

An Old Fur Trading Post Becomes Community Center



JOHN JACOB ASTOR HOUSE—HEADQUARTERS OF THE AMERICAN FUR COMPANY

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

IN A building where once was established the capital of the rich fur trade of America, where an "uncrowned king" reigned over a wilderness empire peopled with thousands of Indians, French-Canadian voyageurs and American and British trappers and traders, there the members of a modern American community will soon be meeting to discuss civic affairs and to join in civic celebrations. For the John Jacob Astor house, headquarters for the American Fur company of more than a century ago, is to be saved from decay and ruin and is to become the community center of Mackinac Island, Mich. And thereby hangs the tale of a romantic last chapter which has just been added to the already romantic story of historic Mackinac.

In reality the story goes back to the earliest white occupancy of North America to the time when "two leading objects of commercial gain gave birth to wide and daring enterprise in the early history of the Americas: the precious metals of the South and the rich peltries of the North." It was for the prize of these rich peltries that France and England strove mightily for more than a century. The Frenchman lost, but when the Englishman found the prize in his hands it was only to discover that instead of rivalries and jealousies, of bloody feuds and lawless competition between Frenchmen and Englishmen, as before, it was now a matter of such practices among the Englishmen themselves.

To put an end to this condition of affairs, and especially to enable the "little fellows" to hold their own in the competition with the powerful Hudson's Bay company, which operated under a royal charter granted by Charles II away back in 1670, several of the principal merchants of Montreal, historically the center of the Canadian fur trade, in 1783 entered into a partnership which became known as the Northwest company. For a time this company held lordly sway over the Great Lakes region in a manner reminiscent of the feudal barons of Europe.

The success of the Northwest company encouraged the founding of other companies and resulted in the organization of a new association of British merchants to exploit the region south of the Great Lakes, an almost untapped reservoir of wealth in peltries. The principal post or "factory" of this new company was established at historic Michillimackinac, famous as an important French settlement since 1671 and the scene of the dreadful massacre of the English garrison during Pontiac's war, from which place the new company took its name of the Mackinac company. In the meantime the government of the new republic into which the traders of the Mackinac company were extending their operations began to view with an unfriendly eye the growing influence which these Britons were acquiring over the Indians of the region. To counteract this influence, the federal authorities of the United States as early as 1796 sent out agents to establish rival trading houses on the frontier, all a part of the government "factory system" to supply the needs of the red men, to link their interests with the Americans rather than the British and incidentally to divert the rich fur trade into American channels.

The effort, however, was not especially successful, as is so often the case when government enterprise tries to compete with private industry. Which brings us to the first important link in the history of Mackinac, the A. F. C. and the ancient structure which now houses the community activities of a modern American municipality. In 1783, the year the Northwest company was being formed in Montreal, a citizen of the little German village of Wadswort, near Heidelberg on the banks of the Rhine, set out to join an elder brother who was living in the United States.

Arriving in New York Astor became a clerk for a fur dealer. After a while he was sent into the backwoods country to buy from the Indians and soon he was in business for himself, first handling musical instruments, then musical instruments and furs and finally furs alone. At first he went out with a heavy pack on his back, camping out in the lodges of the Indians. He went to Montreal from Montreal followed the fur



John Jacob Astor

traders westward, pushing beyond Lake Superior into the prairie country. Industrious, prudent and thrifty the young German was soon on his way to a fortune.

At first Astor shipped his furs to London but as soon as he discovered that China was a good market for fine peltries he embarked upon a venture into the Orient. He first chartered, then bought or built ships to carry furs to China and bring back tea until, as he said, he "had a million dollars afloat which represented a dozen vessels." When the treaty of 1795 between Great Britain and America opened up a chance for direct commercial intercourse between Canada and the United States, Astor embarked upon this trade but soon found himself balked by the power and influence of the Mackinac company.

Knowing of the desire of the American government to curb the growing power of the Mackinac and other British companies, Astor laid before the federal authorities a plan whereby, if he were aided and protected by the government, he would divert the whole of that trade into American channels. The authorities were sympathetic but gave him no direct aid. But with this encouragement, in 1809, he obtained a charter from the state of New York for the American Fur company with a capital of a million dollars in which he was the president and principal shareholder. Two years later he made an arrangement with some of the partners of the Northwest company by which they bought out the Mackinac company and merged it and the American Fur company into a new association to be called the Southwest company.

Astor then conceived a magnificent scheme of laying a chain of fur posts across North America from St. Louis to the Oregon country, of establishing a fort at the mouth of the Columbia and carrying his furs direct from this place to China. But this venture, undertaken during the unsettled times on the eve of the War of 1812, was a dismal failure, the story of which is recorded in full in Washington Irving's "Astoria." After peace was concluded in 1815 Astor bought out his partners in the Southwest Fur company and re-established the American Fur company.

Mackinac became the headquarters of the A. F. C. and as such was soon the "fur capital of America," for during the winter of 1815-16, aided by an act of congress which prohibited foreigners from trading with the Indians in the United States, Astor had the fur trade south of the Great Lakes and throughout the Mississippi valley under his control, driving out the brigades of the Northwest and Hudson's Bay companies.

The fur company continued operations from 1815 to 1834 when Mr. Astor transferred his stock and charter to Ramsey Crooks and associates. Mr. Crooks became the president and business continued as usual until 1842 when, on account of competition with the old Northwest Fur company (British) and other causes, it was obliged to assign and the American Fur company's career ended.

Even as early as the last year of the American Fur company's existence Mackinac Island was a noted summer resort, especially for visitors from the southern states, and as railroads and other improved methods of transportation came into existence greater number of Americans visited the island. The A. F. C. headquarters were transformed into a hotel. As the Astor house it became one of the important hostleries on the island, but after changing ownership a number of times, dur-



THE FUR STORAGE HOUSE

ing which it was remodeled and some changes made in its outside appearance, its use as a hotel was given up in recent years.

A year or so ago a troop of Girl Scouts under the leadership of Mrs. Rose Webb set about to raise a fund for the establishment of a community center. By various means they got together a small sum of money which they hoped would eventually grow into enough to allow the founding of such a center, either by purchase of a building or the construction of one. Then the suggestion was made, "Why not buy the old Astor house for that purpose?" Realizing the historical significance of the structure and its adaptability for the purpose, they approached the owner of the building and found that he was willing to sell. The small sum which the Girl Scouts had raised was used as the first payment, other contributions were made by natives of the island and residents of other cities who spend the summer at Mackinac and an association was formed which is now actively engaged in raising funds to complete the payment of the purchase price.

Meanwhile the work of rehabilitation is going forward. Partitions between the rooms in one end of the building have been torn out to make a large assembly hall for community gatherings and plans are under way to restore the building as much as possible to its original state. As the visitor of today walks through the front door of the Astor house he steps from the reality of a modern American city street into the realm of the romantic past. Where the reconstruction work is under way he can see the great beams of wood, held together by wooden pegs, in as good condition as they were when put there more than a hundred years ago. He walks over a floor made of eight-inch square hand-hewn timbers, and he sees hand-wrought strap hinges on the doors and heavy iron bars.

In one corner of the large rooms on the first floor stands a tall desk, the top of it composed of many pigeon holes. On each of these is a little strip of paper on which is written in handwriting of almost "copper plate engraving" fineness "accts. receivable," "accts. payable," "receipts" and the like. The ink is somewhat faded but the lettering is still as readable as it was in the long ago when Ramsey Crooks stood at this desk and transacted the three-million-dollar-a-year business of John Jacob Astor's American Fur company. For this desk, a placard tells us, is the very one which that famous A. F. C. "resident manager" used.

Go up the stairs—as you go, running your hand along a beautiful old walnut stair rail—and in some of the rooms you will find old furniture which would delight the eye of an antique dealer. Look out through the six-inch panes of handmade glass with which the windows are glazed and in the rear of the building you will see the vine-covered storage house where once those great bales of peltries of marten and mink, of otter and beaver, of fox and lynx and wolverine were piled "for shipment to Mr. Astor in New York." And these are only a few of the interesting survivals of the days when beaver was king, linking the historic past with the present in this building, which will be the most interesting community center in the United States when the work, which a troop of Girl Scouts started and a group of patriotic and public-spirited women are carrying on, is completed.

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Great Rivers



Flood Waters Raging Through a Break in a Mississippi Levee.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

NATURE played favorites in apportioning the great rivers of the world. Of the dozen largest, six are in Asia and three in Africa, leaving only three for the two continents of the New World. And among the twelve leaders, Europe and Australia are wholly unrepresented.

The longest single river is the Nile, measuring some 4,000 miles from head to mouth. The Nile is further distinguished in that it has no tributaries for the last 1,500 miles of its course to the sea. During this stretch its waters are considerably reduced in volume by evaporation and irrigation, so that it grows smaller instead of larger toward its mouth.

Other African rivers among the length-scoring twelve are the Niger and the Congo, both fed by the tropical rains of hot regions near the Equator. In a general way they more nearly resemble South America's representative, the Amazon, than the great streams of the colder northern continents.

Of Asia's six longest rivers, four are in Siberia, the Ob, Yenisei and Lena, flowing north into the Arctic ocean, and the Amur emptying into an arm of the Pacific. The other two are the Yangtze and Hwang, or Yellow, river of China.

These twelve river basins represent the greatest variety of climate and civilization. The Amazon and the Congo flow through lush equatorial jungles inhabited by birds of brilliant plumage, wild animals and savage tribes, while the mouths of the Yenisei and the Lena are above the northern timber line and their valleys support the sparsest population. The Mississippi and the Yangtze flow through established, if divergent, civilizations, with rich cities along their banks like jewels on a string. The Nile is one of the cradles of world history; the Mackenzie is still a frontier stream.

Five of the dozen rivers flow to the north. These are the Nile, Mackenzie, Ob, Yenisei, and Lena. The Mississippi and Niger flow south. The Amur, Yangtze, Hwang and Amazon run eastward. Only the Congo points toward the west.

Difference in Floods.

All these streams overflow their banks at intervals but the results are strangely different. In the case of the Mississippi and the Yangtze, floods are national disasters bringing untold suffering to millions. The annual overflow of the Nile with resulting fertilization of the valley by the deposit of silt is the source of the wealth of Egypt. The Hwang, or Yellow river, from its habit of overflowing its banks and changing its entire course at intervals is known as the "scourge of China."

