



**HIMALAYAN TAHR FAMILY**

"I feel sorry for ordinary goats," said Mr. Himalayan Tahr.

"So do I," said Mrs. Himalayan Tahr.

They were usually called Mr. and Mrs. Wild Goat or Mr. and Mrs. Tahr—not by the people of the zoo—but by each other.

It was more simple a name than their best name which they had decided they would only use for best occasions.

"Just as people save their best clothes for best occasions, so will we save our best name," said Mr. Tahr.

"We haven't any best clothes to put aside and take out and wear only when there are parties."

"Not only have we no best clothes but we have only the one costume to wear all the time, but we haven't any parties to which we are asked or to which we would go if we were asked."

"That is so," agreed Mrs. Tahr.

"Really, my dear, we are superior to people in many ways."

"Take just the one matter of clothes. I often hear people who come to the zoo complain that they haven't the right dress to wear to some one's party, or that they have worn the same dress so many times they are ashamed of being seen in it again."

"Now we do not mind wearing the same costume all the time."

"We don't grumble as people do. We are contented with having one very superior costume."

"It does for all occasions, too. We are always, according to Tahr standards, suitably dressed."

"We don't feel too much dressed up in the morning or too overly dressed for the evening."

"People are always talking about having something suitable for every day and something suitable for Sundays and so on and on."

"They actually worry about these things. Yes, they actually worry about them."

"It does seem silly."

"Yes," said Mr. Tahr, "but then you and I are worth while."

"I am something worth while—to be as I am, or as you are, my dear," he added hastily.

"That's so," his mate agreed. "It is fine to be as I am—or rather as



Mr. and Mrs. Wild Goat.

you are," she added as quickly as possible.

"And the little goats are such precious little dears," continued their mother.

"You mustn't call them precious little dears," said their father, "for people will think, if they hear you, that you mean that your children belong to the deer or the antelope family."

"I only meant to be affectionate in my way of speaking of them," said Mrs. Wild Goat, or Mrs. Tahr.

"True," said Mr. Wild Goat. "Still it would be safer to speak of your dear little wild goats."

"I will in the future," Mrs. Wild Goat said.

"We came from India," said Mrs. Wild Goat, "but our children were born in this fine zoo. They have never known the wild life among the rocks and forests of India. Ah, the experiences we have had would make their little horns and their thick purple hair rise on end."

"I don't know that it would actually do all that," said Mrs. Wild Goat.

"Very nearly," her mate answered.

"They don't know how quick we were when running from danger," continued Mr. Wild Goat, "but it does my wild goat heart good to see that they are bright little goats and can run well, too. Ah, but they're safe in the zoo, just as we are, and they will never know the terrible dangers we have passed through."

"But now that we are safe it is nice to think of them," said Mrs. Wild Goat, "for we both had many narrow escapes climbing and running over those rocks and crags, way, way off in that foreign land."

"Yes," said Mr. Wild Goat, "that is why I am sorry for ordinary goats. Neither they, nor their grandparents have had adventures like the Himalayan Tahr family have had."

**Riddles**

When does an elephant eat most?  
When it is hungry.

Why are watches like grasshoppers?  
Because they move by springs.

Where are the kings of England crowned?  
On their heads.

**Community Building**

**Modern City Getting Away From Old Ideas**

Occasionally there are reproduced from the magazines or newspapers of past periods the somewhat crude woodcuts which portray more or less faithfully street scenes or buildings indicating conditions in the then sparsely settled sections of some of the larger American cities. They are studied with much the same interest one devotes to the contemplation of a daguerrotype of some more or less famous ancestor, says a writer in the Christian Science Monitor.

Strangely enough, in nearly every one of these former villages and cities which have lost their identity as separate units through the merging and condensing process to which they have submitted, gracefully or otherwise, more than a semblance of the once boasted Main streets remains. Another century or more must pass before these ancient landmarks will be obliterated. But their complete elimination is forecast by the increasing trend toward centralization. Great industrial and commercial units are still being welded and compressed into more and more compact form. Beyond these there possibly will spring up new centers, each with its own Main street, the converging point of residential villages peopled by auto and trolley commuters. But these new streets will not be replicas of the old. The hitching posts and racks will be absent. The corner blacksmith shop will be nowhere visible. Even the rivalries which once existed among neighboring communities to determine which should be greatest will be forgotten.

**Co-operation Is First Step in Advancement**

Interests of a community and the public utilities serving it are identical, according to Philip L. Thompson, president of the Association of National Advertisers.

He told of manufacturers searching for a factory site. "When they find a city where for political or other considerations the utilities are not being allowed franchises and rates sufficient to enable them to earn a fair return, they turn away, because they are looking for locations where there is community harmony, where the people have learned that their interest is a mutual one with their utilities."

"When labor and employers of labor," Mr. Thompson continued, "and the merchants and the chambers of commerce and the Rotary and Kiwanis clubs and the public utilities and the city or county officials and granges learn the value of sitting down around the table on a give-and-take basis, then there is no power on earth strong enough to hold back the development of that community."

**Dry Rot in Timber**

Dry rot in the timbers of the buildings of our country is a menace of great magnitude and yet little is done to eliminate this disease. Its causes are well known, also its habits and effects, but the property owners seem willing to run chances of having their buildings undermined by this disease, and then pay the cost for demolition and rebuilding. Dry rot can be prevented if proper precautions are taken to destroy the fungi.

The losses suffered by property owners from this disease are unbelievable, and more unbelievable is the fact that no effort is being made to prevent these tremendous losses. Recently in England, the Royal Institute of British Architecture has appealed to the British Science school for discussion on this subject, which they feel is of national importance. It would seem that not only architects, but property owners as well should combine and take immediate steps to preserve the buildings of the nation.

