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20 & 40 YEARS AGO

Thursday, April 16, 1942

J. J. Isaacs who has been connected with the Carlisle office of the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company for the past two years has been transfered to Mt. Sterling as manager in charge of that office.

Receipts were up sharply and prices were higher on the regular Tuesday sales at the Farmers Stock Yards this week. With a total of 239 head of livestock.

A Nicholas County boy located in Hawaii had a bundle from home recently, according to a report which reached Carlisle yesterday. Kenneth Thornsbury, of near Moorefield, is stationed in the Hawaiian Islands with the United States Army there. Recently, they were giving out Red Cross knitted sweaters to the men. And when Thornsburg looked at the label in the sweater which was given to him, it read "Nicholas County, Kentucky". It had been knitted by the Red Cross members here.

Dr. Donald B. Thurber, county health officer, spent the first three days of this week in Louisville, [illegible]

BORN: Mr. and Mrs. James K. Blake of Cincinnati, on March 29th, a seven and one half pound daughter, she has been named Wanda Kay Blake. Mrs. Blake was formerly Miss Ada Lyman of Carlisle. — Mr. and Mrs. Emery Wilson of Frankfort, a son, April 6th, he has been named Emery Allen. Mr. Wilson is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Wilson of this city. —Mr. and Mrs. Albert Curry of Louisville, a daughter born Tuesday, April 7th. Mrs. Curry was Miss Dorothy Tilton, former resident of Carlisle.

MARRIED — Miss Mildred Morris and Mr. Marvin Snapp of Bartersville were married Saturday, January 31st, by the Rev. O. P. Seevers, pastor of the Carlisle Methodist Church. — Mr. and Mrs. George E. Molch of Winchester, announce the marriage of their daughter, Jane Arthur, to Sgt. Martin Carroll [illegible] Army Air Corps, Saturday, March 28th, 1942 in New Orleans, La.

DIED: Mrs. Margaret Elizabeth Sunday, of Olive Hill, Thursday at the home of her mother, Mrs. Claude Wells, Stoney Creek. — Miss Pearl Snelling, 59, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Ben Snelling of Carlisle, Saturday in Cincinnati. — Mrs. J. W. Kenton of Maysville Road was notified of the death of her brother-in-law, Benjamin Chandler, in Fort Worth, Texas.

Thursday, April 20th, 1922

The Nicholas county fiscal court has purchased a Case traction engine, which will be delivered here this week for trial.

Bruce Mullikin, 22, and Alvin Mullikin, 19, brothers, white youths of Moorefield vicinity, were arrested last Friday on warrants charging them with stealing chickens, thirteen hens from the farm of Mrs. Mayme Kennedy, near Moorefield.

Judge A. B. Tilton Monday appointed Albert Ritchie constable in the Third Magisterial District, and Mr. Ritchie qualified by executing bond.

The heavy rain last Friday morning caused Brushy Fork to be higher than at any other time since the flood in August 1920. Two bridges on the Lower Jackstown pike washed out but have been replaced.

Elmer Hopkins, a white boy, who was sentenced to three months in jail on a charge of petit larceny at the February term of the circuit court, escaped from the custody of Jailer Lawrence while at work about the jail last week. Last Friday he was taken into custody at Boyd Station by the Sheriff of Harrison county and returned here.

MARRIED — Miss Nettie Barlow and Mr. Irvine Gaunce, of this county, on Saturday afternoon at Paris. — Miss Margaret Faye Townsend and Mr. Garrett Davie Duncan of Carlisle, at St. Marys, Georgia, on the 27th.

DIED — Mr. James E. Vice, at his home on Cane Run, on Sunday. — Mrs. Dollie Hornback Ritchie, at her home near Bartersville, on Tuesday. — Mrs. Eroma Keith Gaither, age 34 years, at her home near Myers, Sunday.

LITTLE YAPPIN'

by Nellie Crump

Some Care and Some Don't

Have been asked why names are often left out of this column. That is an easy one to explain — I got an up-to-date bawling out a couple of times recently. It might turn out bad for all of us to get mad at the same time and get the fur to flyin'. I have found out that actually there are folks who are too modest, too timid, or just plain "quare" about having their name in print, so where there is doubt, I leave it out.

—Yap—

Neighborhood News

Mr. and Mrs. Early Lawrence, who have both been real sick, are reported a little better.

Mr. and Mrs. Ronnie Letcher and two children have moved to their new home just completed on the East Union road near the city school athletic field. They have been living at the Billy Dayton residence on McCracken street and we regret to see them leave.

