

# KEEP YOUR LIVE STOCK

As Advice of Agricultural Commissioner.

Points out Disadvantage of Selling Cattle and Hogs North and Buying back as Meat.

Little Rock, Ark., October 21.—Much is written and said about the dairy cow, and to some the term may be confusing, says John H. Page, commissioner of agriculture for Arkansas. The dairy cow we are interested in most is the plain, unpretentious old cow on the farm that furnishes milk and butter for the family. She is a great friend to the women and children of the entire country, and her worth must not be underestimated. I have a very special reason for discussing the cow right now. It will soon be time for the tick quarantine to be raised until next spring, and then cattle buyers will be going through the country and buying up the cows to ship out to the cattle raisers in the North and West. Remember that the old family cow is not only the dependence for milk and butter, but she is the mother of the calves, and without the cows we can not have cattle in the future as we have in the past.

There are not more than one-third as many cows in circulation in Arkansas now as there were some five years ago; all because shrewd cattle-men of the North and West have been far-seeing enough to learn that the cattle supply was decreasing and the price increasing. Hundreds of our farmers have sold off their cattle, including their family cows, because they were offered a good price. Now, when everybody knows the high price of cattle on the market, many of our farmers who would raise cattle are going to find the supply of cows so small that they can not get started. So look out for the cows before it is too late. If the cattle raisers of other states can come into our midst, buy our cows, pay the top price for them, pay the local buyer a profit, pay for driving them to town, then the freight on them for 500 miles, and take them to a country where they have to be kept in barns and pastures and fed six months or more in the year, and use them for breeding purposes, and make money out of the transaction, our own people can certainly well afford to keep them at home, and make more money by retaining to sell.

I was on the train between New York and Chicago one day last week, and met a farmer who lived 400 miles northwest of Chicago. He told me he was coming to North Arkansas in a month or two to buy a few car loads of hogs to ship to his farm and feed from his corn crop, and when fat to ship back to the Chicago market. I told him that I hoped our people would know enough to keep their hogs. Too often they do not, however, and it may be that this Iowa farmer will buy enough hogs in Arkansas to eat his crop of corn, and after having been shipped over 100 miles and fattened, and then sent back to Chicago and butchered, and after the lard and fat have been pressed out by hydraulic pressure, the same hogs may be shipped back to Arkansas to be sold to the farmer who raised them and who in the meantime has mortgaged his labor and is struggling to make enough money to pay it in the fall.

Let us hope that nothing like this will be true, but it is not extravagant to say it will occur if the people do not stop selling off so carelessly their cattle and hogs and go in rearing their own meat at home. With the present prices of meat and butter and milk there is nothing raised on the farm that the farmer can afford to give in exchange for them without suffering a loss in the exchange when we calculate the cost of production. Think of these things. By all means keep the cows, the calves and the hogs. You can better afford to keep them than the folks from the North can afford to buy. You certainly have got the cost of transportation in your favor, so keep them.

## Notice.

Post Office Department, Office of Inspector, Cincinnati Division. The Postmaster General has directed that a post office inspector visit the locality of the post office at..... and make report, for appointment, from among the persons filing applications for postmaster, as contemplated by the Executive order of May 7, 1911, bringing the positions of postmaster of the fourth class into the competitive classified service. Applications are invited from the incumbent and from patrons of the office. Applicants must reside within the

delivery of the office; be of legal age; citizens of the United States; able and willing to provide a convenient location for the office and proper means for transacting the postal business, and to give their personal attention to the management of the office. A married woman of full age may become postmaster or a woman over 18 years of age may be appointed postmaster in a State where women are declared by statute of full age at 18. Two copies of the application in the applicant's own handwriting, addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General, should be mailed to the undersigned in order that they may be included with his report to the Post Office Department.

Applications should include statements of the candidate's qualifications, such as education, experience in the postal service or in general business, proposed location of the post office, and any other information as to the applicant's ability to supply post office quarters and properly transact the postal business. Paragraph 1, section 1, of the Civil Service Rules, prohibits postmasters from holding certain elective or appointive positions, but that of justice of the peace, notary public, commissioner to take acknowledgment of deeds, or bail, or to administer oaths, and positions on boards of education, school committees, or boards or committees of public libraries, religious, and eleemosynary institutions, are excepted from this rule. No other exceptions can be made.

In making the report, special attention will be given to the applicant's fitness and his ability to provide a suitable office and means for properly conducting the postal business. No attention will be given to his political or religious connections nor will political recommendations be received or considered.

Applications should be prepared at once and mailed promptly to the address given below, as failure to receive any applications by..... 1911, may result in the discontinuance of the post office.

WILLIAM A. CUEMAN, Jr.,  
Post Office Inspector.

