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Believing as I do that man in the distant future will be a far more perfect creature than he now is, it is an intolerable thought that he and all other sentient beings are doomed to complete annihilation after such long-continued slow progress. To those who fully admit the immortality of the human soul, the destruction of our world will not appear so dreadful.—Darwin.

CONFOUNDING THE PESSIMISTS

The pendulum swings and the much-maligned younger generation is having "its day in court." That our boys and girls, sheiks and flappers, young ladies and young gentlemen are not so bad as the pessimists paint them, The Mercury has long contended. In point of fact, they may not be so bad as were their detractors, most of whom are well fallen into "anecdotage." Your youngsters of today are frank about subjects that were taboo (and therefore intensely interesting to lad and lass) in the days of primness and purity which marked (in retrospect only, of course) the era of the horse and buggy, the bustle, the puff sleeve and the linen duster. Consequently they do not think so much about such matters as do their critics, who missed frankness in their day.

The Lexington Herald calls it "refuting the long-faces," and quotes two educators of boys, who describe the modern boy as "five times as decent, as truthful and as manly as the boys of their own youth," and a bishop who thinks that it "is perfectly absurd to think that the world could be overturned by a people born during the last two decades." To which the Herald adds a clincher: "Whatever youth is today, it is exactly what preceding generations made it."

That thought should make the pessimists change their tune. This newspaper thinks the preceding generation did a remarkably good job, considering the things we know (and won't tell) of the sub rosa deviltry that went on in the good Victorian era. There are quite a few [illegible] in the "complaining generation," who have conveniently [illegible] memories. But so versed is the youth of today in applied psychology, eugenics and one thing and another, that the old boy's "when I was young" anecdotage is [illegible] transparent camouflage to [illegible]. His [illegible] act is dreadfully apparent, but our modern youngsters are polite and restrain their mirth.

"Almost everything that is great has been done by youth," said Disraeli. He spoke truly. Almost everything that is great will continue to be done by youth and our present generation will not be found wanting in this regard.

[illegible]

My granddad, viewing earth's worn cogs,
Said things were going to the dogs;
His granddad in his house of logs,
Said things were going to the dogs;
His granddad in the Flemish bogs
Said things were going to the dogs;
His granddad in his old skin togs,
Said things were going to the dogs.
There's one thing that I have to state:
The dogs have had a good, long wait.

ADVICE TO THE FARMER

We are republishing in another column an editorial from the Courier-Journal, captioned, "Two-Cent Tobacco," which tells of a farmer in the dark tobacco district, who set out for market with light heart and 5,000 pounds of fine tobacco, returning with "bowed head" and no money for his year's work.

It is not quite so bad in the burley district, but it can be and it will be, if production continues to outrun demand at its present rate. The burley growers have a good "relief medicine" in the co-operative marketing of their tobacco. But, in the opinion of this newspaper, that is not a cure for the ills that affect the tobacco growers. So long as there is overproduction, the economic law of supply and demand will operate.

"It is hard," says the Courier-Journal, "for a man who has raised practically nothing but tobacco all his life to start out on a new tack." It is, but unless he does; unless the surplus of what he raises may be eaten by himself and his stock; unless he ceases to glut a limited market with a commodity that is perishable, that may be chewed and smoked, but not swallowed and digested by himself, his family and his livestock, he is more or less at the mercy of the buyer.

Advice to the farmer is the favorite indoor sport of newspaper editors. It is free and easy to give and the farmer shakes it off with the nonchalance of a duck shedding an April shower. But still the advice is forthcoming. The Wall Street Journal has the latest panacea for sick agriculture and it is a good one, too. We publish the Journal's "advice" in another column. In it, you will note that the farmer is urged to "work harder." Now, in our opinion, most farmers might be urged to "think harder," for if they will do that, they must see the folly of the one-crop rut, must realize the benefits of diversified farming.

"It is essential," says the Journal, "that the farmer live at home." That is he must stop "living out of tin cans," as someone has expressed it. So much of an obsession has tobacco become to the Kentucky farmer and cotton to the farmer of the South, that they continue to raise their one crop, with their minds asleep. Many tobacco "croppers" spend the slim returns of their year's work for food that could have been raised in a half-acre garden. What is left goes for feed for the stock. Usually there is little left and there will be less, if we continue to pile up the tobacco surplus.

The raising of garden, orchard, cows, pigs, poultry—enough to sell and yet have enough left to feed family and stock—is one essential for successful farming in the South according to the Wall Street Journal. Up here in Kentucky, and in Nicholas county, we might add tomatoes, alfalfa, sheep, cattle to the list and forget about tobacco for a year or two.

All of which advice is free. Being free, the farmer will attach about as much importance to it, no doubt, as he does to the usual gratuitous counsel that is given him. He will read it and then go out and burn over the garden plat for an extra "tobacco bed."

But behind the woodpile old Oversupply stands grinning at him. Away down the road old sack Demand hobbles along on his crutches. One of these days the sinister giant, Oversupply, will send the Burley grower home with "bowed head and empty pocket." Why be a victim?

