

# ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM MANY STATES

Important News Gathered from Abroad for the Benefit of Our Readers.

Maysville, Ky., June 28.—Last night a policeman found an unconscious man on the street, and this morning he gave his name as Aris Huff, of Logan, W. Va. He had come here to visit relatives, and had been drugged and robbed of a large sum of money.

Shelby S. Rouse, of Kanton county, has been elected president by the Kentucky Bar Association. Among the movements planned for the next year are to raise the standard of the applicants allowed to practice, and to secure for Louisville the next meeting of the American Bar Association.

Warrants have been issued at Murray against the Southern Express Company, charging violation of the law forbidding shipment of liquor into local option districts. The company claims the law is unconstitutional as regards interstate traffic, and will fight the warrants through all the courts.

Frankfort, Ky., June 27.—The formal announcement of the Hon. S. W. Hager, of Boyd county, as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, to be selected by the voters of the party in a primary election to be held throughout the State in November next, was made this afternoon in a card addressed to the Democrats of Kentucky.

James W. White, of the Judy neighborhood, sold twenty-five yearling mules to T. F. Dunlap, of Versailles, at \$145 per head. This bunch of mules was extra good, and the price is the best ever received in Montgomery county for yearlings.—Both county items.

Reform in the criminal laws of Kentucky, as regards appeals from lower courts, was advocated at the session of the Kentucky Bar Association in Winchester. John R. Allen delivered an address on the subject. The attendance was good and the membership was shown to have increased.

At an early hour yesterday morning a four thousand dollar automobile, occupied by four northern tourists, was towed through the streets of Winchester by a three hundred dollar team of mules. The Kentucky team may not have a reputation for speed, but when it comes to reliability, verily they are in the lead.—Winchester Democrat.

Maysville, June 28.—James Wiggles, an itinerant preacher from Lewis county, was drowned here. It is thought, before daylight yesterday morning. He was seen to cross over the river back in front of the St. Charles Hotel, and it is thought he went into the river, as a diligent search has failed to find him.

Like many a man's, Curtis Jett's repentance comes too late. He says he is going to be a better man the rest of his life and we believe that part of his confession, implicitly. If he doesn't hang for his several confessed assassinations he will spend the rest of his life where there are little chances to be other than good.—Frankfort Journal.

Frank Ball, under sentence of life imprisonment for the murder of Jack Bolen at Middlesboro, escaped from the jail at Richmond, with three other prisoners, all regarded as desperate men. The four overpowered the jailer and locked him in the cell they had just left. A posse was organized and is in pursuit, but it is believed that the men had assistance waiting on the outside.

While at Bethel last Thursday John Peters showed us a gourd that would hold about two pounds of coffee, that was as smooth and shiny as if it had been polished, and that has been in the Peters family for more than two

hundred years—handed down from generation to generation. In older times it was used as a coffee canister, and it hadn't a crack or flaw in it.—Carlisle Advocate.

Wisconsin Democrats endorsed William J. Bryan for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1908.

A wonderful operation was performed in New York, when a wound in a man's heart was sewed up and the patient is now on the road to recovery.

Latest expressions from wheat experts are that this year's crop will be enormous and some even place it at 420,000,000 bushels, the largest in the country's history.

Bryan clubs have been formed in many towns in Oklahoma, and the Democratic leaders are confident of carrying the State at the next election by a majority of 35,000.

A Japanese before being hanged in Honolulu for wife murder, apologized to his native and adopted lands for having disgraced the one and inconvenienced the other. A Porto Rican was executed at the same time for a similar crime.

The belief in New York political circles, despite denials, is that Roosevelt, by his attitude on the questions of monopolies and the tariff, has created a situation which may force him again to be the standard bearer of his party, especially in view of the Bryan boom.

Richard W. Miller, member of the last General Assembly and a candidate for Congress in the Eighth district, died Friday in Richmond after an illness of only a few days. He was stricken with paralysis on Thursday and died rapidly.

Capt. W. L. Hurst, of this city, informs us that last week, while having his potatoes hoed, he discovered a new bug, entirely strange to this country. The "stranger" was killing potato bugs at the time. It is a very blackish-looking bug, and has a very long "stinger." The Captain has it on exhibition, and is very much elated over his new discovery. He will probably forward it to the Experimental Station, at Lexington, to ascertain what species to bug it is.—Campbell Courier.

