CARLISLE MERCURY

S. W. KELLER, Ed. and Pub.

CARLISLE, ... KENTUCKY.

IMPORTANT NEWS NOTES OF A WEEK

LATEST HAPPENINGS THE WORLD OVER TOLD IN ITEMIZED FORM.

EVENTS HERE AND THERE

Condensed Into a Few Lines for the Perusal of the Busy Reader. Latest Personal Information.

Politics

The official count of Hamilton county, made public by the board of elections, shows that Congressman Nicholas Longworth, son-in-law of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, was defeated for governor in the First Ohio district by Stanley Bowdle, Democrat, by 97 votes.

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Chairman William F. McCombs turned over his desk at the New York headquarters of the Democratic national committee to his assistant and began a vacation to which he has been looking forward eagerly since election night. He will pass a month resting and recuperating in South Carolina.

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Complete unofficial returns from the entire state of California give Roosevelt a plurality of 41 votes over Wilson. The result may be changed by the official count.

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Washington

President Taft has accepted the resignation of Lee McClung as treasurer of the United States. The president made it plain that Mr. McClung resigned voluntarily. Carmi Thompson, private secretary to President Taft, it is believed, will succeed Mr. McClung.

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An agreement between the United States and Russia to take the place of the commercial treaty of 1832, the abrogation of which becomes effective January 1 next, virtually has been reached.

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Secretary of the Interior Fisher has announced the appointment of David White, an chief geologist of the United States geological survey, to succeed Waldemar Lindgren, who has resigned to become head of this government bureau of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

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A greater opportunity to give the south a "feeling of ownership" in the government will be given the Woodrow Wilson administration than was accorded the present Republican regime, President Taft told the United Daughters of the Confederacy at the opening session of their annual convention at Washington.

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The United Daughters of the Confederacy met in Washington and laid the corner stone of the Confederate monument in Arlington cemetery.

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Charles Page Bryan, United States ambassador to Japan, tendered his resignation to President Taft, who unfortunately accepted it. Mr. Bryan gave ill health, brought on by a carriage accident in Japan, as the reason for his resignation. He is now at his home in Elmhurst, Ill., receiving medical treatment.

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A man claiming to be Jesse Dowdell of Silverwood, Ind., who insisted on the president Taft to get him to lower the coat of living, was taken into custody at the White House. He was charmed and will be examined as to his sanity.

Domestic

County Prosecutor Patsley of Steubenville, O., was assaulted in Columbus, where he will confer with Attorney General Hogan concerning alleged election frauds in Jefferson county, O.

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Sixteen persons were killed and as many more were injured when the Monon railroad's "Cincinnati Limited," running on the tracks of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad, ran into an open switch and smashed into a freight train at Irvington, a southern suburb of Indianapolis, Ind.

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Upon Mrs Helen Dwelle Jenkins' testimony that she has no real estate and that nearly all her personal effects were turned over to Deputy Bar ver Pace for loans made to her, Joseph Schmuck, in New York, appointed Philip J. Dunn receiver of her property.

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Gladys E. Myers and W. H. Taft, both of Toledo, O., were detained by the police of Toronto, N. J., in connection with the death of Miss Florence Myers, whom the daughter shot accidentally in a train, were released.

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Two launches bound from Chicago for St. Louis carrying four to eight men, planned over the United States government dam at La Grange, Ill., near Beardstown. All were Chicago men.

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Col David de la Pienne, General convener-chief of staff and formerly chief of police under President Madero in Mexico City, was captured by American troops along the Texas border.

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Four white women and a baby and nine negroes in the death toll of a rear-end collision between freight and excursion trains on the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley railroad at Monte, 27 miles from New Orleans, and 40 were injured, three probably fatally.

Although his pulse virtually had stopped, Werner L. Hoffman was drawn back from the brink of the grave by use of the pulmotor, and physicians in a Washington hospital believe he will live. Hoffman, a former member of the marine corps, is said to have taken fifteen grains of a virulent poison.

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Mrs. J. Happe Myers, wife of the proprietor of the Happe hotel, Greenville, Pa., was shot by her daughter Gladys in mistake for a burglar in a sleeping car on a Pennsylvania railroad train bound for New York. She died a short time later in a Trenton (N. J.) hospital.

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There will be no special session of the Forty-seventh Indiana general assembly to elect two United States senators, says Eli William Lortscher, unexpired term and the other to succeed retiring Senator Crolius. Attorney General Bingel held that a special session would be illegal unless twenty-elected members of the legislature were sworn.

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Six men were killed outright and about thirty badly injured in an explosion which demolished park house No. 3 of the Aetna Powder company, three miles east of Gary, Ind. Between 1,000 and 2,000 pounds of new dynamite exploded, damaging other buildings and scattering debris over a mile of territory.