A "GOLD BRICK"

Although we have not studied the provisions of the McNary-Haugen bill, it seems to this newspaper that this is but another attempt to throw a sop to the farmer; to keep his attention elsewhere, that the big boys who frolic in the clover behind the tariff wall may be unmolested in their "grazing." The farmer needs help. No one may deny that; his condition must be improved or the nation will suffer eventually. But is this a wise means of help?

It strikes us that the best method of controlling surplus production is to curtail production. We are a great believer in the invulnerability of the laws of supply and demand and we are unable to see how the withholding and financing of a surplus production is to be of any lasting benefit, if the constant overproduction which makes the surplus continues. The time will come when that surplus must be unloaded. Then, what is to hold up the market?

In the meantime the "protected" grower will indulge in an orgy of production; all the effect of the growing movement for diversified farming and the curtailing of crops with which the market is glutted will have been vitiated and the farmer will be back where he started.

Price-fixing is a dangerous doctrine; the finger of the government in agriculture is more dangerous. The consumer will foot the bill in the end and the farmer will unwrap the pretty parcel he is given under the McNary-Haugen bill to find the usual gold brick.

That is, if the bill becomes a law, which seems certain unless Mr. Coolidge vetoes it. The President is on the horns of a dilemma. If he vetoes it, away goes his popularity in the West; if he lets it become a law, he loses the confidence of the East. We shall see what manner of man the canny Calvin is.

A VALUABLE ASSET

The pictures to be shown by the Kentucky Game and Fish Commission, under the auspices of the Izaak Walton League at the city hall tomorrow night, should prove interesting to young and old alike.

The conserving of wild life has a dollars and cents value as well as a sentimental value to a State. Pennsylvania has proven that, the record showing that fish and game bring thousands of dollars into the State annually. There is no reason why Kentucky should not outrank Pennsylvania in this regard. The favorite hunting ground of the Indian may be made once more a "happy hunting ground" and its wild life a revenue-producer as well, through conservation.

The pictures and lectures to be given here tomorrow night should be seen by as many of our citizens as may do so. No admission fee will be charged.

STOP THE LEAK

If you were a merchant and found a leak in a barrel of molasses, you would not throw some trash against the leak, you'd stop it at once.

When your fields begin to wash, you are losing property the same as the merchant with a leaky molasses barrel.

Friday, beginning at nine o'clock, your county agent will conduct a demonstration in the terracing of hillsides to prevent washing. You will find the announcement on the first page of this issue.

Terracing may be done for approximately $3 an acre. It saves soil. The make-shift of brush in washes is not nearly so satisfactory as the modern method of preventing soil erosion. See the demonstration Friday.

VEST IT IS, DAWGGONIT!

Mt. Sterling, Ky.
Feb. 9, 1927

Dear Warren:

Antique poetry and old classics being one of your long suits, I am going to test your memory.

To settle an argument among several Doctors, a Preacher and a few of us gentlemen I am asking you to publish the name of the author of the "eulogy of the dog."

If you can dig up the article publish it also. A friend of mine is "nuts" about it.

I contend that it was Senator Vest, but as others are claiming all the way from Senator Voorheeves to Joseph Jefferson and are not inclined to believe me I am asking for help.

I am very truly,
S. D. Kerns.

Many eulogies have been written of "man's best friend." Our own Stephen Collins Foster wrote:

Old dog Tray's ever faithful,
Grief can not drive him away;
He is gentle, he is kind—
I shall never, never find
A better friend than old dog Tray.

Countless others have referred in prose and rhyme to the faithfulness of our canine friends, yet only Pope's poor Indian of the "untutored mind" has the courage of his convictions. For he

. . . thinks, admitted to that equal sky,
His faithful dog shall bear him company.

But to return to what is probably the most famous and widely known tribute to the dog, that of Senator Vest, of Missouri, who, by the way, was born at Frankfort, graduated from Centre College and took a degree in law at old Transylvania, it appears that he was called into a case in which one party sought to recover damages for the death of a favorite dog. When it came time for him to speak, he arose and delivered his famous tribute to the dog, not mentioning the case before the jury in any way whatsoever. He won his case.

This is what Senator Vest said:

"Gentlemen of the Jury:

The best human friend a man has in the world may turn against him and become his enemy. His son or daughter that he has reared with loving care may prove ungrateful. Those who are nearest and dearest to us, those whom we trust with our happiness and our good name may become traitors to their faith. The money that a man has he may lose. It flies away from him, perhaps, when he needs it most. A man's reputation may be sacrificed in a moment of ill-considered action. The people who are prone to fall on their knees to do us honor when success is with us may be the first to throw the stone of malice when failure settles its cloud upon our heads. The one absolutely unselfish friend that a man can have in this selfish world, the one that never deceives him, the one that never proves ungrateful and treacherous is his dog.