[illegible] were united in marriage last week and have gone to housekeeping in the old Tune residence (later known as the Hall property) on High street.

—Yap—

A Boy and His Dog

It is a sad thing to see a boy with a broken heart. Marion Clyde Snapp has been passing here for some time now with his head hanging low. I wondered why, because he has always been quite friendly. At last I learned the reason he has had little to say. He is an avid lover of any and all kinds of pets, especially dogs. His big white dog that had been his constant companion ever since he (M. C.) had the misfortune to break his leg, was so seriously injured recently it had to be disposed of. When tragedy claims a boy's best friend there is nothing anyone can say to heal his broken heart—he just wants the chance to cry.

—Yap—

It Happened in California.

During the past week I received notice of the tragic death of my old friend's daughter in Santa Maria, Calif. The young husband is in custody awaiting trial May 8, for having fatally beaten his 26-year-old wife. Four small children are left motherless. I met the girl's mother in 1929 and we have corresponded all these years. She now lives in Florida.

—Yap—

One Way of Thinking

Am thinking today about a commercial I have seen several times lately on TV. What a wonderful thing television could be to teach little children the good things of life—things many parents seem never to give a thought — if there was any time left after the drinking, robberies and murders — watch little tots stagger, shoot and die! (It may be tea, but they think it's the real stuff). This "good thing" I have in mind is just plain everyday MANNERS.

I am sure you have seen this advertisement as often as I have. It is lunch time. Father and a boy, possibly ten years old, are seated at the table when mother enters with a tray of sandwiches. That kid leaps to his feet and reaches across the table, yanks a sandwich and gulps down half of it before father has a chance to be served. He just sits there. Three score years ago a child would have received a deserved thump on the forehead for a stunt like that. There is no chance to thank the Giver for the wonderful blessing of food—it is only a snatching and a gulping.

Several years ago I knew a little boy with a brilliant mind (a middle-aged man now, if living) who was born without feet and without hands—no feet to walk to the table and no hands to feed himself. What would you do?

Think about these serious things—not only think—but do something! You know it is good common sense to teach children table manners (and to brush their teeth) regardless of the fuss. Likely I will be "clobbered" for this, but it will be worth it. I have had my say—but who am I to argue with the Television Industry?

Yaps—All . . .

Say you saw it in The Mercury

FOR AND ABOUT TEENAGERS

By C. D. Smith

Every Girl Wants To Be Popular

THE WEEK'S LETTER: [illegible] school. I go to an all-girl school, he goes to a public high school with most of the boys I go out with [illegible] This has not happened but there is always a first time. What if it's [illegible] and I was very annoyed at them for it because she is shy.)"

OUR REPLY: Beer, nor any other alcoholic beverage should not be served at a party attended by 15 to 18 year old boys and girls. We don't know about the laws in your state, but in many cities across the land you can go to jail for making beer or any other alcoholic beverage available to anyone under 18 years of age. You do not need beer to make a party a success—and if you follow a crowd that believes in "drinking," you are most likely headed for trouble.

Girls have the reputation for being "talkers," but boys talk just as much, especially about girls. A girl becomes popular by making the boys say the right kind of things about her. What are the right things? "She is friendly, intelligent, a good dancer, fun on a date—and she's a 'lady' and lets you know it."

There is no one "sharp" remark that would take care of any situation. The best thing a girl can do is maintain her composure and shrug it off with some remark such as, "I am sorry. Someone told me that you could dance."

If you have a teenage problem you want to discuss, or an observation to make, address your letter to FOR AND ABOUT TEENAGERS, NATIONAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER SERVICE, FRANKFORT, KY.

EASTER

OBSERVATIONS OF TRAVELERS

In Kentucky

1750 - 1850

By Sam E. Allen

Chapter III
The Countryside

When the settlers came to Kentucky, they found the country crisscrossed with animal paths, Indian trails, and buffalo traces. The Great Trace, known to the Indians as Alanant-O-Wamiowee, was a wide, hard road which they could travel through almost impentrable forests into central Kentucky. On its southward course, this Great Trace followed the Miami River, crossed the Ohio at a point near the present Covington, and continued to Big Bone Lick. From Big Bone Lick it led to Drennon's Lick, in what is now Henry County, and from there it turned northward along the ridge, to the Great Crossing near Georgetown, and on to Blue Licks and there to what is now Maysville, where it again crossed the Ohio River. Those who came by the river route to Kentucky could take this trace into the very heart of the state.

