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WARREN R. FISHER JR. ..... Editor-Publisher

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13 Ways To Destroy Your Hometown

Here are 13 sure ways to ruin your home town. An interesting game is to figure how many of the ways apply to your own lives or to your fellow townsmen.

1. Don't pay taxes. Let the other fellow pay his. Vote against taxes. Then fuss because the streets are not kept up.

2. Never attend any of the meetings called for the good of the town. If you do, don't have anything to say. Wait until you get outside and then cuss those who made the suggestions. Find fault with everything that was done.

3. Get all the city will give you and don't give anything in return. Write unsigned letters to the editor demanding more for your tax money.

4. Talk cooperation, but don't do any work for your city unless you get paid for it. And by all means refuse to serve unless they make you chairman.

5. Never accept an office. It's easier to criticize than to do things. Accuse anybody who serves in an elected office of being a publicity seeker. (Or a crook.)

6. Don't do any more than you have to. When others willingly and unselfishly give their time to make a town better, howl because that man is run by a clique.

7. Don't back your fire department or your police department. If the firemen work to bring the insurance rates down, tell everybody that in what they are supposed to do. Don't thank them or the policemen for endangering their lives that you might have a safer town in which to live. Demand special treatment, raise Cain if anybody expects you to obey traffic and parking laws.

8. Look at every proposition in a selfish way. If you are not the one who gets the most good out of it, vote against it. Never consider what it will do for the town as a whole.

9. Don't do anything for the youth of the town. Criticize them as potential delinquents. Keep your feet on them. Encourage them to move away when they grow up.

10. If you have good town leaders, don't follow them. Take a jealous attitude and talk down everything they do.

11. Don't work on any committee. Tell them, "I'm too busy."

12. Don't say anything good about your town. Be the first to point up its short-comings. Pretend that if trouble come your way it will be residents of some other town who will visit you while you are ill; bring their department if your home is burning; comfort you if you lose a dear one; stand back of you in disaster.

13. And don't support your local retail stores and institution. Claim the prices and services in stores of other towns are better. Claim industry and its payroll hurts the town. But if you need a donation, ask your local stores and industries for it. Expect them to back you, but don't back them.

If these 13 steps don't ruin your town, it isn't your fault. It's interesting reference.

From The Sedalia (Mo.) Democrat

The Cynthiana (Ky.) Democrat,
The Big Sandy News, Louisa

3 Ways To Build Your Hometown

1. Support your local Chamber of Commerce.

2. Support the Kentucky Chamber of Commerce.

3. Be active in promoting and developing your community.

Legal Extortion

A major automobile manufacturer has been required to notify some 18,000 workmen that they will have to join a certain union by a specified date or lose their jobs, except in the 17 states which have passed the right-to-work laws. This is in accordance with the Taft-Hartley act. Under it, when a company signs up for a union shop a non-union man can be hired, but he must join the union in 90 days and pay dues or be fired. The law does not even limit assessments that can be charged him.

The issue here is neither pro-union nor anti-union—it involves the basic principle of the right of choice and the right to work without coercion.

What becomes of a free country when a man is forced to join and pay in order to earn his bread and butter?

Would anyone advocate a law forcing or allowing a company to fire a man if he did not resign from a union within 90 days after it hired him? How would that be different from the present situation where it has to fire him if he doesn't join?

Here is a good example of might being right. A powerful private labor organization can legally exact money (dues) from a man on the penalty of having him fired.

Apparently the only solution in for the balance of the individual states to pass right-to-work laws as 17 have already done.

Public Doesn't Think High School Students Should Go Steady

BY KENNETH FINK, DIRECTOR,
Princeton Research Service

Princeton, New Jersey—With most of the nation's high schools opening their doors this month, many parents with boys and girls in high school will be faced with the problem of deciding whether they should allow their children to "go steady" or whether they should try to get their teen-agers to date different boys and girls.

A United States Poll survey just completed throws light on how adult citizens across the nation feel on the matter.

Results of the survey show that a solid majority of all those questioned do not think it is a good idea for teen-agers to "go steady" and think it would be better if they dated different boys and girls.

At the same time, about one in every six adults questioned say they favor the idea of having boys and girls in high school "go steady."

In other words, those who are of the opinion that students in high school should date different boys and girls outnumber by a margin of better than 4 to 1 those who think that high school students should be allowed to "go steady."