The Amazon and the Congo lie almost under the Equator, and the other ten longest rivers are in the northern hemisphere. Four flow into the Arctic ocean. A reason is not far to seek. The greatest land masses are in the northern half of the world, and without large land areas long rivers are impossible. The smaller continents of Australia and Europe are not represented in the dozen. Similarly, the reason for the longest rivers flowing to the north and east is that the longest continental slopes extend in those directions.

The Yangtze and the Mississippi are lined with wealthy cities largely because of their location in the temperate zone. The tropic Amazon, Niger, and Congo are too hot; the Mackenzie and the Siberian rivers are too cold for the favorable growth of towns. The Nile valley beyond Cairo is a mere strip of green from 15 to 30 miles wide between two burning deserts. The Hwang is too variable in its habits to encourage navigation or river ports.

From the earliest times these long rivers have furnished high roads for the exploration of continental interiors. Nero sent an expedition to discover the headwaters of the Nile, which failed to reach its objective. Russian penetration of Siberia followed the great river beds. The Amazon and the Congo are still highways of discovery. Head reaches of the Yangtze are veiled in Asiatic obscurity. The Niger was the river of romance in the great days of Timbuktu. The histories of the world's river basins have been the history of the world's empire. A great river is both a roadway and a source of life.

Menace of the Mississippi.

Although North America can claim only two of the world's dozen longest

rivers, it possesses in the Mississippi-Missouri the longest of them all. This magnitude of the Mississippi is becoming more and more of a menace because each flood seems greater than the preceding one. Why this should be true has been a problem to some laymen; but one of the chief factors is plain enough: it is the usually laudable effort of Americans to develop and build up their country.

Aside from the fact that several decades ago there were fewer people living and fewer dollars invested in the regions subject to overflow in the lower Mississippi valley, the flood stages were actually lower in those days. They were lower, to consider one important fact, for the very good reason that then less water was fed into the Mississippi's 100,000 tributaries in a given space of time. Forests and woodlands that do not now exist held a large part of the rainfall and fed it slowly into brooks and creeks and rivers. Irregularities in the lie of the land formed puddles that later evaporated, or sent rills in tortuous paths that slowed up the runoff.

In late years a constantly increasing population has been busy changing these conditions. Every tree cut, every roof built, every street paved, every drainage ditch dug, and every culvert constructed in the vast area drained by the Mississippi river system has done its bit toward pouring rainfall more quickly into the great river.

Not only has man helped to put more water into the Mississippi; his works have helped to confine it there. When De Soto and his followers first knew the Mississippi it spread out at each flood season over a wide area. Sometimes in its lower reaches it was 20, 30, and even 40 miles wide.

The fact that the flood waters spilled away at numerous places into swamps and lowlands kept the flood crest down in the lower river. In 1717 three-foot levees protected New Orleans. Now they rise 25 feet or more above the city. Even as late as 1882 the highest flood stage at New Orleans was 16 feet. In 1922 it was above 22 feet. One reason, at least, for this, is that more efficient levee maintenance for many hundreds of miles along the river has herded the flood waters past New Orleans as well as other lower river points in the regular channel.

Levees Protect Vast Areas.

More intensive development of the lowlands has made this levee system necessary. Now some 20,000 square miles are dependent on the levees for protection. Breaks still occur, and when they do they drain off some of the flood waters and so relieve in some measure the strain on the banks farther down stream. But it is not the innocuous affair that it was in the days of De Soto. Now towns and plantations, railways and industrial plants lie in the lowlands, and any "relief" that a levee break may occasion to down-river points is at a cost of many lives and much valuable property.

On the whole a considerable quantity of water finds its way from the lower Mississippi through levee breaks and bayous. The most important natural safety valve is the Atchafalaya river or bayou which flows away from the Mississippi at the mouth of the Red river, and finds its way directly to the Gulf of Mexico some 50 miles west of New Orleans. In flood times this outflowing stream takes from the swollen Mississippi as much as 250,000 cubic feet of water each second—an amount equal to more than half the average flow of the Mississippi. It is because of such losses as this, coupled with the much greater depth of the channel in the lower river, that the flood stage can be between 50 and 60 feet at Memphis and Vicksburg, and only a little more than 20 at New Orleans.

The Mississippi river system is truly a continental feature, draining a million and a quarter of the three million odd square miles of the United States. Thirty of the 48 states send a greater or less contribution of water to this great stream.

The main Mississippi river is more than 2,500 miles long, while the Mississippi-Missouri is 4,200 miles in length—the longest river system in the world. The great scale on which the Mississippi is built becomes evident when one considers the time required for floods to pass down its course. About thirty days are required for the surging flood crest to pass from the mouth of the Ohio to New Orleans, and from ten days to two weeks from Greenville, Miss., to New Orleans.

**NOTICE OF ROAD
BOND ELECTION**

The State of Texas
County of Donley.
To the Resident Property Tax
Paying Voters of Donley County
Road District No. 1, Estate
of Mrs. C. Adair, Donley County,
Texas:

Take notice that an election
will be held on the 4th day of
October, 1930 within Donley
County Road District No. 1, Estate
of Mrs. C. Adair, Donley
County, Texas, to determine if
said Donley County Road District
No. 1, Estate of Mrs. C. Adair,
shall issue bonds and if ad valorem
taxes shall be levied in payment
thereof in obedience to an
election order entered by the
Commissioners Court on the 30th
day of August, 1930, which order
is as follows:

On this the 30th day of August,
1930, the Commissioners Court
of Donley County, Texas, convened
in regular session at the regular
meeting place thereof in the
court house at Clarendon, Texas,
all members of the court, to wit:

J. J. Alexander, County Judge,
S. E. Harris, Com. Prec. No. 1,
W. H. Youngblood, Com. Prec.
No. 2,

J. R. Bain, Com. Prec. No. 3,
Mrs. Bessie Smith, County Clerk

being present, came on to be
considered the petition of Harry
Piercy and three (3) other persons,
praying that bonds be issued
by Donley County Road District
No. 1, Estate of Mrs. C. Adair,
of said Donley County, Texas,
said Donley County Road District
No. 1, Estate of Mrs. C. Adair,
having been heretofore by order
of this court created on the
14th day of July, 1930, as the
said order creating said road district

is reflected by the minutes
of this court in Volume 5, page
514 et seq. to which reference is
here made for more complete and
accurate description of same; and
it appearing to the court that
said order creating said district
is complete and regular in all
respects; and that the public hearing
as provided by Article 752E
of the Revised Civil Statutes of
Texas has been had in accordance
with the terms and provisions of
law; and that said petition is
signed by a majority of the resident,
qualified taxpaying voters of
said road district; and that due
notice has been given; and that
the proposed improvements
would be for the benefit of all
taxable property situated in such
road district; and that said road
district is described as the same
was described in the order creating
said district on said above
referred to date, as the order is
of record in the minutes of the
Commissioners Court as above
referred to, and as follows: Beginning
for the southwest corner
of this road district at the southwest
corner of Donley County,
Texas; thence in a northerly direction
with the Donley-Armstrong
county line to a point in
the Donley-Armstrong county
line where the same intersects
the north line of section 34 and
35, W. A. Graham; thence east
with the north line of said section
35 and 36 to the northeast corner
of said section 36; thence south
with the east line of said section
36 to the most southerly south
west corner of section 21, J. A.
Coville H. D.; thence east with
the south line of said section 21,
J. A. Coville H. D. to the most
southerly southeast corner of
same; thence in a northeasterly
direction with the most north
westerly line of section 23, block

G 7, and section 24, same block,
to a point where the J. A. Ranch
fence intersects said boundary
line of said section 24; thence in
an easterly direction with said
fence to the northeast corner of
said section 24; thence south
with the J. A. Ranch fence on a
straight line to the northwest
corner of section 23, block G 4;
thence south with the west line
of said sections 23 and 31, said
block, to the southwest corner of
said section 31; thence east with
the south line of section 31, block
G 4, and the south line of sections
59 and 60, block G 3, to the
southeast corner of said section
60, said block; thence east with
the south line of section 3A, John
G. Adair, to the southeast corner
of said section; thence south to
the southwest corner of section
62, block G 7; thence east with
the south line of sections 63, 18,
57 and 24, block G 7, to the most
easterly southeast corner of said
section 24; thence east with the
north line of section 66, J. S.
Beatty, and east with the north
line of section 14, block A, to the
northeast corner of said section
14; thence south with the east
line of said section 14 said block,
and south with the east line of
section 27, block G 7, to the northeast
corner of section 28, said
block; thence south with the east
lines of sections 28 and 29 of said
block, to the southeast corner of
section 29; thence west with the
south line of section 29 to the
southwest corner of same; thence
south with the east lines of sections
33 and 32, block G 7, to the
southeast corner of section 32;
thence west with the south line
of section 32 to the southwest
corner of same; thence south to

the southeast corner of section
36, said block; thence west with
the south line of said section 36
to the most southerly southwest
corner of same; thence south
with the east line of section 26,
block A, to the Donley-Briscoe
county line for the most southerly
southeast corner of this road district;
thence in a westerly direction
with the Donley-Briscoe
county line to the place of beginning;
in the sum of Twelve Thousand
Dollars (\$12,000.00) bearing
five and one half (5½) per cent rate
of interest, and maturing at such
time as may be fixed by the
Commissioners Court serially or otherwise,
not later than thirty (30)
years from their date, for the
purpose of the construction,
maintenance and operation of
macadamized, graveled or paved
roads and turnpikes, or in aid
thereof, and whether or not ad
valorem taxes shall be levied on
all taxable property within said
road district for the purpose of
paying the interest of said bonds
and to provide a sinking fund for
the redemption thereof at maturity;
and

It appearing to said court that
said petition is signed by a majority
of the resident, qualified
property taxpaying voters of
said Donley County Road District
No. 1, Estate of Mrs. C. Adair,
Donley County, Texas; and that
the public hearing on said petition
as required by Article 752E has
been had in accordance with the
terms and provisions of law; and
that said petition was signed by
a majority of the resident, property
taxpaying voters of such district;
and that due notice has been
given; and that the proposed
improvements would be for the
benefit of all taxable property
situated in said road district; and

It further appearing that the
amount of bonds to be issued will
not exceed one fourth (1-4) of the
assessed valuation of the real
property in said Donley County
Road District No. 1, Estate of
Mrs. C. Adair:

It is therefore considered and
Ordered by the Court that an
election be held in said Donley
County Road District No. 1, Estate
of Mrs. C. Adair, on the 4th
day of October, 1930, which is
not less than thirty (30) days
from the date of this order, to
determine whether or not the
bonds of said road district shall
be issued in the amount of Twelve
Thousand Dollars (\$12,000.00),
bearing five and one half (5½)
per cent rate of interest, and maturing
at such time as may be fixed
by the Commissioners Court, serially
or otherwise, not later than
thirty (30) years from their date
for the purpose of the construction,
maintenance and operation of
macadamized, graveled or paved
roads or turnpikes, or in aid
thereof, and whether or not ad
valorem taxes shall be levied
upon all the property in said
Donley County Road District No. 1,
Estate of Mrs. C. Adair, subject
to taxation for the purpose
of paying the interest on said
bonds, and to provide a sinking
fund for the redemption thereof
at maturity.