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John Schrank pleaded guilty in Milwaukee of attempting to murder Theodore Roosevelt, and in his plea he sought to distinguish between an attack upon Roosevelt as a "menace" and an attack upon Roosevelt as a citizen. Judge Judge Backus appointed a commission to inquire into Schrank's sanity.

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Theodore Roosevelt made a formal statement in New York bearing upon the political situation and the future of progressive party. In line with previous expressions of his own and of his colleagues, he reiterates that the "Progressive party has come to stay" and "so far from being over, the battle has just begun."

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Balkan War

Reports from St. Petersburg that the Russian government does not intend to support Servia's demands for a port on the Adriatic, together with the official statement from Constantinople that Turkey is negotiating with Bulgaria direct, has cleared the atmosphere materially in European diplomacy. The situation is no longer considered critical.

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It was announced by the British foreign office that the resignation of James Bryce as ambassador to Washington had been received and that Sir Cecil Spring-Rice had been appointed to succeed him.

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The official Mir, in an extra edition, shows plainly that Bulgaria will join Servia in defying Austria to prevent the Servians from establishing a port on the Adriatic, even though such action should result in an entire Europe in war.

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Austria has presented a short ultimatum to Servia and declines any further negotiations. The envoys of Italy and Austria, the friends have presented their demands to the Servian prime minister, Pasitch, who refused to accede to them, and left at once for Uskub to confer with King Peter.

Personal

William Campbell Clark, president of the Clark Thread works, and probably the best known man in the world in the thread business, died at his home in Newark, N. J., from clogging of the internal ducts by his blood clots.

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James McCrea, president of the Pennsylvania railroad resigned to take effect January 1 next. The resignation was presented at a special meeting of the board of directors. The resignation immediately elected Samuel Rea to the position. Mr. Rea has served as vice-president for years.

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William Vincent Astor will celebrate his twenty-first birthday this week. Friday he will assume full control of the $150,000,000 Astor estate, and will be the youngest man in the world to have in his possession such a fortune.

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Delegates to the thirty-second convention of the Farmers' National company, which ended in Washington, discussed a proposal for the merger of all agricultural societies under the name of the United States Country Life association.

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John L. Wilson, owner of the Beat the Post-Intelligencer, died at a hotel in Washington, D. C., of angina pectoris, after an illness of one hour.

Foreign

Count Alvaro de Romanones, president of the Spanish chamber of deputies, has been selected by King Alfonso to form a new cabinet in succession of the assassination of Premier Canalejas. The present cabinet will retain all the Canalejas ministers.

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Eleven persons perished when the steamship Mexico struck a rock off Ocosaba river, Canada. Three survivors are so weak that they can tell little about how the accident occurred.

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The body of the Spanish premier, Jose Canalejas, who was assassinated on Tuesday, was entombed in the Spanish pantheon with the highest national honors. The entire nation is in mourning and all civil and business activity was suspended in Madrid until after the ceremony.

CONSTANTINOPLE WALL OF DEFENSE

The massive wall which the Turks hope and pray will keep the victorious Servian army out of the City of Allah. It was built to the fourth century to protect ancient Byzantium from Mohammedan invasion.

NAZIM PASHA

PITABLE PLIGHT OF TURKISH ARMY

RETREAT ON CONSTANTINOPLE IS DESCRIBED BY PARIS PAPER.

WRETCHES FIGHT FOR FOOD

Starving and Shivering, They Beg in Vain for Relief—No Medical Assistance for the Wounded, Who Perish by Wayside.

Paris, Nov. 12.—Joan Rodes, a staff correspondent of the Temps, who has reached Constantinople from the war zone, sends a vivid picture of the misery of the Turkish soldiers and the disorganization of the Turkish army.

"We have witnessed the failure of Turkey," he says. Rodes declares that "We have seen him dying of hunger and cold, we have witnessed his suffering, and running away after having abandoned his place in the conflict.

"I have never seen a more poignant picture of human distress than that presented by these unhappy men, thrown into one of the most terrible cities in history without food, without medical attention, without even a shirt, almost without arms. At Beulair I saw a soldier whose right hand had been severed hold out to us, begging for medical help, the blood stump around which he had tied a rag to stop the flow.

"I saw long lines of famished men who came to our tent begging for a crumb of bread and staggering away without a morsel of complaint, who told that we had none to give. I saw a thousand wounded men in a sea of blood as they dragged themselves toward Tchorlu. I saw hundreds of others fall by the wayside dying from wounds and fatigue.

Soldiers Fight for Food.

"At Tchorlu a column of soldiers with the appearance, staggering through the streets in a driving rain and wind storm. No one paid any attention to them. They had no shelter, nothing to eat. From a nearby bakery an officer threw out handfuls of bread and the soldiers rushed for the loaves. More than half of them got nothing and turned away, ragged, pallid, and weak.