A post office inspector will confer with the applicants for appointment at the above-named office as soon as possible after the date indicated in the last paragraph.

## The Danger After Grip.

It lies often in a run down system. Weakness, nervousness, lack of appetite, energy and ambition, with disordered liver and kidneys often follow an attack of this wretched disease. The greatest need then is Electric Bitters, the glorious tonic, blood purifier and regulator of stomach, liver and kidneys. Thousands have proved that they wonderfully strengthen the nerves, build up the system and restore to health and good spirits after an attack of Grip. If suffering, try them. Only 50 cents. Sold by all druggists. Guaranteed by all druggists. m

## Forest Notes

Siam exports about nine million dollars worth of teak a year.

The Automobile Club of America, through its bureau of tours, is urging automobilists to use care with fire in timbered regions.

Oils distilled from the needles of spruce and fir trees are being used to scent petroleum floor oils which are sometimes objectionable on account of their odor.

The governor of Iowa has set aside a fire-prevention day, urging that the citizens discuss conditions and create a sentiment against forest fires and other conflagrations.

The average area administered by a ranger on the federal forests of the United States is about 100,000 acres. In Germany the area administered by a man of equivalent rank is about 700 acres.

The republic of Columbia is said to have excellent regulations for its national forests. Lumbermen who take cedar and mahogany are required to plant young trees of the same species in the cut-over spaces.

## Super-optimism.

"Optimists are all right, provided they are not unreasoning and excessive," said Norman Haggood, the Fusion leader at a Fusion luncheon in New York.

"The optimism of our opponents," he went on, "reminds me of Smith. A druggist said to Smith one night at the lodge:

"There's a movement on foot to make drugs cheaper."

"Good!" said Smith. "Good! That will bring sickness within the reach of all."

"When you have a bad cold you want the best medicine obtainable so as to cure it with as little delay as possible. Here is a druggist's opinion: 'I have sold Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for fifteen years,' says Enos Lollar of Saratoga, Ind., 'and consider it the best on the market.' For sale by all dealers. m

## CIRCUIT COURT NOTES.

The October term of the Ohio circuit court convened last Monday morning with Judge T. F. Birkhead presiding and all the court officials on duty. Court has been moving along at the usual pace dispatching considerable important business, and will probably finish by the middle of next week.

The following gentlemen were empaneled as grand jurors for this term, viz.: Iris Render, Eli Crabtree, C. M. Patton, J. W. Cheek, Joe F. Bennett, Sylvester Igleheart, W. A. Taul, Henry Cummings, J. H. Morrison, O. H. Stevens, Hostie Shown and Ira Wallace. Eli Crabtree was designated as foreman of the grand jury; W. A. Taul was selected as sheriff and J. H. Morrison as Clerk.

The following gentlemen were empaneled as petit jurors for this term, viz.: Charles Davison, S. P. Bennett, W. H. Bean, E. F. Smith, J. Y. Hagerman, H. B. Bean, P. B. Taylor, Joe A. Hocker, J. F. Nall, C. A. Smith, W. M. Coleman, C. N. Brown, A. V. Rowan, B. N. Wilson, H. C. Ford, Thos. H. Ford, Frank Black, C. W. Wedding and H. Westerfield.

The Com'th. cases for the October term have been disposed of as follows: Com'th. vs. Paul Cooper, Oswald Hocker, Austin Bowling (3 cases), Wilbur Bailly (3 cases), Frank Durbin, Sam Cook, Noah Beasley (2 cases), Elmore Roach, Lee Loyd (3 cases), Israel Johnson, Lee Chinn, F. Burch, Tom Ferguson, Estil Lee Withrow, Coody Wooseley, J. C. Bright, James Torentis, Frank Brown (2 cases), Eugene Harrel, Herbert Barnett, R. E. Her (2 cases), Alonzo Johnson, Sam Jones Brown, Herman Green—were each continued for process on defendants.

Com'th. vs. Mack Henshaw—statement filed and stricken off.

Com'th. vs. Sidney Jones—bond forfeited and summons awarded.

Com'th. vs. Austin Bowling, 4958—law and facts to the court and fined \$25 and 10 days in jail.

Com'th. vs. Geo. Myers—fine of \$5 assessed.

Com'th. vs. Argan Bratcher, &c.—stricken off.

Com'th. vs. Cliff Burden—default judgment, \$25 and 10 days in jail.

Com'th. vs. Alonzo Johnson—default judgment, 90 days in jail.

The jury cases have been disposed of as follows: J. W. Cooper vs. K. V. Williams, &c.—verdict of jury for plaintiff.

Swift & Co. vs. E. F. Austin—in hands of jury.

Com'th. vs. Oscar McDaniel—case suspended, he having married prosecuting witness.