That said election shall be held
under the provisions of Chapter
16, Acts of the Thirty Ninth
Legislature, First Called Session
1926

All persons who are legally
qualified voters of said State and
of said Donley County Road District
No. 1, Estate of Mrs. C. Adair,
Donley County, Texas, and who
are resident property taxpaying
voters in said Donley County
Road District No. 1, Estate of
Mrs. C. Adair, Donley County,
Texas, shall be entitled to vote
at said election, and all voters
desiring to support the proposition
to issue the bonds shall have
written or printed on their ballots
the words:

"For the Issuance of Bonds
and the Levying of Ad Valorem

Taxes in Payment Thereof."
And those opposed shall have
written or printed on their ballots
the words:

"Against the Issuance of Bonds
and the Levying of Ad Valorem
Taxes in Payment Thereof."

The polling places and presiding
officers of said election shall
be respectively as follows:

Voting place for road bond
election in Donley County Road
District No. 1, Estate of Mrs. C.
Adair, Donley County, Texas: At
the home of Harry Piercy, and
Harry Piercy is hereby named
presiding judge of said election,
and he shall select the clerks of
said election. The manner of
holding said election shall be governed
by the General Laws of the
State of Texas regulating general
elections when not in conflict
with the provisions of the statute
hereinabove referred to.

Notice of said election shall be
given by publication of a copy of
this order in the Hedley Informer
a paper published in Donley
County, there being no paper
published in Donley County Road
District No. 1, Estate of Mrs. C.
Adair, for three successive weeks
before the date of said election,
and in addition thereto there
shall be posted by the county
clerk other copies of this order
at three (3) public places in said
Donley County Road District No.
1, Estate of Mrs. C. Adair, and
one copy of this order at the
court house door of Donley County,
Texas, for three weeks prior
to said election.

The County Clerk is hereby
directed to give notice of said
election as required by law, and
as hereinabove directed, and further
orders are reserved until
the returns of said election are
made by the duly authorized
election officers and received by
this court.

This, the above order, having
been read it was moved and seconded
that the same be passed
and adopted. Thereupon, the
question being called for, the following
members of the court voted "Aye":
S. E. Harris, W. H. Youngblood,
and J. R. Bain; and the following
voted "No": None.
J. J. Alexander, County
Judge, Donley County, Texas
Sid E. Harris,
Commissioner Precinct No. 1
W. H. Youngblood,
Commissioner Precinct No. 2
J. R. Bain,
Commissioner Precinct No. 4

Wherefore, witness my hand
and seal of office at Clarendon,
Donley County, Texas, this 30th
day of August, 1930.

Mrs. Bessie Smith,
Clerk of the County Court and
ex officio Clerk of the Commissioners
Court of Donley County,
Texas.

American Shoe Shop
SHOE REPAIRING

Every job of repairing guaranteed,
whether large or small.
We also sell New Shoes, and
do a general line of repair work.
Call and see us.

JOHN W. SWINNEY, Prop.

We have a number of
values. Don't fail to call &
see them.
Adams Dry Goods & Notions

CITATION BY PUBLICATION

The State of Texas.
To the Sheriff or Any Constable
of Donley County—Greeting:

You are hereby commanded
that you summon by making publication
of this citation in some
newspaper published in the county
of Donley, if there be a newspaper
published therein, but if not,
then in the nearest county
where a newspaper is published,
once in each week for four consecutive
weeks previous to the return
day hereof, John Mashburn,
Dee Fletcher and Gladys Fletcher,
non residents of this state, to be
and appear before the Honorable
District Court, at the next regular
term thereof, to be holden in the
county of Donley on the 13th day
of October, 1930, being the second
Monday in October, 1930, at the
court house thereof in Clarendon,
Texas, then and there to answer a
petition filed in said court, on the
14th day of June, A. D. 1930, in a
suit numbered on the docket of said
court No. 1706, wherein C. D. Shamburger
Lumber Co., Incorporated, a corporation
duly incorporated under the laws
of Texas and having an office and
place of business at Clarendon,
Donley County, Texas, is plaintiff,
and John Mashburn, Dee Fletcher
and Gladys Fletcher are defendants.
The nature of the plaintiff's demand
being as follows, to wit:

Suit upon a note for the principal
sum of \$500.00 executed by
Dee Fletcher and Gladys Fletcher
payable to the Shamburger Lumber
Co., and now owned by plaintiff,
and the payment of which was
guaranteed by defendant
John Mashburn and bearing date
October 8th, 1927, providing for
10 per cent interest per annum
after date and containing the
usual ten per cent attorneys fee
clause in the event of non payment,
and being due on or before
October first, 1928, and to foreclose
the deed of trust lien securing
payment of said note upon all
the NW one-fourth of Block 6,
McLean's Addition to the town
of Clarendon, Donley County,
Texas, and to foreclose the attachment
lien upon all the North half
Block 6, McLean's Addition to
the town of Clarendon, Donley
County, Texas, and alleging that
said NW one-fourth Block 6
aforesaid is worth \$250.00, and
praying for general relief. That
said note is long past due and
wholly unpaid and is owned by
plaintiff.

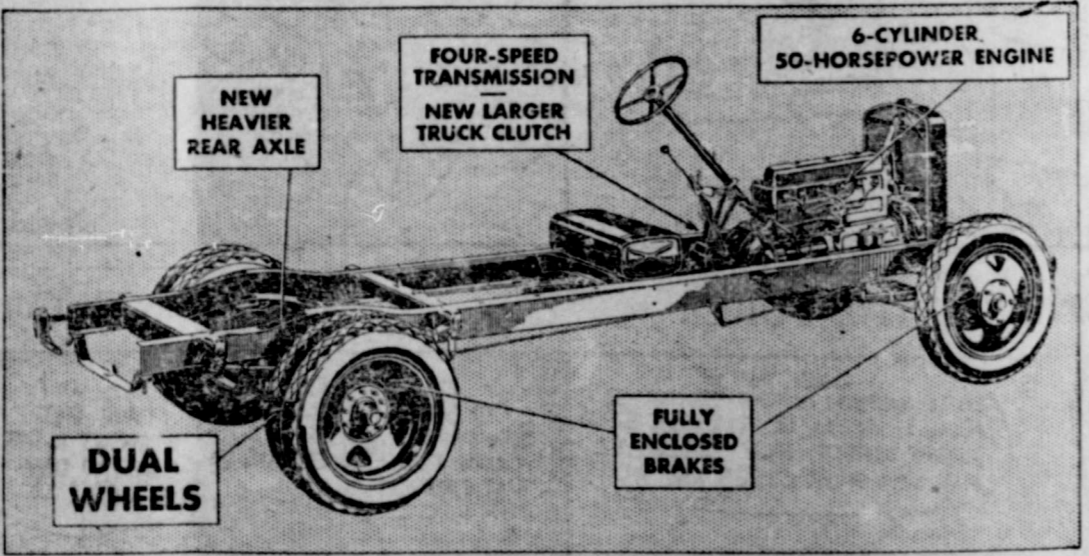
Wherein fail not, and have you
before said Court, on the said
first day of the next term thereof,
this writ with your endorsement
thereon, showing how you have
executed the same.

Given under my hand and seal
of said Court, at office in Clarendon,
Texas, this 19th day of
August, A. D. 1930.

A. H. Baker,
Clerk District Court,
Donley County, Texas.



**A New 6-cylinder
Chevrolet Truck
WITH DUAL WHEELS**



A new six-cylinder 1½-ton Chevrolet truck—with
dual wheels—is now available at Chevrolet
dealers everywhere. It is big and powerful, rugged
and dependable. It offers many new features of
outstanding value to the modern truck user. And
no other truck of equal capacity costs less to
operate and maintain. Your nearest Chevrolet
dealer will gladly give you a trial load demonstration—any time.

IMPORTANT FEATURES
Dual wheels at slight additional cost, with six
truck-type cord tires—bigger, heavier rear axle
—completely enclosed four-wheel brakes—new
heavy-duty truck-type clutch—new, stronger steel
channel frame—4-speed transmission—50-horse-
power valve-in-head six-cylinder engine.

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICH.
Division of General Motors Corporation

Light Delivery Chassis \$365
Light Delivery Chassis with Cab \$470
(Pick-up box extra)
Roadster Delivery \$440
(Pick-up box extra)
Sedan Delivery \$595
1½-Ton Chassis with Cab \$625

UTILITY 1½-TON CHASSIS
\$520

Price of 1½-ton chassis with or without cab includes front fenders and aprons, running boards, cowl, dash and completely equipped instrument panel, head, head lamps and spare rim.

DUAL WHEELS \$25 EXTRA on 1½-ton models including spare wheel.

All prices F. O. B. Flint, Mich.

IT'S WISE TO CHOOSE A SIX

HEDLEY CASH GROCERY
Corner Main Street and Highway
Grocery and Market
Fresh and Cured Meats
Quality Foods
THE BEST IS JUST RIGHT FOR
OUR CUSTOMERS
GEO. L. ARMSTRONG, Prop.