"All the houses were closed. Practically all the population had fled and those who remained barricaded themselves within, trembling with fear. The soldiers knocked vainly at the barred doors.

"Groups shivering in the cold retired the doors of stables to seek refuge; even the stables remained inhospitable. Refugees crowded their way into stables and devoured all they found, including raw vegetables and candles, and sucked at pieces of greasy wood.

Calls it Image of Infamy.

"I never saw such an image of infamy. One of the most miserable of the wretches succeeded in getting into a house where we were staying, drenched to the skin and teeth chattering. He had all my money; take my clothing, I can will be cited, but I beg of you to give me some bread.'

"I groaned and him. He said he came from Asia Minor and had not eaten for eight days. I gave him a slice of bread and a chamber tablet, and he went away to join the remnants of the retreating army, of which this was the end.

"These are the Turkish soldier appear to me. He seemed to have no understanding of the great drama in which he was participating, but his infinite misery and his horrible animal distress were enough to break every heart.

"I do not know whether the accounts of massacre are exact, but so far as I have observed, I can affirm that the Turks committed no massacres but I believe that the world under such circumstances would have been more moderate, more gentle.

Property Qualified.

The Youth—May I come to ask your consent to my marriage with your daughter?

The Old Man—Is your income sufficient to support a wife?

The Youth—It is; and, in addition to that, it is sufficient to enable me to stand an occasional touch from my wife's father.

The Old Man—Say no more, young man. She's yours. Bless you, my son.

His Coming-Out Sermon.

She—You should have been at church Sunday. The minister preached such an interesting sermon.

He—Indeed.

She—Yes, you know it was his debut as a bachelor.

Onward and Upward.

Gladfeen—Think my wife has decided to give up bridge and afternoon teas.

Sadman—Oh, that do you base your opinion?

Gladfeen—I found a button sewed on my shirt that had been missing for months.

The Alternative.

"Will they hang me, do you think?"

"No! If we can manage to hang the jury."

No Trouble.

"I hear you had a little trouble down at the corner last night. What's the trouble?" Plead threatened to give you a fight or something?"

"Oh, yes, he had a little attack but it was no trouble. All I had I did was hit me one once."

Eccentricity.

Giffer—Anything eccentric about Mary's children?

Tyler—Yes, they all mind—all after the ceremony.

KIDNAP YOUNG GIRL

SMOTHER HER CRIES WITH HANDKERCHIEF.

Three Men Kidnap Girl as She Walks Along Chicago Street—Rejected Suitor Sought.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.
Chicago, Nov. 12.—Miss Anna Ross, 17 years old, was kidnaped by three men, who seized her when she was walking in a Northside street. After smothering her cries with a handkerchief the men dragged her into a waiting taxicab and escaped.

Search is being made for Samuel Alenski, 22 years old, a barber, said to be a rejected suitor of Miss Ross, who members of her family said, yesterday, threatened to kill herself unless she would marry him.

In the last few months three girls have been kidnaped in the Northside district and never heard from.

Three hours after the girl had been taken from the taxicab she was found dazed, beaten, bleeding and suffering from the effects of chloroform beside a railroad track on a lonely road, several miles from her home.

LIMIT RECOMMENDED BY JURY.

Norwalk, O.—A jury in common pleas court, before which Edward Welch, jointly indicted with five other West Cleveland young men for attempting a coating of tar roof gravel on the body of Miss Minnie La Valley in West Clarksfield, reported to Judge Thomas T. Garver that it had found Welch guilty of the charge of assault and battery contained in the ninth count of the indictment. The jury did not find him guilty of the charge of "fiction conspiracy" contained in the other eight counts and on which he was tried. The jury recommended that Welch be given the maximum penalty for assault and battery, which is a fine of $200 and costs, or six months' imprisonment or both.

FIREMAN SAVES FLYER.

New Brunswick, N. J.—A fast train of the Pennsylvania lines was wrecked for a few moments when on the way from New Jersey to Philadelphia when the engineer lay sealded and senseless in his cab from escaping steam and there was no controlling hand at the throttle. The presence of mind and plan of the fireman saved the situation.

Fireman Jones, who was the only one of the crew of the train, running double wreck of the train, and crowded with passengers. Beyond this city the train driving along at speed, a part of the rod was hurled through a boiler seam and the engine was a mass of steam and Engineer Frank Barber was scalded and unconscious before he could put his hand on the throttle.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

Wheat—No. 2 red $1.03@$1.04, No. 3 red $1.01@$1.02.

