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## The Murray Ledger, December 5, 1912

The Murray Ledger

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## ANNOUNCES

Former Governor Beckham  
Makes Declaration.Issues Card to Voters Setting Forth  
His Claims.

In a card issued to the newspapers of the state Former Governor James Cripps Wickliffe Beckham, for seven years chief executive of Kentucky and by a slight margin defeated in the legislature for United States senator, formally announces his candidacy again for the latter office. Governor Beckham's card is clear and he leaves no doubt of his intention to make it hot for all the others who are expected to enter the race. The card is self-explanatory, and is as follows:

"In answer to a great many inquiries, I feel that I should without further delay, make known my purpose in regard to the approaching race for United States senatorship, for which a Democratic nomination is to be made in the state primary next August. Following my retirement from the office of governor about five years ago and the result of the senatorial election in the general assembly of 1908, it was not my intention to again seek public office. Eight years of arduous and difficult service as governor, frequently dealing with serious and critical questions, had prepared me to welcome and enjoy the relief from public responsibilities and the peace of private life which such retirement offered me.

"But from the people and the press of the state, I have received so many kind and flattering assurances that I might as a senator from Kentucky be of some useful public service, and gratefully appreciating the honor implied by such expressions, I have decided to become a candidate for the Democratic nomination for that office in the primary next August, and to submit my candidacy to the Democratic voters of the state.

"I believe the people of Kentucky have known me long enough and well enough to judge by what principles and purposes I have always been influenced in my public life, and how well or ill I have met every responsibility or obligation confronting me. I have been frank with them at all times, frequently when I believed it to be, to my personal disadvantage, and I have, never let them remain in doubt about my position upon any important political subject.

"So, upon the issues now prominent before the country, the people of Kentucky will know how I stand, and what my course of action would be if I should be elected to the senate. I am in hearty accord with the principles of the platform of the Baltimore convention, and it would be my endeavor as a member of the senate, without ostentation or display, to earnestly and efficiently assist President Wilson and his administration in fulfilling the promises made to the people in that platform and in the recent campaign.

## Party Has Much to Do.

"The verdict of the American people in the recent National election was unmistakable and emphatic. They voted for a definite change in certain policies of the government and restoration of its control in the people, the detestation of the power of special interests, relief from the burdens of tariff taxes and attacks on the

throw of monopoly in our industries, the re-adjustment of the functions of the government to serve the masses of the people rather than those favored classes which have fattened upon special privileges, and for other just and needed reforms outlined in the Democratic program. However much we may rejoice over the recent result at the polls, our victory is not yet won, and will not be won until we have substantially fulfilled these expectations of the people by enacting into laws the promises we have made. It is evident that the admirable man whom we have elected president recognizes the solemnity of the obligations placed upon him in these matters, and it is essential for the success of the administration that we should have in the senate as well as in the house, to aid him in keeping faith with the people, men who are in cordial sympathy with his policies, and men who are willing and capable of finishing successfully the work to be begun.

"I seek this position as senator from my native state not merely with any selfish consideration of the honor it may bring me, but for the broad opportunity it would afford me of rendering some useful and patriotic service to the people of my country. I believe that I have such experience and training as would make me reasonably well prepared for the work. I do not come before the people of Kentucky in this race unknown to or untried by them. In my public career in the past, they have had ample opportunity to determine whether or not I can be trusted with official responsibilities, or whether or not I am accustomed to redeem my promises and obligations to them.

"Upon their sound judgment and general confidence I rest my candidacy for this high office, seeking their support if they believe me worthy of it, and advising them to vote for some other man if they believe he can more faithfully and successfully serve them."

## \$100,000 ASKED FOR

Congressman James Introduces  
Measure Appropriating For  
Federal Building Here.

A special from Washington conveys the news that Congressman Ollie M. James has introduced a bill in Congress asking for an appropriation of \$100,000 for the purpose of erecting a federal building in the city of Murray. He has also introduced a like measure asking for a similar appropriation for his home town of Marion, Ky.

It is possible that this bill will come up at the present session for consideration, and on account of the prominence of Mr. James and the further fact that he has asked but for very little in the way of appropriations of this character it is generally accepted that Mr. James' bills will receive the consideration of both branches of congress and liberal appropriations will be allowed for the purposes set out in the measure.

Deep-seated coughs that resist ordinary remedies require both external and internal treatment. If you buy a dollar bottle of BAL-LARD'S HOREHOUND SYRUP you get the two remedies you need for the cure of one. There is a HERRICK'S RED PEPPER PORUS PLASTER for the chest, free with each bottle. Sold by Dale & Stubblefield.

## OWN LIFE

Miss Annie Conway, of Paris,  
Destroys Her Life.Had Recently Returned From  
Nashville Infirmary.

Paris, Tenn., Dec. 2.—This afternoon about two o'clock at her home on the corner of Brewer and Ruff streets, Miss Annie Conway, aged about 22 years, a beautiful, accomplished young society girl, committed suicide by shooting herself through the heart. She had been in ill health for several months, and recently underwent an operation at Briggs Infirmary in Nashville. Since her return home she had at times appeared gloomy, and her closest friends feared that her mind was becoming impaired. Within the past few days she had made threats of self-destruction, which caused her friends a great deal of uneasiness. When the rash act was committed she was in her bedroom alone. She had been in bed the major part of the day and was clothed in her night clothes. The had placed the revolver which carried the death-dealing missile over the heart and fired but a single shot. The bullet entered the apex of that organ, and death must have been instantaneous. So close to her body did she place the revolver that the flame ignited her clothing, but the spurt of blood from the wound extinguished the flames.

The only person in the house at the time was the housekeeper, who on hearing the report of the shot, suspected the worst and called for help. Mrs. Beulah Freeman was first on the scene, and with Miss Conway's housekeeper rushed into the bedroom in time to see the victim of her own hand gasp her last. The revolver was held in the right hand, and when the shot was fired it was dropped by her left side.

This revolver she took with her to the sanitarium in Nashville, where it was taken from her and sent back to her home in Paris. She was a daughter of the late Geo. W. Conway, who was for many years deputy county clerk of Henry county and later clerk and master in chancery for the county. She was the youngest daughter and is survived by one older sister, Miss Stella, who holds the responsible position of time-keeper of the two divisions of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company.

Dr. G. T. Abernathy, I. A. McSwain and A. A. Oliver arrived almost simultaneously and pronounced Miss Conway dead. Coroner W. T. Snow came to hold an inquest but this was waived. The physicians found a note on the dresser in the bedroom, which was not addressed, but stated in substance that she had suffered all her flesh could stand and had decided to terminate it all with the peace that comes in death. In a few minutes after the shooting dozens of friends were present to offer aid and condolence, among the first to arrive were Rev. C. A. Waterfield and E. J. Barnett.

Her brother, Edwin F. Conway, of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, in Mexico City, Mexico, was recently found dead with a bullet wound in his side, which probably preyed on her mind.

Good tobacco season this week means a big Christmas to many

## Accused of Poisoning Husband.

Paducah, Ky., Nov. 29.—An important case that will be tried in the Marshall circuit court at Benton is that against Mrs. Lucy Griffith, charged with poisoning her husband, Edward Griffith, a prominent business man on April 25, 1911. Court will convene Monday. At the first trial of Mrs. Griffith the jury failed to agree. It is understood that the jury stood nine for conviction. The parties involved are prominent and the case has attracted interest all over Western Kentucky. Ed Griffith was a son of Postmaster Griffith, of Benton, who is pushing the prosecution.

We wish to call your attention to the fact that most infectious diseases such as whooping cough, diphtheria and scarlet fever are contracted when the child has a cold. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will quickly cure a cold and greatly lessen the danger of contracting these diseases. This remedy is famous for its cures of colds. It contains no opium or other narcotic and may be given to a child with implicit confidence. Sold by Dale & Stubblefield.

## Judge Wells to Lose His Job.

There is a strong "tip" out that the coming vacancy on the State Board of Control of Charitable Institutions will go to a Central Kentucky man, and that J. Norton Fitch, of Jessamine county, will be selected to succeed Judge A. J. G. Wells, of Calloway county, whose term soon expires. Mr. Fitch is one of the best known Democratic politicians in the Eighth district and has always been regarded as very close to Gov. McCreary. He has all along been mentioned for something good under the present state administration. Louisville Times.

If you are troubled with chronic constipation, the mild and gentle effect of Chamberlain's Tablets makes them especially suited to your case. For sale by Dale & Stubblefield.

## OUR NEIGHBORS

Trigg County News of Past Week  
And of Interest to Many  
Here.

Only one hoghead of Association tobacco stored with the Cadiz Storage house remains unsold. Twelve other hogheads that have been sold and paid for are yet to be shipped out.

At a meeting of the Executive Board of the Farmers Union of the county held in Cadiz last Saturday, it was ascertained that the Union pools of the county had about \$50,000 pounds of tobacco pledged.

Mr. M. Herman Wade, of the Walonia country, and Miss Jessie C. Wallis, of the Glenwood country, were married yesterday afternoon at three o'clock.

Mr. Q. M. Peal and Miss Donnie Futrell were married yesterday morning at ten o'clock. The marriage took place at the bride's home near Merchen's bridge in the presence of the members of the immediate families and a few special friends.

Mrs. Clyde Downs returned to her home in Louisville last week after a visit of several weeks here to her mother, Mrs. C. D. Jago.

Mr. Joe Scott, a prominent citizen living in the southern part of the county, died last Saturday as the result of a par-

## CONVICTED

Jury Gives Clarence Elliott  
Life Sentence.Benton Wadlington Convicted of  
Voluntary Manslaughter.

Mayfield, Ky., Nov. 30.—The wilful murder of John Dallas at Dukedom, several months ago is being avenged through the channels of the court, the first conviction coming with the trial of Clarence Elliott, who was declared guilty of murder and his punishment fixed at life sentence in the penitentiary. The jury was out 26 hours, returning a verdict Thursday morning at 11 o'clock.

The following verdict was returned by a jury in the case of Benton Wadlington charged with wilful murder: "We the jury find the defendant, Benton Wadlington guilty of voluntary manslaughter."

Although Wadlington was tried for wilful murder yet the jury changed the charge in their verdict. The first report after reaching a decision fixed the punishment at fifteen years in the penitentiary, but this was illegal as they can only fix the charge and the law fixes the length of time to serve. For voluntary manslaughter the punishment is from two to twenty years. This verdict did not meet with the popular approval of the general public and was a great surprise to the people. It was expected that Wadlington would receive as great if not a more severe verdict than Clarence Elliott, who got a life sentence. Jack Magness, charged jointly with them will not be tried this court.

## Home Burned Last Thursday.

The home of Richard Boggress together with nearly all of the contents was destroyed by fire last Thursday at about 12 o'clock. The fire originated in the roof of the building near a chimney and was under great headway when discovered owing to the extreme high wind at the time. His home was located a few miles northwest of the city. He carried \$500 insurance on the building.

## Makes the Nation Gasp.

The awful list of injuries on a Fourth of July staggers humanity. Set over against it, however, is the wonderful healing, by Bucklen's Arnica Salve, of thousands, who suffered from burns, cuts, bruises, bullet wounds or explosions. Its the quick healer of boils, ulcers, eczema, sore lips or piles. 25c at Dale & Stubblefield.

alytic stroke. He was eighty years of age.

Mr. Leveingston L. Pope and Miss Mallie I. Downs who live near Linton, surprised a number of their friends Sunday morning, Nov. 24, by driving over to Esq. B. F. Sholar's where they were quietly married.

County Clerk Davis issued license yesterday afternoon for the marriage of Mr. Marvin Freeman and Miss Mamie G. Diuguid. The marriage will take place today.

Mr. Arthur T. Banister and Miss Maggie Adams, a popular young couple living north of Cadiz several miles, were married last evening at six o'clock.

The Record.

## BECKHAM'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Ledger this week contains Ex-Gov. J. C. W. Beckham's formal announcement to the voters of Kentucky for the very important position of United States Senator. Mr. Beckham is one of Kentucky's brainiest young men, capable to fill the responsible position and deserving of the high honor at the hands of the people of this state. In speaking of his announcement the Mayfield Messenger says:

"The Democrats of Kentucky will well remember the outrage of defeating Mr. Beckham and electing Mr. Bradley the Republican to the United States Senate a few years ago.

"Mr. Beckham comes before the people of Kentucky as an able, clean and honorable man; one who has been tried in the furnace of fiery opposition and has not been found wanting. Mr. Beckham should now be in the United States Senate in place of Mr. Bradley, and a man will hardly be found in Kentucky who can defeat him for a position which he was swindled out of by corrupt Democrats and designing politicians.

"The Democrats owe him a debt that will never be paid until he takes his seat in the United States Senate from the Commonwealth of Kentucky."

## Move on Now!

says a policeman to a street crowd, and whacks heads if it don't. "Move on now," says the big harsh mineral pills to bowel congestion and suffering follows. Dr. King's New Life Pills don't bulldoze the bowels. They gently persuade them to right action, and health follows. 25c at Dale & Stubblefield.

## Latham Case Continued.

The Latham damage suit in the Federal court at Owensboro was continued Monday of last week until the next term. A number of Calloway citizens are defendants in the suit.

## BURNED TO DEATH

Aged Calloway Lady Suffers Hor-  
rible Death When Clothing  
Burns From Body.

Mrs. Nancy Barnett, of the Shiloh section of the county, and about 66 years of age and one of the most widely known and esteemed ladies of the entire county, was burned to death at her home last Saturday. She was at home and was dressed in a flannellette suit and in reaching to the mantle board to secure a match with which she expected to light a lamp, it being about five o'clock in the afternoon, her skirt was drawn into the fire and the flames quickly spread over the entire garment, burning the victim in a horrible manner and from the effects of which she died Saturday night at about ten o'clock.

The only other occupant of the house at the time of the terrible accident was an imbecile son, who did everything in his power to extinguish the flames. Her clothing were burned entirely from her body.

Mrs. Barnett was the widow of the late W. J. Barnett and was well known throughout the east side of the county. She is survived by two sons, both imbeciles, two sisters, Mrs. John Miller and Mrs. Hickory Williams. She was also an aunt of L. B. Barnett and Mrs. Bob Cutchin of this place. The funeral was held Sunday and the burial was at Sage Hill.















# ROYAL BAKING POWDER ABSOLUTELY PURE

Cooking under modern methods and conveniences is made so attractive the whole family is becoming interested.

"These biscuits are delicious; this cake is excellent," says the father. "I made them," says the daughter, and both father and daughter beam with pleasure.

Royal Baking Powder has made home baking a success, a pleasure and a profit, and the best cooking today the world over is done with its aid.

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Dr. A. V. McRee is now occupying offices up-stairs in the Farmers & Merchants Bank building, moving into same the past week.

See our line of felt-mattresses and drugstore. We guarantee satisfaction. Murray Fur. & Und. Co.

