aid came. He said he realized the dog had done as much damage as it could, after biting him once, and he risked further lacerations in order to protect some children near by from possible rabies infection.

Recent British Patents

Applications for patents in Great Britain totaled more than 30,000 last year, according to reports, and although the number is 1,000 less than was received in 1923, there was an increase during the later months. Radio developments were the most numerous subjects of the patents, more than 800 being granted, an increase of 200 over the year before. Many applications from inventors in this field were not pressed, the originators apparently realizing that their ideas were in many cases commercially useless or had become out of date while the matter was pending, because of the rapid progress in this science. Many patents were for household improvements and the inventions were made by women.

Limit to Microscopes

It is believed that the modern microscope has been perfected to about its limit of perfection, judged by physical laws. Scientists do not expect it can be improved for the reason that if an object is so small that only a few of the light waves of different lengths which combine to form white light are deflected or interrupted, the image that reaches the observer is indefinite or if the image is sufficiently minute no image whatever is formed. Because of these physical facts it is said mechanism cannot be devised to do more than it has to date.

Tradition Centuries Old

In an ancient tradition the stick, like fire, is a gift of the gods to man, or a property of divinity which somehow has fallen into his hands. The Egyptians used to celebrate the "festival of the staff or the sun" shortly after the autumnal equinox. It was supposed that the sun, being dimmer and shining a shorter time on winter days than in summer, was undergoing a period of weakness, so that a staff must have been provided to assist him on his journeys across the sky.

Early Upholstery

It was not until the time of the style which we call Queen Anne that the art of upholstering chairs and settees became widely known in England. The style was not, of course, contemporaneous with the queen of that name. During this time William, stadtholder of Holland, was king of England, and many Dutch upholsterers found their way to England and under their direction the English upholsterers became quite proficient.

The Maid's Idea of It

One theory of compensation is that a person should be paid for his work according to its difficulty and not according to the skill with which he performs it. A woman was a coxswain adherent to that theory.

A lady was about to engage a maid. "It seems to me," she said, "that you ask very high wages, seeing that you've had no experience."

"Oh, no, mum," answered the girl earnestly; "you see, it's much harder work when you don't know how."



Jexall
MILK OF
MAGNESIA

SMOOTH AS CREAM!

Recommended as an efficient laxative for the relief of heartburn, constipation, indigestion, etc.; when caused by excessive acidity and fermentation in the stomach. Useful as a dentifrice and mouth wash. Harmless, highly esteemed and extensively used by young and old.

Alexander's
The Jexall Store

STAR PARASITE REMOVER

A Wonderful Poultry Remedy

Given fowls in drinking water or feed absolutely will rid them of lice, mites, fleas, blue bugs, and all destructive insects. Contains sulphur scientifically compounded with other health building ingredients; is a good tonic and blood purifier; nothing better for preventing disease. Give it to your fowls one month. If they are not healthier, don't lay more eggs and are kept free from destructive insects—your money refunded. For Sale By.

ALEXANDER'S DRUG STORE

BRICK WORK ON TUDOR BUILDING COMPLETED

Work on the 50X100 addition to the Tudor Sales and Service garage and display rooms were completed last week, and the carpenters are taking advantage of the favorable weather conditions of this week to put on the roof.

Mr. Tudor is the popular dealer in Fords, Fordsons and Lincoln cars and parts, and has established a big business since coming here some 8 years ago, and he will have one of the largest garages and show rooms in this section of the state when his addition is complete, giving him a brick building 100X100 feet.

Tatum New Mexico people are preparing to stage a big fair and picnic there on September 3rd, according to Robert Griffith.

Dr. Castleberry left again this week for Hot Springs, N. M., as the shot stay he made there a few weeks ago help him so much. He will spend several weeks there this time.

Mrs. Ethel Latham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Chisholm, underwent a serious operation at Lamesa Sunday morning. She is reported to be doing nicely.

We can give you the--
BEST PRICES in TOWN
--on all kinds of

Work Clothing

Overalls,
Unionalls,
work shoes,
work shirts.

The most complete stock of work clothing in town.