Corn—No. 2 white 61@62c, No. 3 white 60@61c, No. 4 white 59@60c, No. 2 yellow 61@62c, No. 3 yellow 60@62c, No. 4 yellow 59@60c, No. 2 mixed 60@61c, No. 3 mixed 59@60c, No. 4 mixed 57@58c, white ear 64@65c, yellow ear 65@66c, mixed ear 62@63c.

Oats—No. 2 white 44@45c, No. 3 white 43@44c, No. 4 white 42@43c, No. 3 mixed 42@43c, No. 4 mixed 41@42c.

Rye—No. 1 timothy $17@17.50, standard timothy $16@16.50, No. 2 timothy $15@15.50, No. 3 timothy $12@13, No. 1 clover mixed $16@16.50, No. 1 clover $16@16.50, No. 1 clover $16@16.50.

Hay—No. 1 timothy $17@17.50, standard timothy $16@16.50, No. 2 timothy $15@15.50, No. 3 timothy $12@13, No. 1 clover mixed $16@16.50, No. 1 clover mixed $14@15, No. 1 clover $16@16.50.

Butter—Creamery, extra 37c, extra firsts 34c, firsts 31c, dairies, extra 32c, firsts 29c, ladles 22c, packing stock 21c.

Eggs—Ohio firsts 31c, prime firsts 32c, fresh firsts 34c, seconds 29c.

Cheese—Ohio flats, fancy and strong prices. Shippers $4.50@7.50; butcher $4@4.50; Springers, fancy $5@5.50; $4@4.75, common to fair $3.50@4.50.

Calves—Active and steady, good to fancy $8.50@9.25, common to fair $3.25@4.50.

Sheep—Active and steady, fancy $5@5.25, common to fair $3.25@4.50.

Hogs—Active and higher, fancy $7.90@8, good to choice packers and butchers $7.75@7.90, mixed packers $7.60@7.75, stags $4@4.50, common to choice heavy fat sows $6.50@7, light sows $6.50@7, stock pigs $6@6.50, fair to good light $7.60@7.75.

Cattle—Steady. Extra $8.75, good to choice $8.25@8.65, common to fair $1.25@6.15.

Lambs—Steady. Extra $6.65@6.75, good to choice $6.25@6.60, common to fair $4.50@6.15.

HEART DISEASE.

Boston.—Marjorie G. Powers, strong reader, who was found dead in a bath tub at a hotel, died of heart disease, this was ascertained by an autopsy performed by Medical Examiner Magnus Pfeiffer. Dr. Pfeiffer declared that there was nothing found that would give the girl a reason for suicide. A bert T. Cummins, a prominent Pawtucket, R. I., manufacturer, from Miss Powers was employed, and who had been in seclusion, was released after investigation.

DRAGGED FROM HOME.

Augusta, Ky.—Henry Chance and Joe Hamilton, James Ed Ward, Thack, Foster Cooper, Wallin Gossenberry and William Ed Gibson Work man, living near Brooksville, were indicted by a Bracken county grand jury. Mrs. Isaac Thomas Jacobs and Mrs. Florence Haley appeared before the grand juror and charged the farmers with dragging them from their homes and beating them unmercifully with blackstakes whips. The women kept the matter secret until the grand jury convened.

POULTRY

HANDY IN A POULTRY YARD

Water Device, Shown in the Illustration, Works Automatically—Hole in Is Made.

The illustration given herewith shows a handy device for watering chickens, writes Graham Lee of New Ada Falls, Kan., in an exchange. But an airtight keg is needed on a box or box with a small pipe A leading from the bottom of the keg to the box. A chicken, while another pipe B extends from below the upper level of the trough up into the bowl of the barrel. Fill the keg and cork up tight. Then remove cork from bottom of pipe A and the water will run into the bowl until it rises high enough to shut the air off at the lower end of pipe B, when the water will stop running. When the water in the trough is lowered enough to admit air into pipe B the water will again run from A.

Automatic Chicken Waterer.

RAT-PROOF CHICKEN ROOST

Ample Protection Afforded Against Vermin by Simple Device Suspended from Roof.

The accompanying illustration shows a convenient rat-proof roost which is proof against rats, minks and weasels. This roost is made of two pieces of plank four feet long, four inches broad and one inch thick, five pieces of plank three feet long, two inches broad and one inch thick, four pieces of wire about eight feet long

Chicken Roost.

As shown in the illustration, the three-foot pieces are nailed crosswise to the four-foot pieces and a wire attachment is fastened to it. It is then suspended from the roof in the chicken house, the wire being bent down about sixteen inches from the floor so the hack should be twenty-seven inches.

POULTRY NOTES

The expenditing season is at an end.

Start the trap nests if you are keeping a record of individual layers.

The battle with vermin is a never-ending one, and must be waged continually.

The early pullets are beginning to lay, but, as a general thing, eggs are not plentiful.

The best remedy for sick fowls is a good, clean, well-ventilated house they won't get sick.

