

The Carlisle Mercury

Our 113th year, No. 7

Carlisle, Kentucky, 40311, Thursday, February 14, 1980

25 cents per copy

East Enders push council on sewers

Approximately 20 East End residents attended the Carlisle City Council meeting Monday night asking a commitment from the city on the proposed East End sewer project that would add 80 houses in that area to the city's sewerage system.

And one resident, after continued heated exchanges with the council, stormed out of the meeting muttering audible curses.

The residents were present to find out the status of the East End project, which some say has been proposed since 1962.

At two meetings last month the council heard proposals from both the Blue Grass Area Development District and Howard K. Ingh Engineers, the city's consulting engineer firm, about the project.

The East End sewer project has a price tag of \$400,000 (although the city council feels that figure needs to be raised, since it has been more than a year since it was determined and will

be raised from several sources: 80 homeowners in the area are scheduled to pay EPA in assessment fees, raising \$60,000; the BGAADD has \$20,000 earmarked for the project; Nicholas Fiscal Court, present owners of the water line now serving the area, will kick in \$10,000 with the remaining \$770,000 coming in the form of a federal grant or federal loan and grant.

But the current city council, concerned with continuing reports of overflow at the city's sewage treatment plant, has indicated they want the project shelved until the city can solve its problems at the plant.

Water entering system

It is agreed that the main problem of the city has with the overflow is rooted in the amount of surface and underground water entering the system.

Some of the water is entering the system through leaks and cracks in the underground pipes. And illegal dumpsites and hook-ons to the system.

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Frankfort visitors

Five NCHS students visited Frankfort recently and attended a session of the House of Representatives as pages for Rep. Adrian Arnold. The group also attended a Pro-Life Rally held on the State Capitol steps. The

students were, from left, Meg Conley, Kay Conley, Rep. Arnold, Cindy Allison, Donna Hughes and Dana Scanlon. Mrs. Jack Conley accompanied the students to Frankfort. — State photo.

Assessments run 15.4% short of market value

According to figures released recently by the Kentucky Department of Revenue property assessments in Nicholas County average 84.4 percent of sale value.

The agency said all but 22 of Kentucky's 120 counties assessed property below its retail market value. The figures were based on a formula devised by the department to reflect 1979 sale prices.

(In the counties surrounding Nicholas only one, Robertson, had an average assessment of more than 100 percent. According to the Revenue Dept.'s calculations Robertson County property was assessed at 102.1 percent of its 1979 sale price.)

The formula was arrived at by dividing sales prices into locally-assessed values of residential, commercial and agricultural properties.

Non-random samples

"The ratios vary, in some cases, subject to considerable variations due to small, non-random samples," a Revenue Dept. spokesman said. "And properties sold in a county may not be representative of all properties in that county."

The spokesman also noted that the ratios represent an average of figures from different property classes and are useful only as a general indication of assessment quality.

Nonetheless Kentucky property val-

uation administrators will be using the figures when arriving at future assessments.

In Nicholas County residential property was determined to be assessed at 84.4 percent of its average sales price, with commercial noted at 86.9 percent and farm property at 86.9 percent, for the 84.4 percent average.

Nicholas County farm property was reassessed in 1977 and 1978, a move that angered the Nicholas County Fair Tax Committee's suit against the Department of Revenue.

(For the purposes of determining the assessments of the different classes of land all dwellings on lots of 10 acres or less are counted as residential property. One of the contentions of the Fair Tax Committee's suit was that assessments were raised only on commercial and residential property with agricultural property left alone.)

Every two years

Under the restrictions of House Bill 84, passed during the 1979 special session of the Kentucky General Assembly all property in the state must be reassessed at least every two years.

How will the ratios affect Nicholas County? The local PVA office says that counties that are assessed, according to

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Bourbon slips past Jackets

By Kay Conley

To lose is one thing; to lose with class is quite another. The Nicholas County Bluejackets fell 72-66 to a strong Bourbon County Colonel team at home last Friday.

The Bluejackets accepted the defeat with style and individually had no pinpointed reason for the loss on their home court.

"I don't know," said Jerry Edwards shaking his head, "I just don't know."

"I think it was foul trouble," Mike Sewell replied after the game. "We certainly had quite a few."

"It was a team loss," said Mike Hatton. "One thing's for sure, the house was packed."

Each response symbolizes that no one factor was responsible. Indeed four players fouled out and the gym roared with the cry of the crowd, but all the reasons add up to just one result, defeat.

Bourbon County pulled out in front in the first quarter, scoring the first basket. Mark Vice placed Nicholas on the boards with two successful free throws. A lay-up by Hatton tied the game at 10-10 toward the final seconds of the quarter. A rebound and goal by the Colonels, on a Bluejacket missed shot, put them ahead by two, 12-10, at the quarter's end.

A steal and layup by Vice in the opening of the second quarter added two for the Jackets. A three-point play by Donald Markland after Vice knocked away the ball from the Colonels, moved Nicholas ahead 15-12. A rebound and bucket by Markland strengthened the Jackets lead 20-14. A take-out goal by Bourbon brought them

within two, 20-18. Hatton tossed in two free throws to move the score up 20-20. With 2:31 left before halftime, Bourbon took control with a one-point, 26-20, lead. A three-pointer by Hatton led the score at 28 each. Three shots by Bourbon at the stripe sent them ahead 26-26. Markland sank two shots to give Nicholas a 30-22 lead at the half.