The ECONOMY STORE

The Choicest Meats—Fresh and Cured



ALWAYS ON HAND AT OUR MARKET. THE BEST! AND DON'T FORGET OUR GOOD MEALS, FULLY PREPARED AND SERVED FAMILY STYLE. ALSO SERVE SHORT ORDERS. WE WILL APPRECIATE YOUR TRADE AND SERVE YOU COURTEOUSLY

COZY CAFE & CASH MARKET

A Tasty Sandwich

Canned Fish make the most delightful and dainty sandwiches for summer luncheons. It is a satisfying food without being too heavy for a warm-weather diet. Order an assorted case of Tuna Fish, Sardines and Salmon and have it in your pantry for convenient use when needed.

Call 33 for
PROMPT and COURTEOUS SERVICE

Bailey Brothers

Brownfield, Texas

Messrs. A. M. McElwee, of Fort Worth, and Eastin Wolfarth, of Lubbock, representing the American Sealing Company, were here this week in the interest of getting the contract to furnish the new Terry county courthouse. Mr. McElwee has through his company furnished nearly every courthouse in this section, not to say anything about other public buildings like city halls, schools and theatres, and needless to say all have been pleased with the quality of the furniture and the good service they render.

T. J. Blankenship, prominent citizen of Foakum county, who is putting up the west end of our State Highway and also the Yoakum county roads, became a regular reader of the Herald this week.

Mr. W. H. Collins of the Collins dry goods store will leave Sunday for Dallas and St. Louis where he will buy the fall goods for the Brownfield Store.

Elder Liff Sanders came in last Saturday from Lamesa, on his way to Gomez, where he began a protracted meeting for the Church of Christ Saturday night to run a week or ten days. He reports plenty of rain recently in Dawson county, but that crops were badly damaged, especially in the harder lands before it arrived. He said the best crops he saw on the roads were in the sandy lands of the Fride and Lou community, and still some people won't have sandy land.

If it had not been so nearly serious, the fact that several Brownfield and Terry county folks spent last Thursday night in their cars on the road to and from Levelland would have been real funny. Where the road was nice and dry as they went up that morning about a mile north of the Lee Walker place, they found on their

return a lake of water ranging from an inch to over one's head and near a quarter of a mile wide. And most of them camped right there in all kinds of cars, open and closed, and mostly without wraps, while the deluge poured. Some of the former Oklahomites say they know what to think about a man who says it never rains in Terry county, whether they have the nerve to tell his so or not.

The Herald job department that has been conducted in an even tenor during the dull months with scarcely a job that could not be taken care of immediately, is now on a big cook book for the Baptist Ladies, and a study book for the Maids and Matrons Club, besides the other regular job. Well, we like to work, so shoot the jobs to us.

Tom Bingham, who has been working for some time in the Littlefield country, was visiting home folks during the week end.

Walter Yeiser, manager of the Cicero Smith Lumber Company, at Levelland, came in Saturday to spend the week end with his family.

Station Agent Dodd of the local Santa Fe depot, and family returned recently from a trip to east Texas and portions of Arkansas, where they visited relatives and friends and report a good time. We note that grandpa Dodd who said he might remain down there returned with them. Well, we are not surprised in the least as Grandpa likes to sleep as well as the rest of us.

Max Smith, of Alpine, is here visiting his father-in-law, Jno. C. Scud-day and family. He is also helping the highway department grade the roads east of town.

Mrs. Roberts, of the Lewis Bros. store attended the celebration at Levelland last week and at the same time visited her husband over there, who is a lineman for the South Plains Telephone Co. She was accompanied by Miss Belle Williamson.

Dr. T. L. Treadaway and wife returned last week from a visit to relatives in Hill, Navarro, Kaufman and Lamar counties. The doctor reports no crops to speak of in Hill and Navarro, but good ones in Kaufman and Lamar. He reports seeing some of the best corn he ever saw in Lamar county.

Mrs. Lee Hardy of Weatherford is

here visiting her niece, Mrs. John Dumas.

J. M. Loyd and family were figuring on moving to Sweetwater until the rains came, but we believe they will now remain in old Terry.

Messrs. Melvin Barrier, of the dry goods firm of Barrier Bros. at Lubbock, accompanied by Roy Showalter, were down last Friday. It had been several years since Melvin delivered groceries here for the Barrier Bros., at which time he was a mere child, and he had to tell us who he was.