"A man's dog stands by him in prosperity and in poverty, in health and in sickness. He will sleep on the cold ground where the wintry wind blows and the snow drifts fiercely, if only he may be near his master's side. He will kiss the hand that has no food to offer. He will lick the wounds and sores that come in encounter with the roughness of the world. He guards the sleep of his pauper master as if he were a prince. When all other friends desert he remains. When riches take wings and reputation falls to pieces, he is as constant in his love as the sun in its journeys through the heavens. If fortune drives the master forth an outcast in the world, friendless and homeless, the faithful dog asks no higher privilege than that of accompanying, to guard against danger, to fight against his enemies, and when the last scene of all comes and when death takes the master in its embrace and his body is laid away in the cold ground, no matter if all other friends pursue their way, there by the graveside may the noble dog be found, his head between his paws, his eyes sad but open in alert watchfulness, faithful and true even in death."

Washington the Surveyor

"TWO-CENT TOBACCO"

(Courier-Journal)

The farmer's in hard luck as sure as you're born
With 2-cent tobacco and $2 corn.
He hauls off a load—all his horses can pull—
And brings back the price—a little sackful
Of potatoes and meat and such as that;
He could hold it all in an old straw hat.

Some of the Southern Kentucky papers, published on the edge of the dark tobacco belt, print tragic stories in rhyme and bitter comment in the country correspondence, or in the editorial columns, on the low prices realized on the loose-leaf auction floors. The substance of the complaints is that the farmers have put in a year's work on a crop of tobacco, brought it to town and returned with barely enough money to buy a week's groceries. Stock feed, clothing, implements, school books, seed, food for their families—all purchased on credit—remain unpaid for, with the prospect of another year of the same kind staring them in the face.

Three-cent tobacco and 30-cent meat—
How in the world can a poor man eat

The lines quoted are typical of the tone of three columns of contributors' rhymes in the Glasgow Republican, most of them signed by farmers' wives.

One tells the story of the farmer who drove off to market with his head high, hauling 5,000 pounds of tobacco to the auction floor. It describes the shock the farmer felt when his supposedly fine tobacco brought only $1 a 100. But the worst was yet to come. From the $50 his crop brought was deducted the sum of $40 to pay the warehouse expenses of weighing and selling. The farmer took his $10 bill, paid for his lodging at the hotel and drove home with bowed head. For his year's work he brought home a few paltry dollars, he was still in debt and he had eight mouths to feed.

It must become more and more obvious to the dark tobacco farmer that the bottom has dropped out of his market. If he is to raise tobacco at all, it must be a limited amount. It is hard for a man who has raised practically nothing but tobacco all his life to start out on a new tack, but surely these Kentuckians who have toiled ten months and realized little or nothing could do no worse with a different crop. The valleys and uplands of Monroe, Barren, Metcalfe and Allen counties, whence originates much of the complaint, no doubt can produce alfalfa, corn and hogs.

If you have a County Agent, Mr. Farmer, go to him. It's his business to aid you in a crisis like this.

SOME GOOD ADVICE

(Wall Street Journal)

What can I raise that can be marketed at a profit? This is a question that in different forms has been asked by many readers of late. An article covering the question has been contributed by a Texas authority who, from practical experience, is well qualified to speak on the subject. This has been published in the news columns of The Wall Street Journal under the caption "A Balanced Agriculture." Farmers will find it worth heeding.

Assuming that a man really wishes to succeed, and that he is willing to devote more backbone than wishbone to his aspirations, a general program is laid out for him. The first essential to success is to raise more than he sells. To do this he must raise the food and feed for the family and livestock. This implies not only food and feed crops, but garden, orchard, cows, pigs and poultry. It is essential that the farmer "live at home."

Then he must begin a system of building up his soil. Uplands must be terraced to prevent washing, and anyone who has traveled through the South will agree with this. There must be a system of crop rotation that will permit of legumes being raised and turned under. Rotation also is necessary to keep the soil free from disease. Soil experts say that the epidemic of root rot in central Texas which took off 25 per cent. of the cotton crop in that section was due to continuous planting of one crop.

Then as to the crops he should raise for surplus aside from cotton, the farmer must be guided by circumstances. There should be two or three of these crops, whatever the man finds best suited for his soil and marketing facilities. A crop that would be worth while in one section might not be profitable somewhere else. But whatever the crops are, a man should plant them uniformly year after year. The man who plants much when prices are high and little when low is apt to be always chasing the market and never catching up with it.

This article declares that only two things are increasing in southern agriculture—farm tenancies and cotton acreage. Both should be reduced. The road over which reduction is to travel is called work. A twelve-month income cannot be earned by six months' work. No man in town, whether banker or laborer, can do it, and no farmer should expect it. Every one who succeeds in any vocation must work all the time.

Old ideas must be cast aside. People want to be better dressed and enjoy more privileges than in earlier times. Once a bale of cotton to three or four acres would satisfy desires, but now a bale to the acre is necessary. The farmer must farm intensively and raise more to the acre in order to reduce costs of production.

He will find the program harder than that of earlier times, but also he will ultimately have money in the bank instead of being obliged to mortgage his future crop before he plows the land.

POEMS ALL OUGHT TO KNOW

O, WHY SHOULD THE SPIRIT OF MORTAL BE PROUD?

(By William Knox.)