1—President Hoover receiving a birthday present of a carved buffalo horn from representatives of the Boy Scouts of America. 2—Maj. Gen. Douglas MacArthur who has been selected to succeed Gen. Charles P. Summerall as chief of staff of the United States army in November. 3—Frank Haucke, World war veteran, who defeated Gov. Clyde M. Reed of Kansas for the Republican gubernatorial nomination.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Drought Relief Program Is in Effect, Directed by President Hoover.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
DEFINITE plans for drought relief were made at a conference in the White House which was participated in by the governors of the states most seriously affected. To these executives President Hoover stated the program on which he and Secretary of Agriculture Hyde had been working for a week, and in the main it was approved by them. Its principal features are the setting up of federal, state and county organizations through which financial aid may be given farmers who have suffered severely from the long dry spell, and arrangements for emergency means to prevent human suffering.

One relief step already was in effect—the reduction by 50 per cent of freight rates on live stock and feed in and out of the drought areas. In order to make the new rates directly available where they are needed, arrangements were made for the Department of Agriculture to certify to the railroad companies of each state where the drought is sufficiently acute to justify them. Any dealer or farmer desiring to move any of the emergency commodities reports his needs to the local county agent, who may approve or disapprove the application and notify the local station agent of the railroad. A special liaison officer in Washington handles negotiations on particular cases between the Department of Agriculture and the railroads.

It is believed that use of the county agents, who are under the Department of Agriculture, will prevent anyone taking speculative advantage of the lower rates.
Following his conference with the governors, the President met the heads of the National Grange, the Farmers' union and the American Farm Bureau federation. Chairman Lege of the federal farm board also was in Washington, having hurried back from the Northwest by plane.
President Hoover announced that his plans for a vacation trip to Glacier and Yellowstone national parks were canceled and that he would remain in or near Washington to help put into effect the drought relief program, spending the week-ends at his camp on the Rapidan.

HOUSEWIVES of the country are warned not to let themselves be gouged by dealers in vegetables, fruit and other foodstuffs. There is no cause for alarm over a shortage of such commodities, and no justification for a marked advance in prices except in certain localities. Congressman La Guardia called upon the President and Secretary Hyde to report that profiteers in New York city had raised prices from 20 to 35 per cent. Mr. Hyde said there would be no profiteering by the farmers, and that the government would do what it could to stop price gouging by middlemen.

Reports that barley, wheat and rye, small grain usually more costly than corn, were being substituted generally over the country for corn as feed for animals and in industrial uses, were noted. The existing barley crop of 300,000,000 bushels is almost twice the size of any barley crop produced in the last ten years. It has increased in value in recent weeks and is being used to larger extent in dairy feeds and by farmers, chiefly in Wisconsin and Minnesota, millers reported.

Corn products manufacturers have purchased rye and barley as well as wheat in recent weeks for substitution in making industrial alcohol.
Farmers did something in the way of relief, sending cooler weather and occasional rains to some parts of the corn belt.

THE facts that he bolted the Republican ticket in 1928 and was elected Al Smith and that he is a member of the insurgents in the sen-

ate who make so much trouble for the administration. Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska was renominated by the Republicans of that state, the "regular" candidate, W. M. Stebbins, being decisively defeated. Gov. Arthur J. Weaver also won a renomination, beating Harry O. Palmer of Omaha.

In the Democratic primaries former Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock defeated Dr. Jennie M. Callfas by about three to one. Doctor Callfas bolted the Democratic ticket two years ago to support Herbert Hoover. She was endorsed this year by the W. C. T. U. For the governorship the Democrats named Charles W. Bryan, brother of the Commoner, who formerly held that office.
Regular Republicans of Nebraska were not supine under the Norris victory. They intimated it had been won by wholesale Democratic support, and it was announced that Beatrice Fenton Craig, a Lincoln school teacher, would oppose Norris as an independent Republican by petition.

Senator Joe Robinson and Gov. Harvey Farnell won their fights for renomination by the Democrats of Arkansas. In Alabama the same party named John H. Bankhead of Jasper for the senate. His chief opponent in the election will be Senator Thomas J. Helin who, being barred from the primary for bolting Smith in 1928, is running as an independent.

Oklahoma's run-off Democratic primary resulted in victory for W. H. Murray for governor and Thomas P. Gore for the senate. Their respective Republican opponents will be Ira A. Hill and Senator W. B. Pine.
Democrats of Ohio went wet and dry. They named for senator Congressman Robert J. Bulkley of Cleveland, an advocate of repeal of national prohibition; and then they turned around and selected as their gubernatorial candidate Congressman George White of Marietta, a pronounced dry who has Anti-Saloon league backing. Senator Roscoe C. McCulloch and Gov. Myers Y. Cooper, Republicans, were unopposed for renomination.

SENATOR FESS of Ohio, the new Republican national chairman, says that the Hawley-Smoot tariff law will be the chief issue in this fall's congressional campaigns. He admits that prohibition may be a controlling factor in some districts, but asserts "the distinctively social and economic nature" of that problem precludes it from becoming a national partisan issue. Neither of the major parties, he says, is ready to make dry law enforcement an issue.
Under the immediate direction of Robert H. Lucas, new executive director of the national committee, research and publicity men will be placed in charge of two bureaus to conduct a continuous "educational" campaign to counteract the Democratic tariff propaganda.

Chairman Fess accepted the resignation of Mrs. Louise M. Dodson as director of women's activities in the Republican national committee, and gave the position to Mrs. Ellis R. Yost of Virginia, a leader in the National W. C. T. U. and an experienced and skillful politician.

VARIOUS aviation records were smashed last week. First, Dale Jackson and Forest O'Brien with their plane Greater St. Louis, recaptured the endurance refueling record that was taken away from them by the Hunter brothers at Chicago. The Hunters' mark was 544 hours, but it was easily beaten by the St. Louis pilots who, at this writing, are still in the air with the announced intention of staying there for 1,000 hours.
Then Capt. Frank M. Hawks sped like an arrow across the continent from Los Angeles to New York, with two stops for fuel, making the distance in the remarkable time of 12 hours 25 minutes and 3 seconds. His plane, a Whirlwind powered Travelair, maintained an average speed of more than 200 miles an hour.

Over in Germany Robert Kronfeld set a new world's record for distance gliding, soaring from Wasserkuppe to Gersfeld, about 97 miles. His flight lasted all afternoon and he had to maneuver his glider in a heavy gale.

Miss Laura Ingalls at St. Louis broke all records for barrel rolls, making 714 of them before coming down. With one of its six engines disabled, the British dirigible R-100 left Montreal Wednesday evening for home.

She started at a speed of 80 miles an hour, with favorable weather indicated for the Atlantic crossing. Fifteen passengers were aboard, besides the crew of forty-four.

LABOR troubles in the coal field at Providence, Ky., led to a novelty. An airplane appeared over the region and a number of bombs were dropped, some of which exploded but none of which did any material damage. The plane was traced by its color and number and one Paul Montgomery of Murphysboro, Ill., was arrested as the pilot. He confessed and named his two companions who, he said, made and dropped the bombs. One of them was nabbed. Montgomery said he was compelled to go on the bombing raid by threats that he and his family would be killed.

BRITISH forces are busily engaged in defending the Khyber pass, northern entrance to India, and the important city of Peshawar against the attacks of Afridi tribesmen. So far the invaders have made little progress, largely because of the efficient use of bombing airplanes by the British; but the situation is considered dangerous and the Afridis, who have been joined by other tribes, though driven back from Peshawar, are threatening other places not so strongly fortified.

In an effort to bring about peace in India the authorities put several of the imprisoned leaders of the passive revolt in the same prison with Mahatma Gandhi, and two prominent unofficial peace-makers—conferred with the prisoners on a plan to have the Nationalist activities held up pending the outcome of the round-table Indian conference in London in October.

WHILE Chinese Communist forces were advancing on Changsha to recapture that city, the Nationalist and northern alliance armies were engaged in a series of heavy battles. The Nanking government, however, had put censorship into effect and little reliable news reached the outside world.

Japanese reports from Tsinan, capital of Shantung province held by the rebel forces, said the city was being repeatedly bombed by government planes. The foreign consuls warned the Nanking forces not to bomb the business section, where most of the foreigners reside. Gen. Chiang Kalshek, commander of the Nanking armies, said he expected to drive the northerners out of Tsinan before long. He declared there was evidence of a demoralization of enemy units on all fronts, but this was not quite borne out by reports from the battle fronts.

MORE than forty commissioners on uniform state laws held an important meeting in Chicago. They considered over fifty acts that had been drafted, including legislation concerning public utilities, real estate, divorce, veterans' guardianship, co-operative marketing, drugs, firearms, air licensing, mechanics' liens, absentee voters, and civil depositions. Of these, forty-three, it was decided, should be recommended to the American Bar association and the state legislatures for adoption.