Fame

Lady Crusher's reception was crowded to suffocation, for the word had gone forth that she was exhibiting a new lion that evening.

Several castoff lions, including artists from Chelsea, complete with whiskers; long-haired musicians, and actors with blue chins lung about gloomily on the outskirts of the crowd. The rest of the throng surged wildly round a harmless-looking individual standing beside the triumphant Lady Crusher in the middle of the room. They shoved one another about, and even jumped up on slick-covered chairs to obtain a better view of the hero.

"Who is he, my dear?" panted a late-arrived dowager to a friend.

"Oh, really, don't you know? He is Henry Higgs, the champion cross-word puzzler of Lower Tooting."—Windsor Magazine.

Rough and Ready

Phil was a first-year pupil in one of the North-side schools, and though small, was "in Dutch" for fighting on numerous occasions. One day his teacher called his mother on the phone to say she would have to send him to see the principal. The mother asked her not to do that, as it would be too humiliating, but to try to reason with him and it would be more effective. "Reason with him," the teacher said. "I tried that for fifteen minutes at my desk, and thought I had won him over, but before he got back to his seat, he had hit a boy in the nose who was smiling at him."—Indianapolis News.

Preserving Wild Fowl

A tract of 25,000 acres in Louisiana has been given to the National Association of Audubon Societies, together with a large endowment for the planting of cereals for food, for the creation of a sanctuary for the preservation of wild ducks. Dr. T. G. Pearson, president of the society, stated that this was the most important step ever taken for the preservation of wild ducks, because of the provision for keeping the land constantly under cultivation and growing enormous crops exclusively for the wild fowl.

Penny Fins Mount Up

Pennies collected as fines from those who kept books overtime, with accumulative interest in the last nineteen years, has enabled the East Cleveland (Ohio) public library to purchase adjoining property, 10 by 120 feet, for \$3,000.

Birds Faster Than Trains

Wild birds are capable of attaining great speed in flight. There is on record a swallow that traveled at the rate of 106 miles an hour, and a homing pigeon commonly will go more than 60 miles an hour, it is said. Even a pelican has been known to make 50 miles an hour and a wild duck has been credited with 59 miles an hour.

Sturdy as an Oak and Solid as a Rock

Brownfield State Bank

Brownfield- Texas

CONSERVATIVE
ACCOMMODATIVE
AND APPRECIATIVE

MOTIVES OF MIRTH MANY AND VARIOUS

But Adults and Children Are Much Alike.

What do children laugh at, always and everywhere? Kurt Pinthus asks in Uhu (Berlin). They laugh because things are breakable. They laugh at smaller children whom they can trip up, and at the naughty pranks with which they disturb the normal order of events.

In general, we may say that they laugh from a feeling of superiority over the weaker or the injured; and they laugh whenever they can show themselves apparently superior to the older persons in charge of them—perhaps by misbehavior before a teacher. A child laughs from malicious enjoyment, from the triumphant consciousness of another's humiliation, from an impulse which the child knows is "naughty" by the traditional moral code.

As a result of the hindrances involved in our ordering of society, most grown-ups attain in early youth a mental level not too far removed from the child's. So that the laughter of adults, even though they have learned—or should have learned—to understand the traditional distinction between good and evil, springs for the most part from the same roots as the laughter of children.

The motives of adult laughter are mere variations of the things that children laugh at. The adult laughs at physical oddities or their imitation. He laughs because somebody else has fallen down or because somebody else has caused a second somebody to tumble, or because somebody who thinks himself in safe superiority goes sprawling.

The adult laughs, above all, at anyone to whom he himself feels superior and in whom some antisocial quality is represented with very one-sided exaggeration. Thus he laughs at Don Quixote, who forgets the world of reality while he plays at being a knightly hero in a world which no longer knows such heroes. In comedies he laughs at the greedy man, the vain man, the boaster, the timid man, and the sham—because in every situation these types show themselves to be exaggeratedly greedy, vain, boastful, timid or deceitful, and because the preponderance of these typical characters which dominate each like a kind of fixed idea leads to unusual and surprising situations.

Give and Take

Representative Clint Cole was talking about the aircraft controversy: "First one side scores," he said, "then the other side scores. It's like the doctor and the man with the mumps."