To determine the public's attitude on the matter, Poll reporters put this question to a representative cross-section of the American public:

"Do you think boys and girls in high school should be allowed to "go steady" or should they date different boys and girls?"

The nationwide results:

Go steady	17%
Different dates	70
No opinion	11
**Other answers	2

**Those giving other answers were mainly of the opinion that it depends on the boy or girl or that it was up to the parents to decide.

An analysis of the views of the various population groups in the nation on the question of "going steady" vs. different dates brings to light a number of interesting findings.

For instance, the majority sentiment—at least three out of every five—in each group measured—thinks that boys and girls in high school should not "go steady."

These groups include men and women, and residents of all city sizes, sections of the country, age groups, and educational levels.

Despite this majority sentiment, there are a number of interesting differences of opinion among the various groups.

For example, women are more opposed to "going steady" than are men. Just about four out of every five women interviewed say they think that teen-aged boys should date different boys and girls, whereas only three out of every five men share this opinion.

	Men	Women
Go steady	22%	12%
Different dates	60	79
No opinion	16	7
Other answers	2	2

And higher proportions of those between the ages of 21 and 29 look with favor on the idea of "going steady" than do older adults. At the same time, two out of every three of the 21 to 29 year olds are of the opinion that it is better for high school people to have different dates.

	21-29 years	30-44 years	45 years & over
Go steady	28%	14%	14%
Different dates	66	80	69
No opinion	3	10	15
Other answers	3	2	2

Still another interesting finding is that the larger the size of the community, the greater the sentiment for allowing high school students to "go steady."

	Rural areas	2,500-99,999	100,000 & over
Go steady	14%	15%	22%
Different dates	72	71	65
No opinion	12	12	10
Other answers	2	2	3

The Carlisle Mercury presents the reports of the United States Poll exclusively in this area.

Follow United States Poll reports in this newspaper.

The service is operated and distributed by Princeton Research Service.

There is hardly anything in this world that some man can't make a little worse and sell a bit cheaper, and the people who consider price only are this man's prey.

Even the dog has his work. National Dog Week, September 18 to 24, is the 28th annual observance.

Tid Bits Of Kentucky Folklore

By Dr. Gordon Wilson
"GIGANTIC"

Carlyle makes much in one of his essays of the distinction given an Englishman because he owned a pig, a two-wheeled carriage that was once pretty stylish, a sort of English one-horse shay. As it was used in Carlyle's writing, it meant that the person was placed by being called a gigman; socially and in every other way that showed that he had got up a certain distance in the world. But today, like Eugene Villon's snows of yesteryear", where are the gigs and the gigmen?

I have found it nearly impossible to tell my younger friends how society used to be stratified by some such things as the vehicle driven, so stratified that it was a step downward if some girl married a boy who could not drive as fine a rig as did her father. Looking back at Fidelity, the little world that was such a miniature picture of the whole social system, I find that there were several strata of people, as judged by vehicles.

First of all, there were those who could not afford a carriage and who had to ride horseback or walk wherever they went. They were low, never outgrew the farm wagon period, never bought enough for most people until they could do better. Many families that I knew never outgrew the farm wagon partly because they saved their money for a rasin days that may or may not have arrived later. With a spring seat or two for the older members of the family and with straw covered with a jeans quilt in the back for the children to sit on, what more could you wish? After the parents had acquired more elegant accommodations, the teenage youngsters often utilized the old farm wagon by getting up a party to go miles across country to some outlandish church, with dinner on the ground and meeting all day as a drawing feature Many a boy that I knew, who would have wept bitterly if Pappy had not bought a buggy, gladly got into the farm wagon for a sky-larking up the creek, under the shame of going to church.

The buggy, long the badge of respectability, finally arrived on the level Fidelity families. All the first ones I knew had strong steel tires and needed them for our rough roads. Only in my last years in Fidelity did the rubber-tired buggy, that stylish vehicle of the fairly-well-off, arrive. Even in my very first year at Fidelity it was a rare grown-up who owned such a stylish carriage; he left such worldliness to younger bucks. Only a few of our Fidelity people had graduated into the sorrey for the whole family, outriders on various mounts. But the few sorreys conferred houghs that no kind of the vehicle could add today. It was a locally church services that brought the surrey out, but the commandments, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy," had a warning against covetousness, was violated every Sunday morning when Mr. Monroe drove up with his mischief team hitched to his sorrey with the fringe on the top very much as if he had stolen it, later. OKLAHOMA And another commandment, hardly expressed in these words, was violated, too: "Thou shalt not steal." Nothing of the sort was being able to strut like being in a fine carriage, with Uncle driving our old Maggie to the family buggy, bought in 1913, and not a nerve any trouble. I should have known that the finest carriage that I drove at Fidelity had seen its last prominence. Maybe that was why I was weary that old Mag reared up and walked on her hind legs just like a circus horse and the family buggy had served its purpose and their usefulness and their being symbols of style.