Frankfort, Ky., June 28.—Attorney B. F. Roach and T. H. Hardie, of Harrodsburg, representing the Mercers National Bank and the First National Bank of Harrodsburg, appeared before the Board of Valuation this morning and gave notice that those institutions would resist the collection from them of taxes for this year under the provisions of the new bank tax act of the late Assembly session. All other national banks in the State will likely decline to pay the tax until the matter is taken to the courts and the question of their liability determined.

Mt. Sterling, Ky., June 28.—R. G. Giddell, referee in bankruptcy, made an important decision in the case of Winston Lumber and Manufacturing Company on a bill of exceptions filed by the trustee. The referee decided that the mortgages of Crainor and Smith for \$20,000, and of the First National Bank of Prestonsburg for \$2,000 were invalid. These mortgages, if valid, would take all the assets of the bankrupt to the exclusion of the other numerous creditors. An appeal was at once taken by the creditors to the United States District Judge and if sustained by him, an appeal will be taken to the United States Court of Appeals and from there to the Supreme Court. This is the first decision of its kind made in this section and the outcome will be watched with interest.

Under an act of Congress just passed a company has been incorporated and empowered to acquire a right of way, and to build and operate a canal. The canal is to be built from a point on the Ohio river near Pittsburg to Lake Erie, near Ashtabula, Ohio. It will be subject to the same regulations that apply to railways. The main canal will be 100 miles long and not less than twelve feet in depth. The great lakes system of waterways is now being connected by a twelve-foot channel through New York with Atlantic tide water. The effect of the construction of this canal upon the commerce of the United States can hardly be overestimated. By connecting the great lakes system with the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and their tributaries it will form the link between 15,000 miles of navigable waterways.

## Management of Tuberculosis.

The following is from a paper read at the Central Tri-State Medical Society at its meeting in Catlettsburg. Its careful perusal and study will be of value:

We use the word management instead of treatment because much more is dependent upon the proper handling of this disease than the use of drugs, can ever hope to be.

The literature that is annually sown broadcast over the entire country bearing on this one subject is enormous—societies, both professional and lay, for its arrest and prevention, are to be found on every hand.—public lectures to the masses on this most interesting subject are frequently held,—and slowly but surely the public is being educated up to the importance of a united effort to stay the hand of this fell destroyer. The patient and laborious investigations of our brightest and best trained minds in scientific lines are surely bringing results that will some day gladden the hearts of millions of people. To all this the properly enlightened layman is by no means indifferent. He, too, by sad experience, has learned to dread the great white plague that every twenty-four hours claims four hundred victims in this land alone. Four hundred families mourn the loss of a loved one every day, our loss by death from this one disease being annually about one hundred and fifty thousand. Men of financial tact of mind say this loss measured in dollars and cents would amount to three hundred and thirty millions of dollars. But this is only a worldly view of this vital matter; who can estimate in gold the value of broken hearts, shattered ties and blasted hopes, the anguish, the tears, or the utter desolation of those who have each day said a sorrowful adieu to these departed ones,—most of them claimed in the prime of life. To their mourning wives, "The touch of a vanished hand; the music of a voice forever hushed," is a terrible and abiding reality; and yet with all this gloom and blackness there is a silver lining to this dark cloud. Over and over it has been proved this dread disease is both preventable and curable.

In this great warfare, the man behind the gun is the general practitioner. On him lies the greatest responsibility, both for prevention and cure. But strange as it may seem, too often the early cures are either overlooked or neglected until it is too late to help. The day of grace so far as the patient is concerned has passed by, nothing but chronic invalidism or death awaiting him.

One practitioner has no belief in the prevention or curability of the malady, while another places all his hope in drugs. Between the two the victim is lost. The one sends him away to die among strangers; the other literally drags his patient to death. The wide-awake and far-seeing practitioner seeks the danger from afar. He puts his patient on his guard. He has been drilled in the technique of physical diagnosis; even slight clinical symptoms are readily observed by him, and if his patient has confidence in his medical adviser, he will profit very greatly by strictly following the directions that wisdom and experience both give him.

One of the first steps in the management of these cases after an early and positive diagnosis has been made is to take the patient into our confidence. Do not make the mistake of telling him his ailment is of but little importance; that it is only a slight indisposition under which he is laboring,—probably just a cold from which he will soon recover; in short, he

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## Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Don't Know It.

