

OLIVE HILL TIMES.

VOL. II.


OLIVE HILL, CARTER COUNTY, KENTUCKY, NOVEMBER 16, 1906.

No. 46

JUST A BITE FOR UNCLE.

The Newsboy's Great Opportunity

By RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER, Millionaire Lawyer and Philanthropist of New York.



IT has been my good fortune to have intimate acquaintance with a great number of the newsboys of New York, and therefore I may be qualified to discuss the newsboy as a PUBLIC CHARACTER and may be pardoned for speculating on his prospects.

Newsboys, like poets, are born and not made. Not one boy out of a hundred COULD BE a newsboy. And it is not that the other ninety-nine are reared in luxury or kept away from the strenuous life of the street; it is that the little lad has in his nature the twin germs of COMBATIVE NESS AND COMMERCIALISM.

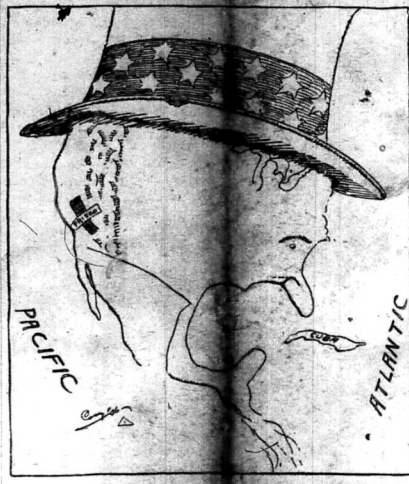
In all the ages, that history writes of combativeness was necessary to success, and so shall things be ruled unto the end of time. He who shrinks from the battle is lost. Your newsboy does not disdain to fight nor flee from it. HE GIVES AND TAKES A DRUBBING with about equal satisfaction. It is part of the day's work.

This is a commercial age, and to win place and profit in it fitting training must begin in the days of early youth. The newsboy learns the hard doctrine of barter and profit while his mind is in the most plastic state, and THERE IT REMAINS throughout his manhood.

What are his chances? If born in America, he may aspire to the presidency of the United States, and he stands a much better chance of winning it than the boy who at twelve or fourteen years of age would not be let out of doors without his gaiters.

I MIGHT REMARK THAT I COULD NAME HOSTS OF SUCCESSFUL MEN WHOSE FIRST WORD TO THE PUBLIC WAS THE CALL OF "EXTRITY"

There is no better school for the sharpening of wits than is afforded by the competition in newspaper selling. There is no school or calling as good for teaching the READING OF CHARACTER. Your newsboy soon knows at a glance the kind of person likely to buy, the one who could not be induced to part with a cent and the person who wants no change out of a nickel or dime. All this is extremely useful IN AFTER LIFE. So when you see the newsboy hop on your car and hear his voice calling out his wares, look well at him, for that little fellow has in him a potentiality beyond the ordinary, and SOME DAY you may be proud that you bought a paper from his hands.



— Campbell Cory in New York World.

Our Big Christmas Edition.

The Christmas Edition which the TIMES PUB. CO. is sparing no time or expense to produce, will be the most elaborate, and will undoubtedly excel anything ever seen in this part of the country. The engraving on the outside coverings has been secured at great expense. This artist's engraved cover is a reproduction in colors of the beautiful painting by the noted artist Philip

...ing history of Carter Co., with steel cut engravings of places of interest. The story of Olive Hill with its many industries will be thoroughly given. Taken all in all you will find this edition one which will compare to please both the old and the new. You could not find a more suitable present for your friends and relatives than this interesting edition.

Joy." This printing has been recognized as one of the greatest ever produced from the brush of any artist. Our edition will be tabloid form and besides giving a number of the very best Christmas stories and poems, which can possibly be obtained from writers of national reputation, it will also contain a complete and in-

...in by Dec. 10th as our forms will close on Dec. 15th. All those desiring extra copies will send in their orders quickly as possible.

Extra copies will be mailed to any address in the United States or Canada, upon the receipt of 10c. Address all communications to, E. P. WELLS, Mgr., Circulation Department.

"Nothing New In Government Ownership Of Railroads"

By United States Senator HENRY CABOT LODGE of Massachusetts



WE led the way in Massachusetts in establishing state supervision of the railroads, and we did it so wisely and so well that Mr. Asquith, the great English authority on railroads, in his testimony before the senate committee on interstate commerce and in his book on railroads refers to the Massachusetts legislation as A MODEL FOR THE SUPERVISION OF RAILROADS.

But the supervision and the regulation of the railroads are one thing and their OWNERSHIP is another and totally different thing. I believe in the exercise of the national power to REGULATE interstate commerce. I give to the interstate commerce clause of the constitution the LARGEST POSSIBLE INTERPRETATION, but it does not follow from that that I should support the ownership of the railroads by the government.

I offered an amendment to the rate bill, and it now forms the first sentence of the law which includes within the jurisdiction of the interstate commerce commission the PIPE LINES of the country. I thought they needed regulation and supervision as much as anything in this country and that they ought to have been included, but it does not follow from that that I think the United States should take over and OWN THE BUSINESS of the Standard Oil company. I think we should regulate and control, that we should prevent so far as possible the UNDUE DISCRIMINATIONS which that great monopoly secures from the railroads. I think that we should make them do business with justice to the people whom they serve, but I do not think it would be wise for the United States to go into the business of refining oil, and I think the gulf that separates those two propositions is as wide as it can possibly be.

If you place in the hands of the government the BUSINESS AGENCIES of the country, you confer upon it powers which alter its entire character. It is not a question of whether the United States should have those powers as against the states. It has nothing to do with NATIONALISM OR SEPARATISM. It has to do with the very essence of all government. Is it well for any government to take possession of the business agencies of the country and run them?

We know in what direction those policies point; they point toward SOCIALISM. There is nothing new in it. It is an old remedy that has been suggested on this part of the globe since the beginning of time to cure the ills that flesh is heir to. You will find the doctrines of communism, of socialism, discussed MORE THAN TWO THOUSAND YEARS AGO and satirized in the comedies of Aristophanes. You will find them solemnly discussed in the republic of Plato and by Aristotle in his politics.

We cannot afford to close our eyes and sit down and say everything is right and we will DO NOTHING. That is the attitude of the tory and the reactionary.

WHAT WE CAN DO IS WHAT WE HAVE DONE—MEET THE QUESTION OF THE HOUR, BUT MEET IT WITH MEASURES WHICH PROCEED ALONG THE LINES MARKED OUT BY THE GREAT MEN WHO HAVE FOUNDED THE REPUBLIC AND CONTINUED BY THE GREAT MEN WHO SAVED THE REPUBLIC.

The Jails Make Criminals

By C. V. COLLINS, New York State Superintendent of Prisons

WE who are familiar with the facts know that many convicts are received at the prisons who are morally poisoned and contaminated WHILE AWAITING TRIAL in the jails by the intimate association with confirmed and degraded criminals which is permitted in these institutions. This is especially true of the younger class of offenders, who come to the jail having respect for authority and DREAD OF CONFINEMENT. At no period of their penal term are they so susceptible to external influences. If at this period a practical REFORMATORY influence is exerted upon them their correction can in most cases be accomplished, but if they are left in idleness and subject to the evil influences of degraded companions their respect for law is soon destroyed and they become hardened and defiant and accept the theories and ambitions of the confirmed criminals AS THEIR OWN. Thus the man who enters jail in such condition that proper treatment would readily turn him from his criminal course often reaches the prison a most discouraging subject for his reformatory system.

For the interest of society as well as for the protection of young offenders the jail system should be corrected. The jail buildings are improved and the prisoners are better fed than they were fifty years ago. OTHERWISE the system remains practically the same. Its conspicuous defects still exist. No chain is stronger than its weakest link. The extensive schemes of penal administration in the several states have their fatally weak part IN THEIR JAILS.

GENUINE AND EFFECTIVE ORGANIZATION IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SALVATION OF CRIMINALS AND ALLEGED CRIMINALS MUST TAKE HEED OF THESE FACTS, WHICH ARE ESTABLISHED.

Attorney Wylie, of Grayson, while attending court here last week taken seriously ill but has sufficiently recovered to resume his seat at the bar.

W. F. Fultz was in from Smoky Valley Saturday and Sunday and closed some orders for some of his stoves that he is selling on the installment plan.

Chas. Jesse, from near Corey Hill, while in town last Saturday was thrown from his horse and suffered a broken arm. Dr. M. W. Armstrong dressed his arm.

James E. Underwood, of Olive Hill, visited home folks at Wesleyville Sunday and Monday. He did some butchering while there. Don't fail to subscribe for the TIMES.

In Time of Peace

In the first months of the Russian-Japan war we had a striking example of the necessity for preparation and the early advantage of those who, so to speak, "have shingled their roofs in dry weather." The virtue of preparation has made history and given to us our greatest men. The individual as well as the nation should be prepared for any emergency. Are you prepared to successfully combat the first cold you take? A cold can be cured much more quickly when treated as soon as it has been contracted and before it has become settled in the system. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is famous for its cures of colds and should be kept at hand ready for instant use.

For sale by M. W. Armstrong, the reliable druggist, at Olive Hill. 43-46

J. A. Maddix was at Salt Lick Saturday and purchased a car of both rough and dressed lumber that will be in the last of this week.

Cough

A reliable medicine and one that should always be kept in the home for immediate use is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It will prevent the attack if given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears.

For sale by M. W. Armstrong, the reliable druggist, of Olive Hill. 43-46

Effect of Army Careers

By Lieutenant General H. C. CORBIN, U. S. A.

IT would seem unnecessary to argue to a FAIR MINDED person the superiority of a system which provides a mild alcoholic beverage at reasonable cost in moderate quantities UNDER STRICT MILITARY CONTROL to one which results in luring the soldier away from his barracks to neighboring dives, where his SOUL AND BODY are poisoned and ruined by vile liquors, with the accompanying vices, and where his money is taken from him by gamblers and thieves.

UNAUTHORIZED ABSENCE AND FREQUENT DESERTIONS, DIRECTLY TRACEABLE TO VISITS TO THESE DEN'S OF INIQUITY, FORM A LARGE PERCENTAGE OF THE CASES OF TRIAL BY THE SEVERAL MILITARY COURTS, THE NUMBER OF WHICH IS A BLOT UPON THE OTHERWISE FAIR RECORD OF OUR ARMY.