"The man with the mumps halted the doctor and said: 'Doc, what ought a chap to do when he's got the mumps?'"

"The doctor's lips closed tight at the thought of being buncoed out of a free prescription, and then he gave a harsh laugh and said: 'Such a man, my friend, ought to consult a good physician.'"

"The man with the mumps laughed harshly in his turn."

"Thanks, Doc," he said. "That's what I'll do, then. So long!"

His Looks

"The bank was robbed just before I got to town," announced Gap Johnson of Rumpus Ridge upon his return from the county seat.

"Mercy sakes!" ejaculated his wife. "It must have been exciting!"

"It shore was! Just as I driv' in I met the robbers tearing along the road in a rattling old auto, and after 'em came eight or ten other old cars with fellers in 'em, all shooting at the innocent bystanders at every jump, as you might say. I'll b'dogged if I don't reckon the reason I escaped with my life was b'cuz I didn't look innercent."—Kansas City Times.

Satisfying



"Big Boy" is drinking Delaware Punch. That's why he looks so plumb satisfied and at peace with the world while his "bud-dies" fret and sweat!

Delaware Punch has the happy faculty of making summer weather more bearable—one of the several reasons for its wide popularity.

Buy a bottle and taste the difference! You'll find it satisfying.

Bottled by—
BROWNFIELD BOTTLING WORKS
Brownfield, Texas



Delicious
DELAWARE
PUNCH 5¢

Contains no carbonic gas

BIDS WANTED

The State of Texas; County of Terry.

Notice is hereby given that the School Board of Brownfield Independent School District of Terry County Texas, at its August session, the same being on August 29th, 1925, will receive proposals from any Banking Corporation, Association or Individual Banker in Terry County, Texas, that may desire to be selected the Depository of Brownfield Independent School District for all school funds belonging in any way thereto during the two year term beginning September 1, 1925.

Any Banking Corporation, Association or Individual Banker in Terry County, Texas, desiring to bid shall deliver to K. W. Howell, President of The Brownfield Independent School District Board, on or before 2:00 p. m. on the 29th day of August, 1925, a sealed proposal, stating the rate of interest that said Banking Corporation, Association or Individual Banker, offers to pay on the daily bal-

ances of the funds of the said Brownfield Independent School District, payable every 30 days, for the term between the date of such bid, and the regular time for the selection of a Depository.

Said proposals shall be accompanied by a certified check of not less than \$200.00 as a guarantee of good faith on the part of the bidder and that if he or its bid should be accepted he or they will enter into a Bond as provided by Article No. 2771 of the Revised Statutes of the State of Texas, and upon the failure of the Banking Corporation, Association or individual banker that may be selected as such Depository to give bond as required by law, the amount of such Certified Check shall be paid to the Brownfield Independent School District as liquidated damages and said Board of School Trustees shall re-advertise for bids.

Attest: J. F. W. Secretary of Brownfield Independent School District.

K. W. Howell, President of Brownfield Independent School District.

We Handle

Case, P&O and Oliver

lines of

IMPLEMENTS

Purchases of New Implements today must have repairs later. Are you safe-guarding the utility of your implement by knowing that a well organized repair department is at your Service.

The cost of a broken piece may be small, but days and maybe weeks of waiting is expensive.

Holgate-Endersen Hardware Co.

NOTICE!

We have moved from Winkler's balcony to Collins Dry Goods Store.

We have also just returned from market and ask all our customers to call and see our new fall line of millinery.

PENDERGRASS & PHILLIPS "Where Style Reigns Supreme"

MEADOW BRIEFS

By Aesculapias

(delayed)

It is hardly necessary to state that we are feeling jubilant; we are feeling jubilant over the rain the past week. Crops are responding to the wetting they have received, and joy has taken the place of despondency.

The Methodist meeting has been in progress all the past week, and Rev. Dodson has done some good preaching. Some of his preaching should be treasured up by a large number of our people and a rapid return from the ways that devious and tricks that vain to the ranks of good citizenship and fellowship with friends who would welcome their homecoming. There has been five additions to the church to date.

A large number of the Baptist people attended the encampment at Post Sunday. It was a long drive for just one days outing.