Murray Chapter, O. E. S., meets in regular session Friday night for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. A full attendance is desired.

We have agency for Standard Sewing Machine and will sell on easy payment plan or for cash. Murray Fur. & Und. Co.

Mules and Horses.—I will be in Murray Saturday of this week to buy good mules from 4 to 10 years old and from 14 to 16 hands. Also will buy good saddle horses.—E. H. Haley.

A complete line of single and double-barrel and pump guns and all kinds of ammunition.—Baker & Glasgow.

Hereford.—Bill Wymore will have a carload of registered Hereford yearlings here for sale at public auction Saturday of this week. None but the best and registered stock.

J. E. Thomas has moved into the Sexton residence on North Third street, recently vacated by O. A. Butterworth and family, who moved into the residence on Waters street recently vacated by E. N. Holland.

L. B. Hubbs left the past week for Dalton, Ga., where he will locate for the winter and practice his profession.

Miss O'Hara, of Princeton, arrived here the past week and spent several days the guest of Clifford Melugin and wife, of this place.

Young man, put some of those dollars you are throwing away in the Peoples Building & Loan Association. See M. D. Holton.

For baby's scroup, Willie's daily cuts and bruises, mamma's sore throat, Grandma's lameness.—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil—the household remedy. 25c and 50c.

Our line of furniture is complete and you can buy of us on easy payments. Murray Fur. & Und. Co.

C. W. Gibson has purchased the blacksmith shop at Penny and is now in a position to take care of the trade that might come to his shop. Mr. Gibson is a splendid workman and will command a good patronage.

Mr. Noah H. Falwell returned to Calloway last week after living in Texas and New Mexico the past twelve years. He has purchased the J. V. Meyer farm just south of the city. The Ledger welcomes him home.

Albert I Jones, the well known salesman with J. L. Martin & Co., is contemplating making the race for jailer in the next August primary. Albert has many friends in the county and should he enter the race will be a strong factor.

Advertise in Ledger—Results.

W. D. Osborn is erecting a new building on the Gatlin lot, near his old stand, and which will be used as a blacksmith shop.

A lazy liver leads to chronic dyspepsia and constipation, weakens the whole system. Doan's Kidney Pills (25c per box) act mildly on the liver and bowels. At all drug stores.

To feel strong, have good appetite and digestion, sleep soundly and enjoy life, use Burdock Blood Bitters, the family system tonic. Price, \$1.00.

Judge John C. Dabney and daughters, Misses Jane and Alberta, arrived here the past week to be the guests of his sister, Mrs. O. A. Butterworth, for several days. Mr. Dabney returned home after a few days while the Misses Dabney remained.

Conn Linn and wife, of Tulsa, Oklahoma, arrived here Wednesday to be the guest of his sister, Mrs. Tom Williams, and friends for several days. Mr. Linn was recently elected county judge of the county in which Tulsa is located, which is one of the most lucrative places in the county.

Sickly children need WHITE'S CREAM VERMIFUGE. It not only destroys worms, if there be any, but it acts as a strengthening tonic in the stomach and bowels. Price 25c per bottle. Sold by Dale & Stubblefield.

The unveiling of the memorial windows recently placed in the Methodist church of this place will take place Sunday night, December 15th. This service was called for a previous date but on account of weather conditions was postponed until the above date. The program as published in the Ledger of two weeks ago will be carried out at the services.

Whooping in the lungs indicates that phlegm is obstructing the air passages. BALLARD'S HOREHOUND SYRUP loosens the phlegm so that it can be coughed up and ejected. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Dale & Stubblefield.

Burgess Parker, who has been living on the Tom Morris farm, southeast of the city the past year, has rented the C. T. Johnson place on Institute street and will move to town at an early date. Dr. Walter Johnson has rented the Mrs. Edna Grogan residence and will occupy it the next year. Mrs. Grogan and son, Lloyd, will move to the E. D. Miller place, near New Providence, and recently purchased by Mrs. Grogan and son, Ben.

You will find that doctors everywhere speak well of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. They know from their own experience in the sale of it that it is a cough and colds it can always be depended upon, and that it is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by Dale & Stubblefield.

Judge G. B. Bingham, of Clarksville, general secretary of the Planters Protective association, was here this week transacting business in connection with the association. Lee Clark, county committeeman, returned home from Clarksville with Judge Bingham where he had been this week attending a meeting of the finance committee of the association of which he is a member. Judge Bingham was formerly judge of the Trigg county court and is one of the ablest men today connected with the association.

TAKEN UP.—I have a male yearling at my home two miles west of Murray on route 6, marked two underbits left ear, slit in right ear, red with white under, flank, bush tail white, little white on forehead. Owner is a gentleman residing in the town of L. C. Jones.

## Announcement

Mrs. J. G. Jones wishes to announce to her friends and the public that she is now located at the Harrison place, corner Depot and Pool streets, just south of the Hotel, and admits the patronage of the people in town and the country who desire first class board at reasonable prices; either day board or otherwise. For further information call No. 215 Citizens' phone.

Mrs. J. H. Churchill is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Miller, on the west side of the county this week.

J. F. Strader, of Hickman, Ky., was here the past week the guest of his brother, Jim Strader, and family for several days.

When you have a bilious attack give Chamberlain's Tablets a trial. They are excellent. For sale by Dale & Stubblefield.

Mrs. Hunter Furchess and children, of Ooltewah, Tenn., are visiting her father, J. T. Padgett, of Hardin, and will remain in Kentucky until after the Christmas holidays.

Heartburn is a symptom of indigestion. Take a dose of HERBINE in such cases. The pain disappears instantly. The bowels operate speedily and you feel fine, vigorous and cheerful. Price 50c. Sold by Dale & Stubblefield.

I have at my home one black and white hog, weighing about 150 pounds. Owner can have same by calling at my home at the Cregg Holland place. Chris Moore.

J. D. Hamilton, manager of the Murray Land Co., left Tuesday morning for Morriston, and other Arkansas points, he will be the guest of his father and sister for the next two weeks.

Mrs. Vernon Stubblefield and children returned last Saturday afternoon from Mayfield, where they were the guests of her brother, Jas. Wilson, and family the past week.

John McDaniel, of Murray, and Miss Glady's Tidwell, of the city, celebrated Thanksgiving by having the nuptial knot tied Thursday morning at ten o'clock by Rev. E. W. Nelson, at his home. The couple left on the 10:45 train.—Mayfield Messenger.

Kinney Jones, a well known young man of the Wiswell section, died Wednesday afternoon of this week after a lingering illness of consumption. He was a son of Jas. Jones and a brother of Prof. Will Jones, teacher of the Outland school, east of Murray. Deceased was a splendid young man and numbered his friends by the score. His death is the greatest loss to the community where he lived.

**BABY'S CARE IS MOTHER'S WORRY**

SCOTT'S EMULSION improves the quality of breast milk—it supplies the material for bone and muscle—if scanty or thin, it makes it rich and abundant. For bottle babies a few drops of emulsion with every feeding produces marvelous effects—makes new-born flesh and ruddy health. SCOTT'S EMULSION is the cream of the purest cod liver oil delicately emulsified into tiny particles resembling maternal milk and each particle is coated with glycerine—no alcohol or stimulant—a whole new nourishing strength-making food. At all druggists and grocers. Beware of cheap imitations. SCOTT'S EMULSION.

## Just Arrived

The new Hardware and Furniture store at Hazel is the center of attraction. Have you been in since we received the last big shipment Stoves. Come in and take a look at the Daisy Washington Cast Range and our Leader. They are the best on earth, and Prices are at the Bottom.

We have a nice line of Heaters both for wood or coal.

Bony Jones, Salesman.

J. H. Steel, Hazel, Ky.

## THE PRAISE CONTINUES

Everywhere We Hear Good Reports of Doan's Kidney Pills.

Murray is no exception. Every section of the U. S. resounds with praise of Doan's Kidney Pills. Thirty thousand persons are giving testimony in their home newspapers. The sincerity of these witnesses, the fact that they live so near, is the best proof of the merit of Doan's. Here's a Murray case.

A. P. Overby, of Murray, Ky., says: "For two or three months I was troubled with disordered kidneys. I had dull pains in the small of my back and whenever I stooped or lifted, sharp twinges caused me much misery. At night the ache in my back greatly disturbed my rest. I arose in the morning feeling tired and languid and nervous spells bothered me. Sediment contained in the kidney secretions proved that my kidneys needed attention. Learning of Doan's Kidney Pills, I procured a box and in three days they relieve me. It required but one-half of the box to effect a complete cure. I am glad to say that this cure has been permanent and I therefore have no hesitation in allowing you to publish my statement."

For sale by all dealers.—Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agent for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

HUGH M. McELRATH

Office upstairs Farmers & Merchants Bank.

Phones: Cumb. 125 Ind. 117

**ECZEMA CAN BE CURED!**

I Will Prove It To You At My Expense.

YOU WHO ARE SUFFERING FROM THE TORTURES OF ECZEMA, WHOSE DAYS ARE MISERABLE, WHOSE NIGHTS ARE MADE SLIMES BY THE TERRIBLE ITCHING, BURNING PAINS, LET ME SEND YOU A FREE TRIAL OF THE TREATMENT WHICH HAS CURED HUNDREDS WHICH I BELIEVE WILL CURE YOU. I WILL SEND IT FREE BY POSTAGE PAID. WITHOUT ANY OBLIGATION ON YOUR PART. JUST WRITE ME A LETTER OR SEND YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS TO A. B. BEALE & SON, 117 W. Main St., St. Louis, Mo. TREATMENT FREE OF COST TO YOU. J. C. HUTCHINSON, 117 W. Main St., St. Louis, Mo.

## OUR WEEKLY LIMERICK

A limerick, by name, Mr. Fells, Was going hunting and needed some shells.



So he came to OUR STORE

Where we have them galore.

AND SOME GREAT HUNTING TALES HE NOW TELLS.

## ANY HUNTER

MAKING SUCH A SPLENDID SHOT

As that shown in the sketch would naturally be enthusiastic over his shells, and want to tell his friends where he bought them; and all about the wonderful shot.

Buy Your Shot Gun Shells Right Here, Am True, and of the Reserve you Need not Fear.

A. B. BEALE & SON MURRAY KENTUCKY



# TAFT SENDS IN MESSAGE ABOUT FOREIGN AFFAIRS

President Informs Congress of Our Relations With Other Nations.

## AMERICAN DIPLOMACY WINS

Its Success in Settling Central American Troubles.

## DIPLOMATIC SERVICE BETTER

Reorganization Has Done Much to Increase Its Efficiency—Adjustment of the Sealing and Fisheries Disputes—Interests of United States in the Near and Far East.

Washington, Dec. 2.—President Taft submitted to congress today the first of several messages. It was devoted to our foreign relations and in part was as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: The foreign relations of the United States actually and potentially affect the state of the Union to a degree not widely realized and not surpassed by any other factor in the welfare of the whole nation. The position of the United States in the moral, intellectual, and material relations of the family of nations should be a matter of vital interest to every patriotic citizen. The national prosperity and power impinge upon us in the same way that the winds of heaven impinge upon the sails of a ship. The tremendous growth of the export trade of the United States has already made that trade a very real factor in the industrial and commercial prosperity of the country. With the development of our industries, the foreign commerce of the United States must rapidly become a still more essential factor in its economic welfare. Whether we have a far-reaching and wise diplomacy and are not recklessly plunged into unnecessary wars, and whether our foreign policies are based upon an intelligent grasp of present-day world conditions and a clear view of the possibilities of the future, or are governed by a temporary and timid expediency or by narrow views bedding an ignorant nation, are questions in the alternative consideration of which must convince any thoughtful citizen that no department of our government offers greater opportunity for promoting the interests of the whole people on the one hand, or greater chance on the other of permanent national injury, than that which deals with the foreign relations of the United States. The fundamental foreign policies of the United States should be raised high above the conflict of partisanship and wholly dissociated from differences as to domestic policy. In its foreign affairs the United States should present to the world a united front. The intellectual, financial and industrial interests of the country and the publicist, the wage earner, the farmer, and citizen of whatever occupation must cooperate in a spirit of high patriotism to promote that national solidarity which is indispensable to national efficiency and to the attainment of national ideals.

The relations of the United States with all foreign powers remain upon a sound basis of peace, harmony and friendship. A greater insistence upon justice to American citizens or interests wherever it may have been needed of necessity, in commercial and other relations have only served to strengthen our friendships with foreign countries by placing those friendships upon a firm foundation of reality as well as aspiration.

Before briefly reviewing the more important events of the last year in our foreign relations, which it is my duty to do as charged with their conduct and because diplomatic affairs are of a nature to make it appropriate that the secretary of state make a formal annual report, I desire to touch upon some of the essentials to the safe management of the foreign relations of the United States and to endeavor, also, to define clearly certain concrete policies which are the logical modern correlates of the undisturbed and traditional fundamentals of the foreign policy of the United States.

### Reorganization of the State Department.

At the beginning of the present administration the United States, having fully entered upon its position as a world power, with the responsibility thrust upon it by the results of the Spanish-American war, and already engaged in laying the groundwork of a vast foreign trade upon which it should one day become more and more dependent, found itself without the machinery for giving thorough attention to, and taking effective action upon, a mass of intricate business vital to American interests in every country in the world.

The department of state was an archaic and inadequate machine lacking most of the attributes of the foreign office of any great modern power. With an appropriation made upon recommendation by the congress on August 5, 1909, the department of state was completely reorganized.

There were created divisions of Latin American affairs and of far eastern, near eastern, and western European affairs. To these divisions were called from the foreign service diplomatic and consular officers possessing experience and knowledge gained by actual service in different parts of the world and thus familiar with political and commercial conditions in the regions concerned. The work was highly specialized. The result is that from time to time would emphasize in its foreign relations one or another policy, now American interests in every quarter of the globe are being cultivated with equal assiduity.

### Merit System in Consular and Diplomatic Corps.

Expert knowledge and professional training must evidently be the essence of this reorganization. Without a trained foreign service there would not be men available for the work in the reorganized department of state. President Cleveland has taken the first step toward introducing the merit system in the foreign service. That had been followed by the application of the merit principle, with excellent results, to the entire consular branch. Almost nothing, however, had been done in this direction with regard to the diplomatic service. In this age of commercial diplomacy it was evident that the first importance to train an adequate personnel in that branch of the service. Therefore, on November 26, 1909, by an executive order, I placed the diplomatic service up to the grade of secretary of embassy, inclusive, upon exactly the same strict non-partisan basis of the merit system, rigid examination for appointment, and promotion only for efficiency, as had been maintained without exception in the consular service.