MILLINERY

Millinery

JUST ARRIVED

We have just received the CHOICEST and most SELECT LINE of MILLINERY ever received in Olive Hill. We have given this department of our Mammoth Store careful consideration, and take pleasure in announcing to our patrons that our stock is complete in every detail.

Our Fall and Winter Hats For Ladies are The Very Latest Novelties and Creations.

Our line of Children's Hats and Caps are ideal. We also desire to call your attention to our line of Veilings, Crepes, Silks, Satins, Mousselines, Crepe de Chines, Ribbons, Etc., which are in the newest and latest shades.

LADIES

Before completing your purchases in Millinery call and see our elegant stock and be convinced that you can be satisfied at

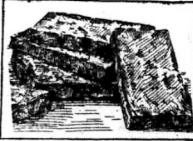
W. S. HICKS & SON'S

MILLINERY

FARM AND GARDEN

PREPARING MUSHROOM SPAWN.
Brick Spawn Cheapest and Answer Best General Purpose.

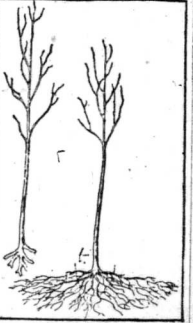
The process of making mushroom spawn, or of spawn manufacture, as it is commonly termed, has unfortunately received very little attention in this country until recently. Nearly all of the mushroom spawn sold in the American market has been imported. Most of this is from France, and is put up in the form of sticks or cakes, each cake being about 5 1/2 by 8 1/2 by 1 1/2 inches and weighing from 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 pounds. This brick spawn is frequently spoken of merely as English spawn for the reason that the English article is all put up in this form. The making of brick spawn is not usually practiced by the French growers, who use instead a flake spawn. The explanation of this fact may be that a great number of French growers



make their own spawn and the brick method is of course more laborious. The flake spawn consists merely of the loose composted material, equivalent to the ordinary bedding material, through which the mycelium of the fungus has grown abundantly. The brick spawn is very compact and easily handled; and, from the experiments which have been made by this Department with the introduction of spawns of various kinds, it would seem to be established that the brick spawn is better fitted to resist the conditions of shipment and subsequent storage. We have, therefore, the curious fact that, although mushroom growing is perfected to the highest degree in France, very little of our imported mushroom spawn comes from that country.

Again, the brick spawn sells at a lower figure than the flake spawn grown by the French. Good flake spawn is, however, such a dense mass of mycelium that as a rule less is required in spawning.

The Process of Root Pruning.
 Root pruning is performed by a narrow trench at a distance of from 2 to 4 feet from the stem, according to the size and age of the tree, and from 2 to 4 feet in depth, cutting all the roots that may be encountered or can be reached. If but few strong roots are met with, and if it appears evident that strong



English, or brick spawn, make their own spawn and the brick method is of course more laborious. The flake spawn consists merely of the loose composted material, equivalent to the ordinary bedding material, through which the mycelium of the fungus has grown abundantly. The brick spawn is very compact and easily handled; and, from the experiments which have been made by this Department with the introduction of spawns of various kinds, it would seem to be established that the brick spawn is better fitted to resist the conditions of shipment and subsequent storage. We have, therefore, the curious fact that, although mushroom growing is perfected to the highest degree in France, very little of our imported mushroom spawn comes from that country.

Preserving Sugar Beets.
 When beets are to be preserved for manufacture during the winter months or for the production of seed, they must be carefully protected against frost. The simplest and the easiest method is to place them in piles and cover them with earth, not too deeply, for if they become too warm in the silo they rapidly lose their sugar content. At first they should be covered with a slight layer of earth; as the cold of winter becomes more intense this covering can be increased. In some localities only a slight covering of straw is necessary to protect the beets, as, for instance, in California.

Notes About Sheep.
 Even fiber in the fleece means even and regular feeding or food. Mutton has become a great factor in sheep husbandry, at least on account of increased consumption of it.

The shepherd who has a lot of good fat sheep each winter, will find his feeding pays quite as well as the average.

Only the very best sheep, animals which are true to their specific varieties of breeds and full of promise, should be selected for breeding purposes.

THERE'S ROOM FOR THE OLD HORSE YET.
 Though the trolley goes buzzing along the highway
 And under the blossoming trees,
 And past the broad fields where the scent of the hay
 Flies thickly out on the breeze;
 Though it fills the red steed with suspicion and fear,
 And causes the goings to fret,
 And sends up to the down-drooping, the once quiet town,
 There is room for the old horse yet.

Though the automobile whizzes over the scene
 That 'once was so peaceful and still,
 Leaving dust in its wake and the scent of benzine,
 As it disappears over the hill;
 Though its slips and its jolts give alarm to the colts,
 Let us for a moment forget
 That, in spite of man's need of excitement and speed,
 There is room for the old horse yet.

A thousand inventors are busy today
 Building ships to be sailed in the air;
 By tomorrow the eagle may flutter away
 From the gay people soaring up there;
 The chickens may squawk, seeing men as they flock,
 As high as the birds ever get.
 But in spite of the things we may do with our wings,
 There is room for the old horse yet.

Though the lightning express, with its rush and its roar,
 Remains but a moment in sight;
 Though the trix that toots months in the wagons of yore
 Is easily made in a night;
 Though the engine's wild toot causes huffers to scold,
 And the country lies under a net
 Made by long rows of steel for the rail,
 There is room for the old horse yet.
 S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

A HORRIBLE EXAMPLE.

Mr. Henpeck—Our son has gotten married secretly.
 Mr. Henpeck—I thought I was a horrible enough example to deter him from such a foolish step.

English as she is Spoke.
 A New York lady was visiting friends in Pittsburg. One morning after breakfast the father came into the house and called to his children: "Come, children, if you want me to drive you to school, come—my Mary, where are those children, anyway?" "They'll be here in a minute," replied his wife. "Johnny is upstairs brushing his teeth, Dorothy is outside, cleaning her gums on the lawn." The visitor suppressed an exclamation of horror, and slipped away to the library to seek aid from the dictionary. She learned that "gloshes" in England and "rubbed" in New York may be "gums" in Pittsburg—Brown Book of Boston.



A Matter of Conscience.
 Wearily the tramp wandered up the garden path one summer day and took off his hat to the woman in the house. She eyed him keenly. "Look here, are you the man I gave a big meal one February morning?" She demanded, sternly. "I'm the man, mum," was the reply. "Well, do you remember you promised to shovel all the snow out of my back yard and then sneaked off without doing it?" asked the woman. "Yes, mum; and my conscience smote me," answered the tramp. "That's the reason I tramped all the way here through the blizing sun to finish the job."

Accomplished His Purpose.
 Trickey—it's so hard to convince some people. There is Lamb, now; I tried my best to convince him that poker was not a game of chance, but it was no use. Finally I got him to sit down and play for a couple of hours.

King—And then?
 Trickey—When we quit I had all the money he brought with him. But I'd convinced him, that was the main thing.—Boston Transcript.

Incredible.
 Cassidy—I suppose you hear the news about Flaggery.
 Casey—That's what?
 Cassidy—He was drowned 'his marnin'!
 Casey—I don't believe it. Sure, I was talkin' to him yesterday, he never said a word about it.—Philadelphia Press.

A Springer.
 "Here's an explorer claims that steeled box constructor is equal to me."
 "I'll bet a five box constructor wouldn't be equal to two calves if I saw it coming."—Houston Post.

POULTRY

THE SELECTION OF PERCHES.
 No Advantage Gained in Placing Them Too High.

Perches should be not more than 2 1/2 feet from the floor, and should all be of the same height, says the Farmer's Bulletin. Many fowls prefer to perch as far above the ground as possible, in order, without doubt, to be more secure from their natural enemies; but when fowls are protected especially from snakes, minks, foxes, etc., a low perch is just as safe and a great deal better for the heavy bodied fowls. It must be borne in mind that the distance given at which perches should be placed from the floor applies to all breeds of fowls. It is true that some of the Mediterranean fowls would not in any way be injured in flying to and from the perches, but some of the heavy breeds would find it almost impossible to reach high perches and would sustain positive injuries in alighting on the floor from any considerable elevation. Convenient ladders or ladders can be constructed which will enable the large fowls to approach the perch without any special effort, but there are always times when even the most clumsy fowls will attempt to fly from the perch to the floor and cause down, with heavy hind, which is often injurious. And, furthermore, ladders or stairs for the easy ascent of fowls are more or less of a nuisance in the poultry house.

The Use of Green Feed.
 While perhaps not strictly necessary for their existence, some kind of green food is necessary for the greatest production of eggs. Where fowls are kept in pens and yards through the year, it is always best to supply some green food. The question how to supply the best food most cheaply is one that each individual must solve largely for himself. In a general way, however, it may be said that during the winter and early spring months, mangel-worms, if properly kept, may be fed to good advantage. The fowls relish them, and they are easily prepared. As it is not difficult to grow from 1 to 2 tons of these roots per acre, their cost is not excessive. In feeding these beets to flocks of hens, a very good practice is simply to pull the roots longwise with a large knife. The fowls will then be able to pick out all of the crisp, fresh food from the exposed cut surface. These large pieces have the advantage of being small.

In Building a Poultry House.
 Poultry houses need not be elaborate in their fittings or expensive in construction. There are certain conditions, however, which should be insisted upon in all cases. In the first place, the house should be heated upon soil which is well drained and dry. A gravelly knoll is best, but, failing this, the site should be raised by the use of the plow and scraper until there is a gentle slope in all directions sufficient to prevent any standing water even at the winter-time. A few inches of sand or gravel on the surface will be very useful in preventing the formation of mud. If the house is sheltered from the north and northwest winds by a group of evergreens this will be a decided advantage in the colder parts of the country.

Pest Boxes.
 It is necessary to provide dust boxes for the fowls during the winter months if they are to be kept free from lice. If the soil in the yards is naturally dry and porous, abundant opportunities will be had for dust baths during the warm summer months, but during the late fall, winter, and early spring some artificial provision must be made. A comparatively small box will answer the purpose. If the material is willing to give a little attention to it each day, these boxes should be placed so that they will receive some sunshine on each bright day, and will be well filled with loose fine earth. Probably there is no way in which the poultryman can better combat the body louse than by providing dust boxes.

Growing Scarcity of Sheep.
 A Colorado sheep raiser says that when he first went into the lamb feeding business there was about one sheep per capita for all the population of the United States. Now there is only one-half sheep per capita. The high prices which mutton has commanded the past few years are narrowing limits of free government lands has led to "bovine slaughter." There is a real shortage of both sheep and lambs. And the high price of wool is also tempting sheepmen to save their wool and to refuse all offers.—Field and Farm.