## Ordinary Docket.

TUESDAY, 2D DAY—J. W. Cooper vs. K. V. Williams, &c.; Swift & Co. vs. E. F. Austin, J. H. Glasscock vs. I. C. R. R. Co.

WEDNESDAY, 3D DAY—W. L. White vs. John A. Reitz & Sons, Tilford Aldridge vs. Same, Jno. A. Reitz & Sons vs. S. M. Taylor, &c.

Extracts from Mr. Ringo's instruction to the grand jury:

Gentlemen of the grand jury, there are just some matters of much importance that I want to speak to you about.

That the public in advance may understand what they are going up against I want to say these few things to you good men. I know this county as well as any man, and know the good people who live here want to do the right thing. The people of Ohio county do not want to violate the law, and the majority are good, law-abiding citizens; but a long time ago there grew up in this county a tendency to use money in elections. Some of you older men remember. That was an evil day for us all. During my residence in this county I took an active interest in politics—more than I ought to have taken, because we are all one race and one blood, and love our country and her government the same. And the line-up with the parties is just an effort to get what the good people consider best for the public welfare. There are men who line up with the different parties just to get the dollar, but the good men of Ohio county do not do that. You know that and I do. But there were some good men around here who made up their minds they could influence the election by putting out some dollars. That put out the poison, and ever since that time we have reaped the results. After that some men got into their minds that a public election was just a private snap, and they went into it for just what they could get out of it. That went on until it finally got so these men around this court house could not win an election without its taking three years of salary to pay the expenses of the election. These men are honest men; but sometimes men of other kinds get into office—but I never knew a dirty dollar to pass the hands of any officer of Ohio county. But when a man has to spend the hard-earned money of many years labor to get into office,

it takes a hard fight not to fall to the temptation of getting it back when he had to spend it getting his office.

In the beginning many thought it was all right to pay a man for his time in going to the election, when he worked at a sawmill, or something, it was all right to pay some one to work in his place when he went and voted, and \$5 on the side; but that has grown into such proportions that we see now the evil of this and know the custom should never have been established. The public knows this is wrong, and you and I know it is wrong, and the thing to be done is to suppress it. I am not speaking on account of anybody's party, but on my own responsibility. I am not representing anybody's party, I do not belong to any party. It is true I affiliate with one party, as you know, but I am not going to permit myself to be led by any political party; but speaking for the State of Kentucky, which I represent, I want to say to you that the last bit of power that the State which I represent has, is going to be used in an effort to have an honest election in Ohio county. We have a clean set of men around this court house and many around here have said we don't want this business I have referred to any more; and the Commonwealth of Kentucky is going to help them have a clean election this time. I'll read to you the Statute pertaining to this matter which the law-making power of this State has made. (The Statutes relative to bribery were read.)

That means that any man convicted under that statute shall not only be fined and sent to jail but shall be disfranchised. That statute is going to be enforced in Ohio county, because I know I can get 12 honest, God-fearing men who will stand up for what they think is right, and if it were possible that I could fail in this, I could go to the surrounding counties and get a jury that would help. This department of justice which I represent has the power behind it to enforce these laws, and I makes no difference who is guilty, he will be punished; and it is my purpose in making this statement that they shall understand this in advance—because any who may violate these laws will have to be dealt with like we deal with any other man who violates the law.

And, gentlemen, this is a government by law—not by force or violence. Men who counsel disorder have no place among honorable men.

We quarantine against deadly diseases, and in this same manner we must deal with any situation suggesting lawlessness; we should get these people where they will not be a menace to our good county. We will lock these people up, not in their homes, but in a place prepared for them. This will not be a child's play, but men dealing with men. Statutes are going to be enforced. I wanted to say this much to you gentlemen: I wanted to discharge my duty to my fellow men I wanted to keep my good fellows in Ohio county out of trouble, for if I much better to keep him out than to let him get in and then try to get him out. The power behind me is of a hundred years standing up for law and order in the county of your fathers; it has the power to put these violators of the law behind the iron bars in the penitentiary, and even to put them in the electric chair if necessary. It is this power that I represent, and I am supported by the sturdy Judge who sits behind me, and a fearless County Attorney, and with the help of the good men of the county we expect to enforce these Statutes. They know that the only hope for justice is to be had in the enforcement of these laws, and they know that this is due every man who tries to be a law-abiding citizen.

I am saying these things on my own responsibility, and in advance of any disorder, so that there may be no misunderstanding about it with the public or with any individual.

## Seven Commandments of Alfalfa Growers.

Thou shalt not sow alfalfa seed on wet or undrained land.

Thou shalt not sow alfalfa seed on acid or sour land, but shalt apply calcium in the form of lime, or ground limestone rock.

