

FINAL SETTLEMENT

Take notice that on the 11th day of Sept., 1929, I will render a final account of my acts and doings as Administrator of the estate of J. H. Bonds, deceased, in the office of the Judge of Probate of Laurens county, at 11 o'clock a. m., and on the same day will apply for a final discharge from my trust as Administrator.

Any person indebted to said estate is notified and required to make payment on or before that date; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them on or before said date, duly proven or be forever barred.

E. W. BONDS,

Administrator, estate of J. H. Bonds, deceased.

Aug. 6, 1929-8-29-4tp.

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Any physician will tell you that "Perfect Purification of the System is Nature's Foundation of Perfect Health." Why not rid yourself of chronic ailments that are undermining your vitality? Purify your entire system by taking a thorough course of Calotabs, once or twice a week for several weeks—and see how Nature rewards you with health.

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Run-Down

"About seven years ago, I was all run-down, worn-out and never felt good," says

Mrs. Harry Cantrell, of Cape Girardeau, Mo. "A chair would be more welcome any time than my work."

"I was so tired when I would arise in the morning. Instead of being rested, I felt terrible."

"At last, mother told me to take Cardui, and I did. After the first bottle, I could tell a difference, and when I had taken five bottles the tired feeling was all gone. I felt like a different person, thanks to Cardui. I hope that other mothers will try Cardui. I have been wonderfully benefited by it."

Try Cardui for your troubles.



What Do P. S. JEANES Do?

LIFE ON FARM AND IN URBAN CENTERS IS CONTRASTED

Federal Specialist Says the Country Is Region of Vitality and Children and Advantages. Town Place of Adults Working With Inanimate Things.

Dr. C. J. Galpin, of the United States department of agriculture, in addressing the members of the Missouri State Teachers association at a recent meeting in Kansas City, described the standards of life on the farm and in the city.

"In all controversies over farm and city," he said, "it is well to get the underlying facts to understand the issues involved. It is not a subject for bitterness. There is no feud here. There may be ignorance, but enlightenment will render the path tolerable.

"Modern socialization of the farming community would place farm life in a position of high advantage for all persons who love nature, outdoor life and children. Rationally organized suburban residence communities for all city workers would make city life and labor not only tolerable, but in large measure save it from its own despair."

The speaker, who is in charge of the division of farm population and rural life in the bureau of agricultural economics, emphasized the distinction between the populations of cities and of farms by a comparison of the census figures of 1920 showing divisions by age groups. Persons between 20 and 54 years of age constitute 53.4 per cent of the population of the cities, 46.1 per cent of the villages and 40.9 per cent of the farms. The aged are in about the same proportion in cities and villages and somewhat fewer on farms. Turning to children, those up to 19 years of age, Dr. Galpin said, constitute 35.8 per cent of the population in cities, 41.4 per cent in villages and on farms 49.9 per cent.

"It is plain from this count," he said, "that the outstanding character of the city population is the predominance of the young adults from 24 to 34 years of age, and of the strong middle-aged adults from 35 to 44 years of age. The child is relatively lacking in cities and his place is occupied by young adults. The aged are indoors, quiet on doorsteps in summer. Children are a reduced quantity in the streets, houses, yards and parks. Adults fill the picture in the working daytime and in the rush hour when the work is over or changes, and in the leisure evening in streets and in show houses."

Turning to the other picture, Dr. Galpin pointed out that "the farm is not the place of adults, but of children. The place of adults on farms is taken by children. In cities the place of children is taken by adults. In 1920 there were on the farms of the United States 4,000,000 more children than in any equivalent city population, an excess large enough to make a small nation like Switzerland or Norway and Denmark.

These children, the speaker went on to say, are "a real excess, which, when they become of age, cannot find work for a livelihood on farms and must and do move to cities. In fact, the pessimistic thinkers on this subject say that it is only by virtue of the constant stream from farms to cities that cities survive as long as they do, and that when agriculture goes down in a nation that is the signal for cities to sink."

Dr. Galpin said "the city strikes the observer first, last and all the time as a place of business—nearly all kinds of business. The chief justification which overlooks many shortcomings, which palliates many miseries, is the advantage of a centralized labor and equipment group for the conduct of business."

He said it was a question for the conscientious report of farm life to determine the outstanding characteristics of the farmstead and farms. He was "inclined to say that it lies between two diverse facts: one, the birth, growth and disappearance of living things, along with the intense interest of every person on the farm in this series of phenomena; the other, the fact that the farm is the habitat of a family—a child-rearing family. The city deals with inert materials in a large measure, the country with life and living things."