New England dairymen who have been in the market for some time are finding that they are getting more money selling their hay in the form of milk and butter.

WILLARD

School is progressing fine, but look who the teacher is. How could it do otherwise?

Floss seemed to be enjoying a talk with one of her old friends Sunday eve, while waiting for twenty two. Who was he Floss?

The boys say that Wilson is gone and now Claude will stand in good. How about it Claude?

Will Adams and Matt Lemaster enlisted in the U. S. Army. Why didn't you go too Peck?

Where were you Sunday Miss Mayme? I believe you like the operators about as well as Clara does don't you?

There was quite a crowd of girls went to Haldemar, Sunday eve. Only one boy went as the girls did, but the rest followed. Where on earth is your nerve boy?

(Concluded on page eight)

SMOKY VALLEY.

Frank Rivers was compelled to be away from his work a few days on account of the illness of his children.

Word from Fred Fultz says that he has reached his brother and sister in Kansas, and that he is well pleased with the country. It is his intention to purchase a home there.

Ralph Williams and wife from this place, are visiting friends and relatives and friends in Va. They will not return until on or about February 1st.

Chas. Lyttle the hustling Grocery Drummer, was calling on our merchants last week.

Big time at Bethel next Sunday the Holiness Band will meet.

Fred Burchett was thrown by a horse recently and mashed his hand seriously.

Elmer Jordan of Globe was in

Watt Jones was on Smoky last Sunday.

We are glad to note that Percil Hall is improving.

Wilford Fultz was on Kinney Sunday. It seems that he is beginning to understand the meaning of love.

Watt Davis was calling at the home of J. W. Erwin Sunday.

Oh! say we have to compliment the Times on its issue of last week. I believe it was the finest issue ever put out. I enjoy reading it myself as it gives me much information of an educational character and its advertisements tell me where to get the biggest bargains.

"Napoleon."

Patronize our advertisers.

IMPORTANT

Every one using any amount of any kind of Printed Matter, Letter Heads, Note Heads, Bill Heads, Statements, Envelopes, Circulars, Pamphlets, Catalogues, Business Cards, Visiting Cards, etc., no matter how large the job, will find it to their interest to call in person or write for samples and prices. It's money to you. Satisfaction to you is money to us.

Times Pub. Co.
 OLIVE HILL, KY.

Science Titled Against Disease.
 is a battle pitched by that of Dr. Caldwell's (axative) Syrup Pepsin, against all disorders of stomach, liver and bowels. Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin contains all the best modern knowledge on the subject of these diseases and their cure, scientifically combined by a master at the game of health, viz. Dr. W. B. Caldwell, after many years devoted to special investigation of this great subject. Its wonderful success in the quick and permanent cure of all these distressing diseases, has made its name known over the country, and it is everywhere known. Try it. Satisfy N. H. Hodges at \$1.00 and \$1.50. Money back if it fails.

Times \$1.00 per year. — Nat. Cod

LEASING PRINTING

It's The Kind That We Do

...A TRIAL WILL CONVINCING THE SKEPTICAL...

TIMES PUB. CO., INC.

OLIVE HILL, KY.

SPECIAL HOMESEEKERS' RATES TO THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST

On the first and third Tuesdays of each month from July 26 to and including December 18, 1906, the Southern Railway will have on sale special round trip excursion tickets to points in the West and Southwest at greatly reduced rates.

W. G. Morgan, Depot Ticket Agent, Lexington, Ky.
 H. C. King, C. T. A., 111 East Main St., Lexington, Ky.
 J. F. Logan, T. P. A., 111 East Main St., Lexington, Ky.

ONLY RAILROAD SOUTH
 EQUIPPED WITH AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC BLOCK SIGNALS

QUEEN & CRESCENT ROUTE

AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY FROM CINCINNATI TO ALL IMPORTANT CITIES South, Southeast, and Southwest.

70 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

Scientific American.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Cough Remedy

WHEN YOU HAVE A COUGH ALWAYS TAKE

It is National for its cure and only one who were disappointed again. It commands the confidence of a world to health in pneumonia. IT IS SAFE AND SURE.

Walden Fultz, D. C.

Don't Forget

The Dentist that has been here for a LONG time and the Dentist that is going to STAY.

Patnoize Home Industry

All Work Absolutely Guaranteed.

Prices are the very lowest considering the quality of the work.

CONSULTATION and EXAMINATION FREE

.....Give me a call before going elsewhere.....

YOURS FOR DENTISTRY,

DR. J. L. McCLUNG,

Office in Whitt Building

INSURANCE

Do you want your home insured?
Do you want your family provided for when you die?
Do you want your wages to go on when you are disabled or sick?
Do you want your horses or cattle insured against death from any cause?

Would you be interested in an investment guaranteed to pay 20 per cent.?

Call on **BROWN & CASSADY, Olive Hill, Ky.**

With the old reliable Hoffmann's Insurance Agency, Estab'd 1847.

This weather is calculated to spread pneumonia and it will be precautions in the way of a voiding exposure and keeping the feet dry.

J. L. Maddix is making very extensive preparations for a big hunt on Turkey bird day. Oh! mercy! what an awful day of misery for the game around here.

OLIVE HILL TIMES

J. L. MADDIX, Editor.
Published Weekly by Times Publishing Co., Inc.
Olive Hill, Ky.
Entered as second-class matter, January 20, 1906,
at the Postoffice at Olive Hill, Ky.,
under act of Congress of
March 3, 1879.

The Painless Dentist, Dr. A. S. Wyler, has opened an office at Hotel Stamper. Dentistry practiced in all branches by the latest and improved methods. Prices reasonable; all work warranted.

J. A. Porter, and C. F. Cooper have rented the Opera House and will teach Normal school this winter. There is no reason why it should not be a success.

Make Merry

Eat and make merry, but beware of all ailments if you have a weak stomach. Better prevent possible trouble by a dose of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin after an extra heavy meal. It helps to digest your food and quickly carries away all waste matter. Sure cure for headache and constipation. Sold by Dr. M. W. Armstrong at 50c and \$1.00. Money back if it fails.

Dr. J. L. McClung, our resident dentist, desires all of his old patrons also new ones, to call at his offices in the Whitt building, if they should desire any work done in his line. Read the doctor's advertisement this week.

If you are contemplating to renew your New Year resolutions allow us to suggest a little resolution which we think is worthy of your consideration. Just resolve to pay up your back subscription and renew it for 1907.

Terrified.

You may well be terrified, when you first suspect that you are a victim of chronic dyspepsia, liver or bowel trouble. These diseases always go from bad to worse, unless checked in time by the only safe and sure laxative medicine for dyspepsia that you can get, Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. Sold by N. M. Hudgins at 50c and 1.00. Money back if it fails.

Don't fail to subscribe for the TIMES

Judge Redwine made the TIMES office a pleasant call Tuesday P. M., and after congratulating the office force on the recent improvement, renewed his subscription. During the course of the Judge's conversation he emphatically declared his intention to drive every illegitimate whisky peddler and moonshiner out of this region of the State.

The Judge is a man of noble character, one whom the people of the grand State of Kentucky should support, with all the energy and vigor with which they are capable. He is a man who does not shrink at duty and one who has the interest of the citizens at heart. Personally he is a kind, noble man and his every word expresses the thought of an active brain. If old Kentucky had a few more sons like Judge Redwine, what a position we'd hold—far superior to the reputation of other States.

There will be some active business, the Judge says, when court convenes again in March, as there are over 100 indictments and it wouldn't surprise us if there would be an awful scarcity of whisky people around here in a few months.

Dr. A. S. Wyler, the dentist, located in the Stamper Hotel, is now prepared for business. We desire to call the attention of our readers to his display advertisement in this issue. The doctor comes highly recommended and possess a pleasing personality.

Bon Jones, of Ashland was visiting in the city, Mrs. S. Knip, here the life of the week.

Mr. Jones of Soldier has been a recent visitor with his son-in-law, R. S. Knipp, here.

Mr. and Mrs. Staggs, of Fleming county, are here this week the guests of Emery Evans and family.

M. S. Qualls of Smoky Valley was attending court here this week.

Reliable Work SHOES

Our Work Shoes are built for wear---good solid wear. Every pair is specially constructed to withstand the knocks and bumps incident to the life of a good work shoe.



From the first stitches to the last touches they are every inch SHOE---good, solid wearing shoes.

Reduce your yearly footwear bill by adopting DIAMOND BRAND work shoes as your only shoes. The saving you will make will be a large one.

For Sale by **M. D. JORDON,**
THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE SHOE STORE IN OLIVE HILL.



Make your choice: we make the appearance
..... LAPE JACOBS
City-Style Barber Railroad Street

WE ARE CLOSING OUT TO QUIT BUSINESS

STOCK POSITIVELY WILL NOT BE REPLENISHED

IMMENSE Closing Out SALE.

Owing to the fact that we have sold our Building and are forced to give up possession on January 1, 1906, we are closing out

Regardless of Cost

Our Mammoth Stock of Men's Overcoats, Suits, Underwear, Shirts Collars, Cuffs, Half-Hose, Hats, Caps, Gloves, Boots, Shoes, and Rubber Goods go at prices

Below The Manufacturer's Price

We will no doubt lose money on this enormous sale but circumstances which we cannot govern compel us to close out at once.

This Stock Will Positively NOT Be Replenished

as the goods are sold. So the wise ones will take advantage of this rare opportunity and come in early in order to make the choice selection. If you are strictly up-to-now, and a good dresser, you will not overlook this bargain of bargains.

YOURS FOR BUSINESS,

CARTEE BROS. & CO.,

WILLARD STAMPER, MGR.

OLIVE HILL, KY.

THE PAINLESS DENTIST

Office at HOTEL STAMPER

TEETH

TEETH

Gold Crowns. - Bridge Work. - Artificial Teeth.
Gold and Silver Fillings.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain. Dentistry Practiced in its Most Modern Manner.

All Work WARRANTED. Examination FREE.

Dr. A. S. WYLER.

LUMBER.

For Building Purposes.

RED BRICK

J. A. MADDIX.

Half Price SALE

The Olive Hill Reading Club has about 400 books that is offered at HALF PRICE. Included in the list is a number of the best works of Charlotte M. Bronte, Chas. Garrier, E. D. E. N. Southworth, Clark Russell, A. Conon Doyle, (25c values) Old Sleuths etc and 25c values and popular works of 50 other noted authors.