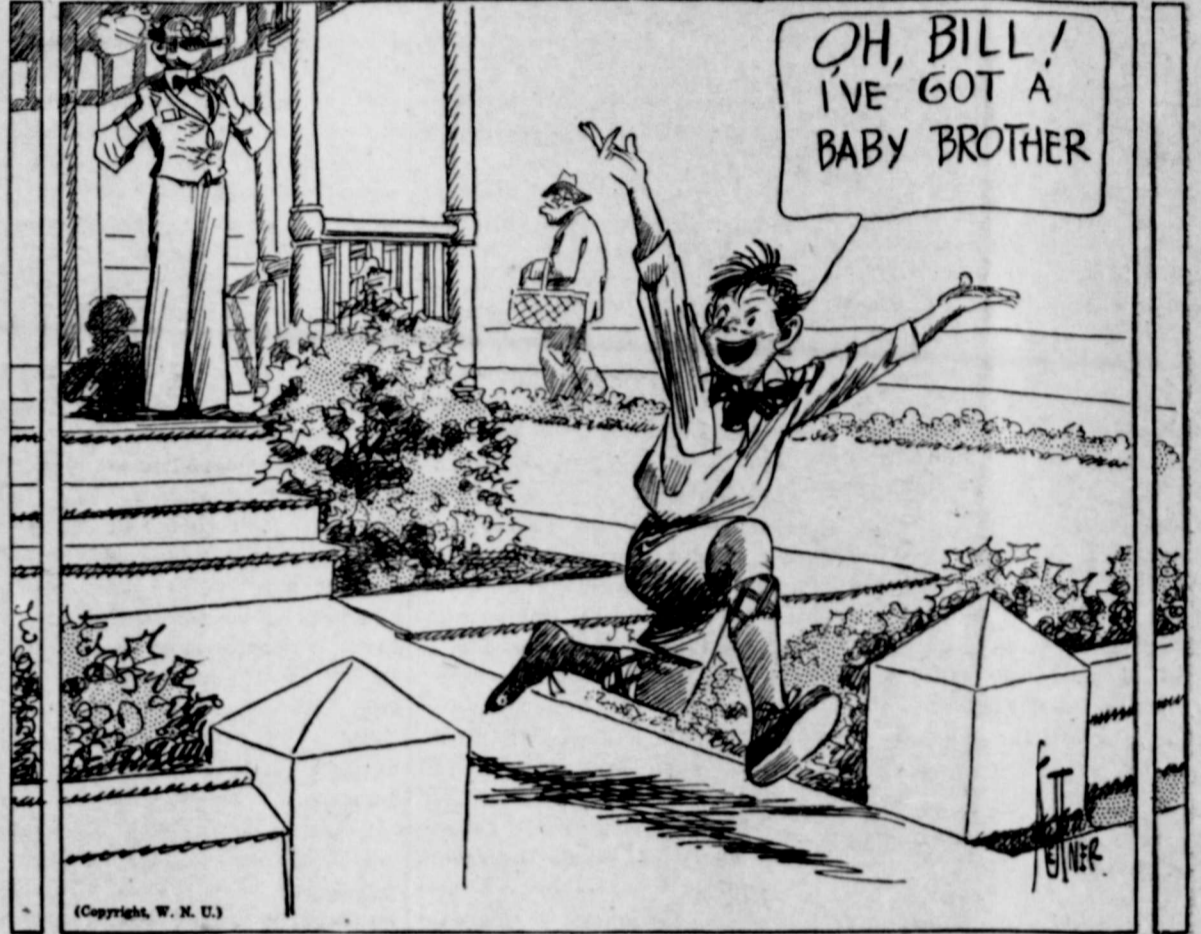
The purpose of the organization is to remove conflicting laws throughout the various states and substitute as far as is possible a general level of laws.

AMTORG Trading corporation, the Soviet commercial agency in this country, announces that in the last two months orders to the value of \$40,500,000 for agricultural machinery and tractors have been placed in the United States.
About 85 per cent of the purchases are made up of tractors, 12 per cent of combines, and the remainder of other agricultural machinery and spare parts. It was stated. The orders were described as "the largest for farm machinery ever placed for export in a corresponding period of time."

TWO men who gained fame in the World war were taken by death during the week. They were Maj. Gen. Charles T. Menoher, one time commander of the Rainbow division in France and a former chief of the army air corps; and Gen. Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, who saved the allied retreat at Mons by a daring disobedience of the orders of Sir John French.

OUR COMIC SECTION

Events in the Lives of Little Men



THE FEATHERHEADS

The Popular Mr. Featherhead



FINNEY OF THE FORCE

The New Sly Cop



HEDLEY INFORMER

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY
ED C. HOLIVER
 Publisher

Entered as second class under October 23, 1916, at the postoffice at Hedley, Texas, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

NOTICE.—Any erroneous reference upon the character, standing or reputation of any person, firm or corporation which may appear in the columns of The Informer will be gladly corrected upon its being brought to the attention of the publisher.

CITATION BY PUBLICATION

The State of Texas.
 To the Sheriff or Any Constable of Donley County, Greeting:
 You are hereby commanded to summon Barney Riley, Mrs. Barney Riley, Julia Riley, and Bud Casey, and the heirs and legal representatives of the said Barney Riley and Mrs. Barney Riley, whose names and addresses are unknown, by making publication of this citation once in each week for four successive weeks previous to the return day hereof, in some newspaper published in your county, if there be a newspaper published therein, but if not, then in the nearest county where a newspaper is published, to appear at the next regular term of the District Court of Donley county, to be holden at the court house thereof in Clarendon, Texas, on the second Monday in October, A. D. 1930, the same being the 13th day of October, A. D. 1930, then and there to answer a petition filed in said court on the 28th day of August, A. D. 1930, in a suit, numbered on the docket of said court as No. 1709, wherein Panhandle Construction Company, a corporation, is plaintiff, and Mary Jane Casey, Barney Riley, Mrs. Barney Riley, Julia Riley and Bud Casey, and the heirs and legal representatives of the said Barney Riley, and Mrs. Barney Riley, whose names and addresses are unknown, are defendants, and said petition alleging:

1. That the City of Clarendon, in Donley county, Texas, is a municipal corporation, duly organized and existing under the laws of the State of Texas, and was such at all times mentioned hereafter, and had prior to all the proceedings mentioned hereafter respecting street improvements, adopted, by elections duly had and held and ordinances enacted, the general paving law of the State of Texas, and at such times the same was in full force and effect within said incorporated city.

2. That by deed dated February 25, 1900, recorded in Vol. 4, page 288, Deeds Recorder's of Donley county, Texas, the said Barney Riley acquired title to Lots 2, 4, 5 and 6, in Block 84, in the said town of Clarendon, and that he never sold or conveyed the same, except and as hereafter mentioned. That at the time of the acquisition of said property, the said Barney Riley was married to the said Mrs. Barney Riley, who predeceased him, leaving as her only and sole heirs at law, without any probate on her estate and intestate, the said Mary Jane Casey, Bud Casey, and Julia Riley, and that said property was community property of the said Barney Riley and wife. That the said Barney Riley died about the 5th of February, 1908, leaving a will whereby one half interest in said property was bequeathed to defendant, Mary Jane Casey, and that the said Mary Jane Casey is now the owner of the property above described by conveyance from Bud Casey and Julia Riley, though the same not being of record the plaintiff is not able to give any more complete description thereof.

3. That on or about the 18th day of May, 1926, the Governing Body of the said city of Clarendon determined that the street in

said incorporated town, to wit, First Street abutting said lots 2, 4, 5 and 6, should be graded, improved, paved and drained in accordance with the plans and specifications then on file and approved by it, and it entered in to a contract with the plaintiff whereby it was agreed that the plaintiff would do said work according to said plans and specifications at and for prices aggregating \$305.65 for each lot or tract of land chargeable and assessable to said particular tract as the cost of improvements under said paving law and ordinance, which might be made a lien against the same, provided it was determined at a hearing to be thereafter held that the improvement chargeable to each particular lot and abutting same would in the judgment of said Governing body at such hearing enhance the value of the particular property equal to its portion of the cost of improvement, and if at such hearing it should be so determined that the improvement would enhance the value of the particular property equal to the cost, to issue to the plaintiff an assignable certificate as to each particular lot, the face of which should be the cost apportionable against said lot, due in seven equal installments at 8 per cent annual interest from the date of completion and acceptance, the first being due ten days from said date, and one each year from the date of such acceptance until all had matured, such certificates to provide that upon default of installment of the principal or interest at the option of the legal holder of the certificate shall at once mature, without notice, and the full amount should be collectible with accrued interest, and a reasonable attorney's fees, and cost of collection if incurred, and that such certificate should recite that all proceedings with reference to making such improvement had been regularly had and done in compliance with the laws and ordinances, and that all prerequisites affixing such certificates and cost as a lien upon such property prior to all liens and charges, except taxes, as a personal charge against the owner thereof, and that such certificate should be prima facie evidence of all such matters.

4. That thereafter, on the 18th day of June, 1926, such hearing was had after due notice had been given to the owners and all parties in interest thereof to appear before such Governing body and to show whether or not the cost of the improvement chargeable against each particular lot would enhance the value thereof at least equal to the cost of improvement, and at such hearing it was held by the Governing body that the improvement chargeable to the particular lot would enhance the value thereof at least equal to the cost, which order and ordinance was final and has not been appealed from or set aside.

5. That thereafter, the plaintiff completed said improvement in accordance with the plans and specifications above referred to, which were accepted by the City of Clarendon and a certificate is sued containing all the matters before referred to, which was delivered to the plaintiff, which was and became and now is a first lien against the particular lot and a personal liability against the owner thereof, and that the plaintiff is the legal and equitable owner and holder of each of said certificates, that as finally determined on the unit price and a certificate issued therefor, Certificate No. 17, Unit 10, in the sum of \$305.64, with credits by over estimate, reducing the principal sum of \$298.22 was issued against Lot 4; Certificate 18, Unit 10 with similar credits and similar amounts was issued against Lot 5; Certificate 19, Unit 10, with

similar credits and similar amounts, was issued against Lot 6; and Certificate 16, Unit 10, with similar credits and similar principal was issued against Lot 3, and plaintiff shows to the Court that such property is unimproved property, occupied only by advertising signs.

6. Plaintiff shows to the Court that the sum of \$87.32 on each of said certificates was due on the 18th day of November, 1926, and an installment of \$87.28 on the 8th day of each November thereafter, and that an interest payment was due each year beginning November 8, 1927; that no principal and no interest on any indebtedness or certificate has been paid and that by reason of the delinquency the plaintiff has elected to declare the whole of each certificate due, and has employed an attorney to collect the same, and that a reasonable fee therefor is the sum of \$250.00, and that there is past due at this time on said four certificates the sum of \$272.76 interest, and the principal sum of \$1169.84, and the further sum of \$250.00, attorney's fees, which is reasonable and should be apportioned by the Court as assessable in parts against each particular lot as the Court may direct.

Wherefore, the plaintiff prays for service herein upon the defendants, that upon hearing it have its judgment for its debt, etc., as against Mary Jane Casey,

and a decree establishing the indebtedness evidenced by each certificate, including the principal, interest and attorney's fees, as a first lien against such particular lot, and that such lien be foreclosed and the property sold to satisfy the plaintiff's judgment, and that it have its execution against the defendant, Mary Jane Casey, for any deficiency, and for such other and further relief, legal and equitable, as it may be entitled to receive.

