

THE HOME

Some Meat Recipes.

Liver and Onions—Cut the liver in half-inch slices, and pour boiling water over it, leaving it for ten minutes. Remove from the hot water, sprinkle with salt and pepper, dip in flour, and fry in bacon fat. As soon as the liver is well seared over on one side, turn and then cover thickly with thinly sliced onions. Put lid on the frying pan and place where the contents will cook slowly. Season the onions with salt and pepper, stir occasionally to keep from scorching, and cook until both liver and onions are thoroughly done. Serve hot.

Minc'd Liver—Boil liver half an hour, remove all stringy portions, and chop fine. Place a tablespoonful of butter in a sauce pan, rub into it one tablespoonful of flour, then add one cup of meat stock or hot water. Let boil up well, add the minced liver and season with salt and pepper. Serve hot with toast or potatoes.

Meat Loaf—Chop fine two pounds of raw lean beef and one-fourth of a pound of fat salt pork. Add four good sized potatoes grated or chopped fine with one onion, one-half cup dry bread or cracker crumbs, and two ten eggs. Mix well, adding water if needed to form into a loaf and add like bread. When smooth, pack in a pan, set in a larger pan of water, and bake for two hours. Baste with butter and hot water.

THE SCHOOL

School Exhibition and Exposition.

By Prof. J. W. Dinsmore.
(Continued from last week.)

It will be the duty of the committee on program to see that each one is assigned to some suitable part. Requests may be considered but the decision of the committee is final unless it sees fit to reconsider. The program should be instructive, practical and entertaining. Patriotic selections should always form a part. The following is offered as suggestive only: Roll to order, School Hymn, Prayer by clergyman or other visitor, School song, Essay: A Day in school, Declaration, Memory gems by First Reader Class, Motion Song by primary grades, Essay: Springtime on the Farm, Declaration: The Power of Habit (John B. Gough), Temperance song, Flag Drill, Declaration: Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, Song: National Anthem, Oration: What our Country Needs; by largest boy, History Drill, by advanced students, Current Events, School paper, Declaration: Humorous Selection, Original Story by fifth grade pupil, Short Speeches by the visitors, Speech by teacher: What our School is and Should be, Singing Song: National Hymn.

The commonest fault of programs is that they are too long. If the exhibition is held in the day time (which it should be) it may consume the afternoon session: if at night not over two hours.

Having thus arranged the program the next thing is the preparation. The time for giving it publicly should be set not more than three or four weeks in advance. Sufficient time must be given for the preparation of papers so that school duties will not be seriously interfered with. In this has elapsed drills and rehearsals are in order. These should receive the very best effort of the teacher. His enthusiasm will inspire the pupils. Parents and friends will expect well of us and we must not disappoint them.

The advertising committee has its duties. No cost of printing need be incurred. Neat hand bills can be made with pen or pencil, utilizing the best talent in the school in the lettering. A bright picture of a boy speaking his piece or a little girl reading her composition will make it more interesting. But the best advertising is by word of mouth. No fear but bills will give glowing accounts of what is coming when their enthusiasm has been properly aroused.

The operating committee should do a lot of planning before actual operations are begun. It is an opportunity to cultivate taste. When the plans are complete the whole school or a special committee may be appointed to secure supplies. Neatness and taste are prime essentials in decorating. Here is where the teacher's superior skill will be needed in giving directions.

At the proper time a meeting of all committees should be called and reports heard. If the appointed work of any is complete it may be discharged. As the time approaches every one should be impressed with a feeling of personal responsibility for the success of the exhibition. Parents also have been enlisted. The teacher has had the forethought to speak to Mr. A asking him to be prepared for a short talk on The District School When I Was a Boy; Mr. B on The Pressing Need of an Education in These Times; Mr. C, who was formerly a teacher, on The Disadvantages of Irregular Attendance. This completes the preparations.

When planned in some such way as this there is little doubt of the success of such an undertaking nor of its value to the community. The measure of the teacher will be taken by the character of the exercises, the order preserved and by the dispatch with which the program is carried out. When it is over let everything that would hinder in the work of the school be removed and the house put in order. The next morning at the opening of school a brief review of what has been accomplished may be given, also bestowed upon all who made honest efforts, and suggestions for improvement offered for future occasions.

THE FARM

Farm Journal Notes.

Mutton Chops—(BOTH RARE AND WELL-DONE) A POUND OF QUART OF OATS AND CORN FED DAILY TO SHEEP WILL BE FOUND A GOOD RATION WHERE HAY IS SCARCE OR POOR IN QUALITY.

Another good ration can be found in feeding plenty of clover hay with about two gills of corn per head daily.

Corn should always be carefully fed to sheep, as it is liable to cause them to be feverish.

As yearning time approaches, the grain ration should be dropped and a full supply of bright clover hay given.

