Agree Or Not

Continued from page 2

the people," as their weapon for immediate action.

The particular thing to note is that the mandatory "shall" language applies only to assessment of farm property. Other parts of the amendment use the permissive "may."

The problem facing the General Assembly falls under these possibilities:

--Implement on the first part of the amendment applying to assessment of farm property and leave the tax structure as it now stands. This could be left for a year or two years to see what would be necessary in the way of establishing equitable rate ceilings.

--Implement the entire amendment. Amend House Bill 1 and take all ceilings off tax rates leaving the local taxing authorities to set reasonable rates each year.

Or, establish ceiling rates that would provide enough elasticity for local governments to obtain sufficient revenue. Or, delay doing anything until the 1972 session after a thorough study has been made.

The most distasteful possibility would be to ask the governor to call a special session in 1971 after the study has been made to implement the measure. But, what governor in his right mind, is going to call a special session in an election year when he is trying to elect a successor, especially if he heads the minority party.

USE WANT ADS TO SELL UNUSED ITEMS

Nothing's Changed

But The Name

Same Efficient employees

Same Fine Food

Henry's Drive-In

Thank You

To The Voters of Carlisle and Nicholas County for Your Support in the Nov. 4 election.

W. R. Dollins
Sheriff Elect

Reese Smoot
Deputy Elect

Florence-Peak-Fryman

ARE RECEIVING TOBACCO

NOW For Our Opening Sale At Our CYNTHIANA HOUSE

Our 1968 Average **$74.25** **The Highest In Cynthiana**

Farmers If You Want The

HIGHEST AVERAGE

For Your Crop -- Deliver Now To

NO. 4 THE CYNTHIANA WHSE., North Main Street

NO. 1 THE STOCKYARDS WHSE., South Church Street

NO. 2 THE NEW HOUSE, Republican Pike

Pepper-Peak-Florence

Tobacco Warehouse Co.

CYNTHIANA, KY.

J. Roy Peak	Richard Fryman	J. Roy Peak, Jr.
Virgil Florence	T. C. Florence	V. D. Florence, Jr.
Office	No. 2 House	No. 4 House
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Dr. Brannon

Dr. Brannon Appointed U.K. Home Ec Dean

Dr. Doris Jean Brannan, assistant dean of the Florida Agricultural Extension Service and professor at the University of Florida, has been appointed dean of the University of Kentucky School of Home Economics.

The Chickasha, Oklahoma native was named to the UK post Tuesday (Oct. [illegible]) by the UK Board of Trustees. Dr. Brannan has been assistant dean, [illegible] Agricultural Extension Service, Institute of Food and Agricultural [illegible] University of Florida, since [illegible].

She received the BS degree in vocational home economics from the then Oklahoma College for Women (Chickasha) in 1943 and the MS and Ed. D. degrees from Oklahoma State University (Stillwater) in 1953 and 1961 respectively.

Her postgraduate work also included studies at Ohio State University (1956), Iowa State University (1962 and 1964), and the University of Chicago (1960).

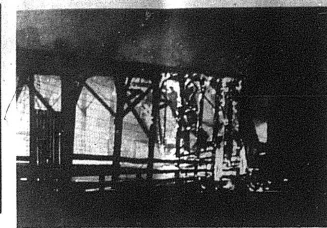
[illegible] vocational home economics teacher at Amber (Oklahoma) High School from 1942-55. Dr. Brannan was assistant home demonstration agent for Comanche county at Lawton, Oklahoma, and later served as a graduate teaching assistant in home management at Oklahoma State.

From 1961-65 she worked as coordinator of resident and extension relations and associate professor, home economics education, in Stillwater.

Her appointment at the University of Florida in 1965 was as assistant director of home economics programs for the Florida Agricultural Extension Service and chairman of the Home Economics Department. In 1968, she was named assistant dean of the Florida Agricultural Extension Service.

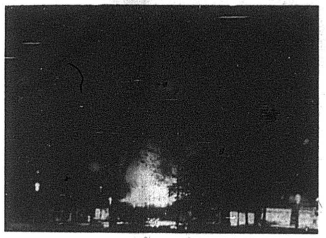
In 1967-69, she served as secretary of the American Home Economics Association.

While at Florida, she has represented the Extension Service on the Florida Consumers Council, Florida Rural Health Committee, Florida Women's Safety Council, and was national extension representative to the U. S. Standards Institute, Consumer Council.