Herein fail not, and have you before said Court, at its afore said next regular term, this writ with your return thereon, showing how you have executed the same.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, at office in Clarendon, Texas, this the 28th day of August, A. D. 1930
 A. H. Baker,
 [Seal] Clerk District Court,
 Donley County, Texas

FILL UP
 with
Phillips
 Woods 66 Service Station
 C. A. Wood, Prop

Service, Quality, Right Prices and Appreciation

DIABOLO COAL—Best forty years ago—Best today. You will find it at

Cicero Smith Lumber Hedley Company Texas

LET US FIGURE WITH YOU

on Materials for any job of
BUILDING, REPAIRING PAINTING, Etc.
 that you may have, large or small

J. C. WOOLDRIDGE LUMBER CO.
 HEDLEY, TEXAS

IRON WANTED—\$2.50 per ton.
 Eads Produce Co.

HEMSTITCHING

Mrs. C. A. Barton, Clarendon, Texas
 Phone 100 One block south of Methodist church.

L. M. LANE
Ice! Ice!

Haul Anything, Anywhere
 Any Time
 Day Phone 21 Night 13

WEST TEXAS UTILITIES CO.

The Electric Man
 Announces the New Domestic Service Rate

"First—perhaps I'd better introduce myself. I'm the Electric Man, and to me has been given the task of explaining the new rate schedule that has been adopted by the West Texas Utilities Company.

"This new schedule, with all service through one meter and low follow-up rates, I will call the *Home Comfort* rate, because it enables you to receive economically the many Home Comforts and Conveniences possible through the application of electricity to your household problems. It is designed to encourage the use of electric service, and allows a premium of lower rates in proportion to the amount of service used. The new *Home Comfort* rate is based on the wholesale discount system, and is divided into three parts, as follows:

INITIAL RATE—13c net per kilowatt-hour for the first 4 kWh used per room per month
SECOND RATE—7c net per kilowatt-hour for the next 5 kWh used per room per month
4c net per kilowatt-hour for all additional energy used per month, without cooking or heating—
LOW RATE—3c net per kilowatt-hour for all additional energy used per month where service is also used for heating or cooking

"There are many interesting facts regarding this new rate, too many to go into at one time, so I'm going to divide my explanations into sections. In subsequent messages I will endeavor to show you the many different advantages of the new rates. Watch for me next week."

West Texas Utilities Company

The Mazaroff Mystery

By J. S. FLETCHER
W. N. U. Service

Illustrations by IRWIN MYERS
(© by Alfred A. Knopf, Inc.)

CHAPTER VIII—Continued

"Show them in!" said Maythorne. He turned wonderingly on us as the girl withdrew. "Manners!" he exclaimed. "Here in London? What's that mean? Something fresh! Well, Manners?" he continued, as the sergeant and another man, both in plain clothes, came into the room, staring curiously at their surroundings, "what brings you here? Take a seat!—you know these gentlemen."

Manners grinned at Crole and myself. He jerked a thumb at his companion, a quiet-looking, observant man.

"Detective Sergeant Corkerdale, of the Yard, gentlemen," he said. "Well, Mr. Maythorne, I'm here on business you can guess at. The fact is, I learned something yesterday, and I hurried up to town, by orders, and I've been to New Scotland Yard, and told all we know. They've put Corkerdale here on to help me. Two or three things happened our way yesterday. All the folks—Elphinstones—left Marrasdale tower for London, sudden. Then, the High Cap lodge party broke up and came here, too—same train. Later in the morning that old chap Cowie, that lives in a cottage close by Reiver's den, came to me and said that he'd something to tell—something, he said, that he'd kept to himself until the gentlemen had gone away from Mr. Courthope's. Then, when I'd assured him that no harm would come to him, he went on to tell me that on the night of Mazaroff's murder, some little time after hearing a shot fired near his cottage, he went out, and from behind his garden hedge, saw two men, close by. One, he said, was the big fat gentleman from High Cap lodge, the other was Parslave. And, says Cowie, he saw 'em go away together, talking, sort of whispering, in the direction of Courthope's. Now, as we know, Parslave's never been seen since—in our parts. Where is he?"

"Is that what you've come to see Doctor Eccleshare about, Manners?" asked Maythorne.

"That's it, sir!—me and Detective Sergeant Corkerdale here are going to see Doctor Eccleshare and hear what he's got to say," answered Manners.

"If Parslave was with him that night, then I want to know why—and I want to know where Parslave is now!"

"Then I'll save you some trouble, Manners," said Maythorne. "Parslave is where he's probably been ever since the night of the murder—or, rather, since the day after. He's in Doctor Eccleshare's house, at Paddington!"

The two policemen looked at each other. But that was only for a second; each turned sharply on Maythorne. The man from New Scotland Yard spoke.

"That looks like some sort of collusion between him and this doctor," he said. "They'll have to be seen."

"We were just going to see them when you came," remarked Maythorne. "You'd better come with us. Come along!—we'll go see him, and hear the latest."

We all five filed out and squeezed ourselves into a taxicab: Maythorne bade its driver to set us down at the corner of Chapel street. Arrived there, he turned a little way down Edgware road, looked at his watch, and beckoning the rest of us to follow, entered the saloon bar of a pretentious-looking tavern. There, in a quiet corner, a tankard of ale and a plate of bread-and-cheese before him, sat the queer clerk, Cottingley, quietly munching, and reading a newspaper.

We grouped ourselves round Cottingley. Maythorne, instead of plunging straight into business, invited us all to take a drink, and said nothing until each of us had a glass in his hand. Then he turned on the clerk.

"Well?" he said.

Cottingley leaned closer, over the little table at which he sat.

"Eccleshare," he answered in a low voice, "came home, from Euston, about six-thirty last night. Three suitcases and a gun-case. Parslave came out and helped to carry them in. At seven o'clock Eccleshare came out, alone. I went to Riggior's, round the corner here in Chapel street. He dined there. He left there just after eight, and went home. About nine o'clock Parslave came out. He went to a public house, higher up the street, and had a pint of ale there. Then he went back. Neither of 'em showed again last night; neither of 'em left the house this morning. But about nine o'clock a van came there and left six trunks—the sort of trunks people use that are going long-distance traveling; those strong, zinc-lined affairs. They were carried in by the men who came with the van. That's all."

"Plenty?" observed Maythorne. He glanced significantly at the man from New Scotland Yard. "Eccleshare is going to clear out!" he said. "What do you think, Corkerdale?"

"What I think," Corkerdale answered, "is that the sooner we get to business the better."

"The simplest thing to do," said Maythorne, "is to walk in there, say that Parslave's been seen to enter, and have it out with the two of them. Come on!—we'll go there and walk straight in."

We left Cottingley and, led by Maythorne and Manners, went off to the quiet side street. Maythorne knocked; the door was opened almost instantly by a tall, elderly woman in cap and apron.

"Doctor Eccleshare at home?" demanded Maythorne. "Just so—thank you, we'll come in."

He and Manners were over the threshold before the woman could say anything; the rest of us crowding closely behind, and, looking over their shoulders, found ourselves gazing on a big, roomy hall, set in the center of the ground floor. And there, before us, and now turning on this incursion with wondering and surprised faces, were our two men. The trunks of which Cottingley had spoken were open on the hall floor, Parslave, in his shirt sleeves, was engaged in packing things into them, under Eccleshare's superintendence. Clearly, as Maythorne had suggested, Eccleshare was contemplating a departure.

He turned on us sharply as we crowded in, and the look that he gave us was one of nothing but surprise—there was no annoyance, no sign of self-consciousness; it was easy to see that all that was in his mind was just wonder at our presence.

"Hullo!" he exclaimed. "What's this? You, Manners?—and a whole company behind you? What's arisen?—some new development?"

Manners, without hesitation, pointed to Parslave, who, on his knees beside a trunk, had turned to stare at him, open-mouthed.

"Doctor Eccleshare!" he said. "What's that man doing in your house?"

Eccleshare, in his turn, stared—first at Parslave, then at Manners. "Parslave?" he said. "Why shouldn't he be in my house? He's in my employ—my man!"

"Your man—your servant?" asked Manners. "Since—when?"

"Since I engaged him at Marrasdale," retorted Eccleshare. He looked from one to the other of us. "I don't know what concern it is of anybody's, Manners," he went on, "but since you seem extraordinarily inquisitive, I may as well tell you that I've sold this practice and I'm going to South America—on other pursuits. I wanted a strong, capable man—preferably a countryman, used to outdoor life—to go with me, and I engaged Parslave. That's why he's here."

Manners drew a long breath and shook his head.

"You know that we've had a bill out for Parslave this last two or three days, Doctor Eccleshare," he said. "Posted all about the district! Why didn't you tell us where Parslave was?"

"Pardon me, my man, I know nothing whatever about any bill," replied Eccleshare. "I was never near Marrasdale nor Birnsdale nor Gilchrister the last few days I was in your parts. I neither saw your bill nor heard of it."

Manners became official in aspect and tone. He jerked his head towards Corkerdale.

"Oh, very well, doctor!" he said. "This is Detective Sergeant Corkerdale, from New Scotland Yard. I've been there this morning and laid before the authorities certain facts concerning you and Parslave, and if we don't get some satisfactory explanation from you, I shall just have to ask you to come with us and explain things elsewhere."

Eccleshare's big face flushed a little. But he made an obvious attempt to keep his temper.

"That sounds very threatening, Manners," he answered. "What explanation do you want?"

Manners hesitated. "I'm no lawyer!" he exclaimed. "No hand at putting things—as they ought to be put, Mr. Crole there is a lawyer. Perhaps—"

He glanced appealingly at Crole, and Crole turned to Eccleshare with a smile.

"The situation is this, Doctor Eccleshare," he said. "You know as well as we do that Mr. Mazaroff was murdered at or near Reiver's den on the third night after his arrival at the Woodcock. He was also robbed of all his valuables, and of important papers. About the same time, this man, Parslave—no implication on you, Parslave, mind, in what I say!—dis-

like countenance; Maythorne showed what seemed to be indifference; Crole and myself looked on. There was a brief silence—broken by Manners.