R. M. Moorhead and W. R. Caruth have purchased the Meadow Drug store of Luther Herrington, and are now taking stock. The writer for one is sorry to part with Luther. He is a good druggist, a first class man, and his place will be hard to fill. He will perhaps leave the plains as his wife's health isn't good here.

Bud Smith and family, with his sisters, Zella and Grace, have returned from a few weeks visit to the old home at Leonard, in the eastern part of the State.

Mrs. A. L. Moorhead left Wednesday for Stephenville for a visit with her mother and other relatives.

R. S. Nabors has the mumps. His head was already large enough, so I don't know what he will do with the present one.

Mr. Clyde Hefner has been quite sick the past week but is much better at the present writing.

Mr. West has purchased the old

postoffice building of Postmaster Hickey, and is moving it out to his home for cotton pickers this fall. Some people still have faith.

W. S. Self and family left for Okla. Wednesday for a visit among relatives and old friends. The day he left one of his best mules died. In the midst of life we are in death.

Mr. B. F. Gibson and wife, living west of Meadow, are the proud parents of a baby girl. She came in with the morning of August 1st.

The little son of Baxter Fortenberry was painfully hurt Saturday eve, by falling from a wagon, and the wheels passing over him. It was thought at first that he was fatally injured, but he is getting on well at present.

BROWNFIELD MILLINERS RETURN FROM MARKET

Misses Pendergrass and Phillips have just returned from the east visiting home folks and spending two weeks in market. They are showing a wonderful line of new fall hats and small hats for early fall wear, with leading colors of fancy purple, pencil blue, flame and raspberry reds, cocoa brown, sage green, black and gold combinations.

They have moved their millinery parlors from Winkler's balcony to Collins Dry Goods store, and are asking their friends to call.

Prof. J. B. Jackson has just returned from an extended trip to the section of the lower Panhandle, as well as south plains points where he represented a Texas school supply firm. He reports quite a good business.

Roy Fitzgerald was in from the Tokio country this week and reported that he was moving over close to Plains and had his Herald changed to that office.

THE PASSING OF WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN

By Aesculapias.

The newspapers of the past week has been filled with the passing of Mr. Bryan. The Peerless one has laid aside his armor, after fighting his last battle, and joined the silent hosts on the other side.

There is a bit of irony in his going, due to the peculiar circumstances surrounding his death. All of us who disagreed with him so radically could have wished him a better fate.

To those who looked to him for guidance in the present fight for the ascendancy of dogmatism, it must come as a terrible blow. It was peculiarly unfortunate that either he or Mr. Darrow should have taken any part in the matter that was the concern of Tennessee alone.

Mr. Bryan was in many ways a great man. He has been in the public eye since 1896. He has dominated every national convention of the democrats in one way or another since that time, and has made and unmade many public men—himself among the number.

Unfortunately he was narrow in his views. He never learned anything from his years of battling. He never admitted that he was wrong. Still his life has been above reproach. He stood for all moral questions, for purity in politics, purity in the home, for right against might, and for religion as he interpreted it.

His place in the so-called "fundamentalist" fight will be hard to fill. While there are many just as intelligent and able to defend themselves, there are none who have the personal following of Mr. Bryan.

His last efforts, published since his death could hardly be called an argument against biology. He had admitted while on the witness stand that he had never studied anything he thought conflicted with the Bible, and his paper bears out his testimony. If the facts of biology—and they are facts—with the teaching of the kindred sciences are not true, then nature has conspired to propagate the greatest falsehood since God set the stars in the firmament. There is no way of getting away from them by abuse or statutes, by flipant remarks and cries of monkey ancestry.

Has the state the right to say to me in effect, "you must send your children to school and it is none of your business what they are taught?" The state emphatically has not the right to say "you must send your children to school and it is none of your business what they are taught."

The majority must rule whether for good or evil, but in teaching as in medicine, the law, architecture, and all the other human activities which involve special knowledge, wise men defer to those who are qualified to render judgement.

Teaching is a profession and children cannot be fully educated until it is treated as such. When in the name of self government we call on the man in the street to diagnose disease, argue cases in law courts, design a bridge, it will be reasonable to let the unlearned tell the learned what to teach. Are we ready for it?

Mrs. Earl Jones is reported quite ill this week.