"The city is also," the speaker continued, "the place of adults, many of them single; the farm is the place of families and family life."

Working conditions in the city depend mainly on making or mending relatively durable things in contrast with the care of perishables on the farm. The city work is relatively monotonous and specialized, work on the farm is diversified. City work is largely under cover, on the farm in the open.

Of city living conditions, Dr. Galpin said that although these were not in statistical terms the question as to families was not in doubt.

"The group of single unmarried, un-homed adults," he continued, "is relatively much larger in the city than in the village or on the farm. Nor are the unmarried adults all young. Many will never marry. The group of families—married couples—is relatively much fewer per population unit. The city is not favorable to the production of homes; there is a larger proportion of childless families in cities than on farms."

He described briefly the relative rarity of single family houses and

called particular attention to the growth of suburban dwelling zones outside the business cities, "where families may live, have a house, a garden, a little plot of ground, a larger family. These suburbs have the population character of the village rather than of the city."

As to results of conditions unfavorable to homes, he said, attempts to evade them in the city had been to "little avail for normal family life for the family is a most delicate biosocial organism, easily blighted. The result is that bachelorhood and spinsterhood or childless family life is more and more becoming the form, with a great unknown gesture toward suburban family life. The city seems determined to be the place of adults, business; the child tends to disappear. The city, therefore, organizes itself for adult life, especially for the adults of the strong, energetic, restless, unsatisfied, hoping, competing, striving type."

These typical city dwellers in their leisure endeavor to "get out of ourselves." Drama is the answer, in various forms—and stimulants.

On the farms, in contrast, the population lives "by families in houses, not by unrelated groups, not by boarding house groups, not by units of unmarried persons. Furthermore, these families are child-rearing. Sunshine and fresh air are plentiful. Children can thrive. The food supply may be fresh and nourishing. The enlarging horizon of the farmer at present augurs well for the coming of a day when farm life will be much more social, provided also with larger and better facilities for social betterment."

In his leisure time, Dr. Galpin suggested, "the farmer finds less need for change of scene than city workers and in considerable measure forgets himself in nature and identifies himself with the things about him. And, second, the farm parents live in family groups, and children become strong motives of life. In the city the bachelor and maid work, hope and suffer for themselves. The farm father and mother live in the unfolding lives of their children. The farm has its satisfactions in nature and in children. And the life of the farm, motivated in its work by the future of its children, is shaped up in its days and nights by the inspiring presence of children. The farm and its horizon is a children's world. The city is an adult's world."

AN ORDINANCE

(Continued From Preceding Page) less than ten, nor more than thirty days at hard labor.

Section 68. PROTECTION OF STREET SURFACE.—That on and after the passage of this Ordinance it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, firm or corporation to run, drive, or operate upon, across, over or through any paved street, alley or roadway within the corporate limits of the Town of Clinton, any automobile, truck, tractor, wagon, or other vehicle, having lugs, bolts or cleats on the bearing surface of the wheels of said automobile, truck, tractor, wagon or other vehicle, without first removing the said lugs, bolts, or cleats or providing fillers for same, so that there shall be at all times a smooth bearing surface at least three inches wide to each wheel.

(b) That on and after the passage of this Ordinance, it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, firm or corporation to run, drive, or operate upon, across, over or through any paved street, alley or roadway within the corporate limits of the Town of Clinton, any two-wheeled lumber cart with tongue or other small wheel attached thereto which comes in contact with the surface of the street.

(c) That on and after the passage of this Ordinance, it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, firm or corporation to run, drive or operate upon, across, over or through any paved street, alley, or roadway within the corporate limits of the Town of Clinton, any automobile, truck, tractor, wagon or other vehicle for the purpose of carrying lumber or other loads which permits the timber or load of any other character to strike or drag upon the surface of the street.

(d) That on and after the passage of this Ordinance, it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, firm or corporation to run, drive or operate upon, across, over or through any paved street, alley or roadway within the corporate limits of the Town of Clinton, any automobile, truck, tractor, wagon or other vehicle, carrying a greater load than 1000 pounds per inch wheel width for each wheel.

(e) Any person or persons, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance, upon conviction, shall be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned for a period of not less than ten days nor more than thirty days within the discretion of the court, for each offense.

Section 69. WEIGHING COTTON.—It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, to weigh bales of cotton upon the public square or in any building, platform, or open space within fifty feet of the public square; except that a person, firm or corporation, may weigh bales upon his or its premises for the purpose of immediately receiving the same for the purpose of storing, shipping, or for personal use.