KENTUCKIANS IN WASHINGTON

By Gil Kingsbury

Foreign Languages:

Europeans—and many others, too—can speak two or more languages. This subject was touched upon the other day by Congressman John Watts of Kentucky.

He put an article into the Congressional Record in which he urged our schools to put more emphasis on teaching foreign languages. He came to the sound conclusion that understanding of another tongue would bring peoples of the world into a closer relationship, and contribute to that world peace — permanent peace—would be more quickly achieved.

In Russia:

It looks right now as though by 40 American congressmen will visit Russia this fall and winter, including two lawmakers from Kentucky, Alben Barkley and John Robsion of Louisville. All of which gives encouragement to those people who would like to sell some of our farm surplus to the Russians.

However, there is a hitch in these sell-to-Russia plans. The Reds have no money to buy anything from us and some officials in the capital are against making any deals on products other than those which are perishable.

An Ill Wind:

We do not rejoice, of course, in crop damage done by those recent hurricanes, but if we can believe reports reaching the Department of Agriculture, those storms may have done more good than harm to higher tobacco in Kentucky. North Carolina reports a ten million dollar loss. Maryland's superette leaf was hit hard. And up in Connecticut, cigar makings took a bad beating. Last week we reported some losses in Virginia.

Hail Bet:

To Harrison County wither. Again we report, with our fingers crossed, that prospects look good for a fair-to-fat year, an effective one. Reply to Fleming County lads. Three Confederate veterans survive. They do not get federal pensions. None live in Kentucky. Answer to Lewis County. We hear that the GOP National Committee is going to take an interest in Kentucky's November election. To Boone County: Sentinel: Don't expect the National Park Service to take action on the State park in Boone County. The National park group is in need of funds to operate it's present facilities.

411 Students Enroll In Carlisle City School; Miss Anna Mathias Leaves For South Bend

Thursday, September 5, 1935

The Carlisle city school opened Monday with an enrollment of 411 students, an increase of six over the enrollment on the opening day last year. The grades had an enrollment of 264 and 147 in high school.

Junius Buasell, 21-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Buasell, of Milltown, was swept to his death when he fell into the swollen waters of a stream near the home of Robert Tour in the Milltown section last Sunday afternoon.

"Uncle George" Wesley, colored, 106 years old, the oldest person in Nicholas County and probably in this section of the state, died at his home in Henryville Monday morning.

Mrs. Curtis is delegate from the Carlisle Methodist church to the annual conference at Harrodsburg, and Mrs. Robert Harper is a delegate from the Maysville district.

Employing playing ball at Hoskins Sunday afternoon Harold Pottal, of Headquarters, was painfully injured when he was struck in the forehead by a pitched ball.

A heavy rain Monday and Tuesday caused heavy damage to the tobacco crop in this section.

A house belonging to John C. Allison, of the Schwell section, caught fire Sunday afternoon but the blaze was soon extinguished. Little damage was done.

Teddy Poe left last week for Harlan where he will again teach and coach in the Harlan high school.

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. William Clay Burgess, of Paris, a son on Saturday, August 31.—To Mr. and Mrs. Woodford Zimmerman, of Flemingsburg, a son on August 31.

MARRIED—Miss Dorothy Henry to James Gillespie, on Thursday evening, August 15.

DIED—Mrs. Emma Jane Lee, Tuesday night at the home of her son, John W. Lee.—Mrs. Dock Mathias has for the past three years been Principal of the Cold-water, Ohio, High School, but resigned her position a few weeks ago in order to continue her studies of German, Expression, Physical Culture and Domestic Science.

M. T. Ruddle will retire on October 1 as manager of the Blue Grass Wholesale and Commission Co., and will devote himself entirely to the poultry business.

The Rev. M. T. Chandler, formerly of Cynthiana, appointed to succeed Dr. W. F. Vaughn as pastor of the Carlisle Methodist Church.

The Nicholas County Teachers' Institute opened Monday at the courthouse for a five days' session with Prof. John E. Cullen, Professor of Mathematic, Berea College, as instructor of the session.