25 cent books offered at 12 ct.
20 cent books offered at 10 ct.
10 cent books offered at 5 cts.

OLIVE HILL READING CLUB

Olive Hill Times Building. Olive Hill, Ky.

Game Laws.

Dove—When unlawful to catch or kill—No person shall catch or kill, or pursue with such intent, or have in possession after it has been caught or killed, any dove between the first day of February and the first day of August in each year.

Wild Goose, Teal or Wild Duck—When Unlawful to Catch or Kill

—No person shall catch or kill, or pursue with such intent, or have the same in possession after it has been caught or killed, any wild goose, wood-duck, teal or other duck, between the first day of April and the fifteenth day of August in each year.

Woodcock—When unlawful to catch or kill—No person shall catch or kill, or pursue with such intent, or have the same in possession after it has been caught

or killed, any woodcock, between the first day of February and the twentieth day of June in each year.

Quail, Partridge or Pheasant—When unlawful to catch or kill—No person shall catch, kill or pursue with such intent, or have the same in possession after it has been caught or killed, any quail, partridge or pheasant, between the first day of January and the fifteenth day of November of each year.

Quail, Partridge or Pheasant—No person shall at any time kill or take by means of net, trap, box or snare, or have same in possession after having been so caught or taken, any quail, partridge or pheasant.

Squirrels—When unlawful to catch or kill—No person shall catch, kill or pursue with such intent, or have the same in possession after it has been caught or killed, any black or fox squirrel, between the first day of February and the thirteenth day of June in each year; provided, gray squirrels may be killed for protection of crops.

Gray Squirrels may be killed at any season of the year. See Com. vs. England, 18 R. 780, construing this section in so far as it applies to squirrels, but under the act of 1904 squirrels cannot be killed between the fifteenth day of Sept. and Nov. 15.

No person shall kill, or pursue with such intent, or have in his possession when so killed, any rabbit or squirrel, between the fifteenth day of September and the fifteenth day of November in each year.

Song or Insectivorous Birds—When Unlawful to Catch or Kill—No person shall at any time catch or kill or pursue with such intent, or have in possession after the same has been caught or killed, and thrush, meadow lark, finch, martin, swallow, woodpecker, flicker, oriole, red bird, tanager cat-bird, bluebird, or other song or insectivorous bird, except where the same shall be destructive to the fruit or grain crops.

Nests or Eggs of Wild Birds—When Unlawful to Destroy—No person shall rob or destroy the nest or eggs of any wild bird whatsoever, save only those of a predator nature, and destructive to other birds and fowls.

Wild Turkey, Pheasants' Grouse, Partridge or Quail—Sale of Forbidden—It shall be unlawful in the State of Kentucky, at any time to buy, sell, expose for sale, offer for sale, or have in possession for the purpose of bartering or selling, any wild turkeys, pheasants, grouse, partridge or quail, which have been killed in this State.

Transportation by Common Carrier Prohibited—It shall be unlawful for any person, corporation or common carrier to receive for transportation of, within or without the State, any of the birds or fowls mentioned in section 1, of this act, which has been killed within this State;

Provided, however, That it shall not be unlawful for such person, corporation, on common carrier to transport a hunter with his game lawfully killed by him within this State.

Each Separate Offense—Each bird or fowl so bought, sold, offered for sale, had in possession for sale transportation, or transported contrary to the provisions of this act, shall constitute a separate offense.

Penalty—Whoever violates any provisions of this act shall be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$25 for a first offense, and not less than \$25 nor more than \$50 for any subsequent offense.

Penalty for Violation of Nine Preceding Sections—Any person guilty of violating any of the provisions of either of the preceding sections shall be fined for each offense not less than \$5 nor more than \$25.

Possession Within Prohibited Time Evidence of Guilt—The possession of any of the animals or birds intended to be protected by this law within the periods for which their killing or pursuit is hereby prohibited, shall be prima facie evidence that the said animal or bird was unlawfully caught or killed, and possession thereof unlawful.

License—Non-resident's fee \$25.50 or same as resident of Kentucky subject to in State of non-resident. Expires one year from date of issue.

Court Proceedings

H. Krish & Co. vs. J. A. Henderson, etc., judgement for \$500 against the defendant.

Annie Cooley vs Thomas Cooley; judgement for divorce.

Messrs Ben P. Cassidy and C. V. Zimmerman were appointed examiners of the Carter County Circuit Court.

After three long and tedious trials the Hall brothers, Claude and Clyde, accused of killing the Prally family some years ago, were acquitted Tuesday, Nov. 13th. During the two previous trials the jury could not agree and at this third and last trial they were found not guilty of the crime. They were defended by attorneys Zimmerman and Woods of this place and Armstrong of Grayson. Attorneys for the Commonwealth were J. M. Waugh and Frank Prater, of Grayson.

Gold Crowns and bridge work also gold and silver Filling, Artificial Teeth call at Hotel Stamper and consult the Painless Dentist, Dr. A. S. Wyler.

The P. R. R. lines west of Pittsburg, burg, have increased the salaries of all employes 10 per cent, giving as the reason, the increased cost of living, and general prosperity of the country.

E. L. Howerton, pastor of the Baptist church was in Morehead last Friday.

Klondike Meat Market.

We buy Hides, Feathers, Seng, Wool Rubber, Copper and Brass, and run our Sausage Mill by Gas.

We sell Fish, Oysters, Celery, Bananas, Cranberries, Apples, Pears, Potatoes, sweet and Sauer Kraut and Pickles, Syrup Honey and all kind fancy bottle goods, Tobacco, Cigars, Candy, Cakes and finest of Steak high and low; we cut s'ware firm the horns to the hoof and its very few people that go on our book.

and it's yes sir and no sir to all that is said and we're doing so much business we scarcely go to bed.

Yours for more Business,

J. E. Underwood & Son

WHEN YOU CATCH GOLD

Do not take chances on it wearing away or experiment with some unknown preparation which may leave the bronchial tubes and lungs weakened and susceptible to attack from the germs of Pneumonia or Consumption.

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR

not only stops the cough but heals and strengthens the lungs and prevents serious results from a cold. Contains no opiates.

It Saved His Life After the Doctor Said He Had Consumption.

W. R. Davis, Visalia, California, writes: "There is no doubt but what Foley's Honey and Tar saved my life. I had no swill cough on my lungs and the doctor told me I had consumption. I commenced taking Foley's Honey and Tar and found relief from the first and three bottles cured me completely."

Three sizes—25c, 50c and \$1.00. The 50-cent size contains two and one-half times as much as the small size and the \$1.00 bottle almost six times as much.

A Policeman's Testimony.

J. N. Patterson, night policeman, of Nashua, Iowa, writes: "Last winter I had a bad cold on my lungs and tried at least a half-dozen advertised cough medicines and had treatment from two physicians without getting any benefit. A friend recommended Foley's Honey and Tar and two-thirds of a bottle cured me. I consider it the greatest cough and lung medicine in the world."

Refuse Substitutes.

SOLD AND RECOMMENDED BY

DR. M. W. ARMSTRONG, OLIVE HILL, KY.

ROADS AND ROAD MAKING

LIMIT OF GRADE ALLOWABLE.

Must be Determined by Conditions Existing on That

The ideal grade is, of course, a level, but as the level road can seldom be obtained in rolling countries, it is well to allow the steepest allowable grade for ordinary travel, says M. O. Eldred in Farmer's Bulletin.

It has been found by experiment that a horse can, for a short time, make his usual exertion. We find that a horse can draw only about one-half as much on a 4 per cent grade as he can on a level road. As he can double his exertion for a short time, he can pull twice as much more on the 4 per cent grade which would force him to draw that proportion would therefore be a 4 per cent grade. On this slope, however, he would be compelled to double his ordinary exertion to draw a full load, and this will therefore be the maximum grade for full loads, and to be hauled. Most road builders prefer 4 per cent grades to those of 4 per cent, where they can be secured without additional expense, but in some places it is necessary, for various reasons, to increase the grades to 5 per cent. The objection of mountainous regions, where steeper grades are often unavoidable, the aim should be, on all public highways which are traveled by heavily loaded vehicles, to keep the grade down to 3 or 4 per cent, and never to let it exceed 5 per cent.

The grade is a most important factor in the location of any kind of road, and a common error in the laying out of roads is in the endeavor to secure routes covering the shortest distance between fixed points. For this purpose the road is often made to over a hill instead of around it. To illustrate the folly of this practice, it will be observed that the ball of the bucket is longer when held in a vertical position than in a horizontal just so the road halfway around the hill or the valley is sometimes no longer in a horizontal. Just so the road is sometimes no longer than the road over the hill or across the valley. The difference in the length even between a straight road and one that is slightly curved is less than many suppose. For instance, if a road between two points 10 miles apart were made to curve so that the eye could see no farther than a quarter of a mile of it at once, its length would exceed that of a perfectly straight road between the same points by only 1 1/2 yards.

With the materials, the successful and natural curves conforming to the lay of the land add beauty to the landscape and enhance the value of the property.

Filling Holes and Ruts.
With earth roads there is a pronounced tendency to rut, and when ruts begin to appear on the surface, great care should be used in selecting new material with which they should be immediately filled. Every hole or rut in the roadway if not tampered with will cause material like that of which the road is constructed, will become filled with water and will be made deeper and wider by each passing vehicle. A hole which could have been filled with a shovelful of material will soon need a cartful. The rut or hole to be repaired should be cleared of dirt, mud, or water and just sufficient good fresh earth placed in it to be even with the surrounding surface. After having been thoroughly consolidated, with a pounder. Sod should not be placed on the surface, neither should the ruts be filled by throwing up on it the worn out material from the gutters alongside. Ruts and holes should not be filled with stone nor gravel unless a considerable section is to be so treated; for if such material is dumped into the holes or ruts, it does not wear uniformly with the rest of the road, but produces lumps and ridges and in many cases results in making two holes for every one repaired.

Concrete Drains and Culverts.
Culvert or bridge construction forms a very important branch of highway improvement. Large sums are often appropriated for this purpose, and frequently these appropriations exceed those made for the actual improvement of the road. It would be impossible, in the space allowed here, to include many details in reference to bridge work, but it is so very important that it can not be passed by without comment, says Maurice O. Eldred, Director of Public Roads.