### Statistics as to Merit and Nonpartisan Character of Appointments.

How faithful to the merit system and how nonpartisan has been the conduct of the diplomatic and consular services in the last four years may be judged from the following: Three ambassadors now serving held their present rank at the beginning of the administration. Of the ten ambassadors whom I have appointed, five were by promotion from the rank of minister. Nine ministers now serving held their present rank at the beginning of the administration. Of the ten ambassadors whom I have appointed, five were by promotion from the rank of minister. The thirty-seven secretaries of embassy or legation who have received their initial appointments after passing successfully the required examination were chosen for ascertained fitness, without regard to political affiliations. A dearth of candidates from southern and western states has alone made it impossible to give representation to those states' representatives in the foreign service. In the effort to equalize the representation of the various states in the consular service I have made sixteen of the twenty-nine new appointments to posts in the United States occurred during my administration from the southern states. This is 55 per cent. Every other consular appointment made, including the promotion of eleven young men from the consular assistant and student corps has been by promotion or transfer, based solely upon efficiency shown in the service.

In order to assure to the business and other interests of the United States the most efficient and economical administration of the consular service, I have made it a point to have some such lines as these of the most now pending in congress.

### Large Provision for Embassies and Legations and for Other Expenses of Our Foreign Representatives.

In connection with legislation for the amelioration of the foreign service, I wish to draw attention to the advisability of placing the salary appropriations upon a better basis. I believe that the best results would be obtained by a moderate scale of salaries, with adequate funds for the expense of proper representation based in each case upon the scale and cost of living at each post, controlled by a system of accounting, and under the general direction of the department of state.

In line with the object which I have sought of placing our foreign service on a basis of permanency, I have at various times advocated provision by congress for the acquisition of government-owned buildings for the residence and offices of our diplomatic officers, so as to place them more nearly on an equality with similar officers of other nations and to do away with the discrimination which otherwise must necessarily be made, in some cases, in favor of men having large private fortunes. The act of congress which I approved on February 17, 1911, was a right step in this direction. The secretary of state has already made the limited recommendations permitted by the act for any one year, and it is my hope that the bill introduced in the house of representatives to carry out these recommendations will be favorably acted on by the congress during its present session.

### Diplomacy a Handmaid of Commercial Interests.

The diplomacy of the present administration has sought to respond to modern ideas of commercial intercourse. This policy has been characterized as substituting dollars for bullets. It is one that appeals alike to idealistic humanitarian sentiments to the dictates of sound policy and

strategy, and to legitimate commercial aims. It is an effort frankly directed to the increase of American trade upon the axiomatic principle that the government of the United States shall extend all proper support to every legitimate and beneficial American enterprise abroad. How great have been the results of this diplomacy, coupled with the maximum and minimum provision of the tariff law, will be seen by some consideration of the wonderful increase in the export trade of the United States. Because modern diplomacy is commercial, there has been a disposition in some quarters to attribute to it none but materialistic aims. How strikingly erroneous is such an impression may be seen from a study of the results by which the diplomacy of the United States can be judged.

### Successful Efforts in Promotion of Peace.

In the field of work toward the ideals of peace this government negotiated, but to my regret, was unable to carry out its most important treaty which set the highest mark of the aspiration of nations toward the substitution of arbitration and reason for war in the settlement of international disputes. Through the efforts of American diplomacy several wars have been prevented or ended. I refer to the successful tripartite mediation of the Argentine republic, Brazil, and the United States between Peru and Ecuador, the ending of the boundary dispute between Panama and Costa Rica to peaceful arbitration; the staying of warlike preparations when Hayti and the Dominican republic were on the verge of hostilities; the stopping of an internecine strife in Honduras. The government of the United States was thanked for its influence toward the restoration of amicable relations between the Argentine republic and Bolivia. The diplomacy of the United States is active in seeking to assuage the remaining ill-feeling between this country and the Republic of Colombia. In the recent civil war in China the United States successfully joined with the other nations in urging an early cessation of hostilities. An agreement has been reached between the governments of Chile and Peru whereby the celebrated Tacna-Arica dispute, which has long embittered the relations of the United States with South America, has at last been settled. Simultaneously came the news that the boundary dispute between Peru and Ecuador had entered upon a stage of amicable settlement.

The United States in reference to the Tacna-Arica dispute between Chile and Peru has been one of non-intervention, but one of friendly influence and pacific counsel throughout the period during which the dispute has been the subject of interchange of views between this government and the two governments immediately concerned. In the general easing of international tension on the west coast of South America, the United States has been a most potent and beneficial factor.

### China.

In China the policy of encouraging financial investment to enable that country to develop its resources and to give new life and practical application to the open-door policy. The consistent purpose of the present administration has been to encourage the use of American capital in the development of the vast resources of this essential reform to which China is pledged by treaties with the United States and other powers.

The cooperation to foreign banks in connection with the nationalization of the national bank, upon which the reforms depend, and the administration to demand for American capital participation in the development of the country, have been a part of our policy. We have secured an equal vote in all questions pertaining to the disposition of the public revenue concerned. The principle of promoting international cooperation among ourselves in the matters of reform, which could not be put into practical effect without the consent of all, was likewise adopted in the case of the loan negotiated by China for the reform of its railway system. The principle of international cooperation in matters of common interest upon which our policy has already been based in all of the above instances has admitted of a broad factor in that connection has been a great factor in the success of the Chinese nation has been passing.

### Central America Needs Our Help in Debt Adjustment.

In Central America the aim has been to help such countries as Nicaragua and Honduras to help themselves. They are the immediate beneficiaries. The national benefit to the United States is two-fold. First, if more vital in the neighborhood of the Panama canal and the zone of the Caribbean than anywhere else. There, too, the maintenance of that doctrine falls most heavily upon the United States. It is therefore essential that the countries within that sphere shall be removed from the jeopardy involved by heavy foreign debt and chaotic national finances and from the ever-present danger of civil war. Hence the United States has been glad to encourage and support American bankers who were willing to lend a helping hand to the financial rehabilitation of such countries, because this financial rehabilitation and the protection of their custom houses from the prey of world dictators

would remove at one stroke the menace of foreign creditors and the menace of revolutionary disorder. The second advantage to the United States is one affecting chiefly all the southern and gulf ports, and the business and industry of the south. The republics of Central America and the Caribbean possess great natural wealth. They need only a measure of stability and the means of financial regeneration to enter upon an era of peace and prosperity, bringing profit and happiness to themselves and at the same time creating conditions sure to lead to a flourishing interchange of trade with this country.

I wish to call your especial attention to the recent occurrences in Nicaragua, for I believe the terrible events recorded there during the revolution of the past summer—the useless loss of life, the devastation of property, the bombardment of defenseless cities, the killing and wounding of women and children, the torturing of non-combatants to exact contributions, and the suffering of thousands of human beings—might have been averted had the department of state, through approval of the loan convention by the senate, been permitted to carry out its now well developed policy of encouraging the extending of financial aid to weak Central American states with the primary objects of avoiding just such revolutions by assisting those republics to rehabilitate their finances, to establish their currency on a stable basis, to remove the custom houses from the danger of revolutions by arranging for their secure administration, and to establish reliable banks.

During this last revolution in Nicaragua, the government of that republic having admitted its inability to protect American life and property against acts of sheer lawlessness on the part of the malcontents, and having requested the government to assume that office, it became necessary to land over 2,000 marines and bluejackets in Nicaragua. Owing to their presence the constituted government of Nicaragua was free to devote its attention wholly to its internal troubles, and was thus enabled to stamp out the rebellion in a short space of time. When the Red Cross supplies sent to Granada had been exhausted, some persons having been killed, and the arrival of the American forces, our men supplied other unfortunate, needy Nicaraguans from their own havercases. I wish to congratulate the officers and men of the United States who took part in reestablishing order in Nicaragua upon their splendid conduct, and to record with sorrow the death of seven American marines and bluejackets. Since the reestablishment of order and conditions of quiet and tranquility, nearly all the American marines have now been withdrawn. The country should soon be on the road to recovery. The only apparent danger now threatening Nicaragua arises from the shortage of funds. Although American bankers have already rendered assistance, they may naturally be loath to advance a loan adequate to set the country upon its feet without the support of some such convention as that of June, 1911, upon which the senate has not yet acted.

The president alluded briefly to the enforcement of neutrality laws, to Secretary Knox's visit to Central America, and to the unfortunate disturbances in Mexico. Continuing, the message said:

### Agricultural Credits.

A most important work, accomplished in the past year by the American diplomatic effort in Europe, was the securing of the European credit system in the European countries. Both as a means to afford relief to the consumers of this country through a more thorough development of agricultural resources and as a means of promoting stability and maintaining the agricultural population, the project to establish credit facilities for the farmers is a concern of vital importance to this nation. No evidence of prosperity among well-established farmers should blind us to the fact that lack of capital is preventing a development of the nation's agricultural resources and an adequate increase of the land under cultivation; that agricultural production is falling behind the increase in population; and that, in fact, although these well-established farmers are maintained in increasing prosperity because of the natural increase in population, we are not developing the land in proportionate numbers a race of independent and independence-loving land owners, for a lack of which no growth of cities can compensate. Our farmers have been our backbone in times of crisis, and in future it must still largely be upon their stability and common sense that this democracy must rely to conserve its principles of self-government.

The need of capital which American farmers feel today has been experienced by the farmers of Europe; with ago. The problem had been successfully solved in the old world and it was evident that if more of this was systems. I therefore ordered, through the department of state, an investigation to be made by the diplomatic officers in Europe, and have laid the results of the investigation before the governors of the various states with the hope that they will be used to advantage in their forthcoming meetings.

### Increase of Foreign Trade.

In my last annual message I said that the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, was noteworthy as marking the highest record of exports of American products to foreign countries. The

fiscal year 1911 shows that this rate of advance has been maintained, the total domestic exports having a valuation approximately of \$2,200,000,000, as compared with a fraction over \$2,000,000,000 the previous year. It is also significant that manufactured and partly manufactured articles continue to be the chief commodities forming the volume of our augmented exports, the demands of our own people for consumption requiring that an increasing proportion of our abundant agricultural products be kept at home. In the fiscal year 1911 the exports of articles in the various stages of manufacture, not including foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured, amounted approximately to \$997,500,000. In the fiscal year 1912 the total was nearly \$1,022,000,000, a gain of \$14,000,000.

### Advantage of Maximum and Minimum Tariff Provision.

The importance of the commerce of the world in competition with the manufactures of other countries again draws attention to the duty of this government to use its utmost endeavor to secure impartial treatment for American products in all markets. Healthy commercial rivalry in international intercourse is best assured by the possession of proper means for protecting and promoting foreign trade. It is in nature that competitive countries should expand our commerce. If in some instances the measure taken by them to meet it are not entirely equitable, a remedy should be found. In former messages I have described the negotiations of the department of state with foreign governments for the adjustment of the maximum and minimum tariff as provided in section 2 of the tariff law of 1909. The advantages secured by the adjustment of our trade relations under this law have continued during the last year, and some additional cases of discriminatory treatment of which we have reason to complain have been removed. The department of state has for the first time in the history of this country obtained substantial most-favored-nation treatment from all the countries of the world. There are, however, other instances which, while apparently not constituting undue discrimination in the sense of section 2, are nevertheless exceptions to the complete equity of tariff treatment for American products that the department of state consistently has sought to obtain for American commerce abroad.

### Necessity for Supplementary Legislation.

These developments confirm the opinion expressed to you in my annual message of 1911, that while the maximum and minimum provision of the tariff law of 1909 has been fully justified by the success achieved in removing previously existing undue discriminations against American products, yet experience has shown that this feature of the law should be amended in such way as to prevent a fully effective means of meeting the varying degrees of discriminatory treatment of American commerce in foreign countries still encountered, as well as to protect against injurious treatment on the part of foreign governments through either legal or administrative measures, the financial interests abroad of American citizens whose enterprises enlarge the market for American commodities.

I can not too strongly recommend to congress the passage of some such enabling measure as the bill which was recommended by the secretary of state in his letter of December 12, 1911. The effect of the proposed legislation is in brief to enable the executive to apply the maximum and minimum provision of the tariff law to any commodity, whether or not on the free list from a country which discriminates against the United States, a graduated scale of duties on the maximum of 25 per cent. ad valorem provided in the present law, flat tariffs are out of date.

### Special Claims Arbitration With Great Britain.

The special agreement entered into between the United States and Great Britain on August 18, 1910, for the arbitration of outstanding pecuniary claims, a schedule of claims and the terms of submission have been agreed upon by the two governments, and together with the special agreement were approved by the senate on July 19, 1911. In accordance with the terms of the agreement they did not go into effect until confirmed by the two governments by an exchange of notes, which was done on April 26 last. Negotiations are still in progress for a supplemental schedule of claims to be submitted to arbitration under this agreement, and meanwhile the necessary preparations for the arbitration of the claims included in the first schedule have been undertaken and are being carried on under the authority of an appropriation made for that purpose at the last session of congress. It is anticipated that the two governments will be prepared to call upon the arbitration tribunal, established under this agreement, to meet at Washington early next year to proceed with this arbitration.

### Fur Seal Treaty and Need for Amendment of Our Statute.

The act adopted at the last session of congress to give effect to the fur seal convention of July 1, 1911, between Great Britain, Japan, Russia and the United States, provided for the suspension of all land killing of seals on the Pribilof islands for a period of five years, and an objection has now been presented to this provision by the other parties in interest, which raises the issue as to whether or not this prohibition of land killing is inconsistent with the spirit of the fur seal treaty stipulations. The justification for establishing this close season depends, un-

der the terms of the convention, upon how far, if at all, it is necessary for protecting and preserving the American fur seal herd and for increasing its number. This is a question requiring examination of the present condition of the herd and the treatment which it needs in the light of actual experience and scientific investigation. A careful examination of the subject is now being made, and this government will soon be in possession of a considerable amount of new information about the American seal herd, which has been secured during the past season and will be of great value in determining this question; and if it should appear that there is any uncertainty as to the real necessity for imposing a close season at this time, I shall take an early opportunity to address a special message to congress on this subject, in the belief that this government should yield on this point rather than give the slightest ground for the charge that we have been in any way remiss in observing our treaty obligations.

### Final Settlement of North Atlantic Fisheries Dispute.

On the 20th of July last an agreement was concluded between the United States and Great Britain adopting, with certain modifications, the rules and method of procedure recommended in the award rendered by the North Atlantic Coast Fisheries Arbitration Tribunal on September 7, 1910, for the settlement hereafter, in accordance with the principles laid down in the award, of questions arising with reference to the exercise of the American fishing liberties under Article I of the treaty of October 20, 1818, between the United States and Great Britain. This agreement received the approval of the senate on August 1 and was formally ratified by the two governments on November 15 last. The rules and a method of procedure embodied in the award provided for determining by an impartial tribunal the reasonableness of any new fishery regulations on the treaty coasts of Newfoundland and Canada before such regulations could be enforced against American fishermen exercising their treaty liberties on those coasts, and also for determining the delimitation of bays on each coast more than 10 miles wide, in accordance with the definition adopted by the tribunal of meaning of the word "bays" as used in the treaty.