"I should like to know what Parslave there has to say about his movements that night!" he said. "A rare lot of trouble he's given us!"

"I'm quite sure that Parslave hasn't the slightest notion that he gave you any trouble," remarked Eccleshare. "You forget, I think, that Parslave can't read—so he hasn't learned anything from the newspapers. But—Parslave, tell Sergeant Manners what you did that evening you left Marrasdale."

Parslave, thus bidden, screwed up his face to the feat of remembrance.

"Cloughthwaite fair day that was!" he said. "I'd been there. Come away from there end of the afternoon. Then I went home, and according to orders—doctor's orders, there—changed clothes. 'Cause why? I was to go to London that night. Got my supper then, and after that walked along to the Woodcock. I went in there and had a pint—the strange gentleman as was stopping there, he come into the room where there was a regular crowd on us, drovers and shepherds and such like. He stood there all round—drinks and smokes. Gen'rous, he was! Then he went away. I stopped a bit longer, then I went off. To meet the doctor there—by arrangement. I met him. That's all as I did that night—before leaving."

"Did you ever mention to anybody that you were going to London?" asked Maythorne.

"No, master, I never did," replied Parslave. "Haddn't no cause to. I'm a lone man—neither kith nor kin, nobody to leave. Paid up, I did, where I lodged—and just went off."

"Where did you meet Doctor Eccleshare?" asked Manners.

"Where it had been arranged," replied Parslave, promptly. "Near Reiver's den. He was to be there and give me orders and my traveling money. And there he was!"

"Just so!" Eccleshare said. "There I was!—and I think I'd better tell you, as things are, precisely what happened. Possibly, I ought to have told all this before. But I had reasons—for silence."

I felt that at last there was going to be some revelations as to the murder of Mazaroff which, up to then, had never been made. And I began to feel a curiously sickening sense of apprehension, not unconnected with the events of the previous evening. Eccleshare knew something!—so, too, probably, did Parslave. But—what?

"I say I had reasons for keeping silence," continued Eccleshare, settling down to talk to us. "I had!—strong enough for me. Perhaps I've been wrong—perhaps in these cases—murder—nobody should keep silent, under any circumstances. And yet—you'll see, as men, that I had reasons, and weighty ones. Now I'll tell you—as it seems absolutely necessary—precisely what happened to Parslave and myself on the night on which Mazaroff met his death. Let me begin at the beginning. Before I went up north, to Marrasdale, I'd decided to sell my practice—had sold it, in fact—and to leave England for South America and a quite different life—prospecting, shooting, hunting, and that sort of thing. I wanted to take with me a man who'd be useful to me—preferably a countryman; a game-keeper, used to outdoor life, was the sort of man I had in mind. At Marrasdale I came across Parslave—as you can see for yourselves, he's just the wiry, muscular sort of chap that was wanted. He is, as he's said just now, a lone man—nothing to tie him to England. He's thoroughly up in woodcraft and that sort of thing; in short, he was the very man I was looking for. I broached the matter to him, and we very soon came to terms. There were certain things that he could do for me here in London, so I arranged for me and stay at my house until my return. We arranged further that on the night after Cloughthwaite fair, which he had to attend on business, he was to meet me, and I was then to give him money and some final instructions and he was to leave for Newcastle and London."

"Why by Newcastle?" asked Maythorne. "It's a detail, but why not by Black Gill Junction and Carlisle?—the more usual western route?"

"I'll tell you," answered Eccleshare. "Parslave has some interest in a bit of cottage property in Newcastle; as he was leaving England he wanted to see a solicitor in Newcastle who manages that property and to give him some instructions about it. So we arranged that, after seeing me, he was to cross the moor to that little branch line that runs east of Marrasdale, catch the last train to Newcastle, stay the night there, see his solicitor in the morning, and then go on to King's Cross. All of which, he will tell you himself, he did."

"Very well—and your meeting that night?" asked Maythorne.

(TO BE CONTINUED)



"Hullo!" He Exclaimed, "What's This?"

appears, mysteriously. Parslave is now discovered in your house, here in London. You've given an explanation of that. But—there's more, and it is this, I think, that Sergeant Manners is particularly referring to. After you and Mr. Armintrude and your host, Mr. Courthope, left Marrasdale yesterday morning, information was given to Manners to the effect that you and Parslave were seen near Reiver's den on the night of the murder, just after the informant had heard the shot fired which was, no doubt, the immediate cause of Mazaroff's death. Now, my dear sir, I think you should explain—anything that you can explain."

"Before I give any explanation," said Eccleshare, after a pause, "I should like to know who it was that saw Parslave and myself near Reiver's den on the night of the murder."

"Well—it was Cowie," said Manners. "The old man who lives in the cottage near Reiver's den. He saw you—both."

Eccleshare nodded. He was looking from one to the other of us, and for a moment or two he remained silent, evidently thinking.

"Look here!" he said, suddenly. "Am I—or is Parslave—or are the two of us suspected of the murder of Mazaroff?"

No one answered. Manners moved uneasily in his chair; the man from New Scotland Yard preserved a gran-

gle-hiss-and-steam with an equally interesting phenomenon of perpetual ice masses which defy the summer's heat waves just as unconcernedly as the icebergs face the prophecy of a long, hard winter. Very few Americans realize that there are acres and acres of perpetual ice within the United States alone, at less than half the elevation of the famous boiling-water basin—far lower than Denver, Reno, the Black Hills summits, or the Grand canyon rim, and even lower than many Appalachian uplands of the Atlantic seaboard!

Still more amazing, perhaps, is the fact that the lowest but least-known ice bank lies within 55 miles by air, or 75 by auto, of a city of half a million people, and that only an easy hike of less than two miles is needed to reach the 100-foot cliff of immemorial ice from the auto road.

This lowest American ice field is the Carbon glacier—elevation 3,300 feet—on the north side of Mount Rainier, in the state of Washington. Like some of the immense prehistoric ice teeth of Glacier National park which ate out deep box-shaped, cliff-walled valleys only to melt away completely in their depths, the Carbon glacier (although in general a part of the octopus-shaped ice pattern which reaches practically to the summit of the peak) has in fact gnawed so deeply into its mountainside bed that a towering precipice wall of its own making now completely isolates it from the summit glaciers. By contrast, its southern slope rival, the better known Nisqually glacier, which finally dies a dirty, ignominious death at 4,000 feet amid the stares of bus-bundled humanity en route to Paradise valley, begins on the summit crater's rim, and loses two full miles of elevation before its final boulder-buried and almost shame-faced witting. There is defiance and grandeur rather than apology, however, in the imposing precipice of ice with which the dogged old Carbon glacier makes its last bow after fighting its way 600 feet lower.

Mount Rainier (pronounced re-nair) is reached by highway from Seattle or Tacoma, Wash., usually by the Longmire-Paradise valley route which also permits rail travel, as far as Ashford, via the Milwaukee road. The Carbon glacier is easily accessible in dry weather only, and via Fairfax instead of Ashford; Fairfax is reached by the Northern Pacific railway, but inquiry should be made regarding automobile transportation the other 15 miles.

Travelers desiring to go on a glacier with both safety and information as well as thrills will find guide parties available by foot at Paradise Valley, Rainier, and by horse and pack at Glacier National park, Montana.

(© 1938, Western Newspaper Union)

The Chinese Boat

Tommy Gubbins, 48, handles most of the Chinese talent work in pictures, was talking with two Chinamen who had just returned from an engagement in London.

"It is most ridiculous place," said one. "They have there a game which they call 'muckin' 'em' wherein the Englishmen proceed to suggest to."

"Yes, in there is a tool, proceed to suggest to."

"Very well—and your meeting that night?" asked Maythorne.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

SCENIC PLAYGROUNDS OF AMERICA

By G. M. KILBOURN

Eternal Ice

THE amazing variety of the natural wonders appearing in western North America is nowhere more strikingly displayed than in our contrasting national resources of perpetual ice and apparently inexhaustible boiling water.

Millions of Americans know of Old Faithful geyser, Firehole lake, Hoar-ing Mountain, the Frying Pan, the Minute Man, and other Yellowstone park wonders which contribute tons of boiling water to the Missouri river system every day of the year, in delightful contempt of Old Man Weather and his winter rampages. Thousands also know of the new "Imperial" geyser, a spirited debutante of the summer of 1928, which twice daily spouts to a height of 100 feet or more from two to eight thousand tons of water; this volume, which involves a continuous two-hour eruption, would water a city of perhaps 25,000 people.

But very few people have stopped to contrast this national legacy of gur-



The Carbon Glacier.

gle-hiss-and-steam with an equally interesting phenomenon of perpetual ice masses which defy the summer's heat waves just as unconcernedly as the icebergs face the prophecy of a long, hard winter. Very few Americans realize that there are acres and acres of perpetual ice within the United States alone, at less than half the elevation of the famous boiling-water basin—far lower than Denver, Reno, the Black Hills summits, or the Grand canyon rim, and even lower than many Appalachian uplands of the Atlantic seaboard!

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"Yes, in there is a tool, proceed to suggest to."

"Very well—and your meeting that night?" asked Maythorne.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

LUMBAGO?

A pain in the lower part of your back can torture you. But not for long, if you know Bayer Aspirin. These harmless, pleasant tablets take away the misery of lumbago, rheumatism, neuralgia, headaches, toothaches, and systemic pains of women. Relief comes promptly; is complete. Genuine Aspirin cannot depress the heart. Look for the Bayer cross, thus:



TO KILL Screw Worms

Your money back if you don't like Cannon's Lintiment. It kills screw worms, heals the wound and keeps flies away. Ask your dealer. (Adv.)