Wooden bridges and culverts wear, warp, and decay so rapidly under the action of rain, sunshine, frost, and traffic that their usefulness is very short, and their maintenance consequently very expensive. Whenever the expenditure will justify, and the materials can be had, it is much more economical in the long run to use sewer pipe, hollow tile, or manufactured, concrete pipe, or stone, brick, or concrete arches to carry the water under the road. These materials are much more durable than timber, and if protected from frost and traffic they can be considered permanent.

Surplus earnings cannot be invested anything that will pay much better than a good barn. You cannot afford to buy all your home supplies, no matter how big crops you grow to sell.

BLIND FOOTBALL BOYS

Have Same Love For Game as Those Who See

THEIR PLAYING GOOD.

To a Limited Extent Their Tack Work is Uncertain—To the Layman Very Little Difference Noted in the Playing—In Rushing They Are Particularly Strong.

First of all, it is that the inmates of the Kentucky Institute for the Blind are just like any other boys, with the same instincts, the same love for fun and the same wholesome desire for supremacy.

In a general way they are absolutely unconscious of the fact that they do not see because nature having deprived them of vision as we understand it, has turned their ten fingers, their ears and every muscle of their bodies into as many eyes, wherewith they may have vision after their kind.

Strange as it may seem, blind boys actually believe they do things just a little bit better than those known as "seeing boys." This is perhaps due largely to the fact that when strangers visit the institute they are continually exclaiming "wonderful," "see," "wonderful" until the students become very vain of their accomplishments. This statement is made on the authority of Superintendent H. B. Hunsford, who has been in charge of the institute for nearly forty years.

It is nearly four years since any certain attempt was made to develop the "boy" in the blind boys of the institute. They are by nature playful and full of pent-up animal spirits, anxious for all kinds of sport, but not knowing just how to go about it. It was then that Mr. Gregory took charge.

During the first year the task was not an easy one, though the boys were anything but stupid, the very contrary. They would play football, but they played football and watched the same from bleachers and grand stand fully ignorant of the game. The boys would be athletic had to contend with the following year the thing was easier, and during the season of 1901 the football eleven made a most remarkable record, playing three games, winning one and tying one.

In only two respects does their style of play differ from that put up at Yale or Harvard or on any other gridiron. The first of these exceptions is and in the ball, for instead of using regulation, or Rugby, ball they employ the association sphere. This is due to the fact that the Rugby ball, being oval, does not bounce in a straight line, but rather at a tangent.

If the game was one that did not require promptness of action, it would not make any material difference, for the blind players know just by direction the ball has taken, but their affliction does not permit them to turn so quickly as their more fortunate brethren. Thus enforcing a handicap that is almost impossible to overcome.

As the association ball is perfectly round and bounces in a straight line, these blind fellows are enabled to follow its course by the exercise of their wonderfully developed sense of hearing.

In the kitchen they plunge down the field, just as does any other team, and they are generally right on top of the man who captures it. Now and then they will make a mistake and take one of their own team, but the error is generally discovered before any great harm has been done.

The second difference in play comes in passing the ball. It is never "snapped" back, but is passed directly into the hands of a man who is on the play—and what these little fellows don't know about tricks and stunts peculiar to the great Rugby game is not known to the boys. When the signals are blown off every man is on the alert and they generally move as one piece of machinery.

It is here that what Trainer Gregory, Jr., calls "muscular action" asserts itself. By this he means that any movement, whether forward or backward, is instantly transmitted to the line and by them to the backs as accurately as though each of them had seen the play. To put it perhaps a little plainer, suppose the opposing side has the ball.

The signals are called off, the two sides come together and the boys by their mere touching of their opponents they know to which side of the line the ball has been passed or whether it is straight line play. No "setting" team could be blindfolded and successfully accomplish this, for no other reason than that their muscular sense has not been developed to such high perfection.

Some of the plays made by these blind boys are really little short of wonderful. In rushing the ball they are particularly strong. It is only in defensive tactics that they evidence any sort of weakness and their inability to see as their opponents see is hardest to overcome.

To a limited extent their tackle work is uncertain, but by degrees they are mastering this by developing a sense of hearing that permits them to distinguish between the difference of the heavy step of the man with the ball and the lighter fellow who is running along for no other purpose than to act as an intercepter.

To the layman there does not seem to be any difference between the two, but Coach Gregory, Jr., and his blind footballers say there is, and they certainly should know.

Counterparts—Margie announces.

THE DECLINE OF APPLEJACK.

Passing of a Beverage Once Famous in York and Jersey Towns.

Applejack has always been popularly respected as a liquor for the production of which New Jersey was particularly responsible. As a matter of fact, says the New York Sun, Orange county, N. Y., from the earliest history of apple making and until the last year or two, was a larger producer of the liquor than any one district of New Jersey, and at one time distilled as much of it as all New Jersey.

The oldest applejack distillery in the United States is at Warwick, and in that town alone a few years ago there were twenty-three of the distilleries. The pioneer still at Warwick has been operating continuously by the Sayre family since 1818. The worm used in the still was brought from England years before the revolutionary war, and was used at Newburgh until purchased by the original Sayre in 1812 and removed to Warwick, a royalty being paid to the English government for its use up to the time of the revolution.

The capacity of the old Sayre still when the demand for apple whiskey worked it to the full was 20,000 gallons for the season. Formerly whiskey was made in all parts of Orange county, and the county paid to the government an annual tax of \$125,000 on its production, more than twice as much as any other district in the union paid on the distillation of spirits.

A few years ago a number of the largest among the farmer distillers of applejack in Orange county became converts to temperance during a crusade and abandoned their stills, refusing also to sell their apple crop to any purchaser who intended it for distilling.

This was when a farmer's hospitality was gauged in Orange county by the readiness with which he produced the "bit of apple," and the sincerity with which he replenished it when its contents ran low.

But for years past the demand for applejack has grown less and less, not only the local demand, but in the trade generally. The reasons given for the decline in the demand for applejack are various. One is that the large and growing consumption of beer has sapped the taste for strong liquor, and that applejack has had to suffer with the rest in more or less demand in the applejack country today than there ever was of applejack.

But the chief and all-sufficient reason for the passing of applejack is that the internal revenue tax on apple whiskey is the same as it is on rye or corn whiskey, and that to make a gallon of whiskey out of apples costs the distiller about one-fourth what it costs to make it from apples.

WHEN TO SHOOT AT DEER.

Advice to the Still Hunter Regarding Stalking and Firing.

In still hunting stop very often and look with the greatest care in every direction up and across the wind, and remember to look low. Most persons do not look over the ground enough; they expect to see in plain sight some noble stag, with head erect, and every sense of the alert—very much as a deer is shown in the old sporting picture.

What one generally does see—if he sees anything at all before it is too late—is the tip of a horn or the quick toss of a tail or a dark, shapeless mass apparently without beginning or end. You are just as apt to see the animal lying down as standing up, provided you have made a good stalk. A white-tailed quail as high as a small Shepherd dog; a caribou is not very scarce; and the bright fur of a moose may appear much less than it really is because he is standing in a hollow, or soft ground, or because he is largely hidden by bushes.

Look, also, for peculiar spots of color—look long in the dark places and try not to mistake for a fox in foliage, a rump, neck or side of your game. Look, also, of course, for movement; the small tree trunk behind that big one suddenly disappears and another one takes its place—this may mean that the buck has become suspicious and is stamping at you, lifting first one foreleg and then the other, and bringing each down as quietly and smartly as he can.

When you come up with the animal you want to prepare to shoot at once, but do not actually fire until you are ready. If you have approached well you will know of your position, and you can take your time. Get as close as you can, look him over thoroughly to be sure you want him, and fire for the shoulder, or for the neck if you are sure of yourself.

A good deal of buck fever or nervousness is caused by the fact that you think he sees you when he is about to start; whereas, as a matter of fact, your seeing him at all probably shows that you have him at disadvantage—and he doesn't know it.

Take all the time you can—watch his ears; he will begin to use them the instant he hears any sound or feels a faint puff of air; then let him have it. With moose keep on shooting until your animal is down; take another shot if a caribou if he doesn't seem to feel sufficiently hurt at your first, and keep your eye on marker white-tail just as long as you can—if he has a chance his big bush elevated the chances are you will not see him again, but if his tail is down, he probably won't go far—Omitting.

While praying for what you want don't forget to give thanks for what you get.

Familiar figure on Wall Street—\$1,000,000.

Kentucky Cullings.

Loss By Fire.

RICHMOND, Ky. — A large barn belonging to W. R. Letcher the well known coal and feed merchant, burned last night. A large amount of feed, harness, and a valuable mule were destroyed.

The fire is said to have been started by a switch engine. The stable was at the rear of Letcher's warehouse and the Zaring elevator, and it required a hard fight to save these two buildings from burning. Thirty thousand bushels of wheat in the Zaring is badly damaged by smoke.

Preferred Death to Negro Associates.

The wish to be a white man instead of a negro operated so strongly on Sylvester Robinson, a mulatto, of Owingsboro, that he fired three shots into his breast in an attempt to commit suicide. Although one of the bullets touched the heart, Robinson has remained conscious, and made the statement that he preferred death to the prospect of being forced all of his life to associate with negroes.

—Ky. Ob.

Complications.

John C. W. Beckham Hulett, son of Joe C. S. Blackburn Hulett and Rida Pane Warde Hulett, died Sunday morning of a complication of diseases.

—Lexington Ob.

Accepts Higher Position.

Charlie Bennett spent a few days with parents here and left for South Webster, Ohio, where he has a much better position.

—Greenup Gazette. He was a recent employe in a clerical capacity with the Portsmouth Harbison-Walker Co.

Disastrous Forest Fires.

Reports have reached Lexington of disastrous forest fires raging in Morgan counties during the last week. The dry weather has caused the timber to burn rapidly, and the fire has swept everything before it.

—Ky. Ob.

Arrested For Murder.

George Newkirk has been arrested in Falmouth charged with shooting and killing his aunt Mrs. Mary Cookendoffer. His feeling is reported to have resisted because of them. They were residents of the same neighborhood. As there are reports of probable against Newkirk he was taken to Cynthiana until his trial Saturday.

The Eddy Murder.

Mrs. Virginia Eddy, wife of J. B. Eddy, of Louisville, was found in bed with her throat cut from ear to ear and bleeding to death at her home Wednesday night.

In her bed on either side of Mrs. Eddy were her two year old boy and a baby a few months old, who were literally covered with blood from their mothers wound. There is no clue to the murderer but it is thought that the deed was committed in attempted assault.

—Ky. Ob.

Killing at Willard.