Two or three applications of kerosene to scaly legs makes as sure a remedy as can be found.

There are those who begin with pullets, intending to keep pullets later on, but they seldom do.

Dusting with insect powder any of the starchy food we eat—white bread, pastry, potatoes, oats, etc.—these things are digested in the small intestine, and if we eat too much, as most of us do, the organs that should digest the bulk of food are overcome by excess of work, so that ferments, etc., fermentation, and all the train of ills result.

You may feel sure that a bird is digest and this is changed into acids, sour stomach, heartburn, gas, and a bloated, heavy feeling.

In the conditions of chicken diseases Indigestible foods (e Grape-Nuts will not worry in our only) Bowel, some, and the bowels, and the digestive organs, clear brain and steady nerves.

"About five years ago I suffered with bad stomach—dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation—cause I know now, from overeating starchy and mushy food.

"I doctored for two years without any benefit. The doctors told me there was no cure for me. I could not digest anything without severe pain in my back and sides, and I became discouraged.

"A friend recommended Grape-Nuts to me. I began to use it. In less than two weeks I began to feel better and finally at the end of two months I was a well woman and have been ever since.

"I can eat anything I wish with pleasure. We eat Grape-Nuts and cream for breakfast and are very fond of it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Well-ville."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest. Adv.

Our First Thanksgiving

THANKSGIVING day as it is now celebrated is a composite of the ancient Harvest Home, the origins go back to the dim pre-historic beginnings of civilization, and the Christian and religious ceremony of Thanksgiving. The pious celebration of the gathering of the year's harvest, a day or week of feasting, song, dance and revel, is found in all ages and among all peoples. Thanksgiving days are also common to all religions, past and present, but they were not regular or periodical events—occurring generally upon some victory of war. "The Puritans and the Pilgrims brought with them from England both the Harvest festival and the Thanksgiving day, the latter being observed whenever the deeply religious mind of the Puritan moved, in prosperity, or good fortune the direct intervention of Providence. The Puritan also stripped the Harvest festival of much of its rude levity and gloom, and given to it the celebration in England, and gradually through the two centuries following the settlement of New England, there grew up the practice of combining the two events and making the Thanksgiving annual. The religious element has been greatly subordinated as the years passed and at the present time it is to a majority of Americans only an incident to the day as it is observed only in the church.

"In Eastern old Puritan of almost three centuries ago, the Thanksgiving had for its chief attraction the turkey, sacrilege so far as the thanksgiving feature of it is concerned. But he would understand and appreciate the feasting and revel as a part of the celebration, for it was pre-eminent. The difference is apparent in the written accounts of Thanksgiving in America. The first thanksgiving service held in Massachusetts was observed with religious ceremonies conducted by an English minister in the year 1578 on the shores of Newfoundland. This clergyman, accompanied the expedition under Frobisher, who settled the first English colony in America. The records of this significantly day have preserved in his quaint rules and regulations of the expedition as follows:

"In primus: To banish swearing, dice and card playing and filthy communication; and to serve God twice a day with the ordinary service of the Church of England. Sunday morning, May 27, 1578, aboard the Ayde, we received all the communion of the minister of Gravesend, prepared we good Christians toward God, and resolute men for all fortunes;

and Master Wolfall made unto us a sooth sermon, exhorting all especially to be thankful to God for this strange and marvelous deliverance in those dangerous places.

The second record of a thanksgiving service in America is that of the Popham colony which settled at Sagadahoc on the Maine coast in 1607. It consisted of prayer and sermon as in the Frobisher case. There were thanks giving days pure and simple, and after the settlement of Plymouth many others of a similarly solemn religious character occurred.

The first Harvest festival held in America was upon December 13, 1621. It has been called, wrongly, the first autumnal thanksgiving held in America, but it was in reality the observance of the Harvest festival, with which the settlers had been accustomed in England. It was not a day set apart for religious worship and it is not likely that any religious service was held; so it cannot be called the beginning of a whole week of festivity in celebration of the successful garnering of their first harvest in their new home. Quintly, does priced by the colonists and played their part in the feast. At the tables the Pilgrims had much the same as they had in England. Governor Bradford's list naming bean, peas, pumpkins, squashes, parsnips, onions, cucumbers, radishes, "skirrets" beets, coleworts, and cabbages, in addition to wheat, rye, barley and flour, and Indian corn, which they served the Company almost a week, at which time amongst other Recreations, we exercised our Armes, many of the Indians coming amongst us, and amongst the rest their greatest king Massasoyt, with some ninetie men, whom for three dayes we entertained and feasted, and they went out and killed Deere, which they brought to the plantation and bestowed upon our Governor, and upon the Captaine, and others. And as though it be not always so plentiful, as it was at this time with us, yet by the goodnesse of God, we are so farre from want, that we often wish you partakers of our plenties."