FOR FIRST AID SINCE 1846 MANFORD'S Balsam of Myrrh

STOP THAT ITCHING
Apply Blue Star Ointment to relieve Skin Irritations, Itching Skin or the Itch of Eczemic conditions, Tetter, Ringworm, Itching Toen, Poison Oak and as an Anesthetic Dressing for Old Sores, etc. Ask your Druggist for

BLUE STAR OINTMENT

AT PARTIES SERVE POLY POP

10c Box With Sugar and Water MAKES HALF GALLON Sold by Grocers

SPECIAL 25 for 99c

A FIRST QUALITY BLADE OF A RELIABLE BRAND
GILLETTE TYPE BLADES This Type Has Proven Best
A. J. C. TRIM, 87 Wightwood Ave., CHICAGO BUY FOR YOURSELF AND FRIENDS

Childish Marvels in Arithmetic "Fade Out"

An English newspaper gives particulars of the case of a two-year-old Belgian boy, Andre Lenoir, who is able to multiply accurately any two five-figure numbers without hesitation. His is not the only case of phenomenal power in this direction—usually lost as soon as a real knowledge of mathematics is gained. One of these calculating boys was George Parker Bidder, who was exhibited in his childhood as an arithmetical marvel. He became an engineer and was associated with Robert Stephenson. He was a founder of the Electric Telegraph company and became president of the Institution of Civil Engineers. Another wizard who could do anything with figures was Jacques Inaudi, who visited London in 1833. He did not lose his gift as he grew up.

More Freethinkers

The German Freethinkers' society on its twenty-fifth anniversary reports more than 52,000 persons joined last year, bringing the roster of the movement to 600,000. It was said that in Berlin alone 6,000 persons severed connections with the churches.



When Food Sours

Lots of folks who think they have "indigestion" have only an acid condition which could be corrected in five or ten minutes. An effective anti-acid like Phillips Milk of Magnesia soon restores digestion to normal.

PASTIME THEATRE

CLARENDON, TEXAS
ALL TALKING AND SINGING PICTURES

Friday, Saturday, 5th-6th -- Warner Baxter and others, in "Such Men Are Dangerous"

Elinor Glyn's sensational story of smart society. He bought a young, lovely bride, lost her, changed his face, and—? Also Paramount News, Aesop's Fables. Matinee 10c 30c. Night 20c 40c.

Monday, Tuesday, 8, 9--Janet Gaynor, Chas. Farrell, in "High Society Blues"

The people who made "Sunny Side Up" are back in a bigger and better musical romance—one of the year's best. Plenty song hits—and fun. Also Talking Comedy. Matinee 15c 40c. Night 25c 50c.

Wednesday, Thursday, 10, 11--Irene Rich, H. B. Warner, in "On Your Back"

A movietone of marvelous modes, magnificent maids, and merry-mannered men in search of pleasure. A million dollar parade, and a big kick! Also a Talking Comedy. Matinee 15c 30c. Night 20c 40c.

COMING—September 15-16
WILL RODGERS, in
"SO THIS IS LONDON"

FIRST BAPTISTS HAVE SUCCESSFUL REVIVAL

The two weeks revival came to a close at the First Baptist Church last Sunday night with splendid results. The church was greatly revived, and in some respects is in the best condition it has been in for many years. Twenty-four were received into membership of the church, twenty of whom came by baptism. Eighteen were baptized at Lelia Lake last Sunday afternoon. The ordinance of baptism will be administered at the close of the service next Sunday night for those who were not baptized last Sunday.

There was a total attendance at Sunday school last Sunday of 279. This number has never been exceeded by the church but about once in the past. Let's keep the attendance mark up. As the Fall season begins, we should do a very fine work along all lines. We cordially invite any new comers to worship with us.

Sunday school at 9:45. The pastor will preach both morning and evening.

B. Y. P. U. hour at 7:30. The Senior B. Y. P. U. will go to McKnight next Sunday night to render a program and organize the young people. All other unions will meet in their regular places at the usual time.

Geo C. Hutto, Pastor.

J. LES HAWKINS THANKS THE VOTERS

I want to thank every one in Precinct 8 who had anything to do with my successful race for nomination as your Commissioner. If elected, I promise my very best efforts in your service.

To those who didn't see fit to cast their ballots for me I have no ill feeling whatever, and assure that you will get the same courteous service as those who voted for me.

I ask the hearty co-operation of all the citizens in order that I may be able to make you a good Commissioner.

Gratefully yours,
J Les Hawkins.

IRON WANTED—\$2.50 per ton.
Eds Produce Co.

CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE

The pastor will be back in her place Sunday morning and night. We are sure everyone will prove by their presence that they are glad for her to be back after two weeks spent in a revival meeting at Brownfield. We want to say that the church voted unanimously for her to stay with us another year.

W. F. M. S. Wednesday afternoon. Prayer meeting every Thursday night.

Sunday school at 9:45 a. m.

Mr. and Mrs. Felton Espey and children of Tuscaloosa, Ala., visited the W. H. Huffman family one day the past week. They were en route home from a visit to Mr. Espey's mother, in the Naylor community.

Rev and Mrs. S. R. Hodges were Childress visitors Sunday, and Bro. Hodges preached at the Church of the Nazarene.

Fred Lovelace and family are visiting relatives at McLean.

Rev and Mrs. Ed Lawson have returned from New Mex., where they conducted a revival.

Hedley is glad to welcome Rev. J. A. Dawson and his daughter and family back as citizens.

Subscribe for The Informer

ATTA BOY JIMMIE with a few SPECIALS FOR FRIDAY, SATURDAY AND MONDAY

3 lb Chuck Wagon Coffee \$1.00

14 lb Pinto Beans \$1.00

1-2 lb pkg Coconut 20c

No. 2 Empson Peas and Green Beans per can 15c

8 lb Lard \$1.09

Palmolive Beads for Fine Fabrics, pkg 8c

Cooking Apples, peck 50c

Farmers Equity Union

Phone 171

CLEAN-UP DAYS NEXT MONDAY-TUESDAY

At a regular meeting of the City Council this week it was ordered that Monday and Tuesday, Sept 8 and 9, be observed as Clean Up Days in Hedley.

It is desired that every citizen give his premises (both business and residential) a thorough cleaning in the interest of civic pride and public health. We hope no one will fail to do this.

The usual cleanup program will be followed: Burn all trash that will burn, and pile the remainder in the alley where the city wagon can get it and haul it away.

Remember the Friday and Saturday Specials
B. & B Variety Store.

THE HEDLEY RURAL DEMONSTRATION CLUB

The Hedley Rural Demonstration Club met with Mrs. Sherman August 12 with fourteen members present. After a business session, an interesting program was given.

The hostess served delightful refreshments, and we adjourned to meet next in the home of Mrs. Chas. Grimsley.

On August 26th the Club met with Mrs. Chas. Grimsley, fourteen members being present. After business was over, Mrs. Everett demonstrated emergency sandwiches. The hostess served sandwiches, cake and tea. Next meeting with Mrs. Reese, September 9th.

Club Reporter.

GLASS MEETING

The Builders Class met Aug 20 at the home of Mrs. Noel. Devotional reading, 2nd chapter of Exodus, by Mrs. Swinney. Prayer by Mrs. Noel. A Quon on Moses, Mrs. Howard. Then followed a contest on Bible characters.

Pineapple ice cream and cake was served to Mes. Kinslow, Clarke, Now in, Koening, Swinney, Westberry, Howard, Meeks, Johnson, Dishman, Anderson, and Noel.

Next meeting is Sept 17th, at Mrs. Clifford Johnson's, Mrs. Koening joint hostess.

Big Special on Dresses. One at \$1.79, one at 79c, and another at 50c.

Adams Dry Goods & Notions

Mrs. Frank Hart and children visited in the Naylor community last Wednesday.

J. L. Harris and family of Ring visited in the A. B. Harris home last Saturday.

C. O. Busby and wife returned Tuesday from Brownfield where they conducted a revival.

B. Y. P. U. TO MCKNIGHT

Hedley Senior B. Y. P. U. will go to McKnight Sunday night to organize a Union there. The following program will be given: "Enlarge the place of thy tent" Introduction—Doris Tinsley. Enlarging Our Conception of B. Y. P. U.—Wanda Hill. Enlarging Our Purpose in B. Y. P. U.—E. A. Bell Watkins. Enlarging Our Faith through B. Y. P. U.—Irene Anderson. Enlarging Our Vision through B. Y. P. U.—Allie Mae Caldwell. Enlarging Our Love through B. Y. P. U.—Loretta Moore. Enlarging Our Living through B. Y. P. U.—Alfred Spalding. Special Song—Union. Enlarging Our Church through B. Y. P. U.—Birdie Stogner. Enlarging Our B. Y. P. U.—Delbert Kinsey.

YOU TELL 'EM



The most fashionable clothing cut announced for some time is the price cut

WORKS LIKE MAGIC

Really, DUCO works like magic. You can brush it on a chair, a set of breakfast room furniture, a porch or lawn swing in the afternoon, and enjoy using them in the evening.

Shabby, unused furniture can be made useful and beautiful—and so easily too.

Drop in and find out how you can add a touch of beauty to your home with DUCO.

Thompson Bros. Co. Hardware -- Furniture

FILL UP with Phillips

Woods 66 Service Station
C. A. Wood, Prop.

Ice! Ice!

Delivered Anywhere in Town—Any Time

I Am Running a Service Truck

and will appreciate your patronage. Haul anything—and am always ready.

O. E. Bailey

Huffman's Barber Shop

Expert Tonsorial Work Shine Chair. Hot and Cold Baths

You will be pleased with our service. Try it.
W. H. Huffman, Prop.

SORE GUMS--PYORRHEA

Foul breath, loose teeth or sore gums are disgusting to behold, all will agree. Leto's Pyorrhoea Remedy is highly recommended by leading dentists and never disappoints. Druggists return money if it fails.
Hedley Drug Co.

J. W. WEBB, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon
Hedley, Texas
Office Phone 3
Residence Phone 20

SYSTEM

J. W. VALLANCE

SPECIALS

for FRIDAY and SATURDAY

EVERY ONE A MONEY-SAVER!

Flour, 48 lb, U. S. \$1.29

Meal, large sack 63c

Lard, 8 lb \$1.00

Sugar, 25 lb \$1.45

Tomatoes, No. 2 9c

Salmon, tall can 12 1-2c

Coffee, 3 lb can 79c

DUNCAN'S BLOSSOM, Good Grade

Pinto Beans, 15 lb \$1.00

Pork and Beans, No. 2, 3 for 25c

KC Baking Powder, 25c size, 19c

Market Specials

Beak, good and tender 25c lb

Roast 12 1-2c lb