A FLAMING CORNER OF STOCK YARDS

This corner of the Carlisle Stock Yards is a flaming mass at about 1:00 a.m. Monday. Firemen poured tons of water onto the structure of wood and metal roofing. The yards were re-built in 1940 after a fire had destroyed the old Farmers Warehouse which was being used as a stockyards. The pens were approximately 200x200 feet.--Mercury photo

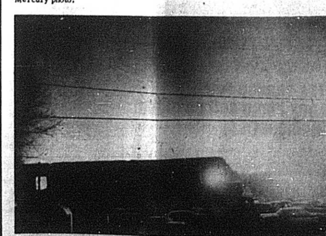


ALL LIT-UP!

Main Street as viewed from the back of the courthouse is bathed in light both from normal illumination and the glow of the fire. Approximately three minutes exposure was used at f/11, ASA 400.--Mercury photo.

FIRE LIGHTS FIRE DEPT.

At extreme left is the Nicholas County Volunteer Fire Department building. In center is old re-dryer building which housed from between $75,000 to an estimated $250,000 of finished goods and Christmas decorations, the property of Blue Grass Industries, Inc. The building with lighted windows is the L&N freight depot. Elongated light shapes are caused by the time exposure.--Mercury photo.



LOOKING DOWN

Old cars stand out starkly in the light cast by flames in the re-dryer building used as a storage warehouse by Blue Grass Industries, Inc. The view, another time exposure, was made from the steps of a concrete mixer at approximately 2:30 a.m.--Mercury photo

Need extra Christmas money?

Advertise with a low cost classified ad

Looking at the Inside

By John H. Kirk

THE SECOND MORATORIUM

Last week our ambassador to the Paris "peace" talks told Hanoi to consider President Nixon's Nov. 3 speech in which he proposed a most reasonable avenue for peace. Hanoi's reply was quickly forthcoming. Its spokesman told our ambassador that the U.S. government should consider the wishes of the American people who want the U.S. out now. How did Hanoi know that this was the wish of the American people? Why, because it was made manifest, they said, by the Oct. 15 war moratorium.

There is another moratorium coming on Nov. 13, 14, 15. And, if you believe the New Mobilization Committee to End the War, there will be others in the months to come. The one in Nov. will concentrate on the capital of the United States.

For anyone planning to be in D.C. on those days, here is the moratorium schedule so that you will know where NOT to be.

Nov. 14: At 6 p.m. Mobe wants 40,000 people at the Arlington National Cemetery for a "march against death." Marchers will be given a placard with the name of a U.S. serviceman killed in Vietnam or the name of a Vietnamese village ravaged by the war. These marchers will cross the Potomac, go past the Lincoln Memorial, the reflecting pool to the Washington Monument and the Executive Offices, stopping in front of the White House and read the inscription of their cards into a loudspeaker.

Then, they walk past the Treasury Department, FBI, Justice Department, and past the Statue of U.S. Grant to the steps of the Capital Building itself where the card will be dropped into a casket.

Nov. 15: General Demonstrations. "Do your own thing."

Nov. 16: The big march starts. Who'll be marching? Members of the New Democratic Coalition, National Council of Churches, Yippies, Hippies, Communists, SDS, Quakers, Black Panthers, and unaffiliated college students. So, it is easy to see that many of the leaders of the moratorium are NOT against the war; they are against the United States. I think that it is a truism to say; certainly not all of those participating in the moratorium are members of the Communist party but (relatively) all of the members of the United States Communist Party will participate.

This march will end at the White House where a rally will be held and a demand made that the United States immediately withdraw its complete military support from the "puppet regime of S. Vietnam."

Then, perhaps the real reason why many college students made the trip occurs. Between the President's mansion and the Washington Monument a "festival of life (love-in?)" will start. Presiding will be Dr. Spock who, you recall, helped raise these "children". Helping him will be his comrade of previous anti-United States rallies, the Rev. William Sloane Coffin. Mrs. Martin Luther King will help them both.

Next coming will be a militant march to the Justice Department at twilight which will be an attempt to extort the release of their comrades on trial in Chicago for the violence they caused in Chicago during the Democrat Convention of 1968.

Ladies and gentlemen, what kinds of people will participate in the deplorable misuse of one of our greatest liberties -- the freedom to assemble and petition the government, for a redress of our grievances?

If a sampling of the students from the University of Kentucky is indicative of the national example, many students will be going for a HOLIDAY. "It's a happening man."