Section 70. CUTTING TREES.—It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, to cut any trees in the

Town of Clinton without having a permit therefor.

Section 71. POLES.—It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation, to place any poles in the streets of the Town of Clinton without permission from the street committee.

Section 72. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, to use in any kind of business, in the Town of Clinton any weights or measures that do not meet the standard fixed by the laws of the United States and that of South Carolina.

Section 73. BANKRUPT STOCK SALES.—When any stocks of goods or merchandise are bought in bankruptcy and offered for sale at retail in the Town of Clinton, it shall be unlawful for such person, firm, or corporation buying the same to bring into the Town any other goods or stock of merchandise, and sell or offer for sale along with the bankrupt stock or merchandise.

Section 74. GEESSE AND CHICKENS AT LARGE.—It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, to allow his, her, or its chickens, geese or any kind of poultry to run at large in the Town of Clinton, or to trespass upon the property of any other person, firm, or corporation. Violation of this section shall be punishable by a fine of not more than \$5.00 or by imprisonment of not more than ten days.

Section 75. FISH AND OYSTER SALE.—It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to sell or expose for sale, any fish or oysters on the streets of the Town of Clinton, or in any open place within thirty feet of any street therein.

Section 76. SHINING BOOTS, SHOES.—It shall be unlawful for any person, or persons, to black or shine boots or shoes upon any sidewalk of the Town of Clinton.

Section 77. WATER AND LIGHT CONNECTIONS.—It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to tap or take water or electric current from, or in any manner to tamper with the street mains, service pipes or wires in the Town of Clinton, except those duly authorized under direction of the water and light plant superintendent.

Section 78. EMIGRANT AGENTS: LICENSE DEFINITION.—(a) That no person, firm or corporation shall carry on or engage in the business of an emigrant agent in the Town of Clinton, without first having obtained a license therefor.

(b) That any person, firm or corporation shall be entitled to a license as such said emigrant agent which shall be good during the fiscal year of its issue, upon the payment into the Town Treasury of the Town of Clinton the sum of Five Hundred Dollars and upon the payment of said sum, the Clerk and Treasurer for said Town shall issue such said license which shall authorize and permit said party, firm or corporation holding same to engage in, within the said Town, the business of an emigrant agent.

(c) The term "emigrant agent" as contemplated and used in this Ordinance shall be construed to mean and does mean any person, firm or corporation engaged in or hiring laborers or soliciting laborers within the limits of the said Town to be employed beyond the limits of the said Town.

Section 79. BURNING GRASS.—It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, to burn off grass in the Town of Clinton, unless he or it, notifies the chief of the Fire Department of his or its intention of so doing.

Section 80. POLICE MAY CALL ON CITIZENS FOR AID.—When any resistance is offered while making an arrest or suppressing disorder, any policeman may call to his aid any citizen of the Town of Clinton or other persons who may be near. If such person shall fail or refuse to render such aid, without just excuse, he shall be guilty of misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than twenty-five dollars, or by imprisonment of not more than ten days.

Section 81. POLICEMEN FAILING TO DO DUTY.—If any of the police officers fail or refuse to arrest or report any person or persons, for violation of the Ordinances of the Town of Clinton, he shall be liable to suspension or discharge and subject to fine or imprisonment.

Section 82. INTERFERING WITH OFFICERS.—It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to abuse or interfere with any of the policemen or police, or with any other officer, or officers of the Town of Clinton, in the discharge of their duties, by word, or act or otherwise.

Section 83. AID IN ABUSE OF OFFICERS.—It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to assist, aid or abet in any such abuse or interfere with any of the policemen, or police, or any other officer, or officers, of the said Town of Clinton.

Section 84. CONTEMPT; ORDER IN RECORDER'S COURT.—It shall be unlawful for any person or persons within the corporate limits of the Town of Clinton to misbehave or be guilty of any unseemly boisterous or noisy conduct in the Recorder's Court, or in any way disturb the said Recorder's Court, or use any insulting words to the Recorder when presiding in said Court, or any vulgar or profane language therein, or shall refuse to answer any question or questions, propounded to him or her therein and authorized by the rules of evidence, or who shall fail or refuse to do or perform any and all acts which may be legally required of him, her or them by the said Recorder therein.

Section 85. FALSE SWEARING.—It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, within the Town of Clinton to willfully upon a lawful oath, to give in any court action or proceedings in the Recorder's Court, any false testimony material to the issue or matter of inquiry.