The breeding ewes must be kept up in strong, thrifty condition, but not allowed to become overfat or feverish.

Turnips, as well as sugar beets, should be liberally fed. Corn-stalks when cut and cured bright before frost are much relished by sheep.

See that the pens are free from drafts, but be sure to have good ventilation.

A close, stuffy pen is fatal to sheep. Drafts are also fatal.

They should have the run of a good, clean yard, but should be kept in during cold storms.

The feeding racks should be cleaned after every feeding, as the sheep never relish fodder that has been breathed on. Always have a good clean supply of water.

Winter Eggs—How To Get Them.—When pullets intended for winter laying are put in their winter quarters, see that there are no drafts, that the floors are dry, and that the houses may be well ventilated from the south rather than from the north or west.

An excellent plan for insuring warmth is to have heavy curtains around the roosts, and when the nights are very chilly let these curtains down. In this way the natural heat of the fowls will be conserved, and there will be little danger of frosted combs or wattles.

For the hens that are to lay during December and January, provide a bath, see that oyster shell and grit are constantly within reach, and that the fowls are supplied with pure water and plenty of grain—wheat being best for day feeding and corn for night, especially during zero weather.

Secure plenty of clover, keep it where it will not become musty, and see that the pullets have all they will eat.

Give a feed of meat scraps at least once a week or oftener, if there is a market near enough where it may be secured.

Charcoal can be purchased at a hardware store, or a kiln can be made and any amount burned. Give a handful of this, powdered, mixed with table scraps or mash; or it can be left in a box in the pen, where the hens can help themselves at will.

In addition to this, an occasional cabbage can be fed; compel the fowls to tear it apart for themselves.

Never feed sloppy foods in winter (or any other time for that matter). Even bran mash is best if made as thick as possible.

Eighth Kentucky History.

Thrilling Story of the Part this Gallant Regiment took in the Civil War

CHAPTER XII.—Continued.

It was now evident to all that a great battle was inevitable and we rolled our selves up in our gum blankets for a few hours sleep, not knowing how many of our little regiment would sleep the sleep that knows no waking before the shades of another day had closed around us. Hoping to be among those who would soon see the rebellion subdued into a lasting peace, that should be equally a blessing to North and South for many generations to come, we slept (after committing ourselves to Him who rules the destiny of nations) as sound as if no battle were pending or no danger near.

BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA.

The battle commenced about 8 a. m. of the 19th, on the extreme left wing of our line. General Brannan's division of Thomas' corps, being stationed on the Lafayette road leading to Chattanooga, was first attacked, his firing rapidly increasing, and from that time until sunset was that continuous roar of firearms that speaks death.

In order that the reader may have a better understanding of the position of the Eighth Kentucky, I will state the order of our line of battle. Next on the right of Brannan's division was Bird's division of the same corps; next was General Johnson's division of McCook's corps, and on the right of Johnson's was Palmer's division of Crittenden's corps, and next ours (VanCleave's division), and on our right, Reynolds' division of Thomas' corps, which covered the ford at the mills of Lee & Gordon, with Wilder's cavalry guarding the extreme right wing. Our brigade, commanded by Colonel Barnes, was formed in column closed in mass. The column made up of a short but thrilling speech, which I would reproduce here had I not lost my memorandum.

Our brigade was held in reserve near the river, below the mills, until near 2 p. m. The superior numbers of the enemy enabled them to overlap with heavy force each division of ours as they attacked them in succession, and by noon the enemy had gained some advantage. Our right and center were being hard pressed. At 3 p. m., they attacked Palmer's troops, and also overlapped them. Our division (VanCleave's) was then ordered in. Immediately in our front and between our lines and the enemy lay several hundred yards of dense undergrowth. We moved through this brush by the right of companies, then into line through a small cornfield to the edge of a heavy timber in which the enemy was posted. While crossing the field their skirmish line gave us a scattering fire, then hastily withdrew to their main line, not, however, until we captured several of them secreted behind a low rail fence.

We continued a steady fire on the enemy's line in our front. Our men appeared in the best of spirits, notwithstanding the heavy fire they were pouring on us. This continued for about thirty minutes, and the enemy's line appeared to be giving back. Several of our regiment had fallen, badly wounded, among them being B. Tudor, Company C. We were expecting momentarily to be ordered forward, when to our surprise, we were completely flanked on our right by a heavy force, at the same time those on our front opened with renewed vigor, this time with several pieces of artillery. We were ordered to fall back across the field to the thicket above mentioned, which we did in tolerable good order, under a terrific storm of shot and shell, leaving many of our wounded comrades in the field. We succeeded in carrying back with us Tudor, Company C, Logsdon and Webb, Company H, and several others. We straightened up our line under cover of the brush, and then by the help of part of Wood's division succeeded in driving the enemy back to the timber. When night came the firing ceased. I except an occasional picket shot. I went with feelings of pride, blended with sorrow, that were re-formed our short companies of two dozen men each, in that thicket preparatory to our second advance into the field. It was sad to see those brave boys with clouded but determined faces, with the tears coursing down many of their powder-blackened cheeks, caused more from chagrin at being compelled to fall back than as the loss of comrades.