Last night I talked with four UK students, two men and two women, who said thay they plan to take part in the moratorium. All of them were nineteen. I asked them the objective of the moratorium and they told me that it was to protest President Nixon's Vietnam policy. When I asked them how they received his Nov. 3 address on Vietnam I suppose I was visably shaken when ALL of them told me thay they had not heard it. (This was the night after his speech.)

These people, then, are going to Washington to protest something as significant as U.S. foreign policy without knowing what that policy is.

Incredible!

Farmers Home Ad. Aids Rural People

Rural credit services of the Farmers Home Administration helped 5.2 million citizens during fiscal year 1969, James V. Smith, Administrator of the U. S. Department of Agriculture agency announced today.

The Farmers Home Administration Office which serves Harrison and Nicholas Counties is located in the Elks Building on Walnut Street in Cynthiana. Rob Roy Norton is the County Supervisor. For the convenience of Nicholas County people who are unable to visit the Cynthiana Office, Farmers Home Administration has a sub-office in the Postoffice Building which Mr. Norton opens every Tuesday morning.

Among those benefiting were members of 450,000 farm and other rural families who received loans or were using credit advanced in earlier years and members of 700,000 families included in associations using the agency's credit.

Funds totaling more than $1.4 billion were advanced by the Farmers Home Administration during the year. Sixty four percent of the amount loaned, $894.8 million, was provided by private lenders on an insured basis. The remainder was provided primarily from collections on loans made previously.

Repayment of principal and interest totaled $779.8 million, the largest volume in the 35 year history of the agency and its predecessor organizations. Loans outstanding on June 30 totaled $5.5 billion.

Administrator Smith noted that Farmers Home Administration credit, available only to those unable to obtain credit elsewhere, "is a vital factor in USDA's efforts to strengthen the economy of rural America and stem the tide of outmigration."

He provided these details of the agency's activity:

Some 13,702 families borrowed more than $277,120,000 to buy or enlarge farms and make major improvements on their property.

Soil and Water loans totaling $5,021,000 were made to 989 individual farm families to develop, conserve and make better use of their soil and water resources.

A total of 51,020 families received loans of $276,099,000 to enable them to make operating adjustments on their farms and finance annual operating costs.

Another 20,686 family farmers were aided by $114,716,000 on emergency loans to restore their farming to normal in the wake of such disasters as flood, hurricane or drought.

Some 13,280 low-income rural families benefited from $12,938,000 in economic opportunity loans advanced to 4,876 individuals in 193 cooperatives.

Some 62 individual farm operators took advantage of a new recreation loan program and used $1,904,000 in financing to convert all or portions of their farms to recreation uses.

More than 57,600 families benefited from $512,090,000 in rural housing financing. These included $17,335,000 to construct or improve rental housing for senior citizens and low-income rural residents, and $8,534,000 in loans and grants to provide adequate housing for farm laborers and their families.

A total of $164,647,000 in loans and $24,983,000 in grants was committed to the construction-

image SATIN ENAMEL

GUARANTEED

The very finest quality non-yellowing brilliant white semi-gloss alkyd enamel.

Reid & Vice Supply

Doyle Mobile Homes, Inc.

We have the largest selection of Mobile Homes in this area. Also, we transfer more Mobile Homes in Fleming County than all other competitors combined, according to official record report.

We have some of the finest Nationally advertised brands on the market, such as PARK ESTATE, SQUIRE, STEWARD, GARDNER, TITAN, MARRIOTT, COMMODORE, KIRKWOOD, HIGHLANDER, VILLAGER, ATLANTIC, CHICKASHA AND LIBERTY. (ONLY A FEW '69 models left with savings up to $1,500.00)

We have several USED MOBILE HOMES.

Our homes are furnished with house type furniture instead of mobile home furniture-- and each one beautifully decorated. So why not choose your home from Eastern Kentucky's largest selection.

We save you money on interest.

WE SERVICE WHAT WE SELL

DELIVER AND BLOCK UP FREE

No dealer can afford to undersell DOYLE'S!

Doyle Mobile Homes

Highway 11 North, Flemingsburg, Ky.