Many travelers preferred to disembark at Limestone and start by horseback or on foot directly to Lexington, which was the early business center of Kentucky. Others floated on down the Ohio to Cincinnati and to Louisville and thence proceeded overland to the Bluegrass country. A vast majority of the travelers came from the East and toured Kentucky from the Mountains to the Bluegrass. Those who traveled through the "Barrens" in western Kentucky first went by horseback and later by stage from Louisville to Henderson, or to some small river landing on the banks of the Ohio. This was especially true of travelers whose destinations were in the southwest.

Climatic conditions were of vital importance to early travelers and settlers alike. The early spring or fall were the favorite seasons for travel, but there does not seem to have been a period in the year when Kentucky did not welcome new settlers and accommodate travelers. The diary of Samuel L. Forman, who spent the winter of 1790 in Louisville, selling merchandise he had brought from the East, shows that the inclemency of the weather kept many ladies from attending the balls and that the officers from Indiana came across the Ohio river on the ice to provide music for the dances.

George W. Groghan was a Quaker merchant from Massachusetts who early in 1821 went on a business trip to the West, where he remained for two years. He described the climate of Kentucky as salubrious. The winter commenced at solstice and lasted for nearly two months. It was distinguished by the decay of vegitation, frosts in the night, harsh and cold winds, and slight falls of snow; but the season was usually so mild that it was a very rare circumstance for the snow to lie three days together upon the ground. It was seldom so cold as to freeze for more than five or six days in succession; and at these times the surface of the still waters and some of the smaller streams was congealed. Spring was attended with rains and [illegible] weather, with southerly winds. By the latter part of April the season was in the flowery prime. This description is in direct contrast to the [illegible] recorded by the [illegible] relying on scientific recordings, stated that the seasons were very definite, with the winters bitterly cold for weeks and the summer months extremely hot and humid.

In a letter dated at Frankfort, January 18, 1832, James H. Atherton related to his father in New Hampshire that he had spent eight hours on the stage coming from Lexington, a distance of only twenty-eight miles. He declared the mud was at least six inches deep most of the way and that the stages and boats stopped running for three or four months in the winter and spring because of the sudden thaws and overnight freezes that went several degrees below zero. Young Atherton had just finished school in the East and was on an extended tour of the West which lasted for two years.

A considerable number of travelers made notes on the Kentucky climate by associating it with sickness, personal inconvenience on the stages between towns. There are numerous accounts of fever and ague in the early days of August. The fear of summer sickness in the towns during the hot weeks made the locations of natural springs in Kentucky the most popular retreats in the West.

Louisville had the reputation of being unhealthy in the summer months according to Dr. Saugrain, a young Frenchman who visited there in 1788 and later became one of the West's best known doctors. His personal observations and opinions are quoted below for the purpose of showing the unusual scientific approach even before Kentucky became a state:

"I believe they do not exaggerate Louisville's unhealthiness. The city and its environs are very sickly. They are found even in the town and low grounds, filled with water, from which exhales the most dreadful stench, especially in the heart of summer. It would not however, cost much to drain these marshes which give the inhabitants fever, which, if not mortal, are long in curing".

(To Be Continued)

ACROSS		DOWN	
1 Kind of fruit	49 Confuse	1 Change	28 Young boy
6 Through	50 [illegible]	2 Handbag	41 Passion
9 Separated	51 East India dollar	3 Head of a Democracy	45 Containing talc
14 Decoys	54 [illegible] family	4 Meadow	46 Man's nickname
15 Mineral rock	56 [illegible]	5 Italian community	48 Girl's name
16 One who scolds	59 Defeat	6 Bards	50 Raised platform
17 Usage	61 [illegible]	7 Sea eagle	51 Proverb
19 Sarcasm	63 Fondle	8 Coming back	52 Measure of distance (pl.)
20 Worm	64 Parrot	9 Seed covering	53 Little island
21 Consume	65 Painted [illegible]	10 Ball	55 Prepares for publication
22 Elevated grounds	68 Large bowl (pl.)	11 Male swords	57 Thin toast
24 Checkline	69 Great amount	12 Tears	58 Guide
26 Former Russian rulers	70 Spittle	13 Secret meeting	60 Pitcher
28 Bothersome person	71 Compound ether	18 Small rugs	62 Medieval story
29 Female deer	72 Affirmative word	23 Skin disease	66 Fish eggs
31 Breathe noisily	73 Communion table	25 Correlative of neither	67 Not well
33 Strict		27 Viper	
35 Holy		30 Finished	
39 Eternity		32 Wash lightly	
40 Water barricade		33 Place	
42 Diminutive of Ann		34 Also	
43 National Recovery Administration (abbr.)		35 Amusingly	
44 Unsteady		36 Play events	
47 Took the part of		37 Part of "to be"	