Positive Proof That

Lover Was Untruthful

They sat on the sofa, he and she. The lights were turned low. They gazed into each other's eyes with perfect contentment. He arranged his necktie for the twentieth time and queried, "Do you love me, Alice?"

"Uh-huh, I think so."
"I knew you did—I love you too, Alice—you're the only girl for me."

She, hesitatingly—Did you ever—love any other girl?"

"No, Alice—you are the first girl I ever loved, the only girl I ever will love."
"Oh, John, I knew it! I love you more than ever." She flushed with pleasure, raised her chin and looked at him expectantly through long lashes. He took three cigars from his vest pocket, laid them on the table beside the sofa and started to take her in his arms.

She sobbed, "All men are liars," and walked unjustly out of the room.—Rehoboth Sunday Herald.

In the Solar Plexus

The late John S. Sargent, the famous painter, who was found dead in bed with a book at his side, hated above all things the best-seller type of novel and the best-seller type of novelist.

A best-seller novelist, visiting Mr. Sargent's Tite street studio, once said: "Well, old man, you ain't the only American with an international rep. I guess maybe you heard about the hit my last book's makin'." She's been translated into French, German, Italian and Japanese.

"Why don't you get somebody," said Mr. Sargent, "to translate it into English?" — Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Principle of Association

The difference between men is in their principle of association. Some men classify objects by their color and size and other accidents of appearance; others by intrinsic likeness, or by the relation of cause and effect. The progress of the intellect is in the clearer vision of causes, which neglects surface differences. To the poet, to the philosopher, to the saint, all things are friendly, all events profitable, all days holy, all men divine. For the eye is fastened on the life and lights the circumstance. Every chemical substance, every plant, every animal it its growth teaches the unity of cause the variety of appearance.—Emerson

The Origin of News

The word "news" developed from an early American newspaper heading. The four points of the compass were placed at the top of the first sheet thus:

N
E W
S

symbolizing that the contents of the sheet were drawn from all quarters of the world and spread thereto. When the design was dropped the four letters were carried in the form of "news."—Obto State Journal.

Limit of Hard Luck

The birds sang sweetly, the sun shone brightly, and all was peace. "Hey!" suddenly called the man who paused on the bridge above the little stream. "How's fishing?" The fisherman on the bank sighed and looked no. "Rotten, my friend," he replied. "Do you know what? They aren't even getting away!"

for Economical Transportation



New Low Prices

The Coupe - \$675 — former price \$715
The Coach - \$695 — former price \$735
The Sedan - \$775 — former price \$825

All prices f. o. b. Flint, Michigan

Increased demand has made it possible to improve the quality and lower the price. Come in and see these remarkable values.

Brownfield Chevrolet Co.

QUALITY AT LOW COST

To the Ladies:

We have worked out a formula whereby we are able to take sweets and water spots out of

Silk Dresses
by a process of
Dry Cleaning

We absolutely guarantee this work. Give us a trial—phone 143.

HENRY'S

Stay away from that hot stove and let the

AMERICAN CAFE

Do your worrying about Sunday Dinner

PIGEONS RACE FROM BROWNFIELD TO SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

A few weeks ago the Herald gave an account of eight pigeons being liberated here. We are able, by means of a letter received by local Santa Fe agent Dodd, to give the results of the race:

The date of arrival and the speed attained is given below in the order in which they arrived back in Springfield, Illinois.

11:54:32 A. M., Wednesday, July 22. Speed 4 days 6 hours 54 minutes and 32 seconds.

6:44:45 p. m., Wednesday, July 22nd. Speed 4 days, 13 hours, 44 minutes and 45 seconds.

7:26:11 a. m., Thursday, July 23. Speed 5 days, 2 hours 26 minutes and 11 seconds.

6:51:13 p. m., Thursday, July 23. Speed five days, 13 hours and 13 minutes.

5:41:22 a. m., Saturday, July 25. Speed 5 days, 41 minutes and 22 seconds.

11:37:44 a. m., Monday, July 27. Speed 9 days, 6 hours, 37 minutes and 44 seconds.

Another member sent but none have arrived.

Mr. and Mrs. P. ... ters, are here Mrs. John A.

EAT MORE "BUTTER KIST" BREAD

---Sold by all Grocers