MARRIED—Mrs. Byra Herrington and W. H. Baker, both of this county, at the home of the bride Wednesday.

DIED—Phillip House, 58, Sunday at Little Rock.—Phillipp Nippert, 83, at Paris, Monday afternoon.—Mrs. T. J. Booth, 28, at her home near Locust Grove Tuesday afternoon.—Mrs. Lou Potts, 78, at the home of her son, Ed Wood Potts, in Centralia, Mo., Monday morning after a long illness.

How Social Security Covers Farmers

(Editors Note: The social security law was changed by the Congress in 1954 to bring in self-employed farmers for the first time starting in 1955 and to cover many additional farm employees. Millions of self-employed farm operators, hired farm workers, and farm employers are affected by these changes in the social security law. If you are one of them these articles will help you to decide where you stand under the law and what you need to do about it.)

What Farm Employees And Farm Employers Must Do

If you are an employee you must have a social security account number and you must show it to your employer. This number is on your social security card. You can get a social security card from the Social Security Administration district office nearest you. If there is no social security office in your town, you can get an application blank at the post office and get your card by mail. If you already have a card, you do not need another. If you have the your card, be sure to say on the application blank that you have lost your card. You will then get the same number instead of a new number.

If you are an employer you must keep records of the amount for each employee to whom you pay, or expect to pay, $100 or more cash wages in the year for agricultural labor.

The name and social security account number of the employee.

Each wage payment for agricultural labor, and

The amount of any deduction an employee has.

If a record was not kept at first for any item you did not expect to pay the employee (for example a migrant harvester or other short-term worker) as much as $100 cash wages in a year, but it turns out that you will pay him that much, you should begin keeping records for the employee starting as a result of the point the best available information or estimate of the amount you will pay him in the year.

As the employer, you must make reports and pay taxes on each employee to whom you pay $100 or more in cash wages in the year. Farm work that is 2 percent for the employer and 2 percent for the employee on the employee's wages up to $4,200 in the year. The employer deducts the employee's part of the tax when he pays the wages to the employee. The employer has the right, if he wishes, to deduct the employee tax even before the employee is paid $100 in the year. If he prefers, he may wait and deduct the tax on the first $100 after that amount is reached. If he deducts from the start and it turns out that the employee does not get as much as $100 in the year, the employer should repay the employee if he can locate him. If he cannot locate and repay the employee, he should send the deducted amount with the name of the employee and an explanation to the District Director of Internal Revenue in January after the year in order to get his refund. the employee then must report to the Internal Revenue Service.

What Tax Payments And Reports Are Required?

If you are an employer and do not have an employer's identification number, you should get Form SS-4 from the District Director of Internal Revenue or the nearest office of the Social Security Administration. You should fill out this form and send it to the District Director

Every employer who pays taxable wages for agricultural labor must make a return on Form 943 (Employer's Tax and Information Return for Agricultural Employers) in January after the year in which the wages are paid. He will get Form 943 from the same social security account number, and total taxable cash wages of each employee to whom he paid $100 or more cash wages in the year for agricultural labor. If the employer pays taxable cash wages totaling less than $2,500 before October 1 of the year, this is the only tax return he will file to report and pay the social security taxes for that year on his farm employees. If the employer pays taxable cash wages totaling $2,500 or more before October 1, he also must file one or more returns on Forms 943A (Employer's Tax Return for Agricultural Employers) during the year. Instructions for filling the returns and paying the taxes are set out in detail in Circular A (Agricultural Employer's Social Security Tax Guide), which may be obtained from any District Director of Internal Revenue.

Are You A Labor Contractor?

Employers often are made available to farmers by a "labor contractor" (sometimes called "crew leader"). Some labor contractors are the employer-agents of the farmer; others are acting on their own and thus may be self-employed in their own right.

As a labor contractor you are an employer of the farmer if he has the right to control and direct you in your work. In this case, workers are likewise employees of the farmer.

In another type of situation, as a labor contractor you may be a "broker." You are a broker, for example, if you simply make the workers available to the farmer and receive a stipulated fee, acting in effect as an independent employment office. In such an instance you would be responsible only for reporting your own earnings as self-employed person. The workers would be employees of the farmer and he would be responsible for reporting them.