At dark, Colonel Barnes ordered Captain Wilson and myself with six men to carry a white flag into the cornfield after some of our wounded. A shower of bullets was the response. We managed to get all of the wounded boys off except those taken prisoners—Lieutenant Colonel Mayhew and five men. By this inhumanity, the poor, suffering wounded of friend and foe continued their piteous cries and groans with easy hearing of both lines throughout the cold, frosty night. Never before did the horrors of war seem to us so cruel. We could distinctly hear their lamentable cries, "O, water, water!" and occasionally some poor, half-frantic sufferer calling the name of some familiar comrade or friend to come there. Though we heard none of the Eighth wounded that we could recognize, several of our brave boys ventured after dark to rescue some of the wounded of the Fifty-first Ohio. Considering the intense cold night, with our great coats and blankets far in the rear, our scant, poor rations, and being so near to so much suffering humanity without the privilege of giving any assistance, this certainly was the most miserable night the Eighth experienced during the war.

Early in the night, Company I, commanded by Captain Martin, was posted as pickets in an old field to the right of where our late engagement was, and he was relieved at midnight by the author with Company H, of the Eighth. Two hours later, our entire force fell back two miles further toward Chattanooga. With such profound silence was this withdrawal made, that we, on the skirmish line, were not apprised of the move.

(To be continued.)

"MUSS" STIRRED UP

BY TAFT'S ACTION IN SUSPENDING ROOSEVELT'S ORDER.

PRESIDENT'S DIFFICULT POSITION

But Does Not Know Protests Were Made—Blacks Want Dunne To Stop Tillman's Speech.

Washington, Nov. 21.—"Is there danger of the suspension by Secretary Taft of the president's order dismissing the three colored companies of the 25th infantry without honor causing friction between the president and the man who has been his chief lieutenant the past two years?"

This is the question public men and army officers are asking each other when they discuss this situation privately among themselves.

The situation is an embarrassing one for the president, whichever horn of the dilemma he may take. After reviewing the facts in this case, as submitted to him, the president issued the now famous order that put a whole battalion of men out of the service dishonorably, and then started for the isthmus. Some comment has resulted because the order was not promulgated until after the election. The action of the president was supposed to be final, and if criticism followed it might be reasonably supposed that the incident in large measure would be forgotten before the president again reached Washington.

Revived the Interest.

If this was the expectation, Secretary Taft succeeded admirably in reviving public interest and intensifying the criticism of the president's original order. Of course, the president could not be expected to know of the deluge of complaints and protests on account of his order, with which the department was flooded after his departure, nor did he know that the New York republican club had condemned his action and called for fair play for these colored troops.

Secretary Taft did know these things, however, and he assumed the responsibility of suspending the executive order until the president could be heard from. Now, with the matter afresh in the public mind, the president must add to the weight of these protests by compelling submission to his original order, if he overrides the secretary; or he must admit that he may have acted hastily if he rescinds his order and reopens the case. Which he will do may be known soon, by which time Secretary Taft hopes to be in communication with the president.

Meanwhile the war secretary will say nothing. He refused to say more than "I can't discuss the case at present." This was interpreted to mean that the secretary could say nothing until he heard from the president and received his instructions. The secretary also declined to say whether he had been in communication with the president by wireless.

Chicago, Nov. 21.—Demand was made on Mayor Edward Dunne by a committee of negroes to suit United States Senator Benjamin R. Tillman's lecture next Tuesday night at Orchestra Hall by police force if the senator persisted in addressing a congregation there for the benefit of the Chicago Union hospital.

The argument advanced by the committee which waited on the mayor was that Senator Tillman could not talk on any subject without bringing in the race problem, and that if he did talk he would excite a riot in Chicago.

TRAIN PLUNGES

Down Mountain Side, Killing or Wounding Every One Aboard.

Asheville, N. C., Nov. 21.—Rushing headlong down the mountain at a speed of about 80 or 90 miles an hour, Train No. 72, a heavy east-bound freight, left the track at a point near Old Fort and the engine and entire train were demolished and all the train crew killed or hurt. A mountain crevice crossed over the mountain to a telegraph station and told the telegraph operator of the occurrence. The train dispatcher's office at Asheville was notified and two wrecking trains and physicians were sent out.