### Imperial Valley and Mexico.

In order to make possible the more effective performance of the work necessary for the confinement in their present channels of the waters of the lower Colorado river, and thus to protect the people of the Imperial Valley, as well as in order to reach with the government of Mexico an understanding regarding the distribution of the waters of the Colorado river, in which both governments are much interested, negotiations are going forward with a view to the establishment of a preliminary Colorado river commission, which shall have the powers necessary to enable it to do the needed work and with authority to study the question of the equitable distribution of the waters. There is every reason to believe that this understanding upon which the will be reached and that an agreement will be signed in the near future.

The message told what the government has done in connection with the Balkan war and in placing the government of Serbia in a position to pay its debts. The new condition of affairs in China was set forth, and then our relations with Central and South America were touched. It concluded as follows:

It is my duty to call attention to the conditions which obtain in the world as we find ourselves at the threshold of our middle age as a nation. We have entered full grown a period of the greatest changes in our history. We have passed through various formative periods. We have been solicited in the struggle to develop our domestic resources and deal with our domestic questions. The nation now matures to continue in its foreign relations those temporary expedients natural to a people to whom domestic affairs are the sole concern. In the past our diplomacy has often consisted, in normal position to say the least, in the right to international existence. We are now in a larger relation with broader rights of our own and obligations to others than ourselves. A number of great and important principles were laid down early in the history of this government. The recent task of our diplomacy has been to adjust those principles to the conditions of today, to develop their correlates, to find practical applications of the old principles expanded to meet new situations. Thus are being evolved bases upon which can rest the superstructure of policies which must grow with the destined progress of this nation. The successful conduct of our foreign relations demands a broad and a modern view. We can not meet new questions nor build for the future if we confine ourselves to outworn dogmas of the past and to the perspective appropriate at our emergence from colonial times and conditions. The opening of the Panama canal will mark a new era in our international life and create new and wide-world conditions which, with their vast correlations and consequences, will obtain for hundreds of years to come. We must not wait for events to overtake us unawares. With continuity of purpose we must deal with the problems of our external relations by a diplomacy modern, resourceful, magnanimous, and fittingly expressive of the high ideals of a great nation.

WILL H. TAFT.

The White House, December 2, 1912.

Social & Inter

A Young Will you know it? years wear and it be worn, looking straight at you, dressed in more than a girl of fifteen? What for evening move her glances with a gentle smile on her lips? small ones? lead when pass walk, the girl should the girl her brother is going with a girl of fifteen? how should it not be much?

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# WE ARE NOT Afraid of the Parcels Post



Much has been said and printed regarding the Parcels Post to be inaugurated by the United States Government on January 1st of the coming year, and we've heard it discussed and "cussed," but want to say to the merchandise buying public of Calloway and adjoining counties that we are not going to lose any sleep over its inauguration. In the future as in the past we're going right on selling

## Dependable Merchandise

at prices that will bring the public to our store and move the goods out of the house. In fact the merchantile world is our competitor and we invite a **Comparison of Goods and Prices.**

We can not expect your trade unless we handle the right sort of goods and sell them at the right sort of a price. We are going to place our big stock of

## Clothing, Furnishings, Shoes, Hats, Etc

before the public for the next few weeks, commencing

### SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7th

and name some prices that will give the fellow who thinks he can send money away from home and buy cheaper a real, genuine scare. These goods are new stock, fresh from the factories and mills, as good as can be made or handled by any firm, and the prices we place on them in order to MOVE THEM Quick will make Mr. Mail Order House look wise and wonder. Read over this announcement, look at every item and the price; better still come in and

**Critically Inspect Each Article, Compare Values and Prices With Any Firm,** and if you are not satisfied we will place the goods back on the shelf and thank you for your trouble.

At prices we name all Goods will be sold **Cash Across the Counter.** Absolutely nothing charged or sent out on approval.

*Look at the Prices and Come and See the Goods:*

#### OVERCOATS:

**\$11.25** Mens Overcoats, full length, convertible collar; colors black and brown; worth \$15.00, go for the low price of \$11.25

**\$9.50** Mens Overcoats, full length, convertible collar; colors black, brown and greys; worth \$12.50, go at the low price of \$9.50

**\$7.50** Mens Overcoats, full length, convertible collar; colors black, brown and greys; worth \$10.00, go at the low price of \$7.50

**\$6.50** Mens Overcoats, full length, convertible collar; color grey only; worth \$9.00, goes at the low price of \$6.50

**\$4.25** Mens Overcoats, full length, convertible collar; color blue striped; worth \$6.00, goes at the low price of \$4.25

**\$3.90** Mens Overcoats, full length, convertible collar; color brown striped; worth \$5.00, goes at low price of \$3.90

**\$4.25** Our regular \$5.00 Rain Coat, 54 inches long and worth the money for \$4.25

Other Overcoats we have in different lengths go at 25 per cent or one-fourth off regular price

Our stock of **BOYS and CHILDRENS** Overcoats is in every way to the minute, but to lower the stock we take off 25 per cent or one-fourth the regular price.

#### SUITS:

Any \$20.00 Mens Suit in our house we take off 25 per cent or one-fourth the regular price.

**\$11.25** Any \$15.00 Mens Suit we take off 25 per cent or one-fourth which brings the suit to cost you \$11.25.

**\$9.25** Any \$12.50 Mens Suit we cut to the low price of \$9.25.

**\$7.90** Any \$10.00 Suit we cut to the low price of \$7.90.

Other Suits in like proportion.

**\$4.90** We have in stock carried stock but good values, some 25 suits that range in price from \$7.50 to \$12.50. Your choice of the bunch for \$4.90.

Any **BOYS** Long Pant Suit in our house 25 per cent or one-fourth off regular price.

Any **CHILD'S** 2-piece Suit, colors brown greys and tan, at 25 per cent or one-fourth off the regular price.

Any **CHILD'S** 2-piece Suit in our house, carried stock, but some good patterns, 40 per cent off regular price.

#### PANTS and OVERALLS:

Mens Pants, best patterns, newest styles, 20 per cent off regular price.

We have about 50 pairs heavy Mens Pants, carried stock, price ranges from \$2 to \$6. We take off 50 per cent or one-half regular price.

**\$1.00** Mayfield Pants worth \$3.50 you get for \$1.00.

**75c** Mayfield Pant worth \$2.50 you get for 75 cents. These are all small sizes, waist 30 to 34. You little fellows should investigate.

**85c** Our regular \$1.00 Overall, clear of starch, high cut waist, made full all over, at 85 cents.

**75c** Underwear: we have lots of it, the regular 50 cent kind. Ribbed garments; you get for 75 cents, or the suit for 75 cents.

#### SHIRTS:

**\$1.25** We handle the well known Ferguson-McKinney make Shirt, the \$1.50 kind you get for \$1.25. But only a few left. The \$1.00 kind you get for 85c, and our stock is full. 50c Ferguson-McKinney Shirts for 40 cents.

**25c** We have a full line of **BOYS** Shirts without collars, all nice patterns worth 50c. We take off half the price which brings this garment to 25 cents.

#### HATS

Our Hat assortment is in good shape; best styles, best patterns. We take off 25 per cent or one-fourth the price excluding Stetsons.

We handle the very best Ties we are able to find, and until this sale ends we are going to sell you the 50-cent kind for 39 cents. The 25-cent kind for 19 cents.

We have 5 or 6 dozen Bow Ties worth 50 cents that we are taking half the price off, which brings them to 25 cents.

Our Glove department was never in better shape and we want to sell them. So you know what that means. Don't fail to investigate.

#### SHOES:

Our Shoe Department is in good shape

**\$3.50** We start by offering you our well known Ralston Shoe, worth \$4.00 the world over, at the low price of \$3.50.

**\$2.15** Our button or lace Gun Metal Shoe, best style, worth \$2.50; you get for \$2.15.

**\$1.50** Our Boys all-leather everyday shoe, goes in this sale at the low price of \$1.50.

Other everyday Shoes in like proportion.

We handle the **LION Brand COL-LARS.** Never was there one better in the town. Try them and be convinced. Price, 2 for 25.

**\$2.48** Here is the "killer" our heavy Viscalized Calf Shoe, known the world over to be worth \$3.00; our price \$2.48.

**SOX**—We have the **INTERWOVEN** once-worn you will certainly come back. Price 25 cents.

Our **\$1.00 SUIT CASE**—you buy for 75 cents.



## RYAN CLOTHING STORE

JOE RYAN, Manager

On the Corner

MURRAY,

KENTUCKY

SECOND  
SECTION

VOL. 34, N.

NOTICE TO C

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## NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Notice is hereby given that the Fiscal Court of Calloway County, Kentucky, will receive sealed proposals and bids from contractors until 12 o'clock noon, on 13th day of January 1913, for the erection and completion of a new Court House to be erected at Murray, Kentucky, in accordance with the plans and specifications for furnishing materials and performing the labor required by Andrew J. Bryan, Architect, Louisville, Kentucky, which plans and specifications have been adopted and are now on file and open to inspection at the office of the County Clerk of said County.

A certified check for TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$2500.00) payable to the County Clerk, must accompany each bid, such check to be forfeited to the County as assessed and liquidated damages should the contract be awarded to a bidder or firm, and he or they fail within two days after being notified to execute an approved surety bond for the faithful performance of contract based on his bid. Said bond shall be for the full amount of the bid, and the certified check shall be held until actual operation on the building-site has been started and the contractor has begun placing concrete.

All bids or proposals shall be made out on a blank form furnished by the Clerk of the County Court, and no bid will be considered that is submitted in any other way than on this printed sheet, which must be without any interlineations or changes.

The certified check shall be enclosed in a sealed envelope and marked on the envelope "CERTIFIED CHECK" giving the name of the bank on which it is certified and its amount.

The proposal shall be enclosed in a sealed envelope and the envelope marked "BID AND PROPOSAL" giving the name and address of the bidder.

The envelopes containing the certified checks will be opened first, and if they are not found to be in accordance with the ad-

vertisement, the proposals will be returned to the bidders unopened.

Bidders shall state in their proposal the number of buildings of this character erected by them, the cost and location of such other information as will establish their experience and qualifications for executing work of this character.

The contractor or firm to whom this work shall be awarded must furnish evidence that he is skilled and experienced in this type of construction, and favorable consideration will be given to the bids of contractor or firms so experienced and qualified.

The contract price shall be paid and percentages shall be retained as hereafter provided for in the specifications and contract.

It is suggested that the prospective bidders shall visit the town of Murray, and personally investigate all local conditions. Bids are invited on this work only as a whole, no detailed bids will be considered other than called for by proposal sheet.

Bidders shall set forth in proposal the number of working days required by them to complete the work.

The County reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals or bids submitted, or to waive any defects in same, if it be deemed to be the best interest of the County to do so.

Each bidder must also file with his bid a letter from a Surety Company stating that the Surety Company shall furnish bond in case contract is awarded said bidder.

Done by order of the Fiscal Court of Calloway County, Kentucky, this 23rd day of November, 1912. R. H. Falwell, Clerk.

Notice Sale of Court House Bonds Calloway County, Kentucky.

Notice is hereby given that the Fiscal Court of Calloway County, Kentucky, will receive sealed proposals up to 12 o'clock, noon, Monday, the 13th day of January, 1913, for the sale of Forty Thousand Dollars worth of 5 per cent Court House bonds. Each bid must be submitted in a

sealed envelope and must be accompanied by a certified check of \$1000.00 as a guarantee of good faith that the purchaser will enter into a contract for the sale of the bonds and will on delivery of the same by County to the purchaser, deliver the money for the purchase of the bonds to the Fiscal Court of Calloway County, in Murray, Kentucky, and in failure so to do, the certified check so submitted will be cashed and credited to the County as liquidated damage. Each bidder will include in his bid the lithographing of the bonds and the delivery of the same to the Fiscal Court in Murray, Kentucky, ready for signatures.

Done this the 23rd day of November, 1912, by order of the Fiscal Court of Calloway County, Kentucky.

R. H. Falwell, Clerk.  
345 Acres For Sale.

This splendid bottom farm lies on the Murray and Calloway Town road, in the Tennessee river bottom, 150 acres open land; 4-room house, 3 tenant houses, stables, barns and etc. This is one of the best farms for corn, hay, stock raising etc., that can be found in Calloway County. The price on this farm is right. For full description see Finney & Downs.

## Man Coughs and Breaks Ribs.

After a frightful coughing spell a man in Neenah Wis., felt terrible pains in his side and his doctor found two ribs had been broken. What agony Dr. King's New Discovery would have saved him. A few teaspoonful ends a late cough, while persistent use routs obstinate coughs, expels stubborn colds or heals weak, sore lungs. "I feel sure it's a God send to humanity," writes Mrs. Effie Morton, Columbia, Mo., "for I believe I would have consumption today, if I had not used this great remedy." It is guaranteed to satisfy, and you can get a free trial bottle or 50-cent or \$1.00 size at Dale & Stubblefield.

## Settlement Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of A. C. or E. M. Ratteree, deceased, or to the firm of A. C. Ratteree & Co., by note or account are hereby notified to come forward at once and settle same, and all persons holding claims against either of said estates or the firm are also notified to present same to me properly proven on or before Dec. 1st, 1912, or be forever barred from collecting same. This Oct. 10th, 1912. C. B. Fulton, Admr.

The County Board of Education will meet Thursday, Dec. 25th. All parties having claims to present will please file them with your division Chairman, before this date, as this is expected to be the last meeting this year.

- Lucile Grogan, Chm. of Co. Board.

## Ends Hunt For Rich Girl.

Often the hunt for a rich wife ends when the man meets the woman that uses Electric Bitters. Her strong nerves tell in a bright brain and even temper. Her peach-bloom complexion and ruby lips result from her pure blood; her bright eyes from restful sleep; her elastic step from firm free muscles, all telling of the health and strength Electric Bitters give a woman, and the freedom from indigestion, backache, headache, fainting and dizzy spells promote. Everywhere they are woman's favorite remedy. If weak or ailing try them. 50c at Dale & Stubblefield.

## CARE OF THE SILVER

### WEEKLY CLEANING DOES NOT NEED TO BE BUGBEAR.

Do a Little Washing Each Morning. Use Silver in Rotation, and the Big Task is Made Easy—Other Short Cuts.

Keeping our table silver as bright and polished as when it was given to us, is not usually reckoned an easy thing. How soon the tarnish appears, even on the tableware we are using every day—so easy to come, so hard to get rid of. Yet, really, the "weekly silver-cleaning" does not need to be the bugbear that many women find it. There are easier ways, far simpler than that customary old way which involved the use of rather messy powder, any number of cloths, some hours of time, and a great deal of "elbow grease." Women are clever at finding short cuts that are not only easier but do the work better.