Fill a bottle or tumbler glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; if it stains your linen it is evidence of kidney trouble; too frequent desire to pass it or pain in the back is also



convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in 50c. and \$1. sizes.

You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful discovery and a book that tells more about it, both sent absolutely free by mail, address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper. Don't make any mistake but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

most not be at all worried about his condition. This may have a very calming effect on the apprehensiveness of the patient, but at some time there may be a terrible awakening, both to him and his medical adviser. This is not fair to either party. It is far better, unpleasant as it may be, to tell him the truth just as you see it. If for any reason it is best for the patient personally not to know these facts as they exist in his case, some member of the family or some trusted friend should be put in possession of them. Then in future the doctor will not be confronted by the statement, "If you had told me at the beginning what I now know, I should have done differently, but now it is too late." It is not only due the prospective sufferer, but it is for the protection of those with whom he will be associated during the course of the disease. We need not be alarmists, but we should be positive in our statements when we know what we are talking about. Much precious time will thus be saved and a better chance given our patient for recovery, or the arrest of his trouble, and greatly lessen the liability of infecting others,—for we are entitled to more credit when we prevent disease than when we cure it after it has once begun.

Oster says: "The arrest or cure of tuberculosis is a question entirely of nutrition and of measures by which the general nutrition of the body may be encouraged. The first and most important is fresh air."

Trudeau: Claims a very large percentage of early stage cases are curable and that the most efficient means is the open air treatment in good clothing and in good food.

Jattner is even more enthusiastic and positive. He declares: "One day in the pure and dry climate of North Carolina is more than equal to all the pneumatic cabinets and oxygen tanks to be found north of the thirty-ninth degree of latitude in the United States. Now what do these statements mean, coming as they do from such high authorities on this most interesting subject. Does it mean that they have discovered some new and vital remedy heretofore unknown to the rest of us while we have been groping our way along vainly endeavoring to find something or anything that would bring some help and gladness to this great mass of helpless, hapless patients? It only means that at the present time we are making a better and more systematic use of one of the most widely distributed and best gifts of our Heavenly Creator, viz., Fresh Pure Air.

And in passing let us not forget that it was George Badington, in a little obscure English town called Sutton Coldfields, who, in 1849, revived the open air treatment of tuberculosis.

This valuable agent is universal, surrounding our entire globe to a height of forty-five miles. It is more plentiful even than sunshine, and sustains the human race. It is free to any creature that has respiratory organs. It consists of twenty-one parts of oxygen to seventy-nine parts of nitrogen, by volume. Any marked reduction of oxygen renders the air unfit for breathing. If lowered to ten per cent, it is incapable of sustaining life.

In sleeping apartments there should be, for the good of the occupants, about two hundred cubic feet of air for each person, and this apartment should be ventilated at the rate of fifteen hundred to two thousand cubic feet per hour each hour. This is a standard that very few living or sleeping rooms maintain. Oxygen is a germ destroyer of the very best sort, killing the germs without injuring the patient. It is also an agent by which metabolism through combustion is kept up. It would be reasonable, therefore, to suppose that the function of respiration is of no less importance than that of digestion and assimilation in the treatment of tuberculosis. If we have free circulation of air, so that the relative proportion of these two gases is maintained at a rate of twenty-one parts of oxygen to seventy-nine parts of nitrogen, it matters but little whether your patient be confined between the four walls of a room, or in a tent, or if he be only under the blue canopy of the skies, he will fulfill physical laws of respiration, if his breathing apparatus, the lungs, are in a physical condition sufficient to allow a proper exchange of the gases within the pulmonary tissues.

