

BRECKINRIDGE COUNTY FAIR

AUGUST 20, 21, 22.

TUESDAY

CHILDREN'S DAY
All Children Admitted Free

WEDNESDAY

LOUISVILLE DAY
Special Trains from up-line

THURSDAY

DERBY DAY
Races and Special Attractions

Liberal premiums for all entries unequalled by any County Fair in the State. Saddle Stakes \$100. Harness Stakes \$100. Derby Stakes \$100. Don't miss the Bull Race the first day. This is the only tournament of this kind to be held at any fair in Kentucky. Bulls mounted by skilled riders.

Music attraction treat—best Brass Band in this part of the State. Music all day. Automobile racing & Amusements of all kinds. Something doing all the time for both old and young. Come one, come all! Come and see your neighbor—everybody will be there. Make the Breckinridge County Fair the best of all fairs. Special trains and reduced rates every day. For any further information or premium list, write

A. T. BEARD, President,

J. M. SKILLMAN, Secretary.

KENTUCKY SOLDIER BOYS

Would Benefit by Pay Bill In Congress.

Argument Made That Young Men Often Sacrifice to Serve.

Washington, August 5.—A total of 1,911 citizens of Kentucky, composing the State's militia as shown by the last annual inspection, will be put on the Federal pay-rolls if the militia pay bill, which has just been favorably reported by the House Committee on Military Affairs, becomes a law, and there is every indication that it will in due course of time.

The last inspection gave the strength of the Kentucky organized militia as follows: Officers, 145; enlisted men, 1,766. This was a loss of eighteen officers and 188 enlisted men, as compared with the previous annual inspection.

The total amount which the Kentucky militia would draw annually from the Federal treasury, if its strength remained in statu quo and all of its members conformed to the requirements as to attendance, participation in drills, etc., would be \$145,416.

The pay granted by the government to militia officers, under the bill, varies from five to fifteen per cent of the pay received by officers of similar rank in the regular army. A militia Colonel gets five per cent of the pay of a regular army Colonel. This amounts to \$200 per year. Regimental quartermasters and adjutants receive fifteen per cent of the pay of similar officers in the regular service, which is equivalent to \$300 per annum.

All enlisted men are to be paid twenty-five per cent, or one-fourth, of the pay of enlisted men in the same branches of the regular army service. This varies from \$6 to \$225 per year. Master signal electricians and chief musicians in regimental bands will receive the highest amount awarded enlisted men, \$225 per annum. The private in a band will get \$12 per annum, the private in the hospital corps \$18, the private of artillery \$6, etc.

In a statement just presented to Congress in support of the plan to put militiamen of the several States on the Government's pay roll the Committee on Military Affairs says:

"The personnel of a few of the organizations of the National Guard are men of means, who go into the service for the love of it, and they can well afford the time required, and the expense involved is of no consequence to them. But the great majority of the officers and men who compose the National Guard are now giving their services at a financial sacrifice. Most of the enlisted men give up their summer vacation to attend camp. Attendance at drills and target practice often requires car fare, or being absent from home for a week, the expense of which must generally be met by the soldier.

"One of the objects of this bill is to pay the officers and enlisted men more according to the duties required of them, so that a man can serve without financial sacrifice, and in order that the National Guard may have the services of a large number of fine young men throughout the country who cannot now join the National Guard on account of the many financial obligations which must be met by the individual. The fact is that the National Guard is hardly holding its own, and the re-

port of strength for last year shows a net decrease of 1,872.

"In order to maintain the standard of efficiency now required in the National Guard, which must be insisted upon if the National Guard is to be considered a dependable force, an enlisted man must attend regular instruction in the army, including gallery practice, target practice on the range, and finally from five to ten days in camp service for instruction. The law requires attendance at not less than twenty-four drills and at least five days spent in camp service for instruction, but the present state of efficiency demanded by the Federal Government cannot be reached or maintained without devoting additional time, especially on the part of the officers.