**Home-Town Faults**

It is a time-honored American tradition that a man must never speak anything but good of his native town. He must blind his eyes to its faults; or, at least, he must never say anything about them. This is the tradition that has given rise to Boosters' clubs, to slogans of "Boost—don't knock" and the like. Not a bad idea, this praising your home town. Civic patriotism is a fine thing. But many times the highest form of civic patriotism lies in criticizing your town for all you are worth. Faults don't drop out of existence if they are ignored. The only way to make a town all it ought to be is by calling attention to its defects until people are ready to abolish them. Boosters are good. But sometimes a good knocker is worth a lot more.—Frankfort Morning Times.

**Individuality in Houses**

Many feel that duplication of house designs in a row is conducive of economy. Perhaps it is, so far as first cost is concerned. But is it economy when it is considered that higher prices could be asked for houses whose exteriors were all different designs, with an attempt made to create an architectural composition out of an entire row of such house units? Correct planting of trees and shrubbery would add immeasurably to the value of building operations, and lend to them that feeling of restfulness so generally lacking.

**CROWN POINT YET MARRIAGE CENTER**

The marriage industry of this nationally renowned Mecca of quick and easy weddings is experiencing a gradually increasing growth.

Chief of the Hoosier Gretna Green is justice of the Peace H. H. Kemp, an affable, smiling, rather short, heavy-set first assistant to Dan Cupid.

His office is just across the street from the county building. It is one flight up, and signs direct the way to the marriage parlors. There is more than one, for sometimes business presses an done couple waits while Judge Kemp performs the finishing touches of the ceremony immediately in hand.

He has been in office as a magistrate for 11 or 12 years and says he has performed 30,000 marriages during that time.

This year alone has witnessed him officiating at 4,000.

In the county building at Chicago, persons may be divorced on one floor rush down to another, obtain license to take new mates and be legally attached inside 30 minutes. It requires daylight hours for that, however, since the judges, clerks and bailiffs adhere rather strictly to the usual hours of a business day.

In Crown Point, where performing ceremonies has been adapted to mass production, it is different. The necessary officials here can be persuaded to open shop at almost any hour.

Hard roads run directly here from Chicago, and if two are in a hurry, even the taxicab fare is inside an ordinary week's pay.

When the Illinois divorce law was amended a year ago to permit renewed marriages of divorced persons without waiting a year, it was even thought that perhaps Crown Point would lose some of its fame. However, it has not.

Wisconsin, with its law requiring a five-day wait after obtaining a license and presentation by the man of a certificate showing he has passed physical examination by a reputable physician, is just a step farther away than Chicago, and many couples from the Badger state cement their love ties in Crown Point.

The new Michigan law requires a five-day wait between the application for a marriage license and issuance of it. Crown Point is much nearer and a gradually increasing number of automobiles with Michigan tags has been noted here.

The city is the seat of Lake county, just far enough away from adjoining states to make the motor ride a matrimonial diversion. Justice Kemp is efficient; his marriage parlors are neat and tidy. He approximates his number of weddings and points to the chief decoration of his office—baskets and boxes. The baskets are the usual wire waste paper boxes that are items of usual equipment; their contents are the boxes. Thousands of them, representing nearly every state in the Union. They are small and white plush lined, and once held wedding rings.

Were Justice Kemp to trace the record of these rings to the volumes which show the contracting parties, the names of celebrities in many parts of the world would be disclosed.

Two fellow justices as assistants usually take care of criminal and civil cases. But when Justice Kemp is not available for the joining of hands, these men officiate. The number of marriages they have performed, added to the record of their chief, swells the proportions of the

**ORGANIZED PRODUCTION**

**ELIMINATE WASTE**

In his annual report, Secretary Hoover calls attention to the remarkable results American industry has accomplished in the last five years by organized efforts to eliminate waste. He calls it "one of the most astonishing transformations in economic history."

Largely to these efforts he attributes the fact that whereas in 1920, the wage rate was 99 per cent above pre-war and the wholesale price level 126 per cent above pre-war in 1924 the wage rate had risen to 128 per cent above pre-war, while the wholesale price level had dropped to 50 per cent above pre-war.

Discussing fundamental purpose of waste elimination campaign, the Secretary said: "It is but one purpose; that is, to maintain American standards of living for both workers and farmers, and to place production on a more stable footing. The high standards of living enjoyed by American people are results of steadily mounting per capita productivity. There is only one way to further advance these standards, and that is by improved methods and processes, by elimination of waste in materials and motion in our production and distribution system."

**THE FORMERS PART IN RURAL ELECTRIFICATION**

Discussing the part farmers must play in bringing electricity to the rural districts, Owen D. Young recently said:

"The farmers should insist upon a study of electrification by their agricultural schools and colleges by their farm organizations, and require a constant and unending publicity of the results of such studies through their farm journals."

"They should welcome study by the power companies and manufacturing companies, and should co-operate in with them to work out practical plans to get effective results. In each community, they should endeavor to develop a universal sentiment in favor of a power supply and general agreement to take service in order that a right of ways may be economically obtained, and cost of service distributed among largest possible numbers of customers."

"The one point I want to make to the farmer is that manufacturing companies may produce devices, elec-

tric power companies may bring electricity to his door, but the question remains with the farmer whether he will put it to work. It is he who must say whether or not electricity is to be used in agriculture."

Pecan trees will lift the tax burden and increase the value of the property in Eastern Carolina, says horticultural workers of the State College.

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