The following poem was a particular favorite with Abraham Lincoln. It was first shown to him when a young man by a friend, and afterwards he cut it from a newspaper and learned it by heart. He said to a friend: "I would give a great deal to know who wrote it, but have never been able to ascertain." He did afterwards learn the name of the author.

William Knox was a Scottish poet who was born in 1789 at Firth and died in 1825 at Edinburgh. His "Lonely Hearth and Other Poems" was published in 1818, and "The Songs of Israel," from which "O, Why Should the Spirit of Mortal be Proud" is taken, in 1824. Sir Walter Scott was an admirer of Knox's poems, and befriended the author when his habits brought him into need.

O, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?
Like a swift-fleeting meteor, a fast-flying cloud,
A flash of the lightning, a break of the wave,
Man passeth from life to his rest in the grave.

The leaves of the oak and the willow shall fade,
Be scattered around, and together be laid;
As the young and the old, the low and the high,
Shall crumble to dust and together shall lie.

The infant a mother attended and loved,
The mother that infant's affection who proved,
The father that mother and infant who blest—
Each, all, are away to that dwelling of rest.

The maid on whose brow, on whose cheek, in whose eye,
Shone beauty and pleasure—her triumphs are by;
And alike from the minds of the living erased
Are the memories of mortals who loved her and praised.

The head of the King, that the scepter hath borne;
The brow of the priest, that the miter hath worn;
The eye of the sage, and the heart of the brave—
Are hidden and lost in the depths of the grave.

The peasant whose lot was to sow and to reap;
The herdsman, who climbed with his goats up the steep;
The beggar, who wandered in search of his bread—
Have faded away like the grass that we tread.

So the multitude goes, like the flower or the weed,
That withers away to let others succeed;
So the multitude comes, even those we behold,
To repeat every tale that has often been told.

For we are the same our fathers have been;
We see the same sights our fathers have seen;
We drink the same stream, we see the same sun,
And run the same course our fathers have run.

The thoughts we are thinking our fathers did think;
From the death we are shrinking our fathers did shrink;
To the life we are clinging our fathers did cling,
But it speeds from us all like the bird on the wing.

They loved—but the story we cannot unfold;
They scorned—but the heart of the haughty is cold;
They grieved—but no wail from their slumbers will come;
They joyed—but the tongue of their gladness is dumb.

They died—ah! they died—we, things that are now,
That walk on the turf that lies over their brow,
And make in their dwelling a transient abode,
Meet the things that they met on their pilgrimage road.

Yea, hope and despondency, pleasure and pain,
Are mingled together in sunshine and rain,
And the smile and the tear, and the song and the dirge,
Still follow each other like surge upon surge.

'Tis the wink of an eye; 'tis the draught of a breath,
From the blossom of health to the paleness of death,
From the gilded saloon to the bier and the shroud;
O, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?

30 Years Ago

Thursday, Feb. 18, 1897

Marion Blair delivering large number of "The First Battle," by William Jennings Bryan.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Butler, a son.—To Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Carter, near Ellisville, on the 15th, a son.

Thompson Parks buys news and laundry agencies of H. C. Metcalfe and in addition will conduct a circulating library.

George E. Motch, whose jewelry store was burned last week, opens store in Buckler building next to the Deposit bank.

Harry Robinson, assistant telegraph operator here, leaves for Cynthiana to take position as night telegraph operator.

A. F. Reiser, of Philadelphia, leases Conley building opposite passenger depot and will engage in the wholesale produce business.

Court of Appeals affirms death sentences given Scott Jackson and Alonzo Walling for the murder of Pearl Bryan and Governor fixes March 20 as date for their execution.

Company D of the Kentucky State Guards, stationed at Carlisle, to be known as the "Gaines Guards" in honor of Howard L. Gaines, of Frankfort, Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment.

Died—Infant of Mr. and Mrs. John Thomas at their home in the county on the 13th.—Infant of Mr. and Mrs. James Ed Berry at their home in the county on the 12th.—Mrs. George Sibert, at her home near Oakland Mills on the 8th.

Married—Miss Annie Jackson and Mr. James F. Roberts, both of the county, on the 10th.—Miss Lulu Setters and Mr. Henry Collins, both of the county, on the 17th.—Miss Mary E. McVey and Mr. P. F. Parker, both of the county, on the 17th.—Miss Lizzie M. Overley and Mr. Jesse Hunter, both of the Blue Licks vicinity.

42 YEARS AGO

Thursday, Feb. 19, 1885

Wilson Buckler elected president of the Carlisle Farmers Bank.

J. T. Clay sells his interest in the general store of Garrett & Clay.

W. O. Saunders & Son, stove dealers of Carlisle, assign to James A. Mathers.

Seventy-five hogsheads of tobacco shipped from Carlisle during the past month.

John Rogers, negro, found dead on street opposite Col. I. H. Piper's residence Friday morning.

George B. Power, of Carlisle, buys Bourbon Hotel at Winchester and will take charge on May 1.