"To increase the efficiency of officers camps have been inaugurated in addition to the minimum requirements of the law. In these camps officers are assembled and undergo a course of instruction which has been prepared in advance for them by officers of the regular army. These camps are sometimes held at regular army posts, in order that the student officers may be given every opportunity to pursue a practical course. Special training must be given mounted organizations and special and auxiliary troops, in order to render them even moderately efficient.

"If the citizen soldier is to be used in war service he must be trained, or else we must face the frightful loss of life due to imperfect training in the early stages of war. Economy, as well as humanity, therefore, demands that this training should be accomplished in time of peace."

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Why They Weat.

As the Sunday-school teacher entered her class-room, she saw leaving in great haste a little girl and the still smaller brother.

"Why, Mary, you aren't going away?" she exclaimed in surprise.

"Please, Miss Anne, we've got to go," was the distressed reply. "Jimmy" had swallowed his collection."—August Lippincott's

A Nervous Woman Finds Relief After Many Years

Women who suffer from extreme nervousness, often endure much suffering before finding any relief. Mrs. Daniel Kintner, of Defiance, O., had such an experience, regarding which she says:



"I had stomach trouble when I was eighteen years old that broke down my health, and for years I suffered with nervousness, headache, indigestion and nervous spasms. The spasms got so bad I would have them three or four times a week. After trying nearly every remedy recommended, I began taking Dr. Miles' Nervine, and I must say it helped me wonderfully. I have had no severe nervousness for several years."

MRS. DAN KINTNER, 1002 Pleasant St., Defiance, O.

Many remedies are recommended for diseases of the nervous system that fail to produce results because they do not reach the seat of the trouble. Dr. Miles' Nervine has proven its value in such cases so many times that it is unnecessary to make claims for it. You can prove its merits for yourself by getting a bottle of your druggist, who will return the price if you receive no benefit.

MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

BILL WOULD HELP THE STATE

Measure Would Give \$100,000 to Kentucky.

The Committee Is Expected to Favorably Report the Bill This Session.

Washington, Aug. 5.—Statistics have been prepared in connection with the Smith-Lever bill, which provides for Federal aid to agriculture in the various states, and the measure is expected to be reported out in the house before this session of congress adjourns. This measure is of especial interest to the south. It provides for an unconditional appropriation of \$10,000 for each state, with which to start the work. This sum is to be continued each year. The additional sum of \$300,000 is to be paid in the year 1914, and an annual increase of this appropriation of \$50,000 a year, over the preceding year, for a period of nine years, is provided, until the total amount of additional appropriations will be the sum of \$1,000,000 annually.

These additional appropriations will be allotted among the several states in the proportion which their rural population bears to the total rural population of the United States, as determined by the next preceding Federal census. Under this distribution Kentucky, when the act shall mature at the end of ten years, will get \$105,000 annually, to which must be added the \$10,000 which goes to each state unconditionally. A table prepared gives the total rural population of Kentucky as 1,731,483. According to these same figures, Kentucky has 3.51 per cent of the total rural population of the United States.

Indiana, by the same table, is given 3.16 per cent of the total population of the United States, and it would receive annually \$18,000, in addition to the unconditional \$10,000 annually.

The plan of the bill is to have agriculture taught by extension work of the various state colleges through the medium of practical demonstrations in agriculture and home economics, through field demonstrations, publications and otherwise.

"Were all medicines as meritorious as Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy the world would be much better off and the percentage of suffering greatly decreased," writes Lindsay Scott, of Temple, Ind. For sale by all Dealers.

Is the Use Of Tobacco Immoral?