While the bill of fare of this first American celebration of the Harvest festival has not been duplicated, the feast was no doubt a royal one even if some of the food and the methods of preparation would seem strange and outlandish to dwellers of any American. The provisions must have been beautiful for there were about 240 persons including the 90 of Massoit's company who were entertained for three days, and all had their share of supplies. From other sources we know that the foods of the sea were abundant and that the Pilgrims had made the most of the game of the crater. Ducks they had in plenty of the chicken variety and of geese. Game, from grouse to venison, was plentiful. Fish were there in abundance, and there was a "great store" of wild turkeys. Barley meal and cakes of corn meal were highly prized by the colonists and played their part in the feast. At the tables the Pilgrims had much the same as they had in England. Governor Bradford's list naming beans, peas, pumpkins, squashes, parsnips, onions, cucumbers, radishes, "skirrets" beets, coleworts, and cabbages, in addition to wheat, rye, barley and flour, and Indian corn, which they served the Company almost a week, at which time amongst other Recreations, we exercised our Armes, many of the Indians coming amongst us, and amongst the rest their greatest king Massasoyt, with some ninetie men, whom for three dayes we entertained and feasted, and they went out and killed Deere, which they brought to the plantation and bestowed upon our Governor, and upon the Captaine, and others. And as though it be not always so plentiful, as it was at this time with us, yet by the goodnesse of God, we are so farre from want, that we often wish you partakers of our plenties."

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place were large ovens in which baked the meats and pies.

There were no utensils in those old days and brass kettles were worth $15 a piece. The utensils were mostly of iron, wood, pewter or pottery ware. The meats were roasted, boiled or stewed. After the fowls were made ready for the spit, they were placed in a large iron kettle and hung over the fire. Besides these they had the indigenous squash and pumpkin, and it may be taken for granted that a carefull Pilgrim housewife put some of them away for the summer by drying a quantity of strawberries, gooseberries and "raspis." Take it altogether, the food basis of the first Harvest Thanksgiving day celebration in America was much the same as today.

But if the good housewife of today was obliged to prepare the Thanksgiving feast with the utensils and conveniences of the kitchen of three centuries ago she probably would throw up her hands in hopeless despair. The kitchen with its great glowing fire-place was the housewife's domain and the general living room of the entire family. The walls and the floor were bare and the furniture meager and comfortless, while the kitchen furnishings were odd and strange. It was in this great cavernous chimney that the Pilgrim wife cooked her thanksgiving feast. Placed high up in the yawning chimney was the heavy barbkar, a long bar, of green wood, afterwards displaced by the great iron crane. It was beyond reach of the flames, and from it hung a number of pothooks of various lengths and weights. They had many different names, such as pot-hooks, pot-hangles, pot-cleas, pot-clegs, trammels, cranks, hake, gallow-balks, works that would puzzle the housewife of today to define. From these were suspended the pots and kettles in which the food was cooked. At both sides of the fire-

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There were no utensils in those old days and brass kettles were worth $15 a piece. The utensils were mostly of iron, wood, pewter or pottery ware. The meats were roasted, boiled or stewed. After the fowls were made ready for the spit, they were placed in a large iron kettle and hung over the fire. Besides these they had the indigenous squash and pumpkin, and it may be taken for granted that a careful Pilgrim housewife put some of them away for the summer by drying a quantity of strawberries, gooseberries and "raspis." Take it altogether, the food basis of the first Harvest Thanksgiving day celebration in America was much the same as today.

But if the good housewife of today was obliged to prepare the Thanksgiving feast with the utensils and conveniences of the kitchen of three centuries ago she probably would throw up her hands in hopeless despair. The kitchen with its great glowing fire-place was the housewife's domain and the general living room of the entire family. The walls and the floor were bare and the furniture meager and comfortless, while the kitchen furnishings were odd and strange. It was in this great cavernous chimney that the Pilgrim wife cooked her thanksgiving feast. Placed high up in the yawning chimney was the heavy barkbar, a long bar, of green wood, afterwards displaced by the great iron crane. It was beyond reach of the flames, and from it hung a number of pothooks of various lengths and weights. They had many different names, such as pot-hooks, pot-hangles, pot-cleas, pot-clegs, trammels, cranks, hake, gallow-balks, works that would puzzle the housewife of today to define. From these were suspended the pots and kettles in which the food was cooked.

THANKSGIVING

By AMELIA E. BARR.