To Rest Near Independence Hall.
Edenton, N. C., Nov. 21.—The body of James Wilson, of Pennsylvania, who, with 55 other American patriots, signed the Declaration of Independence, was disinterred from its long resting place here preparatory to being sent to Philadelphia, where it will be deposited in Christ church burial grounds.

"Keeps" For Hannah.
Albany, N. Y., Nov. 21.—The court of appeals handed down a decision affirming the judgment of the appellate division, first department, which dismissed the appeal of John R. Platt from a decision denying his demand for the restitution of about \$684,000 by Hannah Elias.

Ate Wild Parapigs.
Washington, Pa., Nov. 21.—Two foreigners are dead and 36 are violently ill, several of whom will die, at Millsboro, Pa., from eating wild parapigs. The men lived at a boarding house and the parapigs were prepared for the evening meal.

Richest Cardinal Dying.
Rome, Nov. 21.—The pope has sent his benediction to Cardinal Vaszary, primate of Hungary, who is at the point of death. Vaszary is the richest of the cardinals and contributed \$200,000 yearly to the Holy See.

REAL ESTATE

I have a farm containing 74 acres, next to the pike, and in reach of Berea College. This is a very good farm. It has a large house on it, good water, good barn and a good orchard. There are 15 acres in grass. This farm is worth more than I ask for it. There is now 4 acres in tobacco on the place that is as fine as there is in Madison county.

Any one wanting this place will do well to call and see J. P. Bicknell at once.

I also have improved and unimproved lots in Berea for sale.

I can furnish you with anything you want—farm implements, fertilizer, Weber wagons, buggies, paints, oils, roofing, steel and galvanized. I make a specialty in putting on roofing. If you will call at my store I will show you the latest, best and most economical oil stoves that are on the market. A perfect beauty and a great comfort to the lady in the kitchen. I have a very complete line of groceries, hardware, dry goods, clothing; and if you want a good suit of clothes at very little money, come and see me.

J. P. BICKNELL,

Real Estate Agent.

BEREA, KENTUCKY.

WHO SAID GROCERIES

She ought to have said it through the telephone (No. 33) or have called in person and talked on the subject to

W. D. LOGSDON

When you want good things at low prices, he's the man to talk with.

20 pounds Granulated Sugar \$1.00
Try a Sack of Eureka Flour, Best on Earth55
White Rose Flour, per Sack50
12 Pint Cups15

All orders taken before 10 o'clock will be delivered before noon

All orders taken between 10 and 3 will be delivered afternoon.

Logsdon's Up-to-Date Grocery Store

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Time Table in Effect, Jan. 1, 1906

Going North Train 4, Daily
Leave Berea 3:38 a. m.
Arrive Richmond 4:10 a. m.
Arrive Paris 5:28 a. m.
Arrive Cincinnati 7:50 a. m.

Going North Train 2, Daily
Leave Berea 1:24 p. m.
Arrive Richmond 2:00 p. m.
Arrive Paris 3:28 p. m.
Arrive Cincinnati 6:10 p. m.

Going South Train 3, Daily
Leave Berea 1:24 p. m.
Arrive Knoxville 8:10 p. m.

Going South Train 1, Daily
Leave Berea 12:26 a. m.
Arrive Knoxville 7:30 a. m.

EQUIPMENT: Trains numbers 2 and 3 carry Buffet Pullman car and coaches between Cincinnati and Knoxville in both directions. Trains number 1 and 3 carry Pullman vestibule sleeping car and coaches between Cincinnati and Knoxville in both directions.

W. H. BOWER, Ticket Agent

For Sale

I have for sale 90 acres of land, lying near the pike and on the Garretts county line, 2 1/2 or 3 miles west from Berea, adjoining the land of Frank Taylor. I also have one sorghum mill and evaporator at my place I wish to sell. Call on or address me at Kirksville, Ky.

JAMES R. HENRY

Farms for Sale.

Fifty-acre farms in Mississippi, school and church convenient, good land, well watered, on the railroad. Price, \$1500 to \$2000, according to improvements. Five years time, no interest. Supplies for first year to experienced farmers who can offer good references. For particulars address Southern Commercial Co., Natchez, Miss.

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THE FORD'S Black-Draught Stops indigestion, Constipation

A Gentle Laxative And Appetizer

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVER'S signature is on each box. 25c.



A Perfect Breakfast

Can be had only by using a good cereal. There is no other breakfast food so good, so cold, so snappy, so nutritious as QUAKER OATS. If you could but see the mills where QUAKER OATS are prepared you would appreciate the cleanliness and purity of every package you use, and you will be come a constant user of QUAKER OATS.

Try a package today. Think of it! For ten cents you can make your breakfast worth one dollar to you.

I carry an exceptionally fine line of canned goods; also a high grade of candy. When you think of groceries or breakfast foods; cheaper and better than elsewhere, think of the up-to-date grocer.

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