In which situation you as a labor contractor might undertake to perform an entire farming operation, or harvesting wheat, fruit or any other crop. If you get a contract which involves even a portion of the crop for doing a farming job, and if you are subject to direction and control by the farmer, you would be self-employed. You would not be an employee of the farmer and would be your own

The Garden

By John S. Gardner,
University Of Kentucky

The best way to put the garden to bed for the winter is under a growing coverlet of small grain and legume.

First choice of grain is a hardy sort of barley, as straw is softest and most easily broken down. Next comes wheat, then rye. Rye furnish's lower than the legume for the southern counties. Harry Vetch is considered anywhere in the state.

The benefits from winter covering a garden are the same as in general farming. As a crop grows, it takes up ares plant food the crop retables may have left, returning it to the soil when the garden is broken in the spring The cover's matted roots save winter-washing of soil, a thing that has been many years in the making.

Turned under the cover crop matter becomes humus, that valuable material that keeps soil "alive" easily workable, and keeps for bridging dry times. Vegetables contain from 90 to 95 per cent moisture and they owe much of their palatability to growing at speed. For this, an assured supply of moisture is essential.

A rotting cover crop bestows still another benefit, that of changing commercial fertilizer to plant food that is usable. This is done by friendly soil organisms, nurtured by the decaying vegetation. Thus may be explained why some gardens do grow well even though huge amounts of commercial fertilizer may have been used. In fact, a cover crop may do a better job than a heavy coat of stable manure that furnishes plant food, but not the soil saving benefits. Sowing a cover crop could have started in August, but it may wait until just after frost. Preparing the seed bed is almost automatic, by chopping or disking down the weeds present. A psychological benefit of the cover crop is the smooth green vista so much nicer to behold all winter than an array of weed skeletons.

The sowing rate of all grains is 2 bushels an acre, 3 pounds for 1,000 square feet. For Hairy Vetch, 30 pounds are needed, 12 ounces for 1,000 square feet.

The seed is covered by light disking or brushing with a bundle of tree trimmings, or with a hand rake.

For the good of the garden and the gardener's own profit, a cover crop cannot be beat.

Fertility Tests For Burley Leaf

A fertility demonstration on burley tobaccos is under way on the farm of Douglas Wentworth, Shelby county, in cooperation with the University Agent John W. Holland. There are five plots of a tenth acre each. One received complete fertilizer; one, phosphate only; one nitrogen; one potash, and one no fertilizer. The tobacco will be stripped, weighed and sold separately.

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*1955 Consumer Markets

Be Wise and Advertise Regulary in The Carlisle Mercury Where you drive your sales message HOME in the "home-town" paper.

Bald Hill

Mrs. Elmer Ritchie

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Miller, Dayton, Ohio, spent the Holiday week-end with relatives here and at Carlisle.

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin, Lexington, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Hanson Dotson.

We lost two neighbors last week, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Richie, who have accepted a pastorate at Tollesboro and Marvin Snapp, who will paster a church at Sandy Hook.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Ritchie spent Monday with Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Carwell and children, East Union.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lynam and children were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Guthrie.

Mrs. Nancy Boyd has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Thompson Anderson and other friends here.

About half the tobacco in this section has been housed and water is beginning to get scarce.

Blue Licks

By Marjorie Thornsburg
(Delayed)

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Gardner and James Kirkland of Lexington, were Saturday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Carlos King.

Mr. Kehoe Highlander, Miss Nadia Highlander and Harry Pat Johnson of Ewing, Ky., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Haden Highlander Wednesday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Hunt and daughter, Miss Sandra Sue, also afternoon guests of Mrs. Opal Thornsburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Ora Garrison of Mt. Olivet and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fields and children were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Haden Highlander.

Fannie Mitchell of Maysville was a few hours guest of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Ring Wednesday night.

Misses Carolyn and Marjorie Thornsburg spent Tuesday night with Mr. and Mrs. Haden Thornsburg of Carlisle.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Biddle and son Paul, of Lexington, were Friday night guests of Mrs. Opal Thornsburg.

Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Ring were Pearl Kirkland and Robert L. Taylor and family, all of Lexington, Ky.

Misses Carolyn and Marjorie Thornsburg spent a few days with their sister, Mrs. Robert Biddle, of Lexington.

Monday afternoon guests of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mullikin of Mt. Olivet were as follows: Mrs. Harvey Thornsburg, Carolyn Thornsburg, Mr. Eugene Mc-Caswell and Mr. Eugene Mullikin.