"Have you cut the wheat in the blowing fields,
The barley, the oats, and the rye?
The golden corn and the pearly rice?
For the winter days are nigh."
"We have reaped them all from shore to shore,
The ripe grain is safe and free."
"Have you gathered the berries from the vine,
And the fruit from the orchard trees?
The ripe grain is safe and free."
"Have you gathered the berries from the vine,
And the fruit from the orchard trees?
The ripe grain is safe and free."
In the hive of the honey bee?
"The peach and the plum and the apple are ours,
And the honeycomb from the scented flowers."
"The wealth of the snowy cotton fields
And the gift of the sugar cane,
The earnings of the humble root—
There has nothing been given in vain.
"We have gathered the harvest from shore to shore,
And the measure is full and brimming o'er."
Then lift up the head with a song!
And lift up the hand with a gift!
To the ancient Giver of all
The spirit is grateful and swift!
For the joy and the promise of spring,
For the hay and the clover sweet,
The barley, the rye, and the oats,
The rice and the maize and the wheat,
The cotton and sugar and fruit,
The gifts of the sunshine and rain,
The country, so fair and so free,
The blessings and glory of home.

SURELY EASY TO UNDERSTAND

Remarkably Lucid Explanation of Murder Which Judge Is Said to Have Made to Jury.

The average layman is not very well versed in the fine distinctions of the law. On those he needs instruction from the judge. It must have been a very obtuse layman, however, to whom the case was not perfectly clear after listening to the following explanation by a judge:

"Gentlemen," he stated, with adamirable lucidity, "murder is where a man is murdered. Suicide is when the killer in such a case is a murderer. Now, murder by poison is just as much murder as murder with a gun, pistol, or knife. It is the simple act of murdering that constitutes murder in the eye of the law. Don't let the idea of murder and manslaughter confound you. Murder is one thing; manslaughter is quite another. Confusion of the two has been a murder, and it is not manslaughter, then it must be murder. Don't let this point escape you.

"Self-murder has nothing to do with this case. According to Blackstone, and other legal writers, one man cannot commit felo-de-see upon himself and this is my opinion.

"Gentlemen, murder is murder. The murder of brother is called fratricide, the murder of a father is called parricide, but that doesn't enter into this case. As I have said, murder is murder.

"You will consider your verdict, gentlemen, and return to your whole according to the law and the evidence, not forgetting the explanation I have given you."

Giving Compliments.

Don't be afraid to give compliments. Overdoing is little valuable in a social handicap and a cause of much heartache. Be sure of propriety. Learn the art of compliment giving, but not too much. Cut up the loaf and it is not manslaughter, then it

KY. ARBORETUM

IS ESTABLISHED ON PUBLIC GROUND BY THE PEOPLE.

85 Countries Represented and the Occasion Proclaimed a Success on Part of Those Who Participated.

With a start of 85 states, Kentucky's arboretum, the fifth in the country and the first to be set out on public ground, by popular subscription, was formally planted in the rear of the Capitol grounds by Gov. McCreary and representatives of over half the countries in the state.

Bleak weather, an overcast sky and a north-west gale that swept around the corner of the Capitol building and the rear portion, where it flapped the ceremonial turpaulins disconcertingly over the speakers' heads and blew their words away like the seeds from the trees they were trying to talk about, interfered with the enjoyment of the program of addresses; but the orators and the crowd evaporated the sturdy monarchs of the forest and braved the elements until the last word had floated away across the Kentucky river toward the Blue Grass.

The occasion, lacking more of the spectacular than of significance, attracted a larger crowd, really, than had been anticipated. Each county was invited to send three official representatives, and a hundred or more came from out over the state. The President allotted each delegate and a body to the Capitol, and citizens of Frankfort swelled the crowd to rather imposing proportions.

The Governor's Talk.

All the time the speaking program was being carried on, workmen were setting out trees and shrubs around the governor's cabin, a sturdy specimen, was already in its place at the junction of the automobile drives at the south-west corner of the building. There is stands apart from others, because it was planted on January following the representatives of the counties represented in the spot, and lifting a bronze tablet, which the governor and Carlisle by the thousands from this section.

Prices are high, from 12 to 15 cents being paid for the tablets. This is the highest price ever paid in this county. They are made to order and are bringing from $1.50 to $2 a piece. Some owners are selling their crop for the Christmas market, thinking the price will go still higher. A few in this section of the state, who set out at Christmas the price had gone down 2 cents a tablet. This was an unusually good year for turkeys, so the market has been flooded and there has been a large supply of weatherproofs and bugs to help furnish the food.

Glasgow, Ky.—The merchants and wholesale dealers are buying day and night trying to take care of the turkeys which are coming into town in droves of 200, 4,0 and 500. Most of them are being shipped to the Eastern markets. The price is 12 cents a pound, and the dealers are paying and getting it.

Owingsville, Ky.—The turkey market in this county is on the boom, due to competition among the buyers, who started buying at thirteen cents four days ago, and are now paying seventeen.

KENTUCKY BAPTISTS.