Thou shalt supply alfalfa land with an abundance of stable manure.

Thou shalt thoroughly prepare the alfalfa seed bed.

Thou shalt sow only good alfalfa seed, free from noxious weeds.

Thou shalt inoculate the soil if thou wouldst reap the best benefits from the alfalfa crop.

Thou shalt not sow in late fall, if thou wouldst obtain a creditable stand.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA



RESOLVED THAT WE HAVE JUST WHAT YOU WISH. AND THE RIGHT PRICE TOO.

"THE NEARER THE BONE THE SWEETER THE MEAT." THE BEST PICKING IS NOT ALWAYS THE FIRST. IN OUR STORE THE PICKING IS ALWAYS GOOD, BECAUSE WE DO NOT LET OUR STOCK RUN DOWN. IF YOU WISH FOR SOMETHING, YOU DON'T HAVE TO WISH LONG, FOR WE ARE SURE TO HAVE IT FOR YOU; JUST THE VERY THING AND VERY PRICE. COME IN ANYHOW. WE CAN SHOW YOU LOTS OF THINGS FOR PRICES THAT WILL SURPRISE YOU.

CARSON & CO.  
INCORPORATED.  
Hartford, Kentucky.

THINK IT WILL RAIN TODAY  
Just Ask Your Umbrella, Perhaps the Handle Will Tell You.

It is said that the average animal is much more able to forecast what the weather will be than the average human being, unless the latter has made a particular and extensive study of all weather signs. Before a severe thunderstorm all animals are upset. Dogs howl in dismal chorus, fish continually leap out of the water, and worms will often come to the surface in hundreds. If you enter a wood at night when the air is close and stuffy, and find it teeming with moths, you can be pretty sure there is thunder in the air, for moths always congregate two or three hours before a storm. Sheep forecast that snow is coming by bleating loudly and seeking a place of shelter. Pigs run about with straws and sticks in their mouths before cold weather sets in. The toad quits his hole just before a storm, for he is an insect eater and knows that just before rain is the best time to catch his prey. Gnats and midges fly low when the weather is likely to be unsettled, and that is why swallows do the same, for they eat the insects.

There are other weather signs to be noted. If in the morning when you pick up the newspaper it displays a tendency to tear almost on its own account, then a downpour of rain is not far off. If your shoe laces are inclined to snap and your kid gloves have a cold, clammy feeling and are difficult to draw on, damp weather is ahead.

Even your walking stick or umbrella can act the part of a barometer. The handles before rain will reveal a slight deposit of moisture and be sticky to the touch. In this way the question as to whether it will wear to take an umbrella or leave it at home can be settled by the observant person by an examination of the article itself.

Shaking Hands.

Shaking hands is a very simple thing, and yet in many instances it is a matter of no little importance, and sometimes a hearty handshake is worth a fortune to a man. There

ought always, of course to be good cheer, sympathy, friendship, yes and inspiration in the handshake.

Here is a little story giving the origin, of shaking hands, from which it will be seen that there has been wonderful progress in the handshaking custom since it first began. As a bit of ancient history it is interesting. In olden days when every man who had any pretension to being a gentleman carried a sword, it was the custom for men when they met to show that they had no intention of treachery to offer each other their weapon hands, or, in other words the hand that would be used to draw the sword, and to hold back the hand was usually a signal for a fight. This habit became so fixed that long after men ceased to wear swords they still offered the weapon hand to a friend, and declined to offer it to an enemy.

To this day when you refuse to shake hands with a person it signifies that you are at war. Among savages who never carried swords, the practice of shaking hands is unknown and it affords them a great deal of amusement to see civilized men do it.—Ex.

It Looks Like A Crime.

To separate a boy from a box of Bucklen's Arnica Salve. His pimples, boils, scratches, knocks, sprains and bruises demand it, and its quick relief for burns, scalds or cuts is his right. Keep it handy for boys, also girls. Heals everything healable and does it quick. Unequaled for pimples. Only 25 cents at all druggists. m

The prosperity of the farmer is dependent upon the home market. Busy, well paid artisans of the city are his customers. Any policy which interferes with steady work and good wages reacts upon the farmer.—Watertown (N. Y.) Standard.

J. W. Copeland, of Dayton, Ohio, purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for his boy who had a Cold, and before the bottle was all used the boy's cold was gone. Is that not better than to pay a five dollar doctor's bill? For sale by all dealers. m

Business which has been sick with uncertainty will undertake the depressing task of adjusting itself to Free-Trade conditions. We shall look for a great flood of foreign goods taking the place of American-made goods on shelves which have been emptied in the six months Congress has been wrangling over the 50—Camden Post-Telegram.