Another agent of no less importance is sunshine. Localities that have the greatest number of sunny days, or a dry, equal climate, with a reasonable elevation above sea level, will always be an inviting place for the tubercular. Here many hours daily can be spent in the open air and sunshine. These are the very best conditions obtainable. The only drawback is, that so few of the great mass of this class of cases are financially able to avail themselves of this opportunity, or go to sanatoriums—only two per cent; the remaining ninety-eight per cent must be treated either in their rooms or at public and charitable institutions. The conditions are especially favorable for those persons in whom we find an elevation of temperature, for those who have fever, showing an active process of the toxins. When the tubercular state is passing into a condition of consumption, these must be carefully guarded in relation to muscular exercise until their temperature reaches the normal line. Then add to these agents proper food,—highly nutritive, easily digested and readily assimilated food. Then you have the best remedies known to our profession for this disease, viz., Pure air, sunshine, and good food. Now these can be obtained in some means anywhere, and as only two per cent of all cases are fortunate enough to avail themselves of sanatoriums or home duties prevent them from taking the advantages of the treatment of their more fortunate fellow-sufferers? Tuberculosis is a home disease, and as already shown, will require home treatment. If patients will submit to the same restrictions, they can get well at home. The scene of action in the larger per cent of cases is located in the home circle, and here the doctor and the patient must fight the battle to a finish, aided and supported by the family, whether they win or whether they lose. Rules for the patient must be formulated and lived up to, the same as at a health resort. Also, means must be enforced for the protection, from infection, of the other members of the household. The system must be destroyed, and the sleeping with a consumptive prohibited at once. As long as the patient is only tubercular, the danger of infecting others is a minimum. His bedroom and living room must be well ventilated, both by day and night, summer and winter, and it must be done, not in a half-hearted manner. Windows are to be closed only in case of storm or rain.

Post-mortem examinations show that from thirty to seventy per cent of all dead bodies examined, have evidence of former tuberculosis. They have had the disease and gotten well of it, and in all probability never knew it, and they were persons who had died from other causes. Now if these have recovered, and taken no other any treatment to reach that end, why will not those who make a strong, well-directed and systematic effort in that direction be equally as fortunate? As we have said, and will without reason. "More recoveries have taken place than death, great as is the mortality."

Cures come slowly and amid many disappointments and discouragements, and these only in the stage of lack of energy. But good and careful work along the lines of prevention will bring us the best and most lasting results. The public are slowly and surely being educated, up to the point that all cases are not hopeless, and that certain restrictions must be observed at advanced cases, in the protection of the uninfected, and to help to stay the ravages of this universal malady. The time may come when cases of consumption will be reported to hospitals of health as well as any other infectious disease. In regard to drugs, there is but little we can say. There are a few that act as aids to the three great remedies already mentioned—air, sunshine and food. Cod liver oil does not now hold the high estimation of the profession it once did. In some cases it is beneficial, but mostly as a food or an aid to assimilation. The most benefit we have seen from the use of creosote in its various forms has been its effect on the stomach, in that it prevents fermentation and increases the appetite. As to its specific action on the disease we cannot say so much, although it has been given in enormous doses by some with apparent benefit.

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In the last and melancholy stages of this sickness, there is much that can be done, to ameliorate the condition of the patient. The troublesome cough can be quieted, the dyspnoea lessened, the pleuritic pains relieved, the exhausting night sweats modified, in short, a state of euthanasia set up that will greatly lessen the suffering of the patient until the sad tragedy is closed in death.

The serum plan of treatment has been carefully worked out by years of patient effort, and provides us no small relief, not only as an aid to early diagnosis, but in rendering persons immune. When we can, so to speak, vaccinate against tuberculosis as we do against small-pox, the triumph over this disease will be complete.

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The chances for living a full century are excellent in the case of Mrs. Jennie Duncan, of Haynesville, Mo., now 70 years old. She writes: "Electric Bitters cured me of Chronic Dyspepsia of 20 years standing, and made me feel as well and strong as a young girl." Electric Bitters cure Stomach and Liver diseases, Blood disorders, General Debility and bodily weakness. Sold on a guarantee at A. M. Hughes drug store. Price only 50c.

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Schedule in effect Feb. 1, 1908, subject to without notice. Limited for Cincinnati, spots, 82.30 and the west.  
1:31 A. M. and 1:51 P. M. Daily Limited for Louisville, Nashville, New York, Richmond, Old Point and 12:41 a. m. and 10:17 p. m. Daily  
Westbound Local Trains  
Main line, 6:05 a. m., Sunday and 12:00 Louisville time, 19:45 a. m. except Sunday Limited for Washington, Baltimore, New York, Richmond, Old Point and 12:41 a. m. and 10:17 p. m. Daily  
Eastbound Local Trains  
12:17 p. m. daily and 12:17 a. m. daily  
1:17 p. m. and 1:17 a. m. and 10:17 p. m. Daily  
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