To Meet at Lexington Next Year—Woman's Auxiliary Elects Officers.

Madisonville, Ky.—The next meeting of the General association of Kentucky Baptists will be held at Lexington, the place selected for this report. The association disposed of much business and adjourned Friday.

At a mass meeting on missions over the state, which occurred last week, or twice the amount ever subscribed, for one year.

The Woman's Union Auxiliary of the association elected the following officers: Mrs. W. O. Bentley, corresponding, president; Miss Maude Marcum, Hopkinsville, recording secretary; Mrs. Beth Garrott, Oak Grove, secretary; Miss Willie Lasch, Louisville, treasurer.

Sharpsburg, Ky.—There are claims pending for about $700 by the farmers of this county for damage done by gypsies. Tuesday night a band of gypsies stole a fine horse and buggy belonging to Mr. Stephen Bell, near this place. Seven residences were robbed and chickens, turkeys and other parts of the city this week, so that the gypsies are needed and everything gotten in shape for the foundation of the depot.

SILAS M. PAYTON DEAD.

Elizabethtown, Ky.—Silas M. Payton, 42 years old, ex-sheriff and ex-jailer on the People's ticket in the last election, died at his residence in this city, Munfordsville and Louisville, died at his home here of Bright's disease. Mr. Payton, who was three times married, is survived by three children, Mrs. Bernice Payton, of Louisville, Miss Annie Warren Payton, of Fayetteville, Tenn., and Walton Payton, of Boston, Mass.

Lexington, Ky.—Messrs. William F. Klatt, railroad commissioner, John Cable, Jr., president of the Kentucky Brewing company, and Leon R. Smith, Louisville, have been appointed to succeed the retiring stockholders of the Beelbach Hotel. Messrs. Klatt and Cable Beelbach will retire and Leon Smith will assume the management. The name will be changed back to the Leland Hotel, which it was under the ownership of Messrs. Klair and Mooney and it will be conducted on the American plan as a popular priced hotel.

SELL THEIR HOSPITAL.

Bowling Green, Ky.—Drs. J. N. and T. McCormick and Dr. Lillian H. Barker, of Nashville, have sold their infirmary known as St. Joseph's Hospital in Twelfth street near Kentucky and lot adjoining. The exact terms of the sale were made public but it is said Dr Holm transferred his farm of 400 acres near Auburn, Logan county, Tenn., as part of the consideration. He will devote their entire time to the State Board of Health. The sale takes effect Thursday. Dr. Holm will continue his residence here.

PARIS SUFFERS $15,000 FIRE.

Paris, Ky.—Fire, which broke out in the boiler house of the Paris Manufacturing company, in South Main street, destroyed the building together with its contents, estimated at from approximating $15,000. All the machinery, much of which had been only recently installed, was ruined by the flames. The building contained a large quantity of seasoned lumber and building material. C. T. Higgins, of Paris, is manager of the company. The origin of the fire is unknown.

NO SLEEPING BAG FOR THEM

Laplanders Preferred the Snow and the Open Air, and So Had a Comfortable Night.

Sir Henry Lucy tells in the Cornhill Magazine a good story that he had from Nansen, the explorer. It amusingly illustrates the hardy health of the Laplanders.

Part of Nansen's equipment for his trip across Greenland consisted of two sleeping-bags made of undressed skins. On the first night of the journey Nansen and his two Norwegian companions got into one of the bags, pulled the mouth tight across their necks, and so slept in the snow with only their heads out.

Before retiring for rest, Nansen saw the three Laplanders he had engaged for the expedition coolly tucked into the other sleeping-bag. When he awoke in the morning, almost numb with cold, he observed that the bag in which he had tried the experiment was empty, and that they were nowhere in sight. He was afraid they had deserted him, and scrambling out of the bag, went in search of them. He found the three men fast asleep behind a billock of snow that they had scraped together as a protection against the wind.

"Ah, master," they said, when asked to explain this extraordinary conduct, "we couldn't sleep in that thing. It was too hot, so we got out and have had a comfortable night here."

Truth About Old Age.

George F. Baer, the famous Philadelphia railroad man, said on his seventieth birthday:

"I agree with Professor Metchnikoff about the wisdom of the old. Professor Metchnikoff is responsible for a very great hairs, but my experience has been that old people don't possess wisdom, but they seek it also."

Baer added a moment later:

"The only people who think they are too old to learn are those who really are too young."

Political arguments lose no more friends than they gain votes.

BACKACHE AND ACHING JOINTS

Together Tell of Bad Kidneys

Much pain that attacks as soon as morning comes is due to weak kidneys. Weak kidneys cause backache to drive off with the aches and pains. When you suffer from backache, joints, backache, you will know a sore kidney. Doan's Kidney Pills are for sick kidneys.

"Every Picture Tells a Story