Thief breaks into the store of Garrett & Brown Monday night and takes small amount of money from cash drawer.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Ed Damon, at their home in Carlisle, on the 15th, a son.—To Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Fryman, of Bald Hill, on the 13th, a son.

Old Stickrod distillery, near Blue Licks, one of the last of the old fashioned copper distilleries, resumes operations and is making a barrel of whisky per day.

Died—Mattie, ten year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Williams, at their home near Headquarters on the 17th.—John J. King, brother of Mrs. Jesse McDaniel, of Carlisle, at his home in Maysville on the 17th.

JAP CLOVER SEED AVAILABLE

Fourteen Kentucky counties reported a total lespedeza (Jap clover) seed crop of 15,191 bushels last fall. This has been recleaned and is offered for sale at prices much lower than a year ago. The larger crops reported were Graves county, 4,500 bushels; Todd county, 5,000 bushels; Hickman county, 3,000 bushels; Carlisle county, 850 bushels, and McCracken county, 850 bushels. It is estimated that 20 new seed gathering pans were purchased and 65 made in Graves county last fall. Christian, Boone, Shelby, Spencer, Muhlenberg, Hopkins and Kenton counties harvested seed for the first time last year. Ralph Kenney, an extension field agent for the Kentucky College of Agriculture, estimates that 40,000 bushels of lespedeza seed will be sown in the state this year.

St. Peter (to applicant)—Where are you from?
Applicant—California.
St. Peter—Well, come on in, but I don't think you will like it.

STATE NEWS BRIEFS

The Letcher county grand jury, in session last week, returned ninety indictments.

Three men were indicted for murder in the Boyd circuit court at Ashland last week.

Thirteen persons were injured in Louisville Sunday in a series of accidents caused by slippery streets.

Twenty-four negroes were arrested by Lexington police Saturday night in a raid on a gambling game.

Seven applicants took the examination for postmaster at Mt. Sterling in an examination conducted last week.

More than 800 Republicans attended the Lincoln Day banquet held at the Brown hotel in Louisville Saturday.

Knights of Pythias throughout Kentucky will celebrate the sixty-third anniversary of the founding of the order next week.

Thomas B. Tuley, 51 years old, secretary of the Louisville Cotton Mills Company for 25 years, died at his home in Louisville Sunday.

Automobiles have brought more than two million dollars into the state treasury through the issuance of 1927 automobile license tags.

104 persons have united with the Broadway Christian church in Lexington during a revival being conducted there by Rev. Packard.

J. C. Bryan, 82 years old, one of the oldest and best known citizens of Bourbon county, died at his home near North Middletown Saturday.

Whisky prescription permits of six Kentucky physicians and three drug stores were revoked by the prohibition department last week.

State Treasurer Ed Dishman last week called in interest bearing warrants for the year ending December 31, 1925, totaling $3,085,000.

The body of Wesley Hunter, of Wickliffe, who disappeared from his home on December 24, was found floating in the backwater of a creek last week.

Pearl Sexton, four years old, was run down and killed by a motor truck at Louisville Friday while her parents, powerless to help her, looked on.

Appropriations of $200,000 for the improvement of two highways was voted by the Johnson county fiscal court at its meeting at Paintsville last week.

Mary Elizabeth Diggs, three years old, negro, was burned to death Friday afternoon when the home of her parents at Richmond was destroyed by fire.

Ernest Renfro, 20, salesman, was arrested at Cincinnati on a warrant from Harrodsburg, charging him with assault on a young girl. He will be returned for trial.

Hundreds of gallons of moonshine liquor were poured into Licking river Sunday by thirty prohibition agents after it had been siezed in a series of raids in Newport.

Voluntary bankruptcy proceedings were filed in federal court last week by Vardy Bybee, surviving partner of the firm of Bybee Brothers, Cynthiana merchants.

James Keely, for 19 years secretary of the various Masonic bodies at Owensboro, was indicted last week on charges of embezzling $4,296 from the funds of the lodges.

Announcement was made Saturday that the Lexington Ice Company has purchased the plant of the Paris Ice and Manufacturing Company and will take over the plant within a short time.

Hugh Fozen, negro, 31 years old, shot his wife through the heart and then killed himself Sunday morning at their home in Louisville while his two children, six and four years old, looked on.

Net incomes of all Kentucky corporations for 1924 were cut from $57,169,000 to $40,655,000 by taxation, according to figures made public Monday by the National Industrial Conference Board.

Paul McKelvy, 15 years old, died at his home in Hickman county Saturday from lockjaw, said to have been caused by a blow on the back of the neck by a playmate in a friendly scuffle several days before.

The Central Kentucky Natural Gas Company, which has been supplying Lexington and other towns with gas for many years, was the only bidder on the 20 year contract to supply natural gas for the town. The price paid was $20,000.

Edgar H. James, of Marion, Crittenden county, brother of former United States Senator Ollie James, has announced as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant Governor.

Mrs. Kentucky Musick, 83 years old, wealthiest woman in Eastern Kentucky, was married last week to Rev. Allan J. Maynard, her sixth husband. She outlived her other five husbands.