THE NEW HOOKTOWN SCHOOL HOUSE, with Miss Clara Wasson the first teacher. Back row from left: Lillian Cantrell, Edna Myrtle Thompson, Ray Harney, Henry Thompson, Stanley Maffett, William Earl Feeback, Martha Maffett, Glades Rule, Mary Florence Ritchie, Carrie B. Turley, Clifton Florence, Spencer Gaunce, Deloris Florence, Downing Ross, Lucy Doutman, Shirley Maffett, Russell Doutman, Raymond Gaunce, Paul Thompson, and Robert Thompson. This picture was sent in by Mrs. William B. Miller, Ashland, Ky.

Enrolled At Morehead

Morehead State University has a record fall enrollment of 6,459 students, including 26 students from Nicholas County.

The student body comes from 88 Kentucky counties, 18 states, and eight foreign countries and is an increase of 3.1 per cent over the previous high of 6,262 students in the fall of 1968. The total of 6,459 students enrolled does not include the 481 students at University Breckinridge School, over 500 persons enrolled in extension courses, or 781 persons who are taking correspondence courses.

Enrolled at Morehead State University from Nicholas County are: Larry June Allison, Bruce Wayne Barnes, Melita Letcher Becker, David William Booth, Jane G. Booth, George Harrison Bradley, Pamela Joan Bussell, Mary Smith Cameron, Catherine S. Canupp.

Betty Lynn Conrad, Gary Thompson Crawford, John R. Dunn, Seth Conway Gilvin, Jr., Kathleen Webber Hanson, Larry Thomas Jolly, Suzanne Kenney, Harold Richard Letton Jr., Bonnie Cable Metcalfe.

Michael Thomas O'Bannon, John Lee Sharp, Mary Ellen Stone, Don Allen Sundys, Jerome Thomas Taylor, Martha Feeback Taylor, Carolyn Sue Trapp, Carol Sue Wallace.

The out-of-state enrollment made a significant drop to 23.7 per cent of the total enrollment. The out-of-state enrollment is 1,529 this fall--159 fewer than were enrolled last fall when out-of-state students comprised 26.9 per cent of the total.

"The rather significant drop in out-of-state students enrolled at Morehead State University can be attributed to the increase in out-of-state fees to $370 a semester," said President Adron Doran," and to our adherence to admissions policies adopted by the Council on Public Higher Education limiting the per cent of out-of-state students.

The out-of-state decrease is the third year in a row that out-of-state enrollment has dipped significantly. In the fall of 1966, exactly one-third of the student body was made up of out-of state students. The percentage dropped to 29.6 per cent in the fall of 1967 and 26.9 per cent in the fall of 1968.

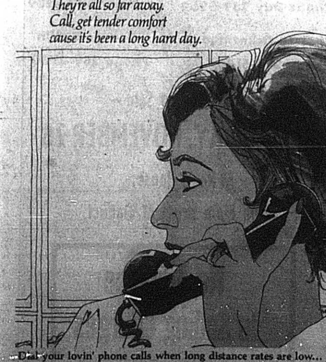
The 3.1 per cent total increase came largely from a significant 14.3 per cent increase in beginning freshmen who are residents of Kentucky, from an increase in students at the junior level, and an increase in the number of graduate students from 474 to 557.

Counties with an enrollment of over 100 include: Rowan 475; Boyd 303; Jefferson 300; Carter 269; Pike 262; Floyd 241; Greenup 207; Morgan 173; Letcher 167; Lewis 145; Campbell 144; Johnson 140; Montgomery 132, Bath, 128; Fleming 116; Kenton 115; Fayette 113; Mason 113; and Knott 112.

Rev. Sugg Attends Lexington Meeting

The satellite meetings preceding the 132nd Kentucky Baptist Convention held at the Calvary Baptist Church, Lexington, Nov. 11, 12, 13, was the Kentucky Baptist Pastors' Conference, Monday, Nov. 10.

Rev. Dallas Sugg, pastor of the Carlisle Baptist Church attended the meetings.



Dial your lovin' phone calls when long distance rates are low... tonight and all weekend long.

South Central Bell

Old Furance To Be Site Of Roadside Park In Bath

By Jack Clowes

What's left of the first iron smelter west of the Alleghenies is now being preserved in a roadside park by the Kentucky Department of Highways.

The Bourbon Furnace is in Bath County on KY-36, two miles off I-64 and about four miles south of Owingsville. The half-acre site was deeded to the state in 1967. The highway department is spending some $7,500 on landscaping, parking area, picnic tables, etc. It should be open before the end of the year.