Do you clean all your silver at once, on one special day? If so, try another way just for one week and see if it doesn't seem a better one. First, as to the actual washing. Get a splint grape basket and put all the silver in this. Set it in the dishpan, run hot water over it. Make a good suds with soap or powder, use a dishcloth to clean it so as not to scald your hands. Rinse it in the same basket; then lift out the basket, drain and dry as usual. Now comes my chief point. Have close at hand, in a drawer or on a shelf, all your silver-cleaning paraphernalia—soap, powder and paste, brush, cloths and camols. What a simple matter to polish up all the silver to its normal brightness here and now, before putting away! Do a little after each morning's dish washing, and use all your silver in rotation, and your weekly silver-cleaning bugbear has disappeared! It doesn't have to be "cleaned"—it just stays clean.

However, if this way does not appeal to everybody, there are other expedients. Did you ever try boiling your silver and see how the Turkish high affects it? Do it in your largest aluminum kettle—no other will answer. Or, put it all into a large shallow pan and sprinkle it with baking soda, then pour on plenty of boiling water. Let it stand without boiling until cool enough to allow you to handle the silver. Then take it out, one piece at a time, and wipe dry. A third way is to use one tablespoonful of ammonia in a dishpan of scalding water, drying after it has stood half an hour. Any of these methods will brighten your silver wonderfully.

Still another idea is to keep near your sink a small sponge on which you have—after wetting it—rubbed a good deal of silver powder—then allowed to dry. Then, when your silver is still wet, rub it with the sponge to brighten it. This is especially good for the smaller pieces.

### Eggs for Sick Children.

Eggs are often ordered to strengthen a child who has been ill and no way is better to cook an egg than what is called codding.

Put a newly-laid egg into boiling water with the shell on. Immediately remove it from the fire. The egg then cooks slowly and thoroughly, and when the water is cool it can be handled. It is a good idea to have a small quantity of this "codded" egg on hand, as it is so easy to make and so good to eat. This is especially true in the winter of an egg and the juice of one orange and a little salt. Run in carefully and get it new and it is very cold. Then serve it with a dry biscuit if preferred.

### Potato Dumplings.

Put four heaped tablespoonfuls of mashed potato (or mash six large potatoes) in a basin with half an ounce of grated Cheddar cheese, five heaped dessertspoonfuls of flour, salt to flavor and mix to a stiff paste with one and a half beaten eggs. Then make into little balls (this quantity makes 12); cover them with flour and put them quickly into a large pan of boiling water. Boil covered for six minutes, take them out carefully, place them on a hot dish, sprinkle with grated cheese and pour some browned melted fresh butter (one and one-half ounces) over them. If liked add to the butter a minced teaspoonful of chopped shallot.

### Baked Rice Pudding.

Boil one-third of cup of rice in plenty of water and when cooked drain, put in buttered pudding dish with one pint of milk, four level tablespoonfuls of sugar, nutmeg to taste, one-half spoon of salt and three eggs. Bake for 25 you would custard, stirring frequently until custard begins to form. Tapioca can be used the same way by soaking one-half cup of tapioca over night, then drain and proceed as above. Bake in a moderate oven so custard does not boil.

Rets.—An ad in the Ledger

## Wilson-Bryan Vote.

The popular vote for the Presidency has fallen far short of expectations, for it is now clearly indicated that Mr. Wilson's popular vote will not be as large as the popular vote cast for Mr. Bryan in either of his three elections for the presidency.

It is now evident that Mr. Bryan still has the record on the popular Democratic vote, having received over six million each time, as follows: In 1906, 6,502,925; in 1900, 6,358,133; in 1908, 6,406,104.

Wilson's unofficial vote in New York is 647,994, while Bryan received, in 1900, 678,386, and in 1908, 667,468.

Wilson's total vote in Maryland is 112,122, while Bryan received, in 1900, 122,271, and in 1908, 115,908.

Wilson's vote in Delaware is unofficially stated to be 20,431, while Bryan, in 1908, received 22,071.

It is not yet known what Wilson's popular vote is in all the states, but enough of it is in to show that Bryan's exceeds it.

While Mr. Wilson's victory is an unprecedented one, Bryan, who was three times defeated for the presidency, received each time more votes than was cast for Wilson.

A feature that makes this more surprising is that the population of the country has increased many millions since the years Bryan was a candidate, and the votes of Arizona and New Mexico have been added.

Though Mr. Bryan said he could fight for someone else as the Democratic nominee much more effectively than he could for himself, it has not been demonstrated in the popular vote, though it is shown in the large electoral vote, which is larger than any other candidate has ever received.

A Des Moines man had an attack of muscular rheumatism in his shoulder. A friend advised him to go to Hot Springs. That meant an expense of \$150.00 or more. He sought for a quicker and cheaper way to cure it and found it in Chamberlain's Liniment. Three days after the first application of this liniment he was well. For sale by Dale & Stubblefield.

## Notice of Settlement.

All indebted to me either by note or account will please call at once and settle, as I will move soon. If not paid at once all debts will be placed in hands of attorney for collection. Will pay highest price for produce; eggs 30c. Thanks to all. E. D. McConnell, Nov. 22, 1912. Harris Grove, Ky.

## Every Town Has Them:

The other day a merchant of a nearby town happened to see a farmer receive a box at the depot and noticed that it was from a mail-order house. He also noticed that the goods were right in his line and same he had carried for years. He immediately approached the farmer and said: "I could have sold you the article you have there for less than the Chicago house and saved you the freight besides." "Then why don't you do so?" asked the farmer. I have taken the local paper for a year and haven't seen a line about you selling these or any other kind of goods. This mail-order house sent advertising to me asking for my trade and they got it. If you have any bargains, why don't you put them in the paper so we can see what they are?"—Ex.

## FOR YOUR HAIR

Here are Facts We Want You to Prove at Our Risk.

When the roots of the hair are entirely dead and the pores of the scalp are glazed over, we do not believe anything can restore hair growth.

But, when the hair roots retain any life, we believe there is nothing that will so surely promote hair growth as will Rexall's "93" Hair Tonic. To prove that statement, we promise to return all the money you pay us for Rexall's "93" Hair Tonic, should it not please you.

Rexall's "93" Hair Tonic destroys the germs which are usually responsible for baldness. It penetrates to the roots of the hair, stimulating and, by promoting circulation, nourishing them. Rexall's "93" Hair Tonic helps to relieve scalp irritation, to remove dandruff, to prevent the hair from falling out, and to promote an increased growth of hair. It comes in two sizes, prices 50 cents and \$1.00. Remember you can obtain it only at our store—The Rexall Store, Dale & Stubblefield.

## Brown's Grove.

Corn gathering is in progress and crops very light.

Hog killing season is here and ere you read this many of the porkers will be in the smoke-house.

Tobacco buyers are on the go but not buying much.

A building boom is on in this neighborhood. The following parties are building new houses: Tom Nix, Luther Adams, John Hunter and Ben Colam.

Tom Black has a case of lagripp.

Brown & Hudspeth are building a new warehouse.

We, of this community are expecting and anxiously waiting for the electric railway, which will put us in easy reach of Murray and Mayfield.

The boom of the bird hunters' gun is heard in the fields and the slaughter of the birds goes wantonly on. We wish they would quit it.

Your correspondent went to Brown's Grove and found the merchants and mechanics busily engaged in gathering hickory nuts in front of the blacksmith shop. Mr. Wilson, the leading merchant, can throw a wagon standard to the top of the tallest tree.

Mrs. Mary Wilkerson is spending the winter with her daughter, Mrs. Valey Hall, at Crossland.

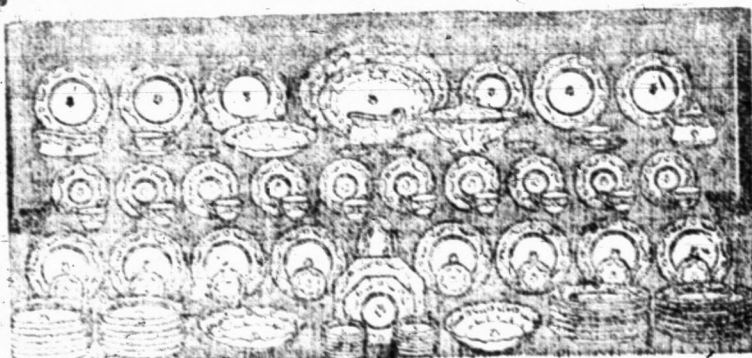
Billie.

\$1 for Ledger—a big bargain.



**Popular Mechanics Magazine**  
"WRITTEN SO YOU CAN UNDERSTAND IT"  
A GREAT Continued Story of the World's Progress which you may begin reading at any time, and which will hold your interest forever.  
250 PAGES EACH MONTH 300 PICTURES  
200 ARTICLES OF GENERAL INTEREST  
The "Shop Notes" Department (20 pages) gives easy ways to do things—how to make useful articles for home and shop, repairs, etc.  
"Amateur Mechanics" (10 pages) tells how to make Newton furniture, wireless outfits, kites, engines, magic, and all the things a boy loves.  
\$1.50 PER YEAR. SINGLE COPIES 10 CENTS  
Ask your newsdealer, or write for FREE SAMPLE COPY TODAY.  
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Free! Free! Free!



BEGINNING MONDAY, NOV. 18th

We will give tickets with each purchase, and when your purchases amount to \$75.00 you will be given absolutely FREE the above 42-piece Dinner Set.

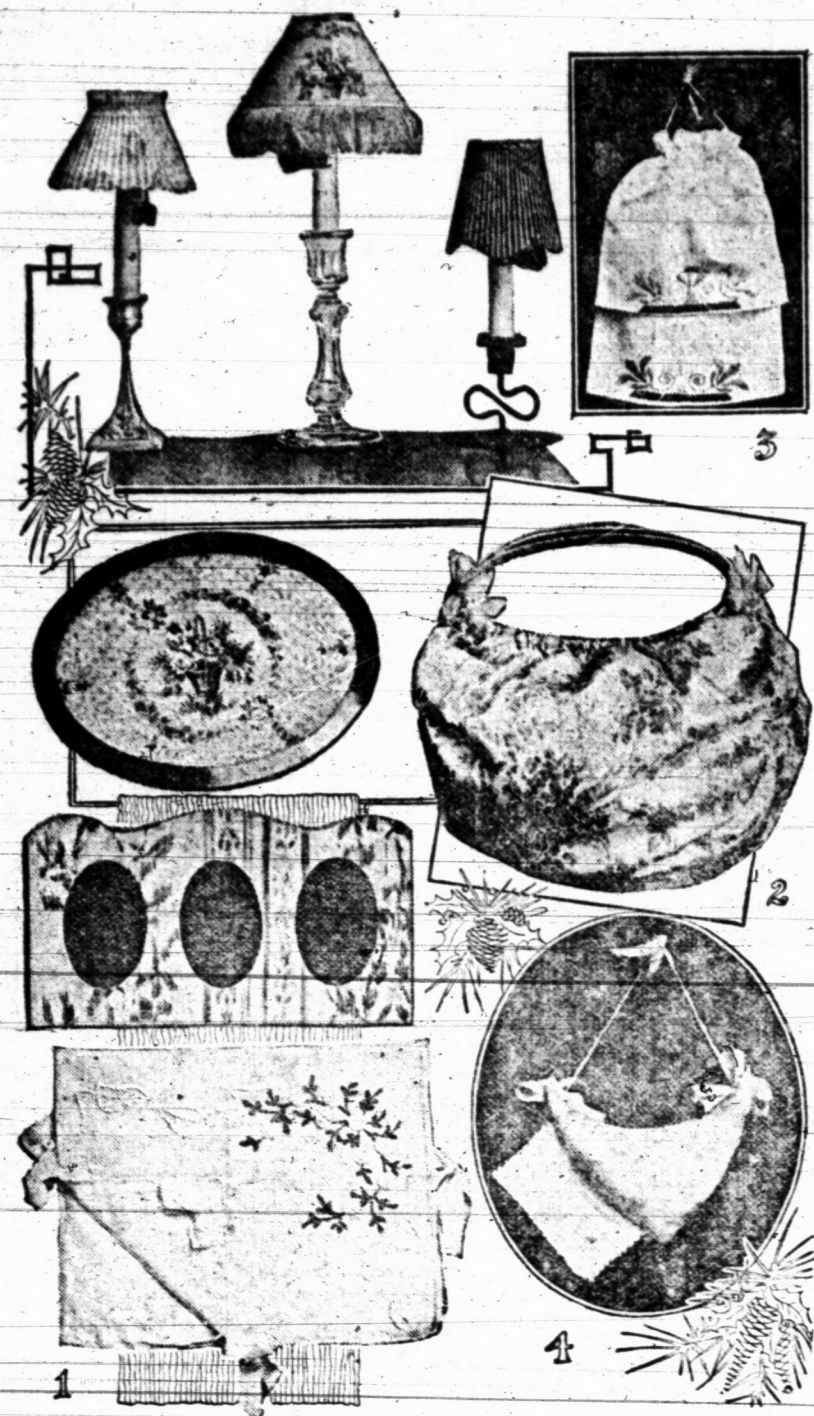
This is a beautiful gift.  
Retail value, \$5.00.

**Murray Furniture**  
AND  
**Undertaking Co.**  
O. A. BUTTERWORTH, Manager.



## Gifts of Crash and Cretonne

By JULIA BOTTOMLEY.



Cretonnes are so attractive that they have inspired much designing of articles for personal use and house decoration. Recently linen, crash and flowered cretonnes have become more popular than any other fabrics for useful and inexpensive fittings and furnishings. Certain patterns have been featured for living room, tea trays and porches, but it is in bedroom furnishings that they take precedence of everything else. They are bright and dainty and better still, they are washable. Crashes are embroidered in fast color embroidery silks or decorated with cut figures of cretonne applied and button-hole stitched down. There is a long list of attractive things which are made of these durable fabrics. Among them the dressing case sets, which cannot fail to please, are among the least costly and most effective of Christmas gifts. They are acceptable to either men or women friends.

The flowered cretonnes are used for covering boxes made to hold handkerchiefs, gloves, neckwear, cravats and vests, and the large boxes for hats and shirtwaists. They are fine for laundry bags, shoe and slipper bags, cushions and pin trays, tea trays and tea cosies. Dresser scarfs are made of a plain fabric bordered with cretonne. Picture frames are covered with it and the cut-out figures are applied to candle shades. Cushions for chairs help carry out the scheme for cretonne decorations.

In the picture, a three candle shades, a fine tray and a frame for photographs. They are made of cretonne or of linen. A set made up of the tray and frame and one or two candle shades all matching ought to reflect the heart of any one who appreciates a pretty dressing case. They are all very easily made.

To make the picture frame a small oval frame with glass and back is needed. Plenty of these are to be found at the ten cent stores framing pictures which it is a decided satisfaction to take out and destroy. After cleaning the glass a stiff card is to be cut out (using the glass as a guide) into a backing for a cretonne covering. Paste the cretonne to this backing smoothly or allow a half inch around the edge and fasten the cretonne with stitches drawn across the back of the cardboard. Slip the covered form into the frame under the glass and replace the back. Paste a piece of plain paper or felt over the bottom of the tray.