John Tackett, of Willard, was lodged in jail at Grayson Wednesday, charged with killing John Rinehart, also of Willard, by shooting him with a shotgun. Tackett was quarreling with some other men and secured his gun and ordered them to move on. He claims the gun was accidentally discharged and the charge struck John Rinehart, an innocent bystander.

WANTED

25 Tie Makers

12 cents a Tie in the woods.

Rent \$1 and \$2 per month Permanent work

Apply at once Times Office, Olive Hill

B R I C K

Only place in town you can get Gates' Brick

J. A. MADDIX,

THE TIMES PRINTING PLATES-ARTICULAR ATIONS IN JOB WORK

Cartee Bros. & Co.
FOR.....
CLOTHING
GENTS' FURNISHINGS..
 Olive Hill, Ky. Willard Stamper, Mgr.

Florence Hotel
 Table best the market affords.
 Mrs. A. D. Wilburn, Proprietress.
 Newly Repaired and Refurnished Throughout.
 Rates \$2.00 Per Day. Sample Room.
 Polite and Courteous Treatment To All.
 OLIVE HILL, KENTUCKY.

HOTEL STAMPER.
 Opens for the accommodation of the public on Sunday, July 29 for dinner. Everything new. Polite attention to all. Rates \$2.00 per day.
 R. W. STERLING, Manager.
 OLIVE HILL - - KENTUCKY

Olive Hill Planing Mill Company.
 ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR
All Kinds Rough and Dressed Lumber
 Sash, Doors, Laths, Fence Pickets, Lime, Patent Plaster, Portland Cement, Varanda and Stair Work, Paints and Varnishes. We always carry a good stock in both quality and quantity. Shop carpenter work on short notice.
 OUR PRICES SAVE YOU MONEY.

OVERSTOCKED
MUST Have Room
 We are compelled to reduce our immense stock of Ladies' and Gents' Furnishings in order to make room for our fine holiday goods which will soon be arriving daily. In order to reduce this stock we are going to give the public the benefit of the largest closing-out sale that can be imagined. Everything goes at as soundly low prices.

SHOES
 Our elegant line of SHOES goes at actually factory prices. We do not hesitate to say that this is the finest and most exclusive line ever shown here. Call and examine these goods before buying elsewhere.

FURNISHINGS
 We furnish you complete with Ladies' Suits, Underwear, Hosiery, etc., Gents' Overcoats, Suits, Underwear, Hats and Caps. To appreciate these great values it is imperative that you examine them. Call on us and make our store your headquarters.

L. Oppenheimer & Co.,
 West Front Street. Olive Hill, Ky.

Don't Leave those old decayed, and broken-down TEETH in your mouth. Have them taken out or treated and crowned and save the price of having your gums treated afterwards. What it might cost you to have your gums treated after leaving these teeth in your mouth might be enough to have all your teeth filled.
 DR. J. L. MCKELLEN
 Olive Hill, Ky.

On Trial For Inter-ferring with Election
 The examining trial of Captain William Jenkins and Detective D. J. McCarty, who were arrested Tuesday (6) on the charge of obstructing and interfering with the primary election at Jefferson street precinct was called before County Judge Bullock and continued until November 14th, on motion of the absence of the principal prosecuting witness, Attorney H. E. Ross, who swore out the warrants, will have subpoenas issued for the witnesses and says the Commonwealth will be ready when the cases are again called.
 —Kentucky Observer.

Dead For 12 Years But Alive and Well
 Columbus—One of the most remarkable cases in the annals of medical science has just come to light in Russell county, the truth of which is vouched for by prominent citizens of that community. Herschel Crider, aged 63 years, of near Rowena, fell asleep twelve years ago and all efforts to awaken him have proven unavailing to this day. During that time he been given liquid nourishment twice a day! The man's pulse and physical condition are said to be normal and his muscles are more supple than those of a man who has had exercise.
 —Kentucky Observer.

Our Big Christmas Edition.
 The Christmas Editon which the TIMES PUB. Co is sparing no time or expense to produce, will be the most elaborate, and will undoubtedly excel anything ever seen in this part of the country. The engraving on the outside coverings has been secured at great expense. This artistically engraved cover is a reproduction in colors of the beautiful painting by the noted artist Plochorst entitled "Glad Tidings of Great Joy." This painting has been recognized as one of the greatest ever produced from the brush of any artist. Our edition will be tabloid form and besides giving a number of the very best Christmas stories and poems, which can possibly be obtained from writers of national reputation, it will also contain a complete and interesting history of Carter Co., together with steel cut engravings of places of interest. The history of Olive Hill with its many industries will be thoroughly written. Taken all in all you will find this edition one which will be sure to please both the old and young. You could not find a more suitable present for your many friends and relatives than a copy of this interesting edition. All advertising matter must be in by Dec. 10th as our forms will close on Dec. 15th. All those desiring extra copies will send in their orders quickly as possible. Extra copies will be mailed to any address in the United States or Canada, upon the receipt of 10c. Address all communications to, E. P. WELLS, Mgr., Circulation Department.

Most Business Men Are Unbusinesslike
 By GEORGE BERNARD SHAW, British Dramatist and Critic
THE MOST STRIKING PECULIARITY ABOUT BUSINESS MEN IS THAT I HAVE NEVER MET ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS THE SLIGHTEST THING ABOUT BUSINESS.
 Business men have certain fixed conventional methods. Propose to them a way of doing business, and, although the new way may mean more profit, they will not accept it UNLESS FORCED TO, and even then they believe they are being swindled.
 My own way of doing business is neither harsh nor unfair. But it is novel, and therefore the men I deal with regard me with suspicion.
 It is very much as if you offered a man \$5 for doing something for which he had previously been in the habit of receiving only \$1 and having the man denounce you as a swindler.
 In making an agreement with an Englishman you may be sure of one thing. If it is not ENTIRELY TO HIS ADVANTAGE he will not keep it. An Englishman, when he wants a house or money or anything else, knows that in order to get what he wants he has to sign something. He doesn't care what he signs so long as he gets what he wants. After he obtains whatever he stood in need of, if he finds the agreement he signed is disagreeable, he will denounce the man who holds it as a knave or a scoundrel.
 In my own experience with Englishmen the terms of my agreements, satisfactory at the time of signing, have afterward proved irksome. They would then come to me and say, "Surely, Mr. Shaw, you cannot expect to hold us to such outrageous terms?" And when I would point to the agreements bearing their signatures they would retort, "Surely, Mr. Shaw, you are a gentleman."
 Americans are perfect children in business. They have a stratum of romanticism that prevents them from knowing WHAT BUSINESS REALLY IS. This childish, romantic spirit impels them to do something that nobody else has done or to do a greater thing than anybody else has ever done.
 ACCIDENTS OF COURSE, WILL HAPPEN, AND SOMETIMES THEY MAKE MONEY, BUT THE PERCENTAGE OF FAILURES IN AMERICA IS SOMETHING TERRIFIC.

Jr. O. U. A. M.
 We have SPECIAL FACILITIES for printing your BY-LAWS. Times Pub. Co. Olive Hill.

A FOOL AND HIS MONEY.
 The Credulity of Men and the Gospel of the Parasite.
 The credulity of a multitude of more or less thrifty people, who, in their desire for money, are ready to believe that they can amass fortunes overnight, makes them the easy prey of a swarm of parasites who infest the financial districts. The gospel of the parasite who builds castles for their victims and real castles for themselves is terse:
 "A fool is born every minute."
 "A fool and his money are soon parted."
 Feeding as bankers and brokers, the financial parasites scour the country for the fools and then exercise their nimble wits in devising schemes to accomplish the partition. How many millions of dollars are parted from the fools every year may be conjectured from the millions of dollars spent by the pseudo-financiers in advertising. The bulk of the financial advertising in the leading newspapers of the country is intended for the fools. Another proof of the richness of the harvest of parting money from the fools is the occasional exposure of some particularly glib and bungled imposture, when the calculable "swag" runs into the hundreds of thousands. If not into millions. But these frauds are seldom exposed for the victims are usually as anxious as the victimizers to escape the limelight of publicity. Most men prefer to lose their money rather than bear their neighbors' gaze from the parasite's gospel. "A fool and his money are soon parted"—Success.

SHAKESPEARE'S NAME.
 The Great Poet Himself Spelled It in Different Ways.
 Our great poet Shakespeare spelled his surname in two ways—viz, "Shakspeare" and "Shakespeare" in writing the three signatures to his will, now at Somerset House. Besides these there are two other authentic signatures, of which the first, in the conveyance of his Berkshire property, is written "Shakspeare," and the second, in the mortgage deed relating to the same property, has been interpreted both as "Shakspeare" and "Shakespeare." "Shakspeare" is the spelling of the altered autograph in the British museum copy of Florio's "Montaigne," but the authenticity of the signature is considered doubtful. The name of the poet's father occurs sixty-six times in the council books of Stratford and is spelled in sixteen ways, the commonest form being "Shakspeare." Almost all references to the poet in the literature of the century give the form "Shakspeare," which is used also on the grant of arms in 1596, in the list of the players of 1603 and in the text of all the legal documents relating to the poet's property. That the poet sanctioned this spelling is clear from his address as "Shakspeare and Adonis" of 1593 and the "Lucrece" of 1594, which were produced under his supervision.—London Standard.

THE SPANISH WOMAN.
 She is beautiful, proud, simple and modestly feminine.
 What women are more admirable, so proud, so simple, so radiantly feminine? As a type, the Spanish woman of the south is unique. She is small and slender, exquisitely proportioned, with tiny but beautifully shaped hands and feet. Her head, poised proudly on a torso of classical symmetry, is small, and her hair is black and crisp, of the bluish tint peculiar to the raven. Her face is oval, such as Flaxia admired, finely chiseled, frank and childlike; her lips full, red and pouting; her nose slightly aquiline, with a touch of quivering nostrils. Her eyes, almost shaped, dark, lustrous, pensile and passionate, now flash open like globes of fire, now dreamily close in a soft shadow. In her white lace shawl and the flowers of Spain in her hair she is quite irresistible, yet so prosaic creature exists she has a certain nature. Her love consumes her, and she would no more smoke a cigarette than she would squint her eye or golf. She is simple as a bird, wayward and capricious as a child; sincere, for she does not know what it is to be insincere. When she loves she will die for you, but what she hates she will slay you with a glance as keen as any dagger.—New York Mail.