Scrub Grass

By James P. Minton
(Delayed)

Mrs. Ruth E. Minton spent Tuesday with Mrs. Dee Bowen and Miss Judie Hill of Mount Olivet.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Durrum spent a few days last week with Miss Durrum's parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Jones and children, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Sullivan and children, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Walton and Mrs. James Minton spent a few hours with Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Hellar Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Cronan and baby, Mrs. Lutie Cronan, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Walton spent Saturday night with Mr. and Mrs. Miss Judie Hill Afternoon guests were Mrs. Bruce Ratchff, of Winchester.

Mrs. James Saddler, Mr. Raymond Saddler and three daughters spent Sunday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. James P. Minton.

Mr. and Mrs. George Bowles and children spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Bowles. Afternoon guests were Miss Mary Bell and Mr. Cleve Dampier.

Integration Begun In Trade Schools

Negroes will be admitted to classes in all State Area Trade schools this year, Dee Bowen said integration in this field in Kentucky. Harold G. Wilson, Director of Industrial and Distribution Education, reported today.

Wilson said he could make the announcement only for State-operated schools. "Administrators in trade-type schools will depend upon the action of local boards of education," he added.

Henryville News

By Aurelia Hamilton

Marion Shepard of Cincinnati, was in town Wednesday, and was accompanied home Thursday by his mother, Mrs. Jessie Owens.

Richard Johnson of Cincinnati, was home for the holiday, visiting his mother, Mrs. Bettie Johnson.

James R. Williams of Indianapolis, Ind., spent the weekend with his mother, Mrs. Hilda Groves.

Rev. Roosevelt Ellen Jr. of New York City, is the guest of Rev. Herbert Wright, pastor of the C. M. E. church. He preached a very inspiring message Sunday.

Miss Betty Caywood and Miss Betty Campbell had a great song service Friday at Hamilton's Studio. Miss Bettie Sue Williams and Miss Lenora Duncan also sang at Mrs. Hamiltons. All of the girls were very much enjoyed. We had a lovely song service.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Fisher of Cincinnati, visited his mother, Mrs. Mattie Owens, of Moorefield, and his cousin, Mrs. Floyd Youtsey of Carlisle.

Rev. Howard Fowler of Los Angeles, California, preached at the High Street Christian church in Carlisle, Sunday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Williams of Midway, and Mrs. H-mes of Paris, spent a month's vacation in New York City, and on their way home Monday they came to Maysville and through to Henryville, even a few hours with Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Hamilton and Mrs. Willie Colston, long friends of theirs.

Mrs. Marie Thompson of Bourbon, and Mrs. Randolph Mann, of Indiana, were in town Monday visiting a few hours. They are the daughters of the late Lee Lyle and Lucy Ball.

Miss Gloria Gene Cord, who has spent part of the summer with her aunt, Mrs. Celestine Jones, left Friday for Cincinnati, where she will go to school.

(Delayed)

Walter Jackson and Mr. Price Jackson, both of Lexington, were in town Monday.

Ben Dickerson, an old citizen of Carlisle, took sick suddenly Saturday night and was taken to the Nicholas County hospital.

William Morton, who has been confined to his home for several months, left Friday morning for Ohio.

The chartered Greyhound bus between the Christian church in Millersburg and the Christian church in Carlisle, left Sunday morning for Dayton, Ohio, to attend the National Convention there. The strange folks of Dayton and also the home folks from here will love there, made us so welcome and pleasent, that the trip was successful and enjoyed by all.

Mrs. Hettie Stevensen and Mrs. Pearl Sumners left Saturday for a two weeks visit with Mr. and Mrs. Robert Clark, of Columbus.

Coney opens Sept. 10-11
LAST DAY CONEY SEASON
SUNDAY SEPT. 18
KENTUCKY DAY AT CONEY ISLAND CINCINNATI
America's Finest Amusement Park
BARGAIN DAY
MOST RIDES 5¢
All rides reduced
Some Refreshments 5¢
Matinee—1:30 to 5:30 P.M.
SQUARE DANCE
Moonlite Gardens
Sponsored by Ohio Valley Square Dance Ass'n, #2
9 P.M. Dance of Enchanting
MOONLITE GARDENS
2 DANCE BANDS
SEPT. 17 and 18
DIXIELAND
RHYTHM KINGS
and
Clyde Trask's Orch.
10 miles E. of Cincinnati on U. S. 52
Admission to Park is subject to change; terms of the exclusive outing system.

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Holds Fire Over Night 39.95
45 lb. Size
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