The photo frame is made of heavy cardboard 9 1/2 inches long and 5 1/2 inches high. The oval openings are a trifle over 3 inches high and 2 inches broad. The cretonne is cut allowing 1 inch to turn over the edge all around and 1/2 inch about the oval openings. It must be slashed at the openings to make it fit and is pasted or glued down about the oval first. The cardboard is then mounted to four strips of cardboard (as heavy as corrugated board) which extend all round the edge of the frame at the back. These strips are glued to the frame. The inch allowance in the material is brought over the edge of the frame and glued down. A narrow strip of glass is laid against the oval openings at the back and fastened by means of strips of paper pasted over it and to the back of the frame. Finally

a backing of thin cardboard is pasted to the frame across the top and sides, leaving the bottom open for slipping in the pictures. A small wire ring is fastened in for a hanger or an easel support glued to the back by means of a cloth hinge.

The tallest of the three candles has a shade made of a stiff pinkish fabric and decorated with gold bands and a figure cut from the cretonne, pasted down. It is finished with a narrow silk fringe. A pair of candles and holders make a gift that everyone enjoys. Glass or silver candlesticks are best for bedrooms. Brass and iron ones are appropriate for living rooms. The plain iron candlestick with rose-colored shade is suited to a man's room.

The shade is made of a smooth linen starched and fluted on an iron. It is pasted on a cardboard ring at the top and finished with a piece of fancy rose-colored braid.

The dainty figured shade shown with the silver candlestick is pure white with a tiny flower wreath. There is a lace edge about the top and bottom. It is made of a stiffly woven for the purpose, stiffened and fluted. It is mounted to a cardboard ring and finished about the top with a white braid.

One of the easiest ways to shade a candle is to use a small oval frame with glass and back is needed. Plenty of these are to be found at the ten cent stores framing pictures which it is a decided satisfaction to take out and destroy. After cleaning the glass a stiff card is to be cut out (using the glass as a guide) into a backing for a cretonne covering. Paste the cretonne to this backing smoothly or allow a half inch around the edge and fasten the cretonne with stitches drawn across the back of the cardboard. Slip the covered form into the frame under the glass and replace the back. Paste a piece of plain paper or felt over the bottom of the tray.

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## LOCATION AND PREPARATION OF HOTBED MOST IMPORTANT THINGS TO CONSIDER

Fall is Best Time to Make Ready and to Secure Best Results—Concrete Should Be Used in Construction—Sunny Side of Building Best for Protection.

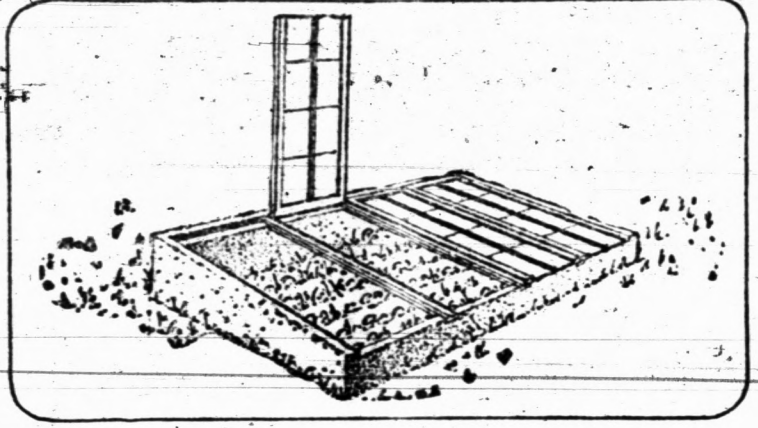
The fall is the time to prepare the hotbed. To avoid annual repairs, and to secure the best results build it of concrete. Locate the bed on the sunny, wind-protected side of a building. A 4-sash bed is usually large enough except for commercial purposes. A standard hot-bed sash is 3 feet by 6 feet. Lay out the bed 6 feet 8 inches wide by 12 feet 10 inches long. The concrete walls are 6 inches thick. Dig the foundation trenches 2 feet 6 inches deep within the lines given above. Make forms of 1-inch lumber to carry the south (front) wall 6 inches and the north (back) wall 14 inches above ground. Forms are not required below ground level. The tops of the end walls slope to the outside. Before filling the forms with concrete, test the dimensions of the bed by means of the sash. See that the sash laps to form 2 inches on all sides.

Mix the concrete masonry wet in the proportion of 1 bag of cement to 2 1/2 cubic feet of sand to 5 cubic feet of crushed rock, or 1 bag of cement to 5 cubic feet of bank-run gravel. Fill the forms without stopping for anything. Tie the walls together at the corners by laying in them old iron rods bent to right angles. While placing the concrete set 1/2-inch bolts about 2 feet apart to hold the wooden top framing of the bed to the concrete, or make grooves in the top of the concrete for counter-sinking the

described below. Remove the strips as soon as the concrete stiffens. Take down the forms after five days. The extra 2 1/2 inches in length of the bed is allowance for the three center bars between the sash. These sash supports are of dressed 1-inch stuff, shaped like a capital "T" turned up side down. The length of the stem of the "T" is equal to the thickness of the sash and the top is 3 inches wide. Sufficient materials for the concrete will be supplied by 14 bags of cement, 1 1/2 cubic yards of sand and 2 1/2 cubic yards of crushed rock, or 14 bags of cement and 2 1/2 yards of pit gravel at a cost of \$10.00.

If the bed is to be used as a cold-frame, it is finished when covered with glass. For a hot bed, dig out the dirt to the depth of 2 feet, tramp in 18 inches of fresh horse manure well mixed with leaves or bedding and cover it with 4 to 8 inches of rich soil. Bank the excavated earth around the outside of the bed. Put the sash in place, hang a thermometer on the inside and allow the bed to heat up. After a couple of days, when the temperature has dropped to 85 or 90 degrees, planting may be safely done. Seed catalogues contain valuable information as to the length of time necessary to produce the different kinds of plants.

During the midday, in bright weather, the bed will become too hot and



Gold Frame With Sashes.

sash to the level of the walls with an allowance of one-quarter inch away from the wind. Water the plants in the morning only and ventilate later to remove the moisture from the foliage. On winter nights, it will often be necessary to cover the bed with old carpets and boards.

must be ventilated for a short period by raising the sash on the side away from the wind. Water the plants in the morning only and ventilate later to remove the moisture from the foliage. On winter nights, it will often be necessary to cover the bed with old carpets and boards.

## EXCELLENT FEED FOR ALL POULTRY

Sprouted Oats Is One of Best Things That Can Be Given to Little Ones.

Oats is one of the best feeds one can give chicks for growth, but it is hard to get in suitable form for feeding to poultry. One of the best methods is to sprout it. A half bushel of oats is covered with water and allowed to soak about twelve hours. In winter use water which is heated and just cool enough that you can bear your hand in it. In summer, cold water is used. We start a bucketful of the oats every day, piling the trays on top of each other, until we have four or five.

Meanwhile we must thoroughly stir the oats in each tray every day and set with water. The oats will no doubt, heat some and this makes them sprout fast but if they have a tendency to get too hot, cold water could be used to keep them cool. By the fourth or fifth day, the sprouts are perhaps one-half to one inch long. For summer feeding, when the stock can get plenty of grass, they will eat the oats readily at this stage and it is as good a growing feed as can be obtained. The sprouts are very good for early chicks that can get no grass. For winter feeding to the poultry, it is often advisable to let the oats grow more and turn green. Then you will have to let it grow a few days longer and if you can get a suitable rack to hold the trays several inches apart it will be very convenient. By starting one tray each day and feeding the farthest developed each day a continuous supply may be had. This feed has been advertised extensively as a secret and the books explaining this method have sold extensively at from \$1 to \$5 each.

In feeding for growth and early fattening, remember that the best feeds are cheapest, and that plenty of clean feed of such variety to produce a balanced ration and plenty of pure water will make your money profit. If the birds are scantily fed and allowed to stay in filthy quarters and pestered by lice.

### Orchard Heating Plant.

An orchard heating plant that has been patented by a Massachusetts man, employs a system of pipes to convey fuel oil from a central tank

## GREEN CORN FOR FODDER AND SILO

Plant an Early Variety for Feeding to Cows—Rupout Sod Ground.

For feeding green to cows during the summer, plant an early variety of corn. Select rim-cut, sod ground, or ground from which a crop of crimson clover or green rye has been cut off. Plow the ground, harrow and roll before the fresh plowed ground can dry out. Mark out the long way of field and drill half bushel of corn and 400 pounds of a standard bone fertilizer to the acre. This is much the quickest and most economical way. It saves time and labor. The corn is put in at the right depth and without waste of seed. Four hundred pounds of a good superphosphate to the acre, applied to the soil, will bring a good crop of forage. If land is thin, spread a coat of manure and harrow it in. Then drill the corn in with the phosphate. Run the drills 2 feet apart. If the field is weedy, plant in hills so the crop can be cultivated both ways. As soon as the corn can be plainly seen, start the sulky cultivator, using the steel chisel teeth. Early cultivation kills weeds and asserts vigorous growth of the corn. Plant the variety of corn that is best suited to your soil and climate. Home-grown seed is best and much the cheapest. The number of acres to plant will depend upon the quantity of silage and the number of stock to feed. One acre of good land given thorough culture, will yield 10 to 12 tons of forage. For green feed to supplement the matured dry cow, the latter part of summer and early fall one acre for 15 head of cows should be planted. Have one large field and drill the corn the long way of field. Be sure to have the ground finely pulverized and rolled; the field can then be quickly planted and early cultivation given. Corn is the best crop to grow for green feed for the silo, or to cure for winter feed.

### Test With Pigs.

In a feeding test with 30 pigs last fall, 100 days, on a ration of corn chop, buttermilk and barley and sorghum forage, conducted at the Oklahoma station, the average daily gain was 51 pounds as compared with a gain of 122 pounds on corn chop and buttermilk. A lot of hogs turned into a field of corn yielding at the rate of only 17 bushels per acre made a gain of 15 pounds per head. Estimating the value of the grain at 7 cents per bushel, the hogs returned a value of \$2.15 cents per bushel.

## Some Pretty Breakfast Caps

By JULIA BOTTOMLEY.



When Christmas gifts bear with them kindly thoughts or careful work on the part of their donor and a recognition of good taste in those to whom they are given, the recipients are sure to be pleased. And, whether the purse be fat or lean, good management and cleverness make it possible to embody these ideas in all gifts. Those which are the handwork of the giver are "wholesome" which make the strongest appeal to our hearts and bring home the sweet, gracious spirit of Christmas.

What taxes us most each year is the matter of deciding on what to give. After this has been settled upon and our list made out, the rest is easy and the work a pleasure. There are innumerable pretty things for women and girls. All of them love articles made to decorate their homes, and those made for their personal adornment—so the choice is not so hard. It does require some thing to find out gifts for men. But we won't go far wrong if we stick to things which add to their comfort. And they like, too, those things which add to the attractiveness of their rooms.

About the prettiest and easiest gift to make is the breakfast cap. Everybody, that is anybody, has a little frivolous and dainty cap for morning wear these days. They are a delight to the eye and anybody may simply make it. It isn't a bad idea to decide on a gift of this kind and make them up for all one's girl or women friends. Each one may have some little individual touch to make it different from the others. By planning to make several caps at one sitting there is a saving in material and time.

These caps are very inexpensive. They are made of plain or dotted net, all-over lace, thin silk, mull, batiste, embroidery and chiffon and edged with narrow platings of net or lace.

A square of the fabric used makes the crown, that is a piece of goods 18 inches wide and of the same length is all that is required for the crown. The corners are trimmed away making the pieces somewhat circular. A narrow binding is sewed about the edge of this piece and an elastic cord run in. It is long enough to reach about the head with a little stretch. A single or a double fall of plaited net or lace is sewed about the edge, one row being slightly wider than the others and falling a half inch below it. A single ruffle is often edged with narrow ribbon.

The cap shown in Fig. 1 has a crown of sheer eyelid embroidery with a double ruffle falling about the face. The upper ruffle is edged with a narrow Valenciennes insertion. These plaited ruffles may be bought, and range from twenty-five to fifty cents a yard already to sew on.

A band of soft mesaline ribbons in light blue, extends about the cap with a small flat rosette at each side. This is made by gathering a quarter of a yard of ribbon along one edge. A little bunch of pink rosebuds is perched under the rosette, just where the ruffle joins the crown. It requires one and a half yards of ribbon for this plaited cap, such as may be bought for fifteen or twenty cents a yard. Three quarters of a yard of plaiting is a little more than is needed but is the allowance for one ruffle. One and a third yards will easily make two ruffles.

Fig. 2 shows a less expensive cap made of a coarse dotted net. It is made in the same way and edged with

a ruffle of net having a finish of narrow Val lace. Under this ruffle a plaiting is sewed, finished with a hemstitch hem. Pink and blue satin ribbon one inch wide is made into little bows and mounted at each side. Such a little cap costs only fifty cents.

A lovely cap of gimped chiffon is pictured in Fig. 4 and this cap is also very cheap in price. The chiffon is light blue with tiny crystal dots over the surface. A plain, thin net crown lines the chiffon to protect it. They are bound with a thin, narrow satin ribbon in pale blue, through which the elastic cord is run. The ruffle is made of the same chiffon edged with a border of the ribbon. A little bunch of pink moss roses and leaves is sewed to the left side. This cap is made in pink or light green or lavender or in all white. It requires almost no time to make and is one of the prettiest of all. If one has time to make the plaited ruffles, the expense is lessened. But even buying it ready made it only requires three yards to make the single edged for four caps. An average of seventy-five cents each will cover the cost, when several caps are planned to be made at one time.

Evening caps are more expensive. One is shown in Fig. 4 made of silver lace. The ruffle is a satin ribbon, is blue, covered with the silver, and there is a hand made wreath of little ribbon rose buds made of narrow pink satin ribbon set about the top of the ruffle. Pretty flowered ribbons and those of rich brocade make beautiful opera caps. Nearly always tiny made flowers, or small millinery flowers like the forget-me-not, are used in trimming them. Rich laces are draped in full puffs for crowns and lace edgings fall about the face and over the neck in caps that are worn with evening dresses. But, however grand, the opera cap is not quite so sweet as the little breakfast cap nor nearly so useful. For breakfast is a daily happening, and anything that makes the young day cheerful is a Christmas gift worth having.

## OLD TIME CHRISTMAS PIE

According to a Newspaper of 1776, It Was So Large Two Men Were Needed to Carry It.

A great story is being told about the big plum puddings that are carried out to India by the king and queen. But, however big, they will be nothing to the Christmas pies they used to make in the olden time.