Section 86. DIGGING INTO STREETS.—It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to dig or cut into any street or beneath the surface of any street in the Town of Clinton without obtaining a written permit therefor.

Section 87. BUILDINGS IN FIRE ZONES.—It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, firm or corporation

to construct, move, repair, alter or change or make additions to any building or buildings in the Town of Clinton except in accordance with rules and regulations and specifications prescribed therefor and without first having obtained a permit from the building inspector therefor.

Section 88. PLUMBING.—No person or persons firm or corporation shall lay, alter or repair any house drain, sewer or plumbing work, or make any connection with sewer or do any work in connection with same in the Town of Clinton except in accordance with rules, regulations and specifications prescribed therefor and without having first obtained a permit from the inspector therefor.

Section 89. PLUMBERS.—No person or persons, firm or corporation shall engage in or do any work as plumber or plumbers, or lay, alter or repair any house drain, sewer, or make any connection with any sewer or drain or do any kind of work in connection therewith in the Town of Clinton without having procured a license each year to do such work.

Section 90. ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS.—No person or persons, firm or corporation shall make any electrical connections or wire any house or building of any kind for the purpose of conducting electricity over such wires in the Town of Clinton, except in accordance with rules, regulations and specifications prescribed therefor and without first having obtained a permit from the inspector therefor.

Section 91. ELECTRICIANS.—No person or persons, firm or corporation shall engage in or do any work as an electrician or wire any buildings of any kind whatsoever in the Town of Clinton without having first obtained a license therefor, provided that all work done by any person, firm or corporation shall be done according to and shall be in conformity with the rules, regulations and specifications prescribed therefor.

Section 92. LICENSE.—No person or persons, firm or corporation shall engage in or carry on or have carried on any business of any kind or do any work of any kind in the Town of Clinton where license is required for such work or business without first having obtained and paid for license therefor.

Section 93. VIOLATION OF HEALTH REGULATIONS.—It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, firm or corporation to refuse or fail to obey or observe any health ordinance or regulation of the Town of Clinton or in any way violate any of the said ordinances and regulations. And any person or persons, firm or corporation convicted of violating such ordinances and regulations shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 94. VIOLATION OF BUILDING REGULATIONS.—Any

person or persons, firm or corporation failing to obey or observe or violating in any manner any of the ordinances or building regulations of the Town of Clinton, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 95. FIRE ORDINANCE.—Any person or persons, firm or corporation failing to obey or observe any of the ordinances or regulations in relation to fire in the Town of Clinton shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 96. VIOLATION OF TRAFFIC ORDINANCE.—Any person or persons, firm or corporation failing to observe or obey or in any manner violating any traffic rules and ordinances of the Town of Clinton shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 97. VIOLATIONS OF WATER MAINS, ETC.—Any person or persons, firm or corporation failing to obey or observe or violating any of the rules and regulations in regard to water mains, sewer mains or power and light lines of the Town of Clinton or in any way or manner violating any of the ordinances, rules and regulations promulgated by the Town of Clinton or under its authority in connection with the water main, sewer main, light and power line in said Town shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 98. PENALTY.—Any person or persons, firm or corporation, violating any of the provisions of the sections of this code, shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than one dollar, nor more than one hundred dollars or by imprisonment at hard labor for not less than one day, nor more than thirty days; except, however, that where the penalty has been fixed in any section of this code for violation of the terms thereof, that the penalty so fixed shall apply; provided that any violation of the provisions herein declared to be unlawful shall be punishable by fine or imprisonment.

Raspberry Squash
In a saucepan mash 4 cups red raspberries, add 1 cup sugar and cook together 15 minutes. Then sift over the berries 1-4 cup of flour. Cook for an additional half hour, stirring frequently. When stiff, pour the mixture into molds and when cool set in refrigerator to become very cold. Remove from molds and serve with whipped cream.

Dr. Frank F. Hicks
DENTIST
Clinton, South Carolina
Office National Bank Building
Dr. Smith's Former Location.
Phone 153

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W. C. ROUNTREE, M. D.

medicine and still sick, I especially want you to write for my booklet.

Mrs. W. H. Palmer, Rt. No. 4, Piedmont, S. C., whose picture appears here, writes: "I have been able to work every day this whole Spring and Summer, and that is something I haven't been able to do in five years before and I haven't taken a dose of medicine since I took that half of treatment in February. I eat any kind of vegetables that I like and it does not hurt me any way at all. I give all of my health and praise to you and your treatment."

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