A German immigrant named Jacob Myers came from Richmond, Va., in 1782 with land grants signed by Governor Patrick Henry. He surveyed and registered around 10,000 acres in what is now Bath County, Ky. In 1791 he began building a furnace to smelt the local iron ore. But while it was still abuilding, Myers sold three quarters of his holding to four other men. The group then formed "John Cockey Owings and Company" (named for one of the group) and went ahead with the construction of what was formally named the "Bourbon Furnace."

The furnace began operating late that same year, one year before Kentucky became a state. It wasn't an efficient operation, even by the standards of that day. Slate Creek water power was harnessed to produce the "blast" and it turned out that the stream often became inadequate.

In full blast the furnace produced about three tons of iron a day. This came from some nine tons of ore, much of the metal being thrown away with the slag.

Inefficient or not, however, the Bourbon was milestone. The iron age had crossed the mountains and Kentucky was embarked on its tide. This first western stride of Vulcan was to go on producing pig iron until August, 1838, a life span of 47 years. More and bigger furnaces were built in various parts of the state and Kentucky was to become, in 1837, the third biggest producer of iron in the nation.

Nobody knows how many iron smelters there have been in the Commonwealth, but there must have been upwards of 75. The Kentucky Historical Society has placed permanent markers on 45 of the sites, five more are in the process of being marked and many more remain to be certified.

Some of the old furnaces have disappeared without a trace and some, like the Bourbon, are still evident in some degree.

What's left of the Bourbon Furnace is its stack, a cut-off pyramid about 24 feet square at the base and open at the top. Its massive blocks were quarried from the nearby hills, hauled by ox cart and laboriously lifted into place by hand.

Iron furnaces were built on the side of a hill. This permitted the "charge" to be carried or wheeled from the stock pile across a small bridge to the aperture at the top of the stack. The molten iron and the slag, of course, were taken out at the bottom.

An awesome amount of hand labor was involved in producing iron and the amount of wood consumed would drive a modern conservationist out of his mind.

Besides mining the ore and crushing the limestone, gangs of men worked long hours in the woods, felling trees, cutting the logs to size and burning them into charcoal. The best hardwood timber was sought and, depending on the kind of wood and the skill of the "colliers," it took around ten days to complete a charcoal burning.

The charcoal hearth was a circle about 30 feet in diameter. A three cornered pile of small dry wood called the "crow's nest," was built in the center. It served as a chimney. Then the logs, cut in four foot lengths, were stacked on end, two lengths high, around the crow's nest. It took about fifty cords of wood for a burning. --A cord, you know, is a stack 4x4x8 feet, or roughly 128 cubic feet of wood. When the circle was filled in this manner it was roofed with another length of wood and a small opening was left in the top.

Wagon loads of leaves were then hauled in and the stacked wood was covered with a layer six to eight inches thick. The leaves were dampened thoroughly and covered with clay. The clay was from four to six inches thick on the sides and from eight to eighteen inches on top.

Someone then climbed to the top, opened a hole in the center, filled the crow's next with kindling and set it afire. The top was then re-covered and holes were made in the sides at the base by which the burning could be controlled.

The whole thing was allowed to burn from ten to fourteen days. Then an opening was made in the base of the pile and the coals were removed with a long handled shovel. Water was poured onto the charcoal immediately and the charcoal was hauled by wagon to the furnace. All along the route at regular intervals were barrels of water to douse any fire that might flare up.

The proper proportion of the charge was 80 lbs. of limestone and 25 bushels of charcoal to each 800 lbs. of ore. Smelters built subsequent to the Bourbon Furnace were considerably larger. It took 40 to 50 such portions to make up a charge for some of them. There were two charges a day, six days a week, and the process was continuous. A blast cycle lasted around nine or ten months unless something untoward forced a shutdown. The fire never went out but was banked on Sundays.

The producture of charcoal for different purposes has had a profound effect on some parts of the world. Much of the deforestation in England was occasioned by making charcoal for the iron industry, even though iron ore was successfully smelted with coke there as early as 1709. The Valley of Oaxaca in Mexico was once as fertile as any place on earth. To build their immense temples the Toltec priests reduced the surrounding forest to charcoal for the production of quicklime. Ten times as much wood was required as the volume of limestone. The temples remained but the valley became bald desolation gouged and gashed with the gullies of erosion. And Haiti, I have heard, was similarly desolated by the architectural efforts of the emperor Henri Christophe.