The Kentucky Game and Fish Commission last week reported fifty arrests during January for violations of the conservation laws. Twelve pieces of contraband were siezed and total fines were $695.

Governor Fields last week pardoned the 45 days jail sentence and remitted the state's portion of the $150 fine imposed on Chester Prater in the Fleming circuit court on a charge of transporting liquor.

Roy Clem, son of John Clem, of Clark county, is in the Winchester hospital in a serious condition from loss of blood. The ax with which he was chopping wood flew back and cut his hand off above the wrist.

Earl Miller, alias William Peck Kolb, accused as lone bandit who robbed grocery store and filling stations in Lexington last fall, was given two sentences totaling fifteen years in the Fayette circuit court last week.

Said to have been despondent because of unemployment, financial difficulties and poor health, Eugene G. Thompson, 60 years old, an automobile mechanic, shot himself through the head at his rooming house in Louisville Friday.

Lawrence Harmon, 25 years old, who represented McCreary and Wayne counties at the last session of the legislature, died at his home at Whitley City last week. Mr. Harmon was the youngest member of the 1926 general assembly.

Three Kentucky cities will get new postoffice buildings under the favorable report made to Congress Saturday. The cities to receive new buildings and the amounts to be spent were: Louisville, $2,600,000; Harrodsburg, $80,000; Harlan, $75,000.

E. D. Cornell, wanted in Cynthiana on a charge of issuing a number of worthless checks, was arrested at Indianapolis last week and returned to Cynthiana. Cornell was formerly employed as linotype operator by the Cynthiana Log Cabin.

Mrs. Louise Loos Campbell, for fourteen years executive secretary of the Kentucky Christian Women's Missionary Society, and one of the best known women of Lexington, died in Los Angeles, California, Sunday after several days illness.

When federal officers raided a garage at Dayton, Ky., last week a 900 gallon still in full operation was discovered. 12,000 gallons of mash, 500 gallons of moonshine whisky and 700 pounds of sugar were confiscated. Five men were arrested.

Carl Hord, 19 years old, charged with murder, surrendered to authorities late Friday afternoon a few hours after he had made his escape from the prisoner's cage in the court house. Hord declared he only wanted to see his sister, who is seriously ill.

Michael J. Kelly, 67 years old, an invalid and a former race horse trainer, was found drowned in a bath tub at his hotel in Louisville Sunday night. Kelly had been a sufferer from rheumatism for some time and it is believed he slipped and fell while in the tub and was unable to lift himself from the water.

JACK DEMPSEY IMPROVING

Jack Dempsey, who has been confined to his home in Los Angeles with blood poisoning, is believed to be on the road to recovery. His physician has declared that the danger period has passed and his complete restoration to health is assured. The poisoning is said to have started from a slight scratch on the middle finger, recently, while Dempsey and his wife, Estelle Taylor, film actress, were on a motor trip to San Francisco. Dempsey had made plans to start training for his effort to regain the heavyweight title which he lost to Gene Tunney, but poisoning has caused at least temporary abandonment of that program.

KILLED 18 PERSONS

The killing of 18 men, most of them while he was serving as an officer, was admitted by J. M. Saunders, wanted in Oklahoma City, when he was arrested in Little Rock, Ark., last week. Saunders formerly was connected with the Oklahoma Bankers Association as an officer.

ONLY STATE WITH TWO COAL FIELDS

Supply Within Borders Of State Great Enough To Last 2,236 Years

Kentucky has enough coal within its bounds to last for 2,236 years, if it is mined at the rate it was during 1925, W. H. Jones, chief inspector of mines, with offices at the University of Kentucky, says in his annual report to Governor Fields.

Mr. Jones in his report which covers the fiscal year ending July 1, 1926, says the coal production for Kentucky in 1925 was 55,187,932 tons, breaking all previous records. Geologists estimate the total tonnage for Kentucky is 122,900,000,000 tons. During the record of Kentucky coal mines since 1828, 618,474,530 tons have been mined, leaving 122,281,525,479 tons within the State's bounds unmined. Taking the 1925 figures, Jones says the coal will last for 2,236 years.

The 1925 figures exceeded the 1924 production by 11,800,200 tons, and puts Kentucky fourth in rank with the coal producing States in the Union. The industry dates back to 1828 when 328 tons were produced that year.

Continuing his report Mr. Jones says:

"There were 630 mines operated during the year of 1925, the value of these operations including property and equipment amounts to millions of dollars. The mines worked in this year an average of 187 days, a gain of 46 days over 1924. The coal mined during 1925 was estimated at $89,4049,450.00.

"There were 9,432 acres of coal worked out during the year of 1925.

"There were 191 fatal accidents during the year. One hundred and eighty of these accidents occurred on the outside of the mines. The fall of slate caused 102 deaths, 32 were killed by gas and coal dust explosions and 57 killed by other causes.

"There was an average of one life lost for each 285,817 tons of coal produced. The 180 lives lost outside of the mines during the year occurred at 113 mines employing 17,727 persons inside the mines and produced 22,673,021 tons of coal, while the other 517 mines at which not a single life was lost inside the mines employed 30,066 men on the inside and produced 32,014,911 tons of coal."