Just read this from a newspaper of 1770: "On Monday last was brought from Hawick to Perwick, to be shipped to London for Sir Henry Grey, a Christmas pie, the contents whereof are as follows: Two bushels of flour, twenty pounds of butter, four geese, two turkeys, two rabbits, four wild ducks, two woodcocks, six snipes, four partridges, two hen's tongues, two curlews, seven blackbirds and six pigeons. It is nine feet in circumference, weighs about 170 pounds and will take two men to present it to table; it is neatly fitted with a case and four small wheels, to facilitate its use to every guest that inclines to partake of its contents." These, as our contemporary truly observes, were the days of strong heads and stout stomachs.

Useless Presents. Aunt—Yes, Johnny. Santa Claus brought you a baby brother. Johnny—Great Scott! Another present that ain't any use!

A woman under the mistletoe can look mighty unconscious if the right man is in sight.

Keep Warm While Asleep. Among the Museum of the of the Kameron, near Lake Chad, a German explorer reports that he has discovered an unexpected luxury. As the nights are very cold in that part, the beds are built like stone coffins, and underneath a fire burns all night, keeping the sleeper warm.

Not Needed. "I suppose the brightest moment of your life was when Jack proposed?" "Brightest? There wasn't a particle of light in the room!"

Gravel Hint. "Mabel—George thinks I am so easy to please." "Glimpses—He must think so after all the rest of us had turned him down."

## Ribbon



Opera bags, hats and small ribbons we come with each year. For the art which amounts to ing when it comes to have. Women and print and the richest of the various kinds of brocades are used on the stage. The easily striped print on for work bags or vanity bags or powder puff.

The colors chosen soft and rich and in raised velvet ground. Each ribbon is expensive, but the purple shading in ground, blossom Beauty roses in with dark green ing into the green ribbon. The quality. Little hanging ends ribbon flowers of as a finish. Such

Fig. 3 is a Dresden ribbon sewed to plain same color as Dresden. This is a cardboard ribbon and narrow satin ribbons are lined with ribbon and gathered in quality. Little hanging ends ribbon flowers of as a finish. Such

Fig. 4 is a Dresden ribbon sewed to plain same color as Dresden. This is a cardboard ribbon and narrow satin ribbons are lined with ribbon and gathered in quality. Little hanging ends ribbon flowers of as a finish. Such

Fig. 5 is a Dresden ribbon sewed to plain same color as Dresden. This is a cardboard ribbon and narrow satin ribbons are lined with ribbon and gathered in quality. Little hanging ends ribbon flowers of as a finish. Such



## Ribbon Bags for Christmas



Opera bags, handsome work bags and small ribbon bags that are so welcome with each returning Christmas are more beautiful than ever this year. For the art of weaving ribbons, which amounts to as much as painting when it comes to picturing flowers, seems to have reached perfection. Woven and printed Dresden ribbons and the richest brocades are used for the various kinds of bags. The heavy brocades are used for bags to be carried on the street, the flowered and gayly striped printed ribbons are chosen for work bags and the small toilet or vanity bags for carrying powder and powder puff, a small hand mirror, a little square of chambray and all the other little requirements which women find it necessary to have within easy reach all the time.

The colors chosen for hand bags are soft and rich and the flowers shown in raised velvet against a satin background. Except at deep royal purple shading into black in the back ground, blossom into rich American Beauty roses in their natural colorings with dark green shadowy foliage melting into the ground. These ribbons are expensive but lovely beyond compare, and about two-thirds of a yard will make a medium-sized bag. They are lined with plain silk or ribbon and gathered in at the top with narrow satin ribbon of a heavy, fine quality. Little rosettes with many hanging ends finished with pendant ribbon flowers or little bows are used as a finish. Such a bag is shown in Fig. 1 and 2.

For Fig. 2 a lighter brocade is used, with woven in instead of raised flowers. But the design is gorgeous with gold thread woven into the design. The bag is a trifle smaller and the corners of it are rounded. Narrow satin ribbon in the prevailing color of the bag finishes the sides with loops and furnishes the means of carrying the bag.

Fig. 3 is a work bag made of gay Dresden ribbon with dark stripes sewed to plain satin ribbon in the same color as the background of the Dresden. This bag is provided with a cardboard bottom covered with the ribbon and finished with hangers of narrow satin ribbon and two rosettes at the top. These Dresden and plain satin ribbons are inexpensive but beautifully colored and altogether desirable.

Fig. 4 is a very handsome bag in flowered ribbon in which black and gold are the predominating colors with touches of scarlet. It is made on a circular bottom like Fig. 3, but the lengthwise of the ribbon run around the bag. It is hemmed at the top without a standing ruffle and rosettes of narrow black satin ribbon are set about it, four of them altogether. At the sides flower pendants made of the narrow ribbon hang from full rosettes. When the bag is drawn up on the hangers, as shown in the picture, the finish at the top is indescribably pretty and dainty.

Silk bags are made for so many purposes. Long ones provide a receptacle for handsome corsets, others are shaped for holding night dresses and slippers. But women are most pleased with the small, dainty vanity bags, work bags or shopping bags. The vanity bags are simply the work

What Made Him Resigned. A tourist from the east, visiting an old prospector in his lonely cabin in the hills, commented: "And yet you seem so cheerful and happy." "Yes," replied the one of the pick and shovel. "I spent a week in Boston once, and no matter what happens to me, I've been cheerful ever since."

Stick to the One Thing. There's no chance for you unless you spend all your time in the company of one job.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

## WEATHER AT CHRISTMAS TIME

Superstitions Are More Pervasive at Holidays Than Any Time During the Whole Year.

Weather superstitions are more prevalent at Christmas than at any time of the year. The belief is very prevalent that what is called a seasonable Christmas implies a fine, warm spring, while a mild last week in December implies that Easter will be cold and windy, with enough frost to cut the spring growth. A rainy Christmas is held by the farmers of England to be a bad omen for the coming year. "Christmas wet, empty granary and barrel," is a saying of the farmers of southern England, meaning that both wheat and cider harvests will be poor. On the other hand, thunder on Christmas day, or any other day in December, is believed to prefigure fine weather. Of Christmas day an old writer says: "A clear, bright sun on Christmas day foretells a peaceable year and plenty, but if the wind grow stormy before sunset betokeneth sickness in the spring quarter." If anyone wishes to know what the wind will be during Christmas week an old tradition says look at the weathercock at 12 o'clock mid-day on Dec. 21, known as St. Thomas' day. It is believed that it will stick in the same quarter for at least a week.

Recipes for Christmas Cakes. Three pounds raisins seeded, one and one-half pounds currants washed and picked, one pound butter, one pound sugar, one-half pound almonds cut up fine, one-fourth pound walnuts cut up fine, two bars of chocolate, seven eggs, a liberal pinch of salt, one and one-half teaspoonfuls of allspice, one-half teaspoonful cloves, two teaspoonfuls cinnamon, one-half nutmeg grated, two heaping teaspoonfuls baking powder sifted in six cups flour, one-fourth pound citron peel, one-fourth pound orange and lemon mixed, one-fourth pound good table figs, pinch cayenne pepper, two tablespoonfuls glycerine. Bake in paper-lined tin in a slow oven heat for two hours, or according to size of cake tins.—Mother's Magazine.

Plants Which Look Like Stones. In South Africa there is found a plant of the genus *Mesembryanthemum* growing on stony ground, which so closely resembles a pebble that it is invariably taken by the stranger to be a stone. Another species of the same plant produces two leaves about as large as ducks' eggs, having a surface resembling weathered stone of green. These plants look like stones; but for a short time they put forth bright yellow flowers. Still another species of the same plant resembles the quartz pebbles among which it grows.

His Kindly Heart. "Really," began the collector, "I can not understand why a man of your resources will refuse to pay his honest debts." "Then I'll tell you," said the well-to-do citizen, confidentially, "if I paid up I'd throw you and several others out of work, and I haven't the heart to do it."—Satire.

Macaulay's Idea of It. The Puritan hated bear baiting, but because it gave pain to the bear, not because it gave pleasure to the spectators.—Macaulay.

## RAISING HOGS REQUIRES COMMON SENSE AND KNOWLEDGE OF DIFFERENT DISEASES

Whitewash and Disinfectants Must Be Used Freely About House and Yards Used for Swine—Animals Affected Must Be Separated and Watched Carefully.

(By PROF. R. A. CRAIG.)

It is very necessary that we recognize hog cholera and swine plague in the very early stages in order to prevent them from spreading. In some outbreaks the symptoms are not typical and we cannot diagnose the disease by the symptoms alone. In such cases we should destroy a sick hog and make a careful post-mortem examination.

If the disease proves to be hog cholera or swine plague, and it is practical under the conditions, the herd should be divided into small bunches. The sick animals should be separated from the well ones and all possible precautions taken against the spread of the disease.

Do not move the hogs to different parts of the farm, nor scatter the disease over the farm. If the yards and hog houses are in such a condition that they cannot be properly cleaned and disinfected they should move the herd to some convenient place and build temporary quarters.

When the weather is warm the only protection needed is shade. In cold weather it is necessary to provide quarters warm enough to prevent the hogs from piling up and catching cold. Portable hog houses are very useful for this purpose.

The yards, feeding floors, troughs and hog houses must be kept clean.

The germs may live for five months. All litter about the yards must be burned or removed to a place where the hogs cannot come in contact with it.

Whitewash and disinfectants must be used freely about the hog house and yards. If the cleaning and disinfecting is carefully done we may be able to stock up again within a few weeks after the hogs have stopped dying and suffer no further loss, but it is usually best to wait two or three months before we do this, or depend on the hogs that have survived for a fresh start.

Where it is practical we should move the hogs to some other part of the farm and build new and better yards.

The pure-bred hog will mature and come into money more quickly than a scrub, and bring more money for the same weight at that.

If sows are closely watched at farrowing time and the pigs immediately be placed in a position to suck they are not so apt to devour them.

The farmer who marketed his corn in the hog yard and who is now marketing the hogs, can look any man in the face and tell him to go to any old place.

One acre of alfalfa will furnish more forage for hogs than two acres of clover, and it grows faster and



Healthy Pigs Are Always Profitable.

All litter must be removed daily, and the frequent spraying of the hogs, feeding floors and sleeping quarters with a water solution (two per cent or more) of a tar disinfectant is a necessary part of the care.

Both the sick and well hogs should be fed a light diet of sloppy food, shorts, bran and the like. Water or slop must not be left in the trough for the hogs to wallow in. Copper sulfate dissolved in the water and slop in the proportion of four or five ounces to the barrel may lessen the chance of infection.

As soon as a hog comes down with the disease it should be removed to the pens set off for the sick animals. These pens should not communicate in any way with the pens where the well hogs are kept.

The dead hogs should be burned. This is not a difficult task if the body is placed on top of a pile of wood that will burn quickly and make a hot fire. If disposed of by burying it should be well done and the body covered with lime. However, this is not as satisfactory as burning.

The length of time that the hog houses and their surroundings will remain infected will depend on the care taken in cleaning them. In this

keeps on growing as fast as the hogs eat it down.

Pigs will live and grow on rape without a supplement of grain, but a small addition of the latter is profitable.

Dry sows will, however, do well on the rape alone.

Never feed more than hogs will eat up freely. Many farmers do not practice this, but keep a quantity of uneaten food lying in the lot at all times.

A few coals from the wood fire of the kitchen put into the houses now and then, where the hogs can grind them up into charcoal, help to keep the hogs healthy.

Steaming food for hogs is an easy matter. All that is required is a large box connected with a small boiler by a one-inch pipe. The pipe should connect the box at the bottom.

If you are in doubt kill the bigger hog, for it makes better meat and the ham of a light hog is hardly worth curing. If you are fond of the meat, for it develops far too rapidly.

Southern farmers have learned that feeding cottonseed meal in large quantities is a bad business, as it often leads to fatalities. Fed in small quantities, however, with corn and alfalfa, it is beneficial.

the feed as the pigs get older and as the sow seems to need it.

If the pigs should get too fat, diminish the amount of feed fed to both sow and young. Pigs that are too fat are likely to have scours or humps. The pigs usually will begin to eat when about two weeks old. Then they should have some feed in addition to their mother's milk. They may be fed a mixture of corn, shorts, oil meal, and tankage. The amount of each to feed must be largely determined by the feeder, because the proportion that is best for one sow and her litter may not be best for another. The run of a good pasture should be given them. Alfalfa, clover and rape pastures make good feed for sows and pigs.

If pasture is not available, alfalfa hay may be fed instead, as pigs relish this almost as well in the summer as in the winter, and it can be conveniently fed in racks. The yards and pens should be so situated as to receive the maximum amount of sunshine, as it is one of the best means of keeping the pens in a sanitary condition.

English Milking Machine. An English milking machine is worked by pedal power.

## FRIVOLITIES

### SIMPLE AND IN STYLE

LATEST FASHIONABLE ARRANGEMENT OF THE COIFFURE.

Matter for the individual, but Certain Ideas May Only Be Indulged in by Those to Whom They Are Fitted.

There are certain types of faces that wear a low coiffure better than any other style, and without doubt a low coiffure is, of all, the most graceful. But it is only to be indulged in by those whose heads are well balanced.



anced in outline, or whose hairdressers know how to conceal any defect in that regard.

The pretty hair-dress pictured here is so easy of arrangement that any one may undertake it. The chignon at the back, of puffs and curls, is pinned to a coil of hair twisted firmly and fastened close to the head to serve as a support. No attempt at regularity in placing the puffs or curls is apparent.

The front hair is loosely waved, parted in the middle and rolled back at the sides. The ears in this, as in all the fashionable coiffures, are concealed. It is the softness of the hair about the face and the charm of curls at the back that make this a style always admired and never passe.

A coronet of filigree silver is worn in this particular instance. For this style only coronets or bands are in strict keeping. They add immensely to the finished effect.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

### CAMERA APRON GOOD THING

Designed for Special Purpose, It Has Been Snapped Up for Its General Usefulness.

The camera apron was devised for the convenient carrying of camera paraphernalia on out-of-door trips. A yard and a quarter of gray denim was used. The body of the apron was a straight piece, 26 inches long, with a strip 11 inches deep across the bottom for pockets. The remaining eight inch strip of denim was cut into three pockets, two of which were placed above and below the patch pocket over the finished edge.

### DESIGNS IN NEW LINGERIE

Ideas of Parisian Modistes Follow Closely the Line of Fashion of the Season.

Parisian modistes are making a new fashion, which is cut high in the back and very low in the front, possibly influenced by the universal fashion for the Robespierre collars. Gowns, you know, even for the evening, are high at the back even when they are cut almost to the waist in the front.