Much of Kentucky's natural wealth was reduced to charcoal by the iron masters. A TVA publication, "The Iron Industry in Land Between the Lakes," says that one furnace would consume 10,000 cords of wood in one blast cycle.--That's one annual run producing around 16 tons of iron daily for the nine to ten months of its duration.

A fat and fascinating book could and should be written about the iron industry in Kentucky.--The Airdrie Furnace, built by Sir Robert S.C.A. Alexander near Paradise in Muhlenberg County, sopped up more than $300,000 before Lord Alexander gave up in disgust. His Scottish iron makers could not make the furnace work, what with unfamiliar type ore and other things. They never produced a single pound of iron.

Today, in the same place, one of the world's biggest and most modern steam generating plants gobbles up more coal every day than all the charcoal the ironmakers consumed in a year. And one of the world's greediest shovels rips the scalp off the earth in house sized bites to expose its skull of coal. Trucks then haul the coal to the furnaces and it becomes power that Sir Alexander could never have imagined.

To the west, in Lyon County, a man named William C. Kelly operated the Suwanee Iron Works. In his search for cheap labor he imported ten Chinese coolies through a New York tea house on a trial basis. They seem to have worked out well because he ordered more. But there was a tiff at the time between China and the U.S. [illegible] didn't get them. [illegible] was used in Kentucky [illegible] however. Slaves, European immigrants, native laborers and anyone else who could be induced to work.

William C. Kelly fooled around with a novel idea in his spare time and one day he discovered the process of making steel. Soon after two of his English helpers stole away in the night with the details of Kelly's process.

Kelly filed a priority claim [illegible] the U. S. Patent Office [illegible] claim granted him [illegible] and declared him to be [illegible] the original inventor. Kelly's [illegible] renewed, while Bessemer's [illegible] renewal.

Treachery seems to have been the eventual winner, however. Throughout the world the Bessemer process is a household word, but who outside of a few history buffs, knows of Kelly?

Continued on Page [illegible]

Nothing's Changed

But The Name

Same Efficient employees

Same Fine Food

Henry's Drive-In

To The Citizens of Carlisle

[illegible]

Clifton Waugh
Councilman

LET US FILL YOUR NEXT PRESCRIPTION

7 Days A Week

Carlisle Drug Co.

THE Rexall STORE

CARLISLE, KY.

4th St. Tobacco Whse. Co.

551 West Fourth St.

Lexington, Ky.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE

Edgar Allen Darrell

Phone 289-5778

To. Voters of Carlisle

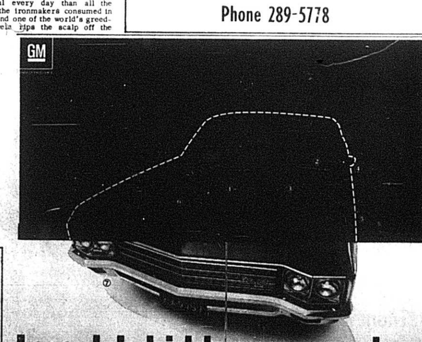
The confidence you expressed in my ability to serve your community as a City Council member at the polls on Nov. 4 is deeply appreciated. The responsibility will not be taken lightly.

May I ask YOU, the citizens of Carlisle, to join me in taking this pledge as our community service goal for the next two years:

"I am only one, but I am one;
I cannot do everything
But I can do something.
What I can do, I ought to do
And what I ought to do
By the grace of God, I will do."--
Canon Farrar

Your neighbor, Jane G. Booth

GM



Impala's hidden persuaders:

① 350-cu.-in. engine A new more powerful standard 250-hp V8 makes the 1970 Impala move with all the more assurance. On good ol' regular gas.

② Anti-theft column lock A locking system is built right into the steering column. When you take your key with you, you lock not only your ignition but your steering wheel as well.

③ Aluminized exhaust system It simply means that your original muffler, tailpipe and exhaust are going to last longer than you'd probably expect them to. Fair enough?

④ Side guard beams They look like highway guard rails, and they're built into both sides of the car for extra protection in case of impact. Not too many cars have them.

⑤ Inner fenders Up inside every fender is another fender to protect against slush and mud and help keep your Impala looking young.

⑥ Flush and dry We build the car so that rain and wash water can run down through the inside of the rocker panels, then out. Air follows to do the drying.

⑦ Full Coil suspension Huge coil springs at all four wheels are four big reasons why a Chevrolet Impala rides smoother and quieter than a low-priced car has any right to.

CHEVROLET On the move.