Discretion.
 If we inquire closely into the complexion of modern civilization of manners in the lower classes we should find that the real sting does not lie in actual rudeness, but in the shock of receiving courtesy when respect was demanded. The complainants feel in their modest degree very much like Henry LIX. of Hochenschmueser-Pfaffenwald, when the American student on being presented said genially, "Pleased to make your acquaintance."
 —Miss M. Leane in Contemporary Review.

Her Opposition.
 "I'm glad to say," remarked Mrs. Strongly in an enthusiastic tone, "that my husband is not a sportsman."
 "Oh," replied Mrs. Kaffope, looking very earnest and honest. "It is surprising to hear you say that. I have always supposed that he must have married you on a bet."—Chicago Record.

Blind of Familiarity.
 "Brevon is pretty familiar with the law, I am told."
 "Familiarly so. I guess that is why he manages to get himself fined for contempt every session."
 —New York Mail.

Some People.
 "Hallo, Hilda! Who are you working for now?"
 "Hallo, Hilda! Who are you working for now?"
 "Hallo, Hilda! Who are you working for now?"
 "Hallo, Hilda! Who are you working for now?"

EQUIVOCATION.
 The Amusements of Life and the Genes Art of Lying.
 Very few of us, indeed, are exempt from the charge of direct lying. Not to mention the stratagems he holds to enemies in time of war, to criminals, to sick persons and lunatics, as to which pages upon pages of the expository appear in the older works on moral science, there are what may be termed the lies lubricant, wrung from us by etiquette and good breeding, the quantities of life were not preserved through the gentle art of lying society could scarcely continue as a happy family; we should also live in separate cages. The best of us will tell direct lies on trivialities where politeness is imperative. Wherever practicable, however, the spirit of advocacy prevails. We say whatever we can truthfully, and tactfully pause while the bearer's self love and inaction fill out a generally agreeable impression. Family relationships, even more markedly than business or social relations, exemplify the spirit of advocacy. Mr. Roundabout says: "Go to Brown's house and tell Mrs. Brown that the young ladies who you think of him and see what a welcome you will get. In like manner, let him come to your house and tell your good lady his candid opinion of your own efforts; she will receive him." No one save an unspoken card would speak slightly of a husband to his wife; no one save an unspoken card would speak slightly of a husband to his wife; no one save an unspoken card would speak slightly of a husband to his wife. Such are the general, even intimate friends.—Wilbur Larremore in Atlantic.

JACKSON NOT POOR.
 The Great Statesman Had Very Many Early Friends.
 Very few of us must abandon the belief that Andrew Jackson belonged to the class of American youths who rode to fame and fortune by their own efforts, unaided by the help of family and friends.
 Never did he taste the bitter cup of physical want, of hunger and cold, of helpless, spirit breaking poverty. Never was he without home and loyal friends and a sufficiency of the comforts of life. Never was it his endeavor to suffer that humiliation, that mortification, that inward bleeding wound which the prosaic nature writes under when there is no money in the pocket, no change of clothing for the body, no welcome light in any window in all the world as the result of one's efforts to its end and the wretched night comes on.
 Poverty? Why, Andrew Jackson never in his whole life had a genuine taste of what the cruel word really means.
 Few men have been more greatly indebted to the intelligent affection of a self sacrificing mother. Few sons of poor parents had such a scanty amount of manual labor. Compared to the rugged, self taught youth of Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and Abraham Lincoln, Andrew Johnson, Sam Houston, Francis Marion and Nathaniel Greene, the boyhood of Andrew Jackson almost assumes the appearance of having been cast upon "flowery beds of ease."—Watson's Magazine.

Rapid Growing Fungus.
 In "Recollections of a Happy Life" Miss North describes many of her young enthusiasms and among these that of collecting and painting English fungi. On one outing, she says, I came upon a fungus of the size of a large turkey's egg. Eager to see it, I took it up carefully and carried it home. I put it under a tumbler on the window ledge in a saucer. At night, at daylight I was awakened by a horrible crash of splintering glass. Behold the tumbler had fallen to the floor and broken in shreds. My fungus was standing five inches tall, having hatched itself free from its restraining cage. It and its growing had raised the tumbler and tilted it sideways until it fell over and to the floor. The fungus had a horrible smell, and soon a swarm of flies were hovering over it.

Not a Final Settlement.
 The person who settles a matter and settles it wrong is in the position of a man who has got rid of the skunk under his porch by driving the innocent little animal into the barn. Then every wandering boy who knows the facts comes along and works for hours with a pole trying to get the animal out. Whether he succeeds or not, the result is ruinous to the brand of atmosphere used in the neighborhood.—Minneapolis Journal.

Striking.
 "Annie," said Polly, ruefully rubbing her forehead. "The big photograph of you is a striking likeness, isn't it?"
 "Do you think so, dear?"
 "Yes," said Polly. "It just fell off the mantelpiece and hit me on the forehead."
 —Good Substratum.

Good Substratum.
 "George," she said, after she had accepted him, "tell me, am I your first and only love?"
 "Why—er—no, dear," replied the drug clerk dreamily, "but you are something just as good."—Exchange.

Presumptive.
 "I never knew such a presumptuous as that fellow looking."
 "Yes, I actually believe his idea of heaven is a place that is paved with gold bricks."—Pack.

Beauty is a short lived tyranny.
 —Socrates.

Give us your Job Work

BUY YOUR WATCHES FROM THE EXCLUSIVE DEALER IN HIS LINE

You get BETTER BARGAINS and are HONESTLY ADVISED as to the merits and worth of your purchase

FRIZZELL

The Dealer Who Gives All His Time And Efforts To The Jewelry Line Exclusively

WATCHES CLOCKS CHAINS STERLING SILVER NOVELTIES

Century Farm Wagons

One-Horse Wagons \$34; \$15 down and the balance in monthly payments of \$5 each until paid.

Two-Horse Farm and Road Wagons \$45 to \$100 same terms

The new and up-to-date Century Buggies, used by every one, ranging from \$30 to \$120: \$10 down and \$5 per month. I also sell a fine line of Steel Ranges sold under a positive guarantee, at from \$5 to \$35. Our line of Cook Stoves is unexcelled in price and quality.

Pianos and Organs

We certainly handle the finest line of Pianos and Organs anywhere and are selling in reach of the man of small means. Prices from: Organs \$25 to \$125; Pianos \$100 to \$325 on easy payments.

These goods are shipped direct from the factory on a positive guarantee. A liberal discount is allowed for cash. No one need say they can't buy, they are in reach of all. Call or write to me.

W. F. FULTS, Gen. Agent

OLIVE HILL, KY.

Correspondents are requested to place their signature to all letters sent in. These signatures are not for publication, however, but it is a rule which we must insist upon.

WILLARD

Some of our people have hearts heavy enough to sink a "Joe Boat" since the election.

Dr. J. B. Watson has moved his family from Balato, Ind., to this place.

Miss Goldie Williams, of Ashland, is the charming guest of her friend, Mrs. C. V. Fitch.

Nine of the Elliott county dyke men came to the city to spend Sunday.

Miss Coot Partlow is home after a delightful visit of several days to her brother, O. E. Partlow, of Leon.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. StClere are visiting relatives in Indiana.

Pearl, the pretty little daughter of Edd Fleming and wife, is quite ill from bronchial trouble.

Mrs. Edward Eaton, of Lexington, is expected this week to be the guest of her parents at Cottage Home.

Hon. Daniel Wade was a business visitor here Friday.

Dr. Wilcox was in Ironton last week transacting business.

S. T. Pennington has returned to Washington, D. C., after a ten days visit with friends.

We are sorry to note that Uncle Dan Adams is still very low with stomach trouble.

"Uncle Sam" had two of his men looking after the moonshining business in Lawrence and Elliott counties last week.

We regret to announce that Mrs. C. V. Fitch is very ill and little hope is sustained for her recovery.

W. W. Partlow and family are comfortable in their pretty new home in East Willard.

Elizabeth, the little four-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Duke, is lying at the point of death.

Alice how did you and Major enjoy yourselves Sunday? Looked as if you were loving each other some as you came down home.

Mrs. Nellie Ferrell, widow of the late Wm. Ferrell, of Lexington, returned to her father, Mr. Vincent Saturday.

W. N. King is doing a fine business here.

The four-year-old child of Jas. Thompson, of Holly, died Thursday night.

Doss Waltz, of this place, returned to Triplett to put up dry-goods and look after the working of his timber holdings there.

Mr. McNeal, operator at this place, was calling on Miss Clark here Sunday.

Peck Gilbert went to Walnut Grove Sunday. "Pennyrite."

LIVE STOCK

PREPARING FOOD FOR ANIMALS

Digestibility of Cooked and Un-Cooked Stuffs.

One point upon which it seems to be much misapprehended is the influence of peptone treatment of the food on its digestibility. Thus, for example, the effect of dry-heat may be not to lessen its digestibility, as is often believed. The soluble materials may be washed out or, without the loss of any of the constituents being materially affected. Hay stored for a long time, even when cut dry and not allowed to heat, appears to lose a part of its value as food.

There has been considerable misconception as to the value of cooking or steaming food for stock. Experiments abroad have indicated that cooking or steaming coarse or hard feeds, such as straw, is not on account of making the food more nutritious, but in inducing the animals to eat a greater quantity of it. In fact it has been shown for lupine hay and some other materials that the digestibility of certain of the hard feeds, notably the albuminoids, was diminished by steaming; and the cooking of potatoes, which was formerly believed advantageous, has been shown to be of no advantage whatever.

Hereditary Features in Sheep.

It is related that when Caesar overran ancient Gaul—now Spain—he found the barbarians in possession of a flock of sheep bearing a fleece of very fine, light wool. These sheep were not hardy and later Caesar brought from Africa rams bearing a heavy, oily fleece of black wool and these were crossed on the white sheep of Spain. From this cross came the world-famed Spanish Merinos, now the most numerous breed of sheep in the civilized world. It is a curious fact that this 2,000-year-old cross of a white on a black race of sheep still crops out in frequency. Lambs of this breed frequently are black and, of course, black or spotted legs and faces. There is no breed that shows a tendency to produce lambs that are entirely black but the Merino. If a black lamb is found in a flock of black it is positive evidence that somewhere back in its history there is a cross of Merino blood. This shows the wonderful memory of the sheep and why we should be careful to keep a record of their traits and explain how it is that occasional examples of reversion to a primitive type should occur.—Field and Farm.

In the Same Line.

"Instead of being a millionaire," confided the young man at the seaside hotel on the beautiful shores, "I believe it is only honest, now that we are engaged, for me to tell you that I am a shopwaver at Catechism & Bible class." "I thought there was something similar about you," answered the beautiful belle. "I am in the ribbon department there."—The Breeze.