Answer To Puzzle No. 702

PUZZLE NO. 703

Farm and Home

By: Wm. T. Straw, County Agent
Mason Morrison, Ass't County Agent
Margie H. Wilson, Home Agent

Watch out for Onion-Flavored Beef and Milk

This is the time of year when wild onions or garlic are plentiful in pastures. This oniony odor and flavor will appear in beef if slaughtered off onion pasture. In order to eliminate onion flavor and odor, take the animal off onion pasture and place on dry feed and water for four days before slaughter. And now about oniony flavor and odor in milk. Take the cows off the pasture four or five hours before milking and most of the objectionable flavor or odor will disappear.

To control wild onions or garlic spray with 2-4D. Follow exactly the directions on the 2-4D container. This should be done at once as it is now late in the onion or garlic spraying season.

Making and Feeding Grass Silage

Nearly always, we have too much pasture and meadow crops from late April until mid-June and too little during the rest of the year. During these same spring months, it is very difficult to make good hay because of weather conditions. For a great many farmers, grass silage is the answer. Maybe it is the answer for your farm. Let us give you a copy of "Making and Feeding Grass Silage" which gives you a great many of the answers to the problem of making and feeding grass silage. We have this free booklet at the Extension Office for you.

It's Time to Sack Hams

If you haven't already prepared country cured hams and shoulders for aging, it's time to get at it. After smoking, the hams and shoulders should be wrapped in butcher paper, placed in a closely knit cloth bag and hung in a tightly screened, dry, well-ventilated room for aging. Check occasionally for insect damage. If insects are suspected and the house can be closed, fumigate with sodium cyanide or methyl bromide. Use caution as these are deadly gasses. If aging room is screened so that no insects can enter, sacking isn't necessary.

Sudan Grass For Supplimental Pasture

A week or two after corn planting time, comes sudan grass sowing. Under fair conditions, sudan produces an amazing amount of pasture. Piper is the recommended variety and it can be grazed within six weeks after sowing. Sow 20 to 25 lbs of seed per acre and fertilize for a high yield. Sudan especially needs nitrogen. In mid-summer on most Kentucky farms, we need some additional pasture. A small acreage of sudan grass on good land, especially in hot dry weather provides one of the best supplementary pastures we can sow.

Time to Control Lice and Mange On Hogs

Right now we have very few market hogs on hand but we do have sows and pigs and maybe a boar. Now is a good time to spray them for lice and mange. Let's get at it the first warm day. Confine them in a relatively small area and treat them thoroughly with Lindane. Other materials are also effective but Lindane is one of the best. Use 1% dust or you may use Lindane as a spray. If you spray, use half a gallon (2 quarts) of 20% emulsifiable concentrate in 20 gallons of water.

This treatment should be used only once and not closer than 30 days before slaughter.

Buffet Meal

Every homemaker wants to be a gracious hostess. For those occasions when the number of guests is more than can be seated at the dining table the buffet meal is a gracious and easy way to serve.

The success of the buffet meal depends upon careful planning-menu, table setting, table dcorations, serving equipment and the seating arrangements—to make the meal move smoothly and with apparently little effort on the part of the hostess. This Golden Glow Salad lends itself nicely to Buffet Meal. In warm weather you may wish to increase (double) gelatin to give a firm salad. If using a twelve inch mold double the recipe.

1 can (1 lb., 4 oz.) crushed pineapple; 1-T unflavored gelatin; ¼-c cold water; 2/3-c boiling water; 2-T sugar; ¼-t salt; 2-T vinegar; 1-c grated or shredded carrots; ½-c halves green grapes.

Drain pineapple; reserve syrup. Soften gelatin in cold water. Stir in sugar, salt, vinegar and pineapple, syrup. Cool. When mixture thickens and starts to congeal, add pineapple, carrots and halves of grapes. Pour into a ring mold. Chill until firm. 8 servings. Garnish with green grapes and lettuce. Mayonnaise in center.

Washington Reports

BY YOUR CONGRESSMAN

JOHN WATTS

The three things signifying the end of winter have now come to Washington — the halls and corridors for the past ten days or two weeks have been filled with boys and girls on

(Continued on page 3)

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Ratliff Bros. Co.

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WASHINGTON REPORT

(Continued from page 2)

their senior class trips; no longer do we have to tuck our heads into our coat collars to avoid the last blast of the winter winds in trudging up Capitol Hill toward our workshops and this week will see Congress adjourning for the annual Easter recess.