This design has a few fine tucks in the middle of the back, is finished with an overcast line of scallops under which is caught a full gathered ruffle of Valenciennes lace. In front there are more fine tucks, put in groups, and through a line of buttonholes is run inch-wide pink satin ribbon, which is tied in long loops in the middle. The line of this décolletage is exceedingly pretty and reminds one of the portraits of Raeburn of the fashionable ladies of his day, who wore their outer frocks cut high in the back and swirling down to expose a wide expanse of chest and bust in front, the picture framed in with a knife-plaited trim or lace.

This same designer is also making admirable princess combinations to wear over the corset instead of a corset cover and a short petticoat and set of knickers. These are of maine and fitted to the figure with many seams. They are just long enough to cover the cap of the knee and are finished with two-inch ruffles of hand-embroidered scallops or slightly gathered lace.

The fastening is down the side, in order that the pattern of the front

the middle of the lower row. Tape was used for finishing the raw edges of the three pockets and served also for dividing the 11-inch strip into three more pockets. All raw edges were finished with wide white tape stitched twice. A facing of thinner cloth was sewed on top, and draw strings run through. The pockets held plate holders, focus cloth, chambray skin, record book, etc. One upper pocket was lined with chambray skin for the shutter with bulb and tubing which needed special protection. All pockets closed with a snap at the top, and the whole was folded completely when not in use. For a man's use this might be made without drawstrings at the top, and it could be folded and carried by shawl straps.

### MAY EASILY BE MADE AT HOME

Most Attractive Gown That Offers Little Difficulties for the Amateur Dressmaker.

The gown sketched, while yielding to the popular demand for drapery, is nevertheless one of real simplicity, and offers no difficulties for the clever home dressmaker. The drapery of the otherwise plain kimono bodice is caught in such a manner at the front as to give a *buffet* effect beneath the square-cut neck and long narrow revers of lace. A vest and collar of shadow lace shows beneath. The drapery is caught by gills



tassels, which also hold the drapery of the skirt and trim the front of the latter. The material of this gown is a fine ai la charmeuse, the lace a rich cream color.

will not be disturbed. The line goes straight under the arm, of course, and the adjustable straps are of lace or of fresh pink ribbon.

Neckwear Fad. Maline choux and stocks have always been more or less fashionable for wear with the tailored coat, for there is something exquisitely soft and becoming about the twist of tulle around the neck, or the smart bow of tulle beneath the chin, in contrast with the trim lines of a tailored suit.

The new tulle, or maline, neckwear has a further touch of daintiness in the way of pearl bead trimming. If the bow is a simple affair with loops at either side there may be a clasp made of pearl bead strands around its center, and perhaps, a tassel ornament of the pearls will hang from the clasp. The maline stocks have strand necklaces with clasps set at intervals, the pretty pearl necklace being tacked lightly to the outside of the stock.

Correct Hatpins. Two ill-assorted, ill-selected hatpins can destroy the beauty of a hat beyond remedy. The mode at present is for small-headed pins, and where rhinestones are used it is in combination with pearls, says the New York Times. In pale gray and faint pink tones these imitation pearls with a border of brilliant rhinestones make a charming ornament for the simple hats of the present vogue. For the black or white hats, black glass pins may be had, combined with slightly cut white glass, imitating the popular black and crystal jewelry.



**Deafness Cannot be Cured**  
by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When the tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube re-opened to the normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; unless, indeed, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Mall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circular, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.  
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

**An Endorsement.**

I desire to say that I am a patron of the Independence school district, and I am sending two children to school to Miss Lala Ivie. That she is giving general satisfaction, and I believe she is teaching one of the best schools I ever sent to.

With my best wishes for her in the work, I subscribe.  
A Patron.

Children take BALLARD'S HOREHOUND SYRUP willingly because it tastes nice. There isn't a better remedy anywhere for children's coughs, hoarseness and bronchitis. It's a good medicine and easy to take. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Dale & Stubblefield.

**Public Notice.**

We the undersigned, this day, Nov. 20. We have not told any disgraceful tales on the widow, Mrs. Bettie Wilson, to any person or persons or know anything to tell. We suppose that the tales have been started from us, but we have seen the parties and they say we have not told it, and anyone saying that we did tell it tells positively a falsehood. As far as we know she has been in high standing.

G. E. McGee.  
Willie McGee.  
Homer McGee.

**70 Years with Coughs**

We have had seventy years of experience with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. This makes us have great confidence in it for coughs, colds, bronchitis, weak throats, and weak lungs. We want you to have confidence in it, as well. Ask your own doctor what experience he has had with it. He knows. Keep in close touch with him.

One of Ayer's Pills at bedtime will cause an increased flow of bile and produce a gentle laxative effect the day following. Formula on each box. Show it to your doctor. He will understand at a glance. Dose, one pill at bedtime, just one.

Made by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

**Swift's Premium Calendar For 1913.**

Swift's Premium Calendar for 1913 is styled "The Elements." The size of the calendar is 8 1/2 x 17 inches. On each of the four sheets is a beautiful picture in colors. These pictures are the work of Eleanor Colburn, a noted painter. There is no type matter on them, so they are suitable for framing.

The subjects are "Earth," "Air," "Fire," and "Water." The calendar is now ready for distribution and may be secured by sending the trade mark and from five Premium Oleomargarine cartons, or the parchment circle from the top of a jar of Swift's Premium Sliced Bacon, or ten cents in stamps or coins to Swift & Company, Calendar Department, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

The calendar may also be secured from the Hamilton Corporation, 2, 4, 6 W. 45th St., New York City, for 20 Hamilton coupons (new denomination 1.)

**For Sale.**

One nice 80 acre farm at the crossing of the Cherry and Providence road and the Concord and Murray road. This farm has 65 acres open land, nice 5-room frame house, good tobacco barns, stables, etc. This is considered one of the nicest farms in the community and can be bought at the right price, and on easy terms. For further particulars see Finney & Downs, or Edd Miller at Providence.

Get the Ledger—1 Per Year.

**SAVING MUCH LABOR**

**SEQUENCE OF WORK HELPS IN GETTING MEALS.**

Unless Thoughtful Arrangements Are Made, Cook May Find She Has to Do Two Things at the Same Time.

Going into the kitchen to make one dish, or getting supper for which much of the food has been previously prepared, gives no idea of one of the chief difficulties in getting meals—the sequence of work. Unless the thoughtful and orderly arrangements are made the cook may find she is required to perform two pieces of work at once, and the last moments before the meal will be crowded with more things than can possibly be done, according to a contributor to the Domestic Discoveries.

The time required to cook different articles of food often furnishes a sort of schedule for getting the meal. Time must be allowed for preparation before cooking and for finishing touches after cooking.

Except when a gas range is used, the fire is the first thing to attend to. The other things to be arranged for naturally fall into three groups, to the first of which belong the things which take a long time to cook. Baked and boiled meats, oatmeal, certain puddings and vegetables which are cooked slowly are among those which may be prepared and put on the fire as soon as it is ready for them.

Between this and the second group is an interval which may be used for preparing the dishes of the second group, and for setting the table, arranging salad, putting dishes to warm, etc.

The second group contains vegetables and desserts, which cook in from 30 to 45 minutes, or by steaming, which is necessary in the concluding preparations of the other foods.

Now comes another interval, in which cold food, such as bread, butter and milk, may be put on the table. Preparations must also be made for the third group, necessary to the third group, and collecting on the kitchen table seasonings, butter and milk for the cooked vegetables and meat.

The third group contains things which must be done in a very brief time before the meal. These include the finishing touches to the table, making sauces and gravy, putting beaten egg or vermicelli in soup and getting everything arranged in dishes.

Then there are three last things for the housewife to do before the meal: To see that the fire is in condition to leave; that boiled pots and pans are filled with water, and last of all to take an instant to wash her hands, remove her apron and make herself presentable.

**Pork Hearts.**

These may be purchased for a very small sum in many localities, and one heart will usually serve two persons. Soak the hearts in salted water for an hour, then cut out the veins from the center and put in a kettle of boiling salted water. Set the kettle where it will simmer for 20 minutes; then drain off this water into a pan, cover the hearts again with boiling water and simmer until tender, adding an onion and more salt. Save the water in which the hearts are boiled, as when it is cold a cake of lard will be secured. Boil the turnips and, when mashed, add the left-over potatoes; season and arrange on a hot dish. If desired, the hearts may be parboiled, then served with sautéed bread and butter, or with hash, using the lard with which the hearts were boiled.

**Work for a Dull Day.**

It is best to wash windows on a dull day, or at a time when the sun does not shine directly on them. First of all take a painter's brush and dust the windows with it, inside and out; then wash the window inside before touching the glass at all. For the window washing itself use warm water, adding a tablespoonful of Kerosene oil to a pail of water. Wipe with a soft cloth that leaves no lint and polish carefully with tissue paper or old newspapers.

**It Flavors Tea.**

A loaf of cube sugar rubbed over the surface of an orange will retain the orange flavor by absorbing the oil. Sugar thus prepared and used in tea imparts to the latter a most delicious flavor suggesting orange peels.

**Ironholders.**

Two ironholders attached to a piece of tape one and a half yards long, one at each end, and hung around the neck, will be found a great help to the busy housewife when taking up the food for a meal, when it is necessary to grasp hot utensils.

**THINK THIS OVER**

This Offer Should Gain the Confidence of the Most Skeptical.

We pay for all the medicine used during the trial, if our remedy fails to completely relieve you of constipation. We take all the risk. You are not obligated to us in any way whatever, if you accept our offer. That's a mighty broad statement, but we mean every word of it. Could anything be more fair to you?

A most scientific, common sense treatment is Rexall Orderlies, which are eaten like candy. Their active principle is a recent scientific discovery that is odorless, colorless and tasteless; very pronounced, gentle and pleasant in action, and particularly agreeable in every way. This ingredient does not cause diarrhoea, nausea, flatulence, griping, or other inconvenience. Rexall Orderlies are particularly good for children, aged and delicate persons.

If you suffer from chronic or habitual constipation, or the associate or dependent chronic ailments, we urge you to try Rexall Orderlies at our risk. Remember, you can get them in Murray only at our store. 12 tablets, 10 cents; 25 tablets, 25 cents; 50 tablets, 50 cents. Sold only at our store—The Rexall Store. Dale & Stubblefield.

**Ex-Governor Taylor Weds.**

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 2.—An announcement was made here today of the marriage at Jamestown, Ky., yesterday of former Governor William S. Taylor of Kentucky and Mrs. Nora Myers. They will make their home in Indianapolis, where Governor Taylor has resided since the turbulent period following the assassination of Governor Goebel twelve years ago.

**Wanted at Once.**

A few good men able to furnish team and wagon and a little expense money to start to sell Raleigh products in nearby territory. Over 100 fast selling articles. Unusual opportunity for the right man to quickly establish himself in an independent, permanent and very profitable business. For full particulars call on or address, H. W. Grogan, Murray, R. F. D. No. 1. 3475.

**TIPS FOR THE HOUSEKEEPER**

Domestic Discoveries That Save Time and Labor in Various Household Duties.

Keep your clothes pins in a small basket with a handle to it, and on the handle put a hook—one of the "g" hooks, with a curve at each end. Hook the basket on the line when hanging up clothes, and as you proceed push it along the line just ahead of you. This saves stooping.

A cork soaked in oil makes a good substitute for glass stopper. When mending woven underwear it is always best to use a small embroidery frame. Back and forward darning, even in large holes, may then be accomplished with very little difficulty.

Flower pot stains may be removed from window sills with fine wood ashes. A woman who makes delectable omelets cooks them as usual over the fire until they are set and then puts the omelet pan under the broiler of the gas stove and lets the top brown. This makes them slightly without hardening the eggs.

When a tucked blouse is being made the plate should always be stretched before the material is made up, and the row of tucks ironed so that they lie flat and straight.

**WALL AROUND THE HOUSE**

Never go in for cheap dish towels if you dislike dingy effects. Linens ones keep much whiter than cotton, as the latter turn gray from constant use, however carefully handled. Never let dish water dry in the towel. Towels should be washed after each using, and once a day a bit of washing soda may be added to the water. Rinsing in cold rather than hot water keeps the towels whiter. Before using the inner dish of the new casserole put it in a pan filled with cold water, set it on back of stove and bring to boil, boiling five minutes. This tempers the earthenware and makes cracks less common. Tiled vestibules, especially the old-fashioned black and white tiles, may be kept shiny by rubbing once a week with a little linseed oil. Polish with a dry cloth or chamol.

**Marble Salad.**

With a vegetable cutter cut enough balls from raw potatoes to make two cupsful. Boil in salted water till done, but not broken. Peel and boil in salted water till slightly tender two cupsful of white button onions. Boil half a dozen tender beets in salted water, and, when cold, cut balls from them with the vegetable cutter. Chill all these separately. At serving time cover a platter with crisp lettuce. Marinate the potato balls with French dressing, roll each one in parsley and celery leaves minced fine together, and heap in the center of the platter. Arrange the little white onions next and the beets around the outside against the green bordering of lettuce. Over the onions and beets pour French dressing, a tablespoonful at a time, being careful not to disturb the green coated potato balls in the center.

**Curried Chicken, Madras Style.**

Cut up the chicken, place it in a deep saucepan and fry in a light brown color in butter. Take out the chicken, and fry chopped onion in the same butter until pale brown; add one teaspoonful of curry powder and cook a minute; put the chicken in; add one cup of water, salt, and a pinch of turmeric; three cups of water. Boil for ten minutes, then simmer for ten minutes before serving. Salt to taste and add the juice of one-half a lemon. Serve with plain boiled rice.

**Cranberry Shortcake.**

One pint sugar, one-half teaspoon salt, one-half teaspoon soda, one teaspoon cream tartar, two tablespoons butter worked into the flour, one-half pint sweet milk. Mix into a smooth dough and bake twenty minutes. When done tear apart, cutting makes it loamy. Wash and pick over one pint of cranberries with one quart of water. Set on fire and stew one-half hour; stir often to prevent burning. Spread between the cake and heap on top whipped cream sweetened and flavored with vanilla.

**Individual Apple Custard.**

Pare and quarter six large apples; core and place on the fire with three tablespoonfuls of water. Let them remain until softened. To one-half pound of sugar add the juice of two lemons and the grated rind of one. Add yolks of four eggs, mix well, and beat in the apples. Place in individual custard cups and bake. Serve with a garnish of whipped cream creoles with a maraschino cherry in the center. Harper's Bazar.

**Delicious Muffins.**

For one dozen: One egg, beaten well, one cup sweet milk, three heaping tablespoonfuls of sugar, two and one-half cups of flour, two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar, one teaspoonful of soda, pinch of salt, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter.

**SECOND SECTION**

VOL. 34, NO.

**ACTUAL STATE**

Facts About Indigestion  
Relief That Stomach  
Test Y

Although Indigestion is most people do not understand their stomach. There is no real people should not they desire—if they chew it carefully. Many actual selves into sick fear of eating even ing, good-smelling tasting-food, but not agree with the

The best thing yourself to digest

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