More than 60,000 men constitute the mining force of the State during the year, Mr. Jones said. This coal produced furnished the power for many other factories and industries throughout the State thereby indirectly furnishing employment to thousands in the State.

Coal is produced in 32 counties and could be produced in 44 counties of the State if they had the railroad facilities, the inspector said. This State is the only State in the Union having within its borders two great coal fields. In the eastern part of the State 21 counties or 11,180 square miles are contained in the Appalachian field, while 11 counties or 4,500 square miles are contained in the western or Illinois coal fields.

The western coal field of the State is a broad syncline with its central axis parallel with the Green river, and this coal is easily accessible to the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. An abundant supply of iron ores is convenient to these fields, Mr. Jones says.

The coal produced in the eastern fields is noted for its purity and high test qualities. This coal makes as good coke as any of that found in England, Jones said.

The counties in the State producing coal include: Bell, Boyd, Breathitt, Carter, Clay, Christian, Crittenden, Daviess, Floyd, Hancock, Harlan, Henderson, Hopkins, Johnson, Knott, Knox, Laurel, Lawrence, Lee, Letcher, Martin, Magoffin, McCreary, McLean, Morgan, Muhlenberg, Ohio, Perry, Pike, Union, Webster and Whitley.

POOR SEED POOR ECONOMY

Probably more failures to secure satisfactory potato yields can be traced to poor seed than to any other single cause, says "Potato Growing in Kentucky," a circular published by the Kentucky College of Agriculture at Lexington. It declares that it is poor economy to use anything but the best seed obtainable. Irish Cobbler is considered the best early variety for Kentucky. This circular, No. 202, which can be obtained through county or home agents or directly from the college, contains many valuable suggestions about potato growing. It deals with soil management, manures and fertilizers, seed, planting, cultivation, digging, insects and diseases, and varieties.

The tobacco sold by loose leaf markets in Kentucky in January totaled 92,243,589 pounds which averaged $11.90 per hundred pounds, the monthly report of the State Department of Agriculture issued last week revealed.

NET SEASON HERE TO CLOSE TUESDAY

Game With Flemingsburg Will Be Final Contest On Local Floor. Boys To Go On Trip

The Musketeers lost another doubleheader last Friday night to Ewing at Ewing, the local girls losing by a score of 19 to 5 while the Ewing boys were victorious by a score of 21 to 10.

The Ewing girls did not show the drive and dash of their former game with the Carlisle team and the game was slow from start to finish.

In the boys game the locals put up a hard fight but could not cope with the shooting and passing of the Ewing team. Blair and Buckler were the whole works for Ewing.

Lineup:

GIRLS

C. H. S. (5)		Ewing (19)
Shawhan (4)	F.	Hammonds (7)
Watson		Hammonds
Campbell		
Frey (1)	F.	Ishmael (7)
		Sherwood
McClanahan	C.	Clay (5)
I. McClanahan		Alexander
Ross	G.	Helphenstine
Stone		Groves
Wells		
Gordon		
Parker	G.	Ammerman
		Barton

BOYS

C. H. S. (10)		Ewing (21)
Durham	F.	Blair (8)
Clark (3)		Hood
Nixon	F.	Buckler (12)
Barnett (2)		
Hazelrigg	C.	Fern
Cook (c) (3)		
Conley	G.	W. Dye
Shaw (2)		
Beck	G.	G. Dye
Gaunce		

Referee Yancey (Mayslick) Umpire Morgan (Ewing.)

On next Friday morning the boys team with their coach and a supporter or two will start on their first invasion of Eastern Kentucky. The Musketeers will play Grayson on Friday night and Halderman on Saturday night. If they can bring home one victory on this trip their work will be well done.

On Tuesday night, Feb. 22, the Musketeers will play their last home game with Flemingsburg furnishing the opposition. This game will mark the last appearance of several of our players on the basketball court, namely Misses Shawhan, Hattie McClanahan, Irene McClanahan and Gordon, and Cook, Shaw and Linville. There is a big chance of the Musketeers copping both of these games, especially the girls, who met defeat on the little Flemingsburg floor by one point.

TERRACING AS A MEANS OF PREVENTING EROSION

(By Earl G. Welch)

Terracing as a means of preventing erosion is not a new idea. It has been used in other Southern states for many years. Kentucky has not profited by the example set by her sister states to the South and has plenty of badly gullied land to show for her neglect. With the practice of terracing should go deeper plowing, cover crops, and more organic matter turned under. If a soil could absorb water as fast as it falls, there would be no erosion problem. Deep plowing makes the soil loose to a greater depth so more water will be absorbed. Organic matter in the soil also increases the amount absorbed. Cover crops check the flow of water, allow more of it to enter the soil, and bind the soil particles together. Cover crops take up plant food that otherwise would be carried away by water that soaks through the top soil and drains out through the subsoil. A terrace, as we use the term in connection with soil erosion, is a ridge of earth thrown up across the slope of a hill. Water is caught above this ridge and held until it slowly flows around the hill above the ridge to a suitable outlet.