BEES AND BEE KEEPING

THE WINTERING OF BEES.

When Conditions Favorable Indoor Method the Best.

Whatever method be followed in wintering, certain conditions regarding the colony itself are plainly essential: First, it should have a good queen; second, a fair sized cluster of healthy bees, neither too old nor too young; third, a plentiful supply of good food. The first of these conditions may be counted as a finished job the queen at the head of the colony is not more than two years old, is still active, and has always kept her colony populous; next, a younger queen—area one of the current season's rearing, and thus but a few weeks or months old—is if raised under favorable conditions, much to be preferred. The second point is that if brood rearing has been continued without serious interruption during the latter part of the summer and the cluster of bees occupies, on a cool day in autumn, six to eight or more spaces between the combs, or forms a compact cluster 8 or 10 inches in diameter. Young bees, if not well protected by older ones, succumb readily to the cold, while quite old bees die early in the spring, and others, which emerged late in the summer or autumn preceding, are needed to replace them. The third essential—good food—is secured if the hive is liberally supplied with well ripened honey from any source whatever, or with fairly thick syrup, made from white cane sugar, which was fed early enough to enable the bees to seal it over before they ceased flying. The syrup is prepared by dissolving 3 pounds of granulated sugar in a quart of boiling water and adding to this 1 pound of pure extracted honey. Twenty to 25 pounds for outdoor wintering in the South, up to 30 or 40 pounds in the North, when wintered outside with but slight protection—or, if wintered indoors, about 20 pounds—may be considered a fair supply of winter food. A greater amount should not be trusted except in case much greater protection can be furnished against the effects of severe weather than is usually given. A greater amount of stores will do no harm if properly cared for, and about the center of the cluster, or, in case the combs are narrow, wholly about the cluster. In many instances, it will be a benefit by equalizing in a measure the temperature in the hive, as well as by giving to the bees greater confidence in extending the brood nest in early spring.—Farmer's Bulletin.

HOME MADE BEER TEA.

'Cooked All Day and It Does Not Agree With Her.

This story was told by an old physician who had practiced for nearly fifty years in a small country town. One day he was summoned to a farmhouse, where he found a woman in a high fever and evidently exceedingly ill. He said to her husband, who was the only other person in the house:

"Your wife is very sick, and must have something to eat except milk and best tea. But I want you to give her a cup of tea or the other every two hours." When he came the next morning and asked about his patient, her husband said:

"That tea has not agreed with her, doctor. It certainly does not. She began to feel bad as soon as she took it."

"That's odd," said the doctor. "You didn't give her any little bits of the meat in it, did you?"

"No, sir; I strained it first on account of the grounds."

"Grounds?" roared the doctor. "What did you make that beef tea out of?"

"Corn beef and the best green tea I boiled 'em together all yesterday afternoon to get the strength out. But it don't agree with her, doctor. It certainly don't."—Yankee's Companion.

Glitches of Genesha.

"What's that instrument on your desk?" I asked, old Nick when I dreamed that I had gone home to call upon him.

"That," said he, "is a powerful microscope."

"What in the name of the world do you want of a microscope?" I asked him.

"I have to use it every ten years," he said, "when I take the 'Topical Census.' I never could count up the souls without it. I've got a lot down here so small that I can't see them with the naked eye."

He picked up what seemed to be a speck of soil with a pair of delicate tweezers and held it beneath the object glass for me to see. It wriggled frantically, but I had a fair look at it.

"What soil is that?" I asked.

"Read the word upon its cap," said he.

I looked again, and, such was the power of the lens, I easily deciphered the tiny lettering. The word was "Janitor."—Judge.

Location for Bee Keeping.

It may be safely said that any place where farming, gardening, or livestock is conducted is the profitable keeping of bees—in a limited way at least, if not extensively. Many of these localities will support extensive colonies, says F. Beaman in the Farmer's Bulletin. In addition to this there are, within the borders of the United States, thousands of good locations for the amateur bee-keeper.

Mean, Meener Meaneest.

There were four of them in the smoking compartment of the car when the traveler from Chicago happened to say: "That reminds me of a man out in our town who is so mean that he makes the members of his house write small hands in order to save ink."

"A friend of my father's, who was even wiser than that," came promptly from the Baltimorean. "He stopped the clocks at night, sir, because of the wear and tear on the works."

Then the Philadelphian: "Well, there's a good old Quaker out in Wayne who won't read the papers. Wayne who won't read the papers. Wayne who won't read the papers. Wayne who won't read the papers."

All three looked inquiringly at the New Yorker, but he merely smiled and rang for the waiter to take the orders.—Smart Set.

His Smart Trick.

Nordy—Knock did a mighty smart thing the other night.

Buts—What was that?

Nordy—Why, he'd been out with the boys, and as he opened the front door at 3, his wife called to know what time it was. "Just 12 o'clock," said Knopch, but at that moment the cuckoo clock struck 2.

Buts—with evident disgust—And I suppose he cuckooed nine more times, eh?

Nordy—Triumphantly—No; he dodged out the front door again and went and spent the rest of the night at a hotel. Say, you don't know Mrs. Lapeck, do you?—Lovable Courier.

She Wouldn't Have Them.

A prominent society matron who is very blonde has a small, daughter, aged four, of an equally fair type. Frances is fond of watching her mother's toilette, and that she has profited by the secrets of the dressing table and the frequent use of a pencil was proved at luncheon a few days ago, said a doting aunt:

"It's too bad Frances's eyebrows and lashes are so dark. She would be a beautiful child."

"Huh!" exclaimed the precocious youngster. "I guess they'll be dark when I am big enough to write 'em like mamma does."—New York Times.

Hard to Lead the Sheep Life.

I owe my newshy 50 cents, the rent is evenside, the beer man's bill is now immense, and now the cook's too. The too man has not yet been paid, and though he has been paid, his bill I am very much afraid is now to go down. I've needed my tailor for a year, and I regret to say he threatens now my job to get money I probably pay. I backed my shoe today in the presence of my wife, and I'd just like to know how I can lead the simple life.—Houston, (Texas) Chronicle.

prairie, swamp, and mountain regions—where agriculture has as yet not gained a foothold—either because of remoteness from markets or the uninviting character of soil or climate. This pursuit may also be followed in or near towns and, to a limited extent, in large cities. It even happens in some instances that best soils in cities or towns find more abundant pasturage than in country locations which are considered fair.

The Stabling Season.

Up to a certain point fall pasturage is as good as in any other part of the year. But after one or two hard frosts it is well to order the cows some nice hay when they come in at night, and if they eat it with relish, one may be pretty certain the season has arrived to gradually change the herd from pasture to stable for winter. The cows should not be left out at night after it becomes chilly, or be exposed to cold autumn storms. They may be allowed in the field for four hours on all pleasant days until snow flies, but without expecting them to get much besides water and exercise. Before leaving them stably at the stable and yards the feeding should be, by gradual steps, completely changed to the full stable diet.

Apples and Milk.

The agricultural college stations bulletins call attention to the food value of apples and milk for food. These state that apples have 85 per cent. water and milk 89, but there is more sugar in apples and more acid in milk. A diet of both apples and milk is one of the most wholesome and well balanced that can be given to the nerves they are soothing.

In skimming milk the cream removed lessens the fat percentage, and for this reason, or for children the skim milk is equally desirable, in some cases better. In eating apples the skin, if possible, should be pared. Apples are not so nutritious, as the ash contents of the apple skin are valuable to the human system.

Number of Hens to a Pen.

It is a matter of importance to determine how many laying hens may be profitably kept in a poultry house. It is especially important in those regions where the climate is such that carefully constructed buildings are required for the proper housing of fowls in winter, says Farmer's Bulletin. The opinion is quite generally held that when kept in yards or allowed to roam at will, hens do best in flocks of about 40 or 50, and that when confined in winter quarters such a flock best requires about 19 square feet of floor space.

There is no profit in owning a single acre of land more than you can thoroughly cultivate.

SOLDIER.

The 23th is Turkey bird day.

We are now taking orders for our exquisite Christmas Edition. See our newest and latest creations in calling cards.

Oh my! cold weather has come at last last, and a noted citizen, not far from Soldier has drawn on his shoes.

I think some people got disappointed Sunday as they intended going to Walnut Grove to church and it rained.

PREPARING FOOD FOR ANIMALS

Digestibility of Cooked and Un-Cooked Stuffs.

One point upon which it seems to be much misapprehended is the influence of peptone treatment of the food on its digestibility. Thus, for example, the effect of dry-heat may be not to lessen its digestibility, as is often believed. The soluble materials may be washed out or, without the loss of any of the constituents being materially affected. Hay stored for a long time, even when cut dry and not allowed to heat, appears to lose a part of its value as food.

There has been considerable misconception as to the value of cooking or steaming food for stock. Experiments abroad have indicated that cooking or steaming coarse or hard feeds, such as straw, is not on account of making the food more nutritious, but in inducing the animals to eat a greater quantity of it. In fact it has been shown for lupine hay and some other materials that the digestibility of certain of the hard feeds, notably the albuminoids, was diminished by steaming; and the cooking of potatoes, which was formerly believed advantageous, has been shown to be of no advantage whatever.

Hereditary Features in Sheep.

It is related that when Caesar overran ancient Gaul—now Spain—he found the barbarians in possession of a flock of sheep bearing a fleece of very fine, light wool. These sheep were not hardy and later Caesar brought from Africa rams bearing a heavy, oily fleece of black wool and these were crossed on the white sheep of Spain. From this cross came the world-famed Spanish Merinos, now the most numerous breed of sheep in the civilized world. It is a curious fact that this 2,000-year-old cross of a white on a black race of sheep still crops out in frequency. Lambs of this breed frequently are black and, of course, black or spotted legs and faces. There is no breed that shows a tendency to produce lambs that are entirely black but the Merino. If a black lamb is found in a flock of black it is positive evidence that somewhere back in its history there is a cross of Merino blood. This shows the wonderful memory of the sheep and why we should be careful to keep a record of their traits and explain how it is that occasional examples of reversion to a primitive type should occur.—Field and Farm.

In the Same Line.

"Instead of being a millionaire," confided the young man at the seaside hotel on the beautiful shores, "I believe it is only honest, now that we are engaged, for me to tell you that I am a shopwaver at Catechism & Bible class." "I thought there was something similar about you," answered the beautiful belle. "I am in the ribbon department there."—The Breeze.