The Methodist Episcopal Church in this country has repeatedly declared its unwillingness to ordain a man to preach the Gospel who uses tobacco in any form. But the Methodist Church in Canada has taken a more radical position on that subject. A note in the columns of the "Advance" (Chicago) reads as follows: "The Methodist Church in Canada has taken a stand against its members who grow tobacco for a living. Methodist farmers in the rich tobacco-growing lands of Essex county, just across the river from Detroit, who continue to cultivate the plant, will do so in the face of the uncompromising opposition of the governing body of their Church. The question was raised some time ago by church members in the adjoining county of Kent. It was passed on to the governing body of the Church, and now one of the five tenths of the annual conference at

St. Thomas, Ontario. The result of the discussion was the adoption of a clause in the report of the temperance and moral reform committee, recording the uncompromising opposition of the Church to the cultivation of tobacco and calling upon church members not only to abstain from the industry, but to use every effort to bring about its ultimate complete cessation."—Christian Observer.

It is mighty easy to become morbid and to worry over trifles. One of the easiest ways to become morbid is to allow yourself to become bilious and a good way to become bilious is to eat too much fried chicken with cream gravy.

Opposition to tobacco is always traceable to excess in the use of fried chicken and cream gravy because when a man is bilious from this form of intemperance his tobacco doesn't taste right and it is human nature to try to keep others from using what you are unable to enjoy.

When a good man is bilious it is hard for him to see good in anything and he nearly always takes his spite out on something that gives pleasure to others.

The proper thing for such a good brother to do is to eat less chicken and take more calomel. This course of treatment is certain to give him a brighter outlook on life and may even cause him to say "live and let live." The chickens, at least, would be glad to hear him say that much.

For our part we like chicken and tobacco too. We do not see any sin in eating chicken occasionally and in moderation and we surely do like to use our good old pipe in meditating over the troubles that are created by morbid folks who do not soothe themselves with the gentle companionship of "My Lady Nicotina."

The indictment against tobacco is that its use is harmful to the nervous system, but we believe that the nervous system demands something in the way of a narcotic or stimulant and that the temperate use of tobacco does a great deal more good than harm. At any rate, it is a great deal safer than some of the drugged "nerve tonics" that are on the market and have such a good sale among those who think it sinful to pull at a pipe.

You can be sure of one thing, and that is, whenever you hear a fellow attacking the use of tobacco, he is certain to tell you the very interesting biological fact that one drop of nicotine will kill a cat. That is tough on the cat, but why should it have any bearings on the use of tobacco by men?

If a man is to be guided by the effects of different diets on animals he will not last long.

A dog can be bitten by a rattlesnake and then he can eat the rattlesnake raw and enjoy the feast without harm to himself. But this is no reason why a man should think he could do likewise.

But it is a safe prediction that there will be no attempt to pass a law against the use of tobacco. Fights of this kind are always against manufacture and never against the use.—Our Country.

6—BIG DAYS—6
...SEPTEMBER...
9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 1912
.....AT THE.....
Kentucky State Fair
LIBERAL PREMIUMS OFFERED
DAILY RACES—FREE ATTRACTIONS—CLEAN MIDWAY
LIBERATT'S BAND
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320 PAUL JONES BUILDING LOUISVILLE, KY.

Condensed Statement of Condition
—OF THE—
Beaver Dam Deposit Bank
OF BEAVER DAM, KY.
At the Close of Business June 29, 1912.

RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.
Loans and Discounts.....\$197,018.36	Capital Stock.....\$25,000.00
Cash in Safe..... 11,948.43	Surplus..... 27,822.10
Cash in Other Banks. 52,803.52	Dividend No. 30..... 1,250.00
Stocks and Bonds..... 17,504.00	Deposits..... 227,742.54
Overdrafts..... 540.33	
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures 2,000.00	
Total.....\$281,814.64	Total.....\$281,814.64

The Only Bank in the County on the Honor Roll.
Accounts Solicited. Correspondence Invited.
Promptness and Accuracy Guaranteed.
I. P. BARNARD, President.
JNO. H. BARNES, Cashier.

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From Hartford to Beaver Dam and Return
Splendid car meets all trains.
Telephone or call at our stable when you want to leave.
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