The first terrace is located where the first signs of washing are noticeable, and others are built at regular intervals from the top of the hill down so that each ridge carries away the water that falls above it and below the terrace just above.

Where the land is fairly steep, a narrow base terrace is built. It is usually six or eight feet wide and is left in sod. On slopes up to 12 feet fall in a hundred, the mangum or cultivated terrace is constructed. It is from 14 to 20 ft. wide and looks something like a graded road run across the field with a grade of 6 inches to a hundred feet. The cost of terracing usually amounts to from two to three dollars per acre on land that is not badly gullied.

Many farmers have learned from experience that it pays to stop washing rather than to be continually filling gullies. Others have learned after many years experience that a gully may be stopped but that it will not stay stopped unless the source of the trouble is removed. Terracing removes the cause of the trouble.

How Doctors Treat Colds and the Flu

To break up a cold overnight or to cut short an attack of grippe, influenza, sore throat or tonsillitis, physicians and druggists are now recommending Calotabs, the purified and refined calomel compound tablet that gives you the effects of calomel and salts combined, without the unpleasant effects of either.

One or two Calotabs at bed-time with a swallow of water,—that's all. No salts, no nausea nor the slightest interference with your eating, work or pleasure. Next morning your cold has vanished, your system is thoroughly purified and you are feeling fine with a hearty appetite for breakfast. Eat what you please,—no danger.

Get a family package, containing full directions, only 35 cents. At any drug store. (adv)

NORTON'S BURLEY TOBACCO SEEDS

Norton's Kentucky Experiment Station ROOT ROT RESISTANT Tobacco Seed. $1.25 per ounce. 5 ounces, $5.00.

Norton's Improved Kelley Type Tobacco Seed. Plenty of weight and color. $1.00 per ounce.

Norton's Pointed Leaf Burley Tobacco Seed. Heavy Type. $1.00 per ounce.

Norton's White Burley Tobacco Seed. Heavy Type. $1.00 per ounce.

This is high grade seed. You can buy no better at any price.

R. L. NORTON
Box 164 Carlisle, Ky.

Nearly 3 BILLION DOLLARS Saved the Public by Freight-Rate Reductions Since 1921

If the shippers of freight over American railroads had been obliged to pay, during the years 1922 to 1926 inclusive, the same rate for moving freight, measured by the cost per ton mile, that was paid in 1921 (under order of the Interstate Commerce Commission), the aggregate cost would have been approximately $3,000,000,000 greater.

The saving, in round numbers, has been as follows:

1922 compared with 1921	[illegible]
1923 compared with 1921	[illegible]
1924 compared with 1921	[illegible]
1925 compared with 1921	[illegible]
1926 compared with 1921	[illegible]
Total saved in 5 years	$2,906,000,000

The aggregate freight rates have been reduced about 15% since 1921. In addition, the railroads have handled nearly 46% more traffic, and the public has received more prompt and efficient service.

Savings to L. & N. Patrons More than $72,000,000

During this five-year period, Louisville & Nashville Railroad freight rates, as measured by the revenue ton miles, have decreased 17.2%; and the aggregate savings in freight bills to the patrons of the Road have been more than $72,000,000.

These facts and figures are published because it is believed that they will be of sufficient interest to the public to justify their being made known.

THE OLD RELIABLE L&N LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R.R.

To My Customers

We receive and ship laundry on Tuesday and deliver on Friday

Robert Mann, Agent
Lexington Laundry Company

ELKHORN BLOCK COAL

We have it on hands NOW and at a most attractive price. We will deliver to your home promptly.

CALL PHONE 9

Feeds of All Kinds

Mill Feed, Middlings, Cotton Seed, Dairy Feed
Horse and Mule Feed, Chicken Feed
LAYING MASH A SPECIALTY

MYERS, LAMBERT & WILSON
East Main Street

Clean-up Sale of Winter Coats and Dresses

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday

10 Winter Coats sold up to $15.00 Clean up Sale price	$2.50
25 Winter Coats sold up to $25.00 Clean up Sale price	$5.00
40 Winter Coats sold up to $45.00 Clean up Sale price	$10.00
35 Winter Coats sold up to $98.50 Clean up Sale price	$19.50
10 Woolen and Silk Dresses sold up to $15 Clean up	$2.98

All other winter Dresses greatly reduced.

Saturday will be the last chance to buy at these prices

TUNE'S Ready-To-Wear
22 West Second St. Maysville, Ky.

Station to Station Calls may now be Reversed

You can now call your home or office at the low station-to-station rate—and have the charges reversed. Think what a convenience this is!

A station-to-station call is one where you ask for a given telephone—either by number or by name and address of the telephone wanted, and not for a particular party.

And you will be glad to know that reduced station-to-station rates now take effect after 7 P. M. There is a still further reduction in force after 8:30 P. M.—instead of midnight.

"Long Distance" will gladly give you rates and other helpful information.

To get the fastest long distance connections . . . place your call by number. You will find it worth-while to keep a list of the out-of-town telephones you call.

L. K. WEBB, Kentucky Manager

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