The real harbinger of Spring is the budding and blooming of the Cherry Blossoms and the ceremonies leading up to the Cherry Blossom Festival — the gathering of the Princesses for the selection of the Queen by spinning, what might be termed to them at least, the Big Wheel of Fortune.

Kentucky this year was represented by Miss Barbour Lee Perry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Perry, of Frankfort, Kentucky, the granddaughter of Mr. James O'Rear and the great granddaughter of Kentucky's noted Judge, Ed C. O'Rear. Miss Perry is a most delightful and charming person. She is a student and scholar, possessing several degrees, and is presently employed as a Mathmetician at the Naval Research Laboratory here in Washington.

While the wheel of chance did not stop in her favor, Kentuckians were in accord that she truly was the Queen of the ball and the festival.

This year, Washington noted another harbinger of Spring which many refer to as the "Republican Spring Thaw." An extraordinary event, occurring by permission granted by the House of Representatives to the members of the Republican Party in order, so they say, that many might have opportunity to discuss without interruption or without being confined to the time rules of the House, their national conservative present-day situations, the achievements and accomplishments, if any, in their opinion of the Kennedy Administration and so on and so forth. The preliminaries were [illegible] much [illegible] and [illegible] eventually [illegible] themselves and the "Republican Spring Thaw" thereof out [illegible]

It seems to be the general consensus that the spring thaws provided by nature are adequate.

SEEING HISTORY the modern way at the newly-remodeled museum at Blue Licks Battlefield State Park, Mt. Olivet, are (from right) Mrs. Mary Nicol, director of State park shrines and museums; Arch Rainey, Ashland artist who designed the modern visual interpretive plan for the museum; and Dr. Mitchell B. Denham, State representative from Mason County. The illuminated diorama shows the park area as it is now and the routes taken by Daniel Boone, Simon Kenton and other pioneers to reach the salt licks. The entire story of Blue Licks is depicted in the Museum, starting with the huge bones of the now-extinct mastodon which was attracted by the salt, then telling the story of Boone and Kenton and ending with displays of utensils and tools used in pioneer life. The diorama is scaled to the actual topography of the park. A new picnic shelter is completed and a swimming pool 40 by 80 feet is scheduled for construction this spring.

DISTRICT VISITORS

Mrs. James H. Ewell, Frankfort; Miss Katherine Crane, Mrs. Susan Beall, Lexington.

TODAY'S THOUGHT FROM THE PAST

"The greatest of faults, I should say, is to be conscious of none." Thomas Carlyle (1795-1881).

[illegible] produces four times as much food and other crops [illegible] it did [illegible] the United States Department of Agriculture.

[illegible] for the home gardener to save seed from his own garden unless the seed is known to be free from disease, say Ohio State University Extension plant pathologists.

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Get set for Fun and Sun at your Chevrolet dealer's. If you aren't in a holiday mood already, his buys will quickly put you in one. Then the real fun begins when you aim a Jet-smooth beauty at vacation land. Bring on those choppy roads or rolling highways—makes no difference because you've got a big cushiony Full Coil spring at each wheel to take the wrinkles out of the worst roads around. And a team of over 700 insulators and absorbers to wall off sound and vibration. Add V8 sizzle or 6 savings, rich, roomy interiors, comfort-high seats for easy rubbernecking, a deep-well trunk, easy bumper-level loading, and Body by Fisher craftsmanship—and you've got about all the car you could possibly want.

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Impala 2-Door Sport Sedan—Just one of 11 restful, zestful Jet-smooth beauties.

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When someone mentions Rural Electric Co-ops...

what's the first thing you think of?

Let's guess. "Electricity for the farmer is paid for by the government."

Were we right? That's a common conception of rural electricity . . . and it's also a very wrong one. Rural electricity is not government supported.

1935 Kentucky's rural electric co-ops are completely owned, maintained and managed by their user-members. They were developed about 25 years ago to bring low-cost electric power to rural areas. When the cooperatives were first developed their members borrowed money from the Rural Electrification Administration . . . money which must be repaid with interest! Rural electric co-ops do not lean on the government for support . . . they help support the government through the taxes they pay. Rural electric co-ops are among Kentucky's largest privately-owned tax-paying corporations.

Kentucky's farmers originally built their rural cooperatives for one purpose only . . . to get the electric power they could not buy elsewhere! Out of their cooperation has grown a force powerful enough to keep Kentucky's prosperity growing.

FLEMING-MASON RURAL ELECTRIC CO-OP

Kentucky's Rural Electric Co-ops help everyone