The game continued to be tense in the third quarter. A jump shot by Hatton marked the score up 37-32. Edwards added one midway through the quarter to knock the score up 40-34. Two shots at the line by Sewell made the Jackets lead 43-34. A steal and goal by Vice showed the score 47-38. Bourbon rallied to narrow the lead 47-41 at the quarter's end.

Nicholas watched their lead slowly erode in the fourth quarter. Two turnovers gave the Colonels a chance to score. A foul by the Bluejacket sent Bourbon to the line for a successful one plus one to move them in the lead 50-41. A steal by Markland and pass from Hatton to Sewell set up a goal to make the score 52-46. A bucket by Hatton with 1:25 left in the game marked the score 62-49.

Two free throws by McGuffey brought Nicholas within three, 64-61. As Nicholas tried to catch-up, Bourbon excelled going home with a 72-66 victory.

David McGuffey was high point man with 16 points. Mike Hatton followed close behind with 15, Donald Markland had 11, Mark Vice 12, Mike Sewell had six and Jerry Edwards had four.

Nicholas will host Frankfort this Friday night. Tipoff set for 8 p.m.

Mary Ann Moore's 'Pain'

Mrs. Mary Ann Moore of Carlisle may one day go down in history as the lady who brought relief to millions of sufferers of rheumatoid arthritis.

A herb remedy developed by Mrs. Moore has been patented in Washington, D.C. by her son, James Bean, a graduate of Carlisle High School and a native of Nicholas County.

And while Mrs. Moore can't divulge the name of the root or the details of the process from which her lotion is made she can say a little about it, including the fact that the process is so simple "anyone can make it, if they know how."

Her son thinks that the lotion will eventually become known across the world and help millions of sufferers of arthritis. With the pride of a son, Bean says that it is the first time that an individual has developed a medicine like this.

"Usually it's the big drug companies that pay scientists \$100,000 a year for four or five years and say 'Here's the money, find us a pain reliever,'" he says.

Mrs. Moore, who is 65, says she's always had an interest in diagnosing and healing her own maladies with home remedies. "I'm about as healthy as I can be," she says, "and I believe that it's due to looking after myself all my life."

"Of course," she laughs, "that doesn't mean you won't see me at the doctor tomorrow if I think I have to go but I think of my body like a clock on the wall. You know when that clock's ticking right and you know when it's not. I can do the same thing with myself."

Mrs. Moore, who developed the lotion when her arthritis began to bother her, has turned the formula and logistics of getting it on the market to her son, who lives in Laurel, Maryland.

Bean has had the process patented ("You can't patent the root") and it involved now with having it tested and approved for mass consumption.

"We have documentary proof of its effects," he says, "and the active ingredient in the root is known to be effective in treating rheumatoid arthritis." Bean also mentions that Harvard University is interested in research on the lotion.

But the most exciting thing about the whole process, he feels, is its inception and origin.

"I went to Carlisle High," he says, "and every time I talk to reporters about this I mention Carlisle, Kentucky. I want to get my home town some recognition and I want to get my mother the recognition she deserves. It's really amazing that one person, not a scientist, could develop this from things you can find everyday."

Bean envisions a medical facility somewhere near his present home of Laurel, Maryland where arthritis sufferers can be treated with his mother's formula.

"This could affect millions of people all over the world," he said. "How many people have arthritis?"

For her part, Mrs. Moore is glad the lotion works and glad her son is developing it but she more or less kept it a secret around Carlisle. Oh, maybe some of her close friends knew about it, but her home remedy has remained close to home until now.

How does it work? Mrs. Moore says the effect could loosely be compared to that of Ben Gay, except that her lotion cools instead of warms "You just rub it on the skin," she says.



MRS. MARY ANN MOORE

Her formula is patented

Will Carlisle be known someday as the birthplace of the arthritis pain reliever called "Pain"? Perhaps, if James Bean has anything to do with it.

In the meanwhile Mrs. Moore will continue treating herself with the lotion and keep on finding home remedies for her ailments.

"You don't like to say very much about these things because people might think you're crazy," she says. "But it works and it looks like the government is going to test it pretty soon to see if it has any harmful effects."

Once that hurdle is cleared — and Mrs. Moore and her son have no reason to think that it won't be — the world will be ready for a lotion made by a lady in Carlisle that could help relieve the pain of millions.

Carlisle native publishes book

A native of Carlisle recently published a book which will help scholars, citizens and bureaucrats find their way through the labyrinth of the Canadian-American relations.

William H. Willoughby's book, *The Joint Organizations of Canada and the United States*, was released in December by the University of Toronto Press. The publishers describe it as the first book to provide detailed descriptions of the joint institutions of the past seven decades.

Canada and the United States have joint bodies working in the areas of fisheries, defense, trade and economic affairs, intergovernmental relations and international park management. All these areas are carefully examined in Dr. Willoughby's book.

Dr. Willoughby received his bachelor's and master's degrees from the University of Kentucky and his PhD from the University of Wisconsin. He is a veteran of World War II, and served for a short time in the U.S. State Department before joining the faculty of St. Lawrence University in Canton, N.Y., as a professor of history and government. He was also associated with Princeton's Institute for Advanced Study and with the School of Advanced Studies, John Hopkins University before moving to Canada in 1964.

After serving as member of the political science department at the University of New Brunswick in Fredericton until 1976, Dr. Willoughby retired from active teaching. His continued research has been supported by grants from such prestigious agencies as the Canada Council and the American Philosophical Society. He is currently at work on a book on the politics of pollution